



AGENDA: REGULAR SESSION

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 2020

WASCO COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

<https://meet.google.com/joo-mudn-vpm?hs=122> OR 1-502-382-4610 PIN: 321 403 268#

PUBLIC COMMENT: Individuals wishing to address the Commission on items not already listed on the Agenda may do so during the first half-hour and at other times throughout the meeting; please wait for the current speaker to conclude and raise your hand to be recognized by the Chair for direction. Speakers are required to give their name and address. Please limit comments from three to five minutes, unless extended by the Chair.

DEPARTMENTS: Are encouraged to have their issue added to the Agenda in advance. When that is not possible the Commission will attempt to make time to fit you in during the first half-hour or between listed Agenda items.

NOTE: With the exception of Public Hearings, the Agenda is subject to last minute changes; times are approximate – please arrive early. Meetings are ADA accessible. For special accommodations please contact the Commission Office in advance, (541) 506-2520. TDD 1-800-735-2900. If you require an interpreter, please contact the Commission Office at least 7 days in advance.

Las reuniones son ADA accesibles. Por tipo de alojamiento especiales, por favor póngase en contacto con la Oficina de la Comisión de antemano, (541) 506-2520. TDD 1-800-735-2900. Si necesita un intérprete por favor, póngase en contacto con la Oficina de la Comisión por lo menos siete días de antelación.

In light of the current COVID-19 crisis, the Board will be meeting electronically. You can join the meeting at <https://meet.google.com/joo-mudn-vpm?hs=122> or call in to [1-502-382-4610](tel:1-502-382-4610) PIN: 321 403 268#

We appreciate your patience as we continue to try to serve the public during this time. Please use the chat function to submit real-time questions or comments. You can also submit comments/questions to the Board anytime on our webpage: [Your County, Your Voice](#)

9:00 a.m.	CALL TO ORDER Items without a designated appointment may be rearranged to make the best use of time. Other matters may be discussed as deemed appropriate by the Board. Corrections or Additions to the Agenda Discussion Items (Items of general Commission discussion, not otherwise listed on the Agenda) NCPHD COVID-19 Updates ; Staff Retirement ; Disaster Declaration WA/OR ; Finance Report Consent Agenda: Minutes: 6.10.2020 Special Session ; 6.17.2020 Regular Session ; Reappointment (Items of a routine nature: minutes, documents, items previously discussed.)
9:30 a.m.	Emergency Declaration Extension – Tyler Stone
9:40 a.m.	Governor’s Guidelines for Face Coverings - Public Health/Unified Command
9:45 a.m.	Youth Services Supervisor – Nichole Biechler/Molly Rogers
10:00 a.m.	Enterprise Zone Agreement – Matthew Klebes
	COMMISSION CALL
	NEW/OLD BUSINESS
	ADJOURN

If necessary, an Executive Session may be held in accordance with: ORS 192.660(2)(a) – Employment of Public Officers, Employees & Agents, ORS 192.660(2)(b) – Discipline of Public Officers & Employees, ORS 192.660(2)(d) – Labor Negotiator Consultations, ORS 192.660(2)(e) – Real Property Transactions, ORS 192.660(2)(f) To consider information or records that are exempt by law from public inspection, ORS 192.660(2)(g) – Trade Negotiations, ORS 192.660(2)(h) - Conferring with Legal Counsel regarding litigation, ORS 192.660(2)(i) – Performance Evaluations of Public Officers & Employees, ORS 192.660(2)(j) – Public Investments, ORS 192.660(2)(m) –Security Programs, ORS 192.660(2)(n) – Labor Negotiations



**WASCO COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
REGULAR SESSION**

JULY 1, 2020

This meeting was held on Google Hangout Meet

Meeting ID: <https://meet.google.com/joo-mudn-vpm?hs=122>

or call in at [1-502-382-4610](tel:1-502-382-4610) PIN: 321 403 268#

PRESENT: Scott Hege, Chair
Kathy Schwartz, Vice-Chair
Steve Kramer, County Commissioner

STAFF: Kathy Clark, Executive Assistant
Tyler Stone, Administrative Officer

Chair Hege opened the session at 9:00 a.m.

Changes to the agenda: Removal of the Governor's Guidelines for Face Coverings; addition of Fair Grounds Tour/Work Session to the Discussion List.

Chair Hege opened the floor for public comment – there was none.

Discussion Item – COVID-19 Updates

Public Health Officer Dr. Mimi McDonell reported that Hood River County has seen 88 cases, Wasco County is at 69 – up from 42 two weeks ago – Sherman County has had one case and Gilliam County no cases. Umatilla County, with a population about 3 times that of Wasco County, has had 492 cases, many of which are related to congregate work settings. The US has seen 129,000 deaths due to COVID-19.

Dr. McDonell went on to say that the biggest news in our region is the mandating of face coverings throughout the state of Oregon. Employees and patrons alike are required to wear face coverings in enclosed spaces or outdoors when physical distancing is not possible. There are exceptions and NCPHD is trying to get accurate information out to the public. This is about protecting one another as well as ourselves. This is challenging for everyone; we need to have some grace and keep our tempers under control.

Vice-Chair Schwartz asked how the increase in cases impacts our capacity to contact trace. She also asked how we are doing with the cases we have not been

able to trace. Dr. McDonell replied that they do keep track of the data for cases with and without a known source. In the State of Oregon, the rolling rate of cases without known sources is higher than it has ever been. That indicates community spread. We are also seeing increased hospitalization. The increase in numbers is not entirely due to the increase in testing.

Vice-Chair Schwartz said that some say that if you have identified 69 cases in Wasco County, the actual number of cases is a multiple of 10; she asked if that is accurate. Dr. McDonell responded by saying that it is a generalization. There has been a lot of testing. The rule of thumb is that if testing reaches more than a 5% positive rate, there is a significant miss on cases. That being said, there are definitely more cases out there than have been identified through testing.

Vice-Chair Schwartz noted that the Governor's mandate for face coverings goes into effect today; businesses will need signage. She asked if tools are being distributed. Dr. McDonell replied that there is significant signage available on the state website. MCEDD and Regional Solutions will be hosting a webinar tomorrow that will help businesses comply. She said that most people will follow the rules. In terms of compliance for those not wearing masks, there will be no tickets; no face-covering police. For businesses, authority exists to levy fines. It is really more about education and fines would be a last resort. She added that there has been significant work with the seasonal work force and they will be updated as well so that they understand the requirements. The Orchardists have been proactive and supportive of the educational efforts.

Vice-Chair Schwartz observed that it is important to recognize that some of us have been immersed in the pandemic response but the general public is not; it will take some time to educate the public.

Chair Hege asked if we are still tracking on the low end. Dr. McDonell replied affirmatively. Ms. Clark reported that the current percent of positive results from testing is 3.2%.

Chair Hege asked how this will impact businesses. He said that it is not clear who has to wear and when. Dr. McDonell reviewed the Governor's guidance (attached) saying that if you are in a small office and cannot maintain social distance, you would be wearing a mask all the time. If the room is larger and you can be separated, it is okay to be without unless you are going to come within 6 feet. She added, that air in a room is recirculated – best practice would be to wear a mask if you are going to be sharing space. She said that people should also be mindful of protecting higher risk populations. If you are out walking alone, you do not need a

mask; but if you are walking in a group or a parade, you do.

A citizen asked if Governor Brown lifts the mandate, would Wasco County consider reissuing on a county level. Dr. McDonell said that she doesn't expect that to happen in the immediate future but that if there is not state leadership, we would look at what makes sense for our local area. She commented that she has no doubt that our commissioners would consider Public Health's recommendation.

Chair Hege said that staff called businesses in Hood River County for feedback as they were under mandate last week. The information gathered indicated that there were substantial increases in compliance following the mandate – we hope to see that here as well.

Chair Hege thanked Dr. McDonell for all the work being done.

Forest Service Area Manager Lynn Burditt reported that not much has changed since last week. They will be monitoring activity over the upcoming holiday weekend – that will be a real test of the protocols that have been put in place. The group continues to message to the public. Hood River is having issues with garbage at Waterfront Park – even with extra receptacles and increased servicing, they are struggling to keep up. The group continues to strategize for the Historic Columbia River Highway recreation areas and Multnomah Lodge.

Ms. Burditt went on to say that fire danger is increasing and agencies are implementing restrictions; a press release will go out today or tomorrow. There was a fire in Rowena over the weekend; fortunately, there was air support in the area or it would have been more difficult to contain. There was a multi-agency response. She stated that there will be an after-action review that will help them understand what will be different about firefighting during the pandemic.

Discussion Item – Staff Retirement

Chair Hege noted that we have a celebrity with us today – Linda Perkins, who has been with the County for 23 years, is retiring. County Assessor and Tax Collector Jill Amery said that her staff gathered for an outdoor meeting with social distancing to present Ms. Perkins with a certificate of appreciation and to wish her well. She will be missed.]

Ms. Perkins thanked the County for all the years. She said she has enjoyed so many people. The County is wonderful and the customers are a joy to work with. She said she has no particular plans for retirement but is looking forward to the new adventure.

The Commissioner each expressed their thanks for Ms. Perkins' service and wished her well in retirement.

Agenda Item – Emergency Declaration Extension

Mr. Stone said that the Governor has extended the State declaration for another 60 days; this keeps us on that same path through October 21, 2020. We will evaluate then for continuation.

Chair Hege said that on the AOC calls with staff from the State, the Director of Emergency Operations has indicated that it is not necessary for counties to have a declaration parallel to the State declaration. He asked if we need this. Mr. Stone replied that we probably do not but he is erring on the side of caution – we do not want to run up against a grant administrator that is looking for a county order and we do not have it. In addition, the County declaration gives the Board of Commissioners a little different authority and flexibility for the response.

County Counsel Kristen Campbell concurred; the County declaration builds in flexibility and timeliness. There is still some uncertainty as we move through the pandemic; this is the mechanism that will allow the Board to move quickly. This will also support federal funding opportunities; it is a good insurance policy.

{{{Commissioner Kramer moved to approve Order 20-040 Extending Order and Resolution 20-003 Declaring an Emergency and Declaring Emergency Measures. Vice-Chair Schwartz seconded the motion which passed unanimously.}}}

Agenda Item – Youth Services Supervisor

Youth Services Director Molly Rogers reviewed the memo included in the Board Packet saying that her department had a staff member of 30 years retire in May. That left an opening and an opportunity to assess the needs of the department. Youth Services staff determined that there is a need to have a supervisor as part of succession planning. She reported that she has been working on this with Mr. Stone and Ms. Biechler and has their support.

Commissioner Kramer commented that succession planning and forward thinking is a good way to approach staffing to ensure that our youth continue to be served. Mr. Stone agreed saying that he supports this; this is one of the last departments where we do not have a formal second in command. This makes sense for succession planning.

*****The Board was in consensus to support creation of the Youth Services Supervisor position.*****

Discussion Item – OR/WA Drought Declaration

Chair Hege explained that when the USDA declared the drought emergency in Washington State, contiguous counties fell under that declaration, including Wasco County. Commissioner Kramer said that with the federal piece, we are lumped into a region which makes sense as we share partners, an airport and other resources. This is very good for our county.

Discussion Item – Finance Report

Finance Director Mike Middleton reviewed the report included in the Board Packet.

Commissioner Kramer noted that there is a problem with the PILT as there was an error at the state level – they had budgeted \$400,000 rather than the \$87,000 that it should have been. They recorded incorrect numbers which skewed the distribution. We got more than we should have so they are adjusting this year. Mr. Middleton replied that he always budgets that particular item conservatively at the county – this year he only budgeted \$30,000 and for FY21 he budgeted \$50,000. The State's error will not cause a shortfall in our budget revenue.

Consent Agenda: Reappointment, 6.10.2020 Special Session Minutes; 6.17.2020 Regular Session Minutes

Ms. Clark said that on page 14 of the 6.17.2020 Minutes she misattributed a comment to Sheila Dooley that should have been attributed to Phil Swaim. She asked that they approve the minutes with that change.

{{{Commissioner Kramer moved to approve the Consent Agenda with corrections to the 6.17.2020 Minutes. Vice-Chair Schwartz seconded the motion which passed unanimously.}}}

Agenda Item – Enterprise Zone Agreement

Administrative Services Director Matthew Klebes reviewed the memo included in the Board Packet.

Chair Hege commented that this is quite complex and can be confusing to follow. He said that at the time, based on the discussion, we tried to make it clear, but it is still very complicated.

Vice-Chair Schwartz thanked Mr. Klebes for helping to educate her on this issue. She observed that at last week's special legislative session, a bill passed that extended the deadlines for Enterprise Zones. She asked how that would impact us. Mr. Klebes responded that our current applicants have already turned in their reports so there will be no impact.

Vice-Chair Schwartz asked how many Enterprise Zone agreements we have. Mr. Klebes that a few have recently concluded and we have only 3 or 4 active agreements.

Chair Hege asked if we have any applications pending. Mr. Klebes responded that he has a pre-application meeting scheduled this afternoon for our newly re-designated zone. If they are interested in an extended abatement, it will come before the Board.

Chair Hege asked if the required reporting is available to the public. Mr. Klebes replied that some of the information may be confidential. The payments for the agreement today are in the exhibit. Ms. Amery said that reports are required and submitted from Assessment and Tax to the Department of Revenue annually. Information is available on their transparency website.

Commissioner Kramer asked if this agreement will guarantee that the project is at a close. Mr. Stone replied that short of the other warehouse, this should officially close the Taylor Lake project.

Chair Hege said that he knows people have worked very hard on this – it is appreciated.

{{Vice-Chair Schwartz moved to approve the July 1, 2020, Second Letter Agreement for the 2015 Enterprise Zone Tax Abatement Agreement with Design LLC. Commissioner Kramer seconded the motion which passed unanimously.}}

Chair Hege opened the floor to Public Comment. Kate Wilson thanked the Board for their work.

Discussion Item – Fair Grounds Tour/Work Session

Mr. Stone said that we have not been able to do our regional meetings. This would give us an opportunity to meet for a site inspection and to have a socially distant work session. We are constrained in our ability to do this in the courthouse; this would get us out into south county. Theoretically, a lot of people could safely

attend.

Commissioner Kramer said he thinks it is a great idea.

Vice-Chair Schwartz said it sounds good; she will not be able to attend in person until the second session in August.

*****The Board was in consensus to hold a work session at Hunt Park as part of the August 19th Regular Session.*****

Chair Hege asked Mr. Stone and Ms. Clark to work out the details for the meeting.

Commission Call

Commissioner Kramer reported that MCEDD and Mt. Hood Economic Alliance are working to help loan clients. They have received more resources to help more businesses that did not get help in the first or second round.

Chair Hege said that yesterday, the Governor held a meeting with all 36 county Chairs/Judges. There was not a lot of information that had not been included in the press conference but it was an opportunity for county representation to ask questions and make comments.

Chair Hege went on to say that today there will be a call with the head of the State's Natural Resources Department; this is the result of a letter sent to DLCD regarding the urban growth boundary issue with the Gorge Commission. DLCD sent extensive comment last night with a lot of information from the State's standpoint. We have been working to get the State more involved. We also sent in comments last night.

Chair Hege said that the first weekly regional call with the Governor's staff will be today and he will be on that call. If there is something that one of the other commissioners would like brought forward at that call, please contact him.

Vice-Chair Schwartz asked if the call will be COVID -related or general issues. Chair Hege replied that it is general issues but because COVID is looming large for all of us, it will certainly be discussed. He said that this could be a long-term project and it would be beneficial to have more communication with the Governor's office.

Vice-Chair Schwartz expressed her appreciation for the Governor's face-covering mandate; we were hoping for that.

Chair Hege said that it was unfortunate but there was a lot of animosity during yesterday's call toward that mandate. We have heard some of those same sentiments in our county. No one wanted to mandate it, but it may be the best thing for our community. This is similar to seatbelts; people resisted, but it became commonplace and saves lives.

Ms. Clark asked if there will be a special session next week. Vice-Chair Schwartz said she thinks the special sessions are incredibly helpful, especially as we see numbers rise. Commissioner Kramer agreed – it is an important platform.

Chair Hege agreed saying that he would like the special sessions to be limited to COVID-19 as much as possible. He said he will be interested to hear about mask compliance next week.

Mr. Stone said that Unified Command is in a bit of a maintenance mode as we watch the numbers. The focus this week is the Fourth of July Weekend. We are the only fireworks show in the state – KATU will be broadcasting. Along with that, we expect an uptick in the number of people in our area.

Sheriff Magill said that normally the marina, the waterfront and Sirosis Park are all open – those will be closed this year along with the Riverfront Trail and The Dalles Dam Viewpoint. The City is beefing up patrols. We are working with the Road Department to have it all shut down by tomorrow. Patrols will also ramp up in south county.

Mr. Stone said that from Unified Command's perspective, there are concerns over people gathering for the fireworks. If we get 6,000 or 7,000 gathering, that could negatively impact our numbers.

Vice-Chair Schwartz asked who made the decision to have fireworks here. Mr. Stone said he does not know; that is a separate group.

Chair Hege said that the idea is that people can see the fireworks and remain socially distant. It could be okay if people take it seriously. We want to see the spike in numbers that we have seen be tamped down.

Chair Hege adjourned the session at 10:34 a.m.

Summary of Actions

MOTIONS

- **To approve Order 20-040 Extending Order and Resolution 20-003**

Declaring an Emergency and Declaring Emergency Measures.

- **To approve the Consent Agenda with corrections to the 6.17.2020 Minutes.**
- **To approve the July 1, 2020, Second Letter Agreement for the 2015 Enterprise Zone Tax Abatement Agreement with Design LLC.**

CONSENSUS ITEMS

- **To support creation of the Youth Services Supervisor position.**
- **To hold a work session at Hunt Park as part of the August 19th Regular Session.**

Wasco County
Board of Commissioners



Scott C. Hege, Commission Chair



Kathleen B. Schwartz, Vice-Chair



Steven D. Kramer, County Commissioner



DISCUSSION LIST

[NCPHD COVID-19 UPDATES](#) – Mimi McDonnell/Shellie Campbell

[STAFF RETIREMENT](#)

[DISASTER DECLARATION WA/OR](#)

[FINANCE REPORT](#) – Mike Middleton



DISCUSSION ITEM

NCPHD COVID-19 Updates

[NO DOCUMENTS HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED FOR THIS ITEM – RETURN TO AGENDA](#)



DISCUSSION ITEM

Staff Retirement

[DIRECTOR'S MEMO](#)

[CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION](#)



MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Linda Perkins Retirement

TO: JULY 1 BOCC MEETING

FROM: JILL AMERY

Date: June 23, 2020

Thank you to Linda Perkins for her more than twenty years of service in the Department of Assessment & Tax. It has been a pleasure to serve the citizens of Wasco County alongside Linda. She has shared with us that she loves the work that she has performed on behalf of the organization and that she will miss it. The feeling is mutual, we will miss her. We wish her well in her new journey.

C E R T I F I C A T E O F A P P R E C I A T I O N

This certificate is awarded to

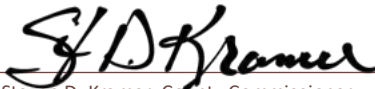
L I N D A P E R K I N S

With sincere gratitude for your service in assisting taxpayers over the past 23 years.

DATED THIS 1ST DAY OF JULY 2020
WASCO COUNTY, OREGON



Scott C. Hege, Commission Chair



Steven D. Kramer, County Commissioner



Kathleen B. Schwartz, Commission Vice-Chair



Tyler Stone, County Administrative Officer



DISCUSSION ITEM

Disaster Declaration WA/OR

[USDA DESIGNATION OF NATURAL DISASTER DUE TO DROUGHT](#)



United States Department of Agriculture

Office of the Secretary
Washington, D.C. 20250

June 11, 2020

The Honorable Jay Inslee
Governor
State of Washington
Olympia, Washington 98504

Dear Governor Inslee:

In accordance with 7 CFR 759.5(a), I am designating seven Washington counties as primary natural disaster areas due to a recent drought.

According to the U.S. Drought Monitor (see <http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>), these counties suffered from a drought intensity value during the growing season of 1) D2 Drought-Severe for 8 or more consecutive weeks or 2) D3 Drought-Extreme or D4 Drought-Exceptional.

In accordance with section 321(a) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, additional areas of your state and an adjacent state are named as contiguous disaster counties. Enclosed you will find documentation that provides a detailed list of all primary and contiguous counties impacted by this disaster.

Other counties in Washington may have already been designated as natural disaster counties if they had previously met the requirements found under 7 CFR 759.5(a) for the current crop year.

A Secretarial disaster designation makes farm operators in primary counties and those counties contiguous to such primary counties eligible to be considered for certain assistance from the Farm Service Agency (FSA), provided eligibility requirements are met. This assistance includes FSA emergency loans. Farmers in eligible counties have 8 months from the date of a Secretarial disaster declaration to apply for emergency loans. FSA considers each emergency loan application on its own merits, taking into account the extent of production losses on the farm and the security and repayment ability of the operator.

Local FSA offices can provide affected farmers with further information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Sonny Perdue", is positioned below the word "Sincerely,". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Sonny Perdue
Secretary

Enclosure

Disaster Designation Areas for Washington and a Contiguous State

Primary Counties:

Washington	(7)		
Chelan	Grant	Klickitat	Yakima
Douglas	Kittitas	Okanogan	

Contiguous Counties:

Washington	(12)		
Adams	Franklin	Lincoln	Skamania
Benton	King	Pierce	Snohomish
Ferry	Lewis	Skagit	Whatcom

In addition, in accordance with section 321(a) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, counties in an adjacent state are named as contiguous disaster areas. That state, counties, and numbers are:

Contiguous Counties in an Adjacent State:

Oregon	(5)	
Gilliam	Morrow	Wasco
Hood River	Sherman	



DISCUSSION ITEM

Finance Report

[DIRECTOR'S REPORT](#)

[MAY FINANCIALS](#)

[MAY RECONCILIATIONS](#)

Wasco County Financial Report – For May 2020

This report is for the 11th month of the fiscal year – FY20. The statements are not audited and may be changed as transactions, reconciliations and reviews occur. At this point, a straight-line assumption of 91.7% budget execution is a good place for analysis to start. This may not be relevant on all accounts but is a starting point. This is a month the impact of COVID will start to be more visible

Discussion of Revenues

- Property Tax revenues are \$396K more than last fiscal year at this time
 - Budget execution is 98.2.0% compared to 98.3% last fiscal year
 - With the typical revenue in June and year end accruals, the total property tax revenue should exceed the budgeted target.
 - Last fiscal year the total of Current, Prior Year & PILT was \$293K for June and year end accruals; current total revenue is \$184K below the budget as of 5/31/20; based on trending, property tax should exceed the budget by over \$100K
- Licenses, Fees & Permits are on track at 105.1% budget execution – this exceeds the 96.8% budget execution at this point last year. The amount has increased by \$257K over last fiscal year which is a 23.7% increase.
 - Solid Waste Host Fee is \$257K of this amount – with current trends, there should be another \$200K+ by the final end of the year (another two months of revenue).
- Intergovernmental revenue is up \$281K from last year. The primary reason is the \$224K received from Video Poker. This is due to a change in the financial structure for the county and is as planned – as noted in September and since.
 - In prior years, these funds were received into the Economic Development Fund and then transferred to the General Fund. This was changed as there was no need to process the transaction this way and it added additional complexity as well as inflating the overall appropriated budget.
 - Additionally, the marijuana tax distribution is \$19K ahead of last fiscal year at this time while liquor tax is \$22K ahead of last fiscal year
- Interest earnings are executing at 129.9% of the budget. This compares to 383.4% budget execution last year. The difference in execution rates is primarily due to better projection amounts.
 - The overall interest is down \$89K.
 - It is important to note, interest rates are falling; as of 5/14/2020 the Oregon Short Term Fund will be down to 1.3%; last year at this time is was 2.75%
- Transfers in have occurred for :
 - The portion of Video Poker funds in the fund balance in the Special Economic Development Fund
 - The \$400K from Abatement funds

- Building Codes transferred in \$170K to reimburse for FY19 costs the General Fund incurred to start up the Department – this is now paid in full
- Assessment & Taxation is executing at 148.4% compared to 201.3% at this time last year. This is on track and is an increase over last year of \$3K.
 - The primary difference is \$13K in Redemption fees collected when none was budgeted; this revenue is in relation to collecting from properties in the foreclosure process.
 - This would be a net increase over last FY but FY19 had an unbudgeted sale of fixed assets netting \$8K that does not have a corresponding matching entry in FY20.
- County Clerk is over last year by \$19K with an execution of 99.8%. This compares favorably to the 75.1% execution last fiscal year.
- Sheriff's Office is executing at an overall 55.4% compared to 67.1% last fiscal year. The overall revenue is down \$84K over last year – a \$9K improvement over April.
 - This is primarily due to Intergovernmental Revenue - Non Single Audit being down \$74K – as discussed in prior reports.
 - These are funds for BLM, Forest Patrol & Oregon State Parks and are all reimbursement based grants
 - Due to staffing, the patrols these sources reimburse for were down. No patrol = no reimbursement. The funds are still available, and will be utilized as staffing level increases.
- Administrative Services are executing at 107.3% so this is in line with expectations, the total is \$32K less than last fiscal year.
 - The execution last fiscal year was 95.6%.
- District Attorney's Office has a large jump in revenue - \$68K more than last fiscal year.
 - This is due to the \$80K received from The Dalles that was not included in the revenue budget – as discussed since August.
 - There is a down-side to extra funds – there is a catch. There will be a budget change requested to accommodate additional expenses that will be incurred.
 - The department has gained a Paralegal to deal with the situation as well as the setup for the office space. These are increased expenses and will require a budget change when the costs are determined.
- Planning is executing at 96.8% compared to 115.5% last year; the total dollar difference is \$199K less which is a 55.2% decrease in revenue
 - Land Use Permits are down \$34K in the year to year comparison
 - When the on-time revenues from FY19 are factored out – this is the real decrease
 - Unsure if this is COVID related or a normal trending
 - State Reimbursement is down \$31K but this is in line with budgeted expectations as FY19 had a grant ant FY20 does not
 - Miscellaneous revenues is also down \$126K due to a large administrative fees collected in FY19 that was not budgeted; There are not a comparable receipts in FY20 nor are any budgeted/expected.

- Youth Services is executing at 90.7% overall compared to 218.4% last fiscal year. The total revenue has increased \$97K
 - The increase is primarily due to taking on the Youth Think in the General Fund now instead of being a separate fund – this is an increase of \$140K offset by a decrease of \$43K for youth services

Public Works

- Interest Earnings are executing at 174.0% which is \$9K less than last fiscal year.
 - As noted in the General Fund section – LGIP interest is falling; last year at this time LGIP earned 2.75% - it has now dropped to 1.3%
- All revenues are in line with expectations and comparable to last fiscal year. Overall revenue execution is 94.9% compared to 82.4% last fiscal year.
 - STP Fund Exchange looks like it is more, but this is expected and a product of the timing of the receipt. In FY19 the funds were received very late – in FY20, comparatively early.

Building Codes – General

- New department with no year to year comparison
- \$685K through May year to date – this does not include the \$1.1M from the state for permits paid to the state prior to June 30th – This is being considered beginning fund balance since it was from a prior FY
 - Originally the State was going to send it prior to June 30th but that didn't happen
 - Overall budget execution is 40.8%
 - Total new revenue in May is \$41K
 - This is \$13K more than April
- Included in the revenue – which are really flow through amounts – are the State 12% Surcharge and the Construction Excise Tax (CET)
 - The State Surcharge is \$36K of the revenue generated
 - The CET is \$207K of the revenue generated
- Interest is doing well with an execution of 121.2% for \$30K in interest

Building Codes – Electrical

- New department with no year to year comparison
- \$87K for through May year to date – there is no allocation in beginning fund balance yet
 - This is a budget execution of 33.7%.
 - Total new revenue for May is \$6K – this is \$2K less than April
- Included in the revenue is the 12% State Surcharge
 - This is \$7K

Reserve Funds

- Only General Operating Reserve and Road Reserve have transfers in – others only have interest.

- All transfers in have been recorded
 - None planned for most as part of the PERS Side Account Funding plan

Special Economic Development Fund

- Execution is up \$2M – this is due to the new Abatement starting. However, it is still a receivable and is outstanding pending finalization of the agreements.
 - Additionally, the phase three billing was issued – it has not been paid and is still in negotiations
 - Outstanding AR as of 5/31/2020 = \$1,116,909 (Still outstanding as of 6/23/20)

Park Fund

- The Park did not open due to COVID-19 and has canceled several large events. Last FY during May the Park generated \$17,367. \$340 has been generated in the current May fiscal year.
 - The Park stands to miss out on an additional \$3K (compared to last year) if not opened before the fiscal year ends.
 - This is in addition to potential decreases in the RV allocation
 - All groups have been cancelling or cancelled by Wasco due to COVID response
 - The Park is open now – in limited fashion. Only self-contained RVs and the bathrooms are locked.

Fair

- While not hit yet, the Fair Board has cancelled the Fair – actually a next fiscal year event but the ramp up starts in the current fiscal year
 - Between camping/usage and preparing for the Fair, this is \$24,235 in revenue for April to June last fiscal year that cannot be earned in FY20.

Museum

- The Museum Commission decided to not open the Museum yet due to COVID-19 – Following the lead of the Discover Center and other Museums in the area
- Last fiscal year from April to June the Museum earned \$10,319 in admissions – this is the potential loss

All other funds

- Within budget expectations and historical trends

Discussion of Expense

General Fund

- Overall the budget execution is 78.8% - This is just under the straight-line 91.7% rate.
- All areas/departments are under the 91.7% straight-line except:

- Surveyor– 98.3% execution due to software purchased – this software cost \$4,990 – the budget will need to be watched closely as this greatly increases the execution rate
- Transfers
 - The transfers to Fair & the Museum have been completed to 100%
 - The transfer to 911 is eleven (11) months' support as planned
 - The transfer to the reserve fund for the PERS side account has been completed

Public Works

- Overall budget execution is 90.6% - more than last year at this time of 86.5%
- Personnel is at 86.7% which is under the straight line target
- Materials & Supplies executing at 89.7%

Building Codes – General

- Personnel Services is executing at 69.7%
- Materials & Services is executing at 65.5%
 - Contracted services have exceeded the budget by \$66K – this is due to utilizing contractors to work through the backlog created in the transition from the State
- Total expense outlay is executing at 40.8% which is within expectations
 - Reimbursement transfer to the General Fund has happened in February – this was 53% of the budgeted amount and is now complete
- While the execution against budget looks great for the expenses, when compared to the revenue the fund is using fund balance.
 - New revenues as of 5/31 = \$685,191
 - Operating expense as of 5/31 = \$745,339
 - Net loss = \$60K

Building Codes – Electrical

- Personnel costs are executing at 65.1% so well under target
- Materials & Services are executing at 57.2% so well under budget
- While this looks good, combining it with the results of the revenue review changes the picture
 - New revenues through April total \$87K; Personnel alone is \$142K
 - This means the department is utilizing \$55K of fund balance just to meet payroll
 - Materials & Services is another \$25K – which will reduce fund balance
 - At the current rate, operating expenses are 1.9 times operating revenue
 - Slight increase from April – in April this ratio was 1.8 times
- The transfers to reimburse the General Fund has been executed at 15.1% of the budgeted amount and is now complete
- The expenses pushing the use of fund balance means the cash for this fund is negative at this point until the allocation from the Building Codes MCOG Reserve is moved to this fund.
- The State 12% Surcharge has been budgeted as was approved by the BOCC.

CDBG Grant Fund

- Executing at 74.7% of budget – No change since December
 - This is due to timing and the completion of the project

General Operating Reserve & Road Reserve Fund

- Both made significant planned payments to fund the PERS Side Account
- This was reported in each report since July

All Other Funds

- All funds are within the budget straight-line assumption

Summary

- Personnel costs across all funds are 87.8% of the budget
 - Even with the PERS Side Account, the overall budget execution is within budget
 - PERS rate credit has reduced the rate 4.3% for PERS costs
 - Just the 1st payroll of August (for the period of 8/1 - 8/15) saved the County +\$13K
 - Annualizing that will be a savings across all funds of \$286K.
- M&S costs across all funds are at 50.7% of budget execution
 - Only one Department is above the straight-line assumption
 - Public Works in the General Fund but this will be under budget in total at year end
- Capital Outlay is at 4.2% budget execution across all funds
 - Most of this (\$418K) is due to the CDBG Grant
 - The purchase of the Sheriff's Office vehicles from last fiscal year that finally finished
 - Have not purchased the vehicles for FY20 – have not arrived yet
 - This has been pushed to FY21
- Investment Earnings are executing at 173.9% across all funds
 - This is \$147K less than last fiscal year when the effect of the Mark to Market adjustment is considered
 - Interest is dropping. Last year at this time it was 2.75% in the LGIP – the LGIP rate as of 5/13/20 is now 1.3%
 - The investment portfolio is shrinking in size as the LGIP was returning better than can be invested in
- Building Codes
 - Building Codes – General is moving in the right direction
 - Supported primarily by Structural Permits at this time
 - Still will be decreasing fund balance
 - Building Codes – Electrical has challenges
 - Revenues need to increase in relation to expense
 - Operating expense is 1.9 times operating revenue

- At this point, the Department is working through a backlog of permits from the change over from the state.
- As this is a new department, the knowledge of any annual cycles are not known,
 - Is this a busy season? Or is this the normal near year round level?
- There are patterns to learn for this new department which makes analysis a challenge

Reconciliations

Reconciliations for May were completed as of 6/23/2020. The review by the County Administrator and Treasurer will be completed as time allows. Reconciliations are included in the finance packet submitted.



Wasco County Monthly Report

General Fund Revenue - May 2020

Filters

Fd	101
Cat	(Multiple Items)

		Data					
				Current			
				Year	Prior Year	Year to	
				Budget	Budget	Year %	Current Year - Prior
Account	Current Budget	Current Actual YTD	Prior Year Actual YTD	Executed	Executed	Change	Year
Revenue							
GENERAL FUND							
NON-DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES-R							
GENERAL FUND RESOURCES-R							
PROPERTY TAXES-R							
CURRENT TAXES	9,663,636	9,570,975	9,139,687	99.0%	98.8%	4.7%	431,288.09
PRIOR YEARS TAXES	280,000	216,570	254,475	77.3%	90.9%	-14.9%	(37,905.37)
PILT	30,000	2,585	-	8.6%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	2,585.00
PROPERTY TAXES-R Total	9,973,636	9,790,130	9,394,163	98.2%	98.3%	4.2%	395,967.72
LICENSES FEES & PERMITS-R	1,278,280	1,343,068	1,085,815	105.1%	96.8%	23.7%	257,253.12
INTERGOV'T REV - NON SINGLE AUDIT-R	816,311	762,378	480,919	93.4%	81.1%	58.5%	281,458.73
INTERGOV'T REV - SINGLE AUDIT-R	3,200	1,511	-	47.2%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	1,510.67
INVESTMENT EARNINGS-R	198,056	257,176	345,841	129.9%	383.4%	-25.6%	(88,665.59)
RENTS-R	11,846	11,189	11,113	94.5%	94.2%	0.7%	75.75
MISCELLANEOUS-R	148,026	258,923	249,797	174.9%	169.0%	3.7%	9,125.87
TRANSFERS IN-R	1,215,271	757,659	503,820	62.3%	74.1%	50.4%	253,839.43
GENERAL FUND RESOURCES-R Total	13,644,626	13,182,034	12,071,468	96.6%	98.9%	9.2%	1,110,565.70
NON-DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES-R Total	13,644,626	13,182,034	12,071,468	96.6%	98.9%	9.2%	1,110,565.70
ASSESSMENT & TAXATION-R							
ASSESSMENT & TAXATION-R	28,500	42,305	39,161	148.4%	201.3%	8.0%	3,143.47
ASSESSMENT & TAXATION-R Total	28,500	42,305	39,161	148.4%	201.3%	8.0%	3,143.47
COUNTY CLERK-R							
COUNTY CLERK-R	136,150	150,714	128,952	110.7%	78.9%	16.9%	21,762.25
ELECTIONS-R	18,350	3,406	5,735	18.6%	36.3%	-40.6%	(2,328.88)
COUNTY CLERK-R Total	154,500	154,120	134,686	99.8%	75.1%	14.4%	19,433.37
SHERIFF-R							
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT-R	58,965	50,141	32,933	85.0%	55.9%	52.3%	17,208.00



Wasco County Monthly Report General Fund Revenue - May 2020

Account	Current Budget	Current Actual YTD	Prior Year Actual YTD	Current	Prior Year	Year to	Current Year - Prior Year
				Year Budget Executed	Budget Executed	Year % Change	
MARINE PATROL-R	52,536	5,604	58,617	10.7%	104.4%	-90.4%	(53,012.53)
LAW ENFORCEMENT-R	213,160	124,028	171,959	58.2%	61.9%	-27.9%	(47,930.71)
SHERIFF-R Total	324,661	179,773	263,508	55.4%	67.1%	-31.8%	(83,735.24)
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES-R							
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY-R	99,250	112,367	96,563	113.2%	90.0%	16.4%	15,804.00
EMPLOYEE & ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES-R	1,150	8,595	2,610	747.4%	208.8%	229.4%	5,985.55
FACILITIES-R	222,525	225,415	279,199	101.3%	97.2%	-19.3%	(53,783.21)
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES-R Total	322,925	346,377	378,371	107.3%	95.6%	-8.5%	(31,993.66)
ADMINISTRATION-R	973,310	663,879	493,608	68.2%	72.8%	34.5%	170,271.78
DISTRICT ATTORNEY-R	221,484	255,349	186,804	115.3%	84.3%	36.7%	68,545.78
PLANNING-R	166,600	161,316	360,445	96.8%	115.5%	-55.2%	(199,129.76)
PUBLIC WORKS-R							
SURVEYOR-R	16,200	21,365	20,310	131.9%	143.0%	5.2%	1,055.00
WATERMASTER-R	1,865	1,865	1,865	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	-
PUBLIC WORKS-R Total	18,065	23,230	22,175	128.6%	138.0%	4.8%	1,055.00
PREVENTION DIVISION-R							
YOUTH SERVICES-R	87,025	55,863	98,682	64.2%	218.4%	-43.4%	(42,819.16)
YOUTHTHINK SERVICES-R	128,500	139,602	-	108.6%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	139,601.51
PREVENTION DIVISION-R Total	215,525	195,464	98,682	90.7%	218.4%	98.1%	96,782.35
GENERAL FUND Total	16,070,196	15,203,847	14,048,909	94.6%	97.1%	8.2%	1,154,938.79
Revenue Total	16,070,196	15,203,847	14,048,909	94.6%	97.1%	8.2%	1,154,938.79



Wasco County Monthly Report

General Fund Expense - May 2020

Filters

Fd	101
Cat	(Multiple Items)

Data							
Account	Current Budget	Current Actual YTD	Prior Year Actual YTD	Current	Prior Year	Year to	Current Year - Prior Year
				Budget Executed	Budget Executed	Year % Change	
Expense							
GENERAL FUND							
ASSESSMENT & TAXATION-E							
ASSESSMENT & TAXATION-E	895,396	737,676	722,006	82.4%	91.2%	2.2%	15,669.49
ASSESSMENT & TAXATION-E Total	895,396	737,676	722,006	82.4%	91.2%	2.2%	15,669.49
COUNTY CLERK-E							
COUNTY CLERK-E	255,245	222,788	217,027	87.3%	91.6%	2.7%	5,760.97
ELECTIONS-E	111,801	75,201	71,902	67.3%	70.9%	4.6%	3,298.87
COUNTY CLERK-E Total	367,046	297,989	288,929	81.2%	85.4%	3.1%	9,059.84
SHERIFF-E							
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT-E	102,092	85,056	50,659	83.3%	52.4%	67.9%	34,396.70
MARINE PATROL-E	52,536	22,435	29,972	42.7%	53.4%	-25.1%	(7,536.82)
LAW ENFORCEMENT-E	2,331,364	1,874,128	1,760,040	80.4%	81.4%	6.5%	114,087.82
SHERIFF-E Total	2,485,992	1,981,619	1,840,671	79.7%	79.5%	7.7%	140,947.70
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES-E							
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY-E	1,024,526	807,661	913,622	78.8%	87.4%	-11.6%	(105,960.89)
COUNTY COMMISSION-E	233,643	212,396	196,029	90.9%	90.9%	8.3%	16,367.12
EMPLOYEE & ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES-E	1,018,325	907,990	832,678	89.2%	87.6%	9.0%	75,311.98
FACILITIES-E	2,132,849	601,455	572,377	28.2%	34.9%	5.1%	29,077.70
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES-E Total	4,409,343	2,529,501	2,514,706	57.4%	65.3%	0.6%	14,795.91
ADMINISTRATION-E							
ADMINISTRATION-E	790,520	613,638	384,192	77.6%	59.5%	59.7%	229,445.93
PASS-THROUGH GRANTS-E	825,594	516,215	147,540	62.5%	27.8%	249.9%	368,675.07
NORCOR-E	1,499,390	1,449,185	1,237,063	96.7%	91.5%	17.1%	212,122.18
VETERANS-E	157,685	133,328	126,226	84.6%	88.5%	5.6%	7,102.78
SPECIAL PAYMENTS-E	501,993	447,344	450,628	89.1%	94.3%	-0.7%	(3,284.20)
ADMINISTRATION-E Total	3,775,182	3,159,711	2,345,649	83.7%	74.5%	34.7%	814,061.76



Wasco County Monthly Report General Fund Expense - May 2020

Account	Current Budget	Current Actual YTD	Prior Year Actual YTD	Current	Prior Year	Year to	Current Year - Prior Year
				Year Budget Executed	Budget Executed	Year % Change	
DISTRICT ATTORNEY-E	707,147	647,059	577,728	91.5%	84.9%	12.0%	69,331.57
PLANNING-E	899,045	720,076	763,565	80.1%	76.8%	-5.7%	(43,489.19)
PUBLIC WORKS-E							
SURVEYOR-E	52,288	51,376	40,867	98.3%	92.7%	25.7%	10,508.55
WATERMASTER-E	3,730	276	3,445	7.4%	92.4%	-92.0%	(3,169.30)
PUBLIC WORKS-E Total	56,018	51,652	44,313	92.2%	92.7%	16.6%	7,339.25
PREVENTION DIVISION-E							
YOUTH SERVICES-E	684,241	602,175	566,627	88.0%	89.1%	6.3%	35,548.23
YOUTHTHINK SERVICES-E							
PERSONAL SERVICES-E	91,036	80,549	-	88.5%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	80,548.73
MATERIALS & SERVICES-E	150,999	91,988	-	60.9%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	91,988.29
YOUTHTHINK SERVICES-E Total	242,035	172,537	-	71.3%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	172,537.02
PREVENTION DIVISION-E Total	926,276	774,712	566,627	83.6%	89.1%	36.7%	208,085.25
NON-DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES-E							
GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES-E							
TRANSFERS OUT-E							
TRANSFER TO 911 COMMUNICATIONS FUND	253,129	232,034	228,175	91.7%	91.7%	1.7%	3,859.13
TRANSFER TO CAP ACQUISITION FUND	-	-	779,167	#DIV/0!	91.7%	-100.0%	(779,166.63)
TRANSFER TO COUNTY FAIR FUND	29,000	29,000	29,000	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	-
TRANSFER TO FACILITIES CAPITAL REPLACEME	-	-	779,167	#DIV/0!	67.8%	-100.0%	(779,166.63)
TRANSFER TO OPERATING RESERVE	3,324,533	3,124,533	779,167	94.0%	67.7%	301.0%	2,345,366.37
TRANSFERS TO MUSEUM FUND	17,500	17,500	17,500	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	-
TRANSFERS OUT-E Total	3,624,162	3,403,067	2,612,175	93.9%	75.8%	30.3%	790,892.24
GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES-E Total	3,624,162	3,403,067	2,612,175	93.9%	75.8%	30.3%	790,892.24
NON-DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES-E Total	3,624,162	3,403,067	2,612,175	93.9%	75.8%	30.3%	790,892.24
GENERAL FUND Total	18,145,607	14,303,061	12,276,367	78.8%	75.6%	16.5%	2,026,693.82
Expense Total	18,145,607	14,303,061	12,276,367	78.8%	75.6%	16.5%	2,026,693.82



Wasco County Monthly Report

Public Works Fund - May 2020

Filters

Fd	202
Cat	(Multiple Items)

Data							
Account	Current Budget	Current Actual YTD	Prior Year Actual YTD	Current	Prior Year	Year to Year % Change	Current Year - Prior Year
				Budget Executed	Budget Executed		
Revenue							
PUBLIC WORKS FUND							
NON-DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES-R							
PUBLIC WORKS RESOURCES-R							
INVESTMENT EARNINGS-R							
INTEREST EARNED	40,000	64,179	51,655	160.4%	184.5%	24.2%	12,524.47
LID INTEREST	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
MARK TO MARKET - UNREALIZED GAIN/LOSS	-	5,428	27,012	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-79.9%	(21,584.34)
INVESTMENT EARNINGS-R Total	40,000	69,607	78,667	174.0%	281.0%	-11.5%	(9,059.87)
TRANSFERS IN-R	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
INTERNAL SERVICES-R	3,180	-	2,915	0.0%	91.7%	-100.0%	(2,915.00)
PUBLIC WORKS RESOURCES-R Total	43,180	69,607	81,582	161.2%	261.6%	-14.7%	(11,974.87)
NON-DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES-R Total	43,180	69,607	81,582	161.2%	261.6%	-14.7%	(11,974.87)
PUBLIC WORKS-R							
PUBLIC WORKS-R							
LICENSES FEES & PERMITS-R	12,000	16,616	13,965	138.5%	116.4%	19.0%	2,651.00
INTERGOV'T REV - NON SINGLE AUDIT-R							
MOTOR VEHICLE FUNDS	2,506,144	2,045,692	2,041,156	81.6%	83.3%	0.2%	4,535.99
STATE GRANT/REIMBURSEMENT	75,000	23,115	68,240	30.8%	91.0%	-66.1%	(45,125.00)
STP FUND EXCHANGE	283,225	284,938	-	100.6%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	284,937.50
STATE PERMITS	500	-	838	0.0%	#DIV/0!	-100.0%	(838.00)
INTERGOV'T REV - NON SINGLE AUDIT-R Total	2,864,869	2,353,744	2,110,234	82.2%	75.4%	11.5%	243,510.49
INTERGOV'T REV - SINGLE AUDIT-R	151,737	515,682	531,567	339.9%	96.0%	-3.0%	(15,885.08)
MISCELLANEOUS-R	2,500	10,289	9,034	411.6%	903.4%	13.9%	1,254.98
SALE OF FIXED ASSETS-R	10,000	-	5,000	0.0%	50.0%	-100.0%	(5,000.00)
CHARGES FOR SERVICES-R	217,000	210,461	201,855	97.0%	96.1%	4.3%	8,606.06
PUBLIC WORKS-R Total	3,258,106	3,106,792	2,871,655	95.4%	80.1%	8.2%	235,137.45



Wasco County Monthly Report Public Works Fund - May 2020

Account	Current Budget	Current Actual YTD	Prior Year Actual YTD	Current	Prior Year	Year to Year % Change	Current Year - Prior Year
				Year Budget Executed	Budget Executed		
WEED & PEST-R	232,000	206,951	268,696	89.2%	119.4%	-23.0%	(61,745.46)
PUBLIC WORKS-R Total	3,490,106	3,313,743	3,140,351	94.9%	82.4%	5.5%	173,391.99
PUBLIC WORKS FUND Total	3,533,286	3,383,351	3,221,933	95.8%	83.8%	5.0%	161,417.12
Revenue Total	3,533,286	3,383,351	3,221,933	95.8%	83.8%	5.0%	161,417.12
Expense							
PUBLIC WORKS FUND							
PUBLIC WORKS-E							
PUBLIC WORKS-E							
PERSONAL SERVICES-E	1,890,402	1,638,453	1,602,309	86.7%	88.1%	2.3%	36,143.88
MATERIALS & SERVICES-E							
BLDG REPAIR & MAINT - PUBLIC WORKS	5,000	5,130	6,195	102.6%	123.9%	-17.2%	(1,064.85)
CHEMICALS & MATERIALS	50,000	50,126	48,190	100.3%	96.4%	4.0%	1,935.13
CONTR SRVCS - WORK	190,000	140,294	77,357	73.8%	41.8%	81.4%	62,936.76
DUES & SUBSCRIPTIONS	4,000	3,850	3,380	96.3%	128.0%	13.9%	470.00
EMULSIFIED ASPHALT	327,500	309,216	175,164	94.4%	53.9%	76.5%	134,051.45
EQUIPMENT - OFFICE/ENG/RADIO	10,000	1,040	1,077	10.4%	10.8%	-3.4%	(37.00)
EQUIPMENT - REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	200,000	240,551	211,344	120.3%	111.2%	13.8%	29,206.07
INSURANCE & BONDS	55,000	59,947	59,859	109.0%	116.0%	0.1%	87.64
LEGAL NOTICES & PUBLISHING	500	138	200	27.5%	40.0%	-31.3%	(62.50)
MEALS LODGING & REGISTRATION	5,000	526	1,311	10.5%	26.2%	-59.9%	(785.83)
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	325,000	259,970	330,637	80.0%	124.8%	-21.4%	(70,667.27)
POSTAGE	500	321	151	64.2%	30.1%	113.1%	170.32
SAFETY EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	10,000	6,375	7,464	63.7%	74.6%	-14.6%	(1,089.45)
SHOP & YARD - MAINT & REPAIR	10,000	524	770	5.2%	7.7%	-32.0%	(246.49)
SUPPLIES	50,000	17,788	41,749	35.6%	104.4%	-57.4%	(23,961.65)
SUPPLIES - HOT MIX	60,000	42,627	44,969	71.0%	74.9%	-5.2%	(2,342.12)
SUPPLIES - PAINT & BEADS	75,000	104,483	73,225	139.3%	97.6%	42.7%	31,257.50
SUPPLIES - SIGNS	5,000	4,113	5,885	82.3%	78.5%	-30.1%	(1,771.83)
TAXES/PERMITS/ASSESSMENTS	3,500	2,462	2,105	70.3%	70.2%	16.9%	356.70
TELEPHONE	9,200	9,295	9,251	101.0%	102.8%	0.5%	43.96
TESTING & CERTIFICATIONS	4,000	2,854	4,106	71.3%	102.7%	-30.5%	(1,252.50)
TRAINING & EDUCATION	3,000	880	343	29.3%	11.4%	156.2%	536.56
TRAVEL & MILEAGE	250	242	74	97.0%	29.8%	225.6%	167.95
UTILITIES - PW & POP	36,000	30,015	37,322	83.4%	106.6%	-19.6%	(7,307.40)



Wasco County Monthly Report

Public Works Fund - May 2020

Account	Current Budget	Current Actual YTD	Prior Year Actual YTD	Current	Prior Year	Year to Year % Change	Current Year - Prior Year
				Year Budget Executed	Budget Executed		
UTILITIES - RENTALS	16,000	12,619	10,945	78.9%	60.8%	15.3%	1,674.03
FUEL SYSTEM R&M (FUNDED BY 16 CENTS)	5,000	3,193	5,402	63.9%	108.0%	-40.9%	(2,208.98)
MATERIALS & SERVICES-E Total	1,459,450	1,308,574	1,158,478	89.7%	84.6%	13.0%	150,096.20
CAPITAL OUTLAY-E	17,500	-	26,588	0.0%	88.6%	-100.0%	(26,588.00)
PUBLIC WORKS-E Total	3,367,352	2,947,027	2,787,375	87.5%	86.6%	5.7%	159,652.08
WEED & PEST-E							
PERSONAL SERVICES-E	103,658	97,217	97,124	93.8%	95.6%	0.1%	93.23
MATERIALS & SERVICES-E							
BLDG REPAIR & MAINT	-	95	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	95.00
CHEMICALS & MATERIALS	120,000	119,879	105,483	99.9%	81.1%	13.6%	14,396.13
EQUIPMENT - NON CAPITAL	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
EQUIPMENT - REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
GAS & OIL	7,500	6,177	5,297	82.4%	70.6%	16.6%	879.11
INSURANCE & BONDS	1,200	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	-
SAFETY EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	1,200	1,601	784	133.4%	65.4%	104.1%	816.65
SUPPLIES - OFFICE	1,000	154	416	15.4%	41.6%	-62.9%	(261.50)
TELEPHONE	2,200	2,048	1,525	93.1%	72.6%	34.3%	522.72
TRAINING & EDUCATION	2,000	168	901	8.4%	45.0%	-81.3%	(732.56)
TRAVEL & MILEAGE	100	637	-	637.1%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	637.13
UTILITIES	600	-	627	0.0%	125.4%	-100.0%	(627.05)
VEHICLE - REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
MATERIALS & SERVICES-E Total	135,800	130,758	115,033	96.3%	79.0%	13.7%	15,725.63
CAPITAL OUTLAY-E	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
WEED & PEST-E Total	239,458	227,976	212,157	95.2%	85.8%	7.5%	15,818.86
PUBLIC WORKS-E Total	3,606,810	3,175,002	2,999,532	88.0%	86.5%	5.8%	175,470.94
NON-DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES-E							
PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURES-E	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	100.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	1,000,000.00
NON-DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES-E Total	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	100.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	1,000,000.00
PUBLIC WORKS FUND Total	4,606,810	4,175,002	2,999,532	90.6%	86.5%	39.2%	1,175,470.94
Expense Total	4,606,810	4,175,002	2,999,532	90.6%	86.5%	39.2%	1,175,470.94



Wasco County Monthly Report

Building Codes - May 2020

Filters

Fd	(Multiple Items)
Cat	(Multiple Items)

Data							
Account	Current Budget	Current Actual YTD	Prior Year Actual YTD	Current	Prior Year	Year to	Current Year - Prior Year
				Year Budget Executed	Budget Executed	Year % Change	
BUILDING CODES - GENERAL							
Revenue							
NON-DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES-R							
BEGINNING FUND BALANCE-R	2,621,743	1,412,371	-	53.9%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	1,412,371.13
INVESTMENT EARNINGS-R	25,000	30,298	-	121.2%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	30,298.26
TRANSFERS IN-R	200,000	-	-	0.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
NON-DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES-R Total	2,846,743	1,442,669	-	50.7%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	1,442,669.39
BUILDING CODES-R							
LICENSES FEES & PERMITS-R							
STATE 12% SURCHARGE COLLECTION	100,000	36,010	-	36.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	36,009.75
STRUCTURAL PERMIT	589,892	328,790	-	55.7%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	328,790.23
MECHANICAL PERMIT	589,892	45,308	-	7.7%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	45,308.18
MANUFACTURED DWELLING PLACEMENT	196,631	4,440	-	2.3%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	4,439.96
PLUMBING PERMIT	589,892	63,215	-	10.7%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	63,214.62
LICENSES FEES & PERMITS-R Total	2,066,307	477,763	-	23.1%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	477,762.74
MISCELLANEOUS-R	300,000	207,428	-	69.1%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	207,428.30
BUILDING CODES-R Total	2,366,307	685,191	-	29.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	685,191.04
Revenue Total	5,213,050	2,127,860	-	40.8%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	2,127,860.43
Expense							
NON-DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES-E							
TRANSFERS OUT-E							
TRANSFER TO GENERAL FUND	250,000	132,398	-	53.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	132,397.77
TRANSFER OUT TO BUILD CODES-ELECTRICAL	200,000	-	-	0.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
TRANSFERS OUT-E Total	450,000	132,398	-	29.4%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	132,397.77
NON-DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES-E Total	450,000	132,398	-	29.4%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	132,397.77
BUILDING CODES-E							
PERSONAL SERVICES-E	618,637	430,961	-	69.7%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	430,961.19



Wasco County Monthly Report Building Codes - May 2020

MATERIALS & SERVICES-E

ADMINISTRATIVE COST	19,329	18,886	-	97.7%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	18,886.25
CONTRACTED SERVICES	12,000	78,360	-	653.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	78,360.34
DUES & SUBSCRIPTIONS	1,200	2,062	-	171.8%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	2,062.15
EQUIPMENT - REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	12,000	1,013	-	8.4%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	1,013.40
GAS & OIL	10,800	2,015	-	18.7%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	2,014.60
LEGAL NOTICES & PUBLISHING	900	-	-	0.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
MEALS LODGING & REGISTRATION	7,200	14,431	-	200.4%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	14,431.19
POSTAGE	300	18	-	5.9%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	17.55
RENT	12,240	11,220	-	91.7%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	11,220.00
SUPPLIES - OFFICE	240	8,026	-	3344.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	8,025.51
TELEPHONE	300	2,131	-	710.4%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	2,131.06
TRAVEL & MILEAGE	240	261	-	108.6%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	260.52
VEHICLE - REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	3,552	3,271	-	92.1%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	3,271.10
CONSTRUCTION EXCISE TAX (CET) PAYOUT	300,000	130,149	-	43.4%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	130,148.92
STATE 12% SURCHARGE REMIT	100,000	42,535	-	42.5%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	42,535.30
MATERIALS & SERVICES-E Total	480,301	314,378	-	65.5%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	314,377.89
CAPITAL OUTLAY-E	600,000	-	-	0.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
BUILDING CODES-E Total	1,698,938	745,339	-	43.9%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	745,339.08
Expense Total	2,148,938	877,737	-	40.8%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	877,736.85
BUILDING CODES - GENERAL Total	7,361,988	3,005,597	-	40.8%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	3,005,597.28

BUILDING CODES - ELECTRICAL

Revenue

NON-DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES-R							
BEGINNING FUND BALANCE-R	655,436	16,160	-	2.5%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	16,159.85
INVESTMENT EARNINGS-R	20,000	8	-	0.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	8.24
TRANSFERS IN-R	200,000	-	-	0.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
NON-DEPARTMENTAL RESOURCES-R Total	875,436	16,168	-	1.8%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	16,168.09
BUILDING CODES-R							
LICENSES FEES & PERMITS-R							
STATE 12% SURCHARGE COLLECTION	12,000	8,609	-	71.7%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	8,608.98
ELECTRICAL PERMIT	247,230	75,271	-	30.4%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	75,270.83
RENEWABLE ELECTRICAL ENERGY	-	1,281	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	1,281.00
LICENSES FEES & PERMITS-R Total	259,230	85,161	-	32.9%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	85,160.81
MISCELLANEOUS-R	-	2,213	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	2,212.77
BUILDING CODES-R Total	259,230	87,374	-	33.7%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	87,373.58
Revenue Total	1,134,666	103,542	-	9.1%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	103,541.67



Wasco County Monthly Report Building Codes - May 2020

Expense							
NON-DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES-E							
TRANSFERS OUT-E							
TRANSFER TO GENERAL FUND	250,000	37,679	-	15.1%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	37,679.26
TRANSFER OUT TO BUILDING CODES	200,000	-	-	0.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
TRANSFERS OUT-E Total	450,000	37,679	-	8.4%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	37,679.26
NON-DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES-E Total	450,000	37,679	-	8.4%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	37,679.26
BUILDING CODES-E							
PERSONAL SERVICES-E	231,906	142,731	-	61.5%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	142,730.96
MATERIALS & SERVICES-E							
ADMINISTRATIVE COST	9,273	8,500	-	91.7%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	8,500.25
CONTRACTED SERVICES	8,000	-	-	0.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
DUES & SUBSCRIPTIONS	800	-	-	0.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
EQUIPMENT - REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	8,000	-	-	0.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
GAS & OIL	7,200	1,320	-	18.3%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	1,320.13
LEGAL NOTICES & PUBLISHING	600	-	-	0.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
MEALS LODGING & REGISTRATION	4,800	-	-	0.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
POSTAGE	200	-	-	0.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
RENT	8,160	7,480	-	91.7%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	7,480.00
SUPPLIES - OFFICE	160	732	-	457.6%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	732.09
TELEPHONE	200	670	-	335.1%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	670.22
TRAVEL & MILEAGE	160	-	-	0.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
VEHICLE - REPAIR & MAINTENANCE	2,368	1,113	-	47.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	1,112.59
STATE 12% SURCHARGE REMIT	12,000	5,631	-	46.9%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	5,630.85
MATERIALS & SERVICES-E Total	61,921	25,446	-	41.1%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	25,446.13
BUILDING CODES-E Total	293,827	168,177	-	57.2%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	168,177.09
Expense Total	743,827	205,856	-	27.7%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	205,856.35
BUILDING CODES - ELECTRICAL Total	1,878,493	309,398	-	16.5%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	309,398.02



Wasco County Monthly Report

All Funds Revenue Expense

May 2020

Filters

Fd	(Multiple Items)
Cat	(Multiple Items)

Data		Current					
Account	Current Budget	Current Actual YTD	Prior Year Actual YTD	Year Budget Executed	Prior Year Budget Executed	Year to Year % Change	Current Year - Prior Year
Revenue							
911 COMMUNICATIONS FUND	1,217,090	1,054,768	1,047,484	86.7%	87.8%	0.7%	7,284.47
911 EQUIPMENT RESERVE	30,790	28,720	28,413	93.3%	94.6%	1.1%	306.27
CDBG GRANT FUND	560,000	475,623	3,630,756	84.9%	63.3%	-86.9%	(3,155,132.37)
CLERK RECORDS FUND	9,000	8,004	8,470	88.9%	87.3%	-5.5%	(465.68)
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS FUND	1,775,000	1,897,617	1,543,046	106.9%	78.7%	23.0%	354,571.80
COUNTY FAIR FUND	218,210	193,531	211,382	88.7%	110.1%	-8.4%	(17,850.56)
COUNTY SCHOOL FUND	424,240	249,028	301,414	58.7%	72.1%	-17.4%	(52,386.19)
COURT FACILITIES SECURITY FUND	29,000	39,945	27,309	137.7%	97.5%	46.3%	12,635.57
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	4,160	3,088	3,624	74.2%	87.7%	-14.8%	(535.23)
FACILITY CAPITAL RESERVE	50,000	159,611	902,961	319.2%	76.5%	-82.3%	(743,350.08)
FOREST HEALTH PROGRAM FUND	42,967	47,449	10,013	110.4%	370.9%	373.9%	37,435.56
GENERAL FUND	16,070,196	15,203,847	14,048,909	94.6%	97.1%	8.2%	1,154,938.79
GENERAL OPERATING RESERVE	3,392,866	3,193,423	985,020	94.1%	80.5%	224.2%	2,208,402.56
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE FUND	445,300	387,875	382,404	87.1%	90.4%	1.4%	5,471.70
KRAMER FIELD FUND	300	728	850	242.7%	283.3%	-14.3%	(121.84)
LAND CORNER PRESERVATION FUND	28,900	35,511	27,768	122.9%	80.3%	27.9%	7,743.49
LAW LIBRARY FUND	31,400	28,113	27,502	89.5%	87.6%	2.2%	610.84
MUSEUM	112,665	90,152	84,570	80.0%	98.9%	6.6%	5,582.48
PARKS FUND	93,719	71,878	84,505	76.7%	96.0%	-14.9%	(12,626.09)
PUBLIC WORKS FUND	3,533,286	3,383,351	3,221,933	95.8%	83.8%	5.0%	161,417.12
ROAD RESERVE FUND	1,042,000	1,096,842	118,405	105.3%	281.9%	826.4%	978,437.05
SPECIAL ECON DEV PAYMENTS FUND	2,143,225	3,268,708	1,265,357	152.5%	101.0%	158.3%	2,003,351.60
YOUTH THINK FUND	-	-	110,536	#DIV/0!	71.6%	-100.0%	(110,535.79)
CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS FUND	29,000	80,115	869,544	276.3%	98.9%	-90.8%	(789,429.07)
BUILDING CODES - GENERAL	2,591,307	715,489	-	27.6%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	715,489.30
BUILDING CODES - ELECTRICAL	479,230	87,382	-	18.2%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	87,381.82



Wasco County Monthly Report

All Funds Revenue Expense

May 2020

Account	Current Budget	Current Actual YTD	Prior Year Actual YTD	Current	Prior Year	Year to	Current Year - Prior Year
				Year Budget Executed	Budget Executed	Year % Change	
Revenue Total	34,353,851	31,800,800	28,942,173	92.6%	87.0%	9.9%	2,858,627.52
Expense							
911 COMMUNICATIONS FUND	1,209,979	1,043,789	964,397	86.3%	82.8%	8.2%	79,392.36
911 EQUIPMENT RESERVE	30,000	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	-
CDBG GRANT FUND	560,000	418,351	5,318,819	74.7%	91.6%	-92.1%	(4,900,467.97)
CLERK RECORDS FUND	11,550	4,363	2,609	37.8%	25.5%	67.2%	1,753.60
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS FUND	2,283,998	1,850,150	1,970,651	81.0%	80.7%	-6.1%	(120,501.24)
COUNTY FAIR FUND	195,251	162,150	170,218	83.0%	92.7%	-4.7%	(8,068.26)
COUNTY SCHOOL FUND	424,440	248,767	94,424	58.6%	21.3%	163.5%	154,342.35
COURT FACILITIES SECURITY FUND	43,000	(19)	11,597	0.0%	27.0%	-100.2%	(11,615.46)
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	15,323	1,912	6,978	12.5%	43.2%	-72.6%	(5,066.20)
FACILITY CAPITAL RESERVE	4,633,223	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	-
FOREST HEALTH PROGRAM FUND	169,459	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	-
GENERAL FUND	18,145,607	14,303,061	12,276,367	78.8%	75.6%	16.5%	2,026,693.82
GENERAL OPERATING RESERVE	8,239,125	3,124,927	-	37.9%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	3,124,927.00
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE FUND	527,028	281,442	275,293	53.4%	56.4%	2.2%	6,148.65
KRAMER FIELD FUND	34,484	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	-
LAND CORNER PRESERVATION FUND	24,513	20,669	18,585	84.3%	83.8%	11.2%	2,083.57
LAW LIBRARY FUND	46,229	21,964	21,359	47.5%	46.1%	2.8%	604.66
MUSEUM	107,338	72,326	94,439	67.4%	82.2%	-23.4%	(22,113.00)
PARKS FUND	144,704	75,481	65,629	52.2%	55.8%	15.0%	9,852.17
PUBLIC WORKS FUND	4,606,810	4,175,002	2,999,532	90.6%	86.5%	39.2%	1,175,470.94
ROAD RESERVE FUND	5,972,857	801,000	-	13.4%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	801,000.00
SPECIAL ECON DEV PAYMENTS FUND	2,397,924	1,727,635	1,195,570	72.0%	76.1%	44.5%	532,065.28
YOUTH THINK FUND	120,000	111,770	145,990	93.1%	86.9%	-23.4%	(34,219.95)
CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS FUND	3,852,873	45,701	85,890	1.2%	2.1%	-46.8%	(40,188.54)
BUILDING CODES - GENERAL	2,148,938	877,737	-	40.8%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	877,736.85
BUILDING CODES - ELECTRICAL	743,827	205,856	-	27.7%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	205,856.35
Expense Total	56,688,480	29,574,035	25,718,348	52.2%	50.7%	15.0%	3,855,686.98



Wasco County Monthly Report Personnel All Funds - May 2020

Filters

Fd	(Multiple Items)
Cat	51000

		Data					
		Current					
		Year		Prior Year		Year to	
Account	Current Budget	Current Actual YTD	Prior Year Actual YTD	Budget Executed	Budget Executed	Year % Change	Current Year - Prior Year
Expense							
GENERAL FUND							
ASSESSMENT & TAXATION-E	783,899	647,257	634,842	82.6%	89.9%	2.0%	12,415.54
COUNTY CLERK-E	308,444	265,450	248,122	86.1%	85.6%	7.0%	17,328.13
SHERIFF-E	2,196,056	1,743,876	1,658,474	79.4%	79.9%	5.1%	85,401.87
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES-E	1,976,782	1,740,706	1,683,790	88.1%	90.8%	3.4%	56,915.87
ADMINISTRATION-E	136,037	118,393	113,681	87.0%	91.3%	4.1%	4,712.34
DISTRICT ATTORNEY-E	608,041	567,456	507,255	93.3%	90.0%	11.9%	60,200.69
PLANNING-E	810,869	657,103	637,269	81.0%	80.5%	3.1%	19,833.51
PUBLIC WORKS-E	42,588	36,798	34,137	86.4%	93.3%	7.8%	2,661.07
PREVENTION DIVISION-E	739,358	647,838	542,816	87.6%	90.0%	19.3%	105,022.88
GENERAL FUND Total	7,602,074	6,424,878	6,060,386	84.5%	86.0%	6.0%	364,491.90
PUBLIC WORKS FUND	1,994,060	1,735,670	1,699,433	87.0%	88.5%	2.1%	36,237.11
911 COMMUNICATIONS FUND	890,232	837,445	775,139	94.1%	89.6%	8.0%	62,305.99
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS FUND	860,560	720,137	670,621	83.7%	84.7%	7.4%	49,516.14
COUNTY FAIR FUND	19,171	16,678	15,674	87.0%	103.8%	6.4%	1,003.80
GENERAL OPERATING RESERVE							
ADMINISTRATION-E	3,124,533	3,124,533	-	100.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	3,124,533.00
GENERAL OPERATING RESERVE Total	3,124,533	3,124,533	-	100.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	3,124,533.00
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE FUND	166,607	82,941	81,618	49.8%	53.6%	1.6%	1,322.79
LAND CORNER PRESERVATION FUND	19,013	16,507	15,393	86.8%	92.8%	7.2%	1,113.57
MUSEUM	42,773	34,297	32,556	80.2%	82.9%	5.3%	1,740.68
PARKS FUND	44,734	39,020	34,857	87.2%	98.9%	11.9%	4,163.34
ROAD RESERVE FUND							
PUBLIC WORKS-E	801,000	801,000	-	100.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	801,000.00
ROAD RESERVE FUND Total	801,000	801,000	-	100.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	801,000.00
WEED & PEST CONTROL FUND	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-



Wasco County Monthly Report Personnel All Funds - May 2020

Account	Current Budget	Current Actual YTD	Prior Year Actual YTD	Current	Prior Year	Year to	Current Year - Prior Year
				Year Budget Executed	Budget Executed	Year % Change	
YOUTH THINK FUND	-	-	76,143	#DIV/0!	91.7%	-100.0%	(76,142.71)
BUILDING CODES - GENERAL	618,637	430,961	-	69.7%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	430,961.19
BUILDING CODES - ELECTRICAL	231,906	142,731	-	61.5%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	142,730.96
Expense Total	16,415,300	14,406,797	9,461,819	87.8%	86.3%	52.3%	4,944,977.76



Wasco County Monthly Report

Materials Service All Funds - May 2020

Filters

Fd	(Multiple Items)
Cat	(Multiple Items)

Data							
Account	Current Budget	Current Actual YTD	Prior Year Actual YTD	Current	Prior Year	Year to	Current Year - Prior Year
				Budget Executed	Budget Executed	Year % Change	
Expense							
GENERAL FUND							
ASSESSMENT & TAXATION-E	111,497	90,418	87,164	81.1%	102.6%	3.7%	3,253.95
COUNTY CLERK-E	58,602	32,539	40,807	55.5%	83.9%	-20.3%	(8,268.29)
SHERIFF-E	289,936	237,743	182,197	82.0%	76.4%	30.5%	55,545.83
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES-E							
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY-E	416,443	372,884	321,619	89.5%	78.4%	15.9%	51,264.94
EMPLOYEE & ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES-E	99,818	76,283	77,122	76.4%	69.8%	-1.1%	(838.50)
FACILITIES-E	401,300	300,563	290,680	74.9%	85.4%	3.4%	9,882.51
ADMINISTRATION-E	3,383,145	2,917,831	2,231,939	86.2%	76.8%	30.7%	685,892.42
DISTRICT ATTORNEY-E	99,106	79,603	70,473	80.3%	60.2%	13.0%	9,130.88
PLANNING-E	88,176	62,973	126,295	71.4%	62.5%	-50.1%	(63,322.70)
PUBLIC WORKS-E	13,430	14,854	10,176	110.6%	90.6%	46.0%	4,678.18
PREVENTION DIVISION-E	186,918	126,873	23,811	67.9%	72.0%	432.8%	103,062.37
GENERAL FUND Total	5,148,371	4,312,566	3,462,284	83.8%	76.9%	24.6%	850,281.59
PUBLIC WORKS FUND	1,595,250	1,439,332	1,273,511	90.2%	84.0%	13.0%	165,821.83
911 COMMUNICATIONS FUND	246,414	178,844	161,757	72.6%	71.5%	10.6%	17,086.37
CLERK RECORDS FUND	6,750	4,363	2,609	64.6%	25.5%	67.2%	1,753.60
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS FUND	1,423,438	1,130,013	1,300,030	79.4%	78.8%	-13.1%	(170,017.38)
COUNTY FAIR FUND	176,080	145,472	154,544	82.6%	91.7%	-5.9%	(9,072.06)
COUNTY SCHOOL FUND	424,440	248,767	94,424	58.6%	21.3%	163.5%	154,342.35
COURT FACILITIES SECURITY FUND	43,000	(19)	11,597	0.0%	27.0%	-100.2%	(11,615.46)
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	15,323	1,912	6,978	12.5%	43.2%	-72.6%	(5,066.20)
FOREST HEALTH PROGRAM FUND	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
GENERAL OPERATING RESERVE	5,114,592	394	-	0.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	394.00
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE FUND	320,421	165,670	193,675	51.7%	64.7%	-14.5%	(28,005.09)
KRAMER FIELD FUND	34,484	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	-



Wasco County Monthly Report

Materials Service All Funds - May 2020

Account	Current Budget	Current Actual YTD	Prior Year Actual YTD	Current	Prior Year Budget Executed	Year to Year % Change	Current Year - Prior Year
				Year Budget Executed			
LAND CORNER PRESERVATION FUND	5,500	4,162	3,192	75.7%	58.0%	30.4%	970.00
LAW LIBRARY FUND	46,229	21,964	21,359	47.5%	46.1%	2.8%	604.66
MUSEUM	58,065	37,934	61,883	65.3%	89.5%	-38.7%	(23,948.68)
PARKS FUND	69,970	36,461	30,772	52.1%	49.4%	18.5%	5,688.83
ROAD RESERVE FUND	1,171,857	-	-	0.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
SPECIAL ECON DEV PAYMENTS FUND	1,917,112	1,246,823	686,750	65.0%	70.4%	81.6%	560,073.00
WEED & PEST CONTROL FUND	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
YOUTH THINK FUND	-	-	69,847	#DIV/0!	82.1%	-100.0%	(69,847.36)
BUILDING CODES - GENERAL	480,301	314,378	-	65.5%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	314,377.89
BUILDING CODES - ELECTRICAL	61,921	25,446	-	41.1%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	25,446.13
Expense Total	18,359,518	9,314,482	7,535,214	50.7%	74.2%	23.6%	1,779,268.02



Wasco County Monthly Report

Capital All Funds - May 2020

Filters

Fd	(Multiple Items)
Cat	(Multiple Items)

Data							
Account	Current Budget	Current Actual YTD	Prior Year Actual YTD	Current	Prior Year	Year to	Current Year - Prior Year
				Year Budget Executed	Budget Executed	Year % Change	
Expense							
GENERAL FUND	1,771,000	162,551	141,523	9.2%	11.3%	14.9%	21,028.09
PUBLIC WORKS FUND	17,500	-	26,588	0.0%	88.6%	-100.0%	(26,588.00)
COUNTY FAIR FUND	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	0.0%	#DIV/0!	-
LAND CORNER PRESERVATION FUND	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	0.0%	#DIV/0!	-
FOREST HEALTH PROGRAM FUND	50,000	-	-	0.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE FUND	40,000	32,831	-	82.1%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	32,830.95
MUSEUM	6,500	95	-	1.5%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	95.00
911 COMMUNICATIONS FUND	1,734	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	-
PARKS FUND	30,000	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	-
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS FUND	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
CLERK RECORDS FUND	4,800	-	-	0.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
ROAD RESERVE FUND	4,000,000	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	-
CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS FUND	3,852,873	45,701	85,890	1.2%	2.1%	-46.8%	(40,188.54)
911 EQUIPMENT RESERVE	30,000	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	-
FACILITY CAPITAL RESERVE	4,633,223	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	-
GENERAL OPERATING RESERVE	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	0.0%	#DIV/0!	-
CDBG GRANT FUND	560,000	418,351	5,318,819	74.7%	91.6%	-92.1%	(4,900,467.97)
BUILDING CODES - GENERAL							
BUILDING CODES-E							
BUILDING CODES ALLOCATED-E							
CAPITAL OUTLAY-E	600,000	-	-	0.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
BUILDING CODES - GENERAL Total	600,000	-	-	0.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
Expense Total	15,597,630	659,529	5,572,820	4.2%	22.0%	-88.2%	(4,913,290.47)

Wasco County Monthly Report

Transfers - May 2020

Filters

Fd	(Multiple Items)
Cat	(Multiple Items)

Data							
Account	Current Budget	Current Actual YTD	Prior Year Actual YTD	Current	Prior Year	Year to	Current Year - Prior Year
				Budget Executed	Budget Executed	Year % Change	
Transfer In							
911 COMMUNICATIONS FUND	253,129.00	232,034.00	228,175	91.7%	91.7%	1.7%	3,859.13
911 EQUIPMENT RESERVE	30,000.00	27,500.00	27,500	91.7%	91.7%	0.0%	-
COUNTY FAIR FUND	29,000.00	29,000.00	29,000	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	-
FACILITY CAPITAL RESERVE	-	-	779,167	#DIV/0!	67.8%	-100.0%	(779,166.63)
GENERAL FUND	1,215,271.00	757,659.15	503,820	62.3%	74.1%	50.4%	253,839.43
GENERAL OPERATING RESERVE	3,367,866.00	3,124,533.00	779,167	92.8%	65.3%	301.0%	2,345,366.37
MUSEUM	22,500.00	22,500.00	22,500	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	-
PUBLIC WORKS FUND	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
ROAD RESERVE FUND	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	-	100.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	1,000,000.00
CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS FUND	-	-	779,167	#DIV/0!	91.7%	-100.0%	(779,166.63)
BUILDING CODES - GENERAL	200,000.00	-	-	0.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
BUILDING CODES - ELECTRICAL	200,000.00	-	-	0.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
Transfer In Total	6,317,766.00	5,193,226.15	3,148,494	82.2%	74.9%	64.9%	2,044,731.67
Transfer Out							
911 COMMUNICATIONS FUND	73,333.00	27,500.00	27,500	37.5%	37.5%	0.0%	-
911 EQUIPMENT RESERVE	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS FUND	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
FACILITY CAPITAL RESERVE	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	0.0%	#DIV/0!	-
FOREST HEALTH PROGRAM FUND	119,459.00	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	-
GENERAL FUND	3,624,162.00	3,403,067.00	2,612,175	93.9%	75.8%	30.3%	790,892.24
LAND CORNER PRESERVATION FUND	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
LAW LIBRARY FUND	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
PUBLIC WORKS FUND	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	-	100.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	1,000,000.00
SPECIAL ECON DEV PAYMENTS FUND	480,812.00	480,812.00	508,820	100.0%	85.5%	-5.5%	(28,007.72)
WEED & PEST CONTROL FUND	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-

Wasco County Monthly Report

Transfers - May 2020

YOUTH THINK FUND	120,000.00	111,770.12	-	93.1%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	111,770.12
BUILDING CODES - GENERAL	450,000.00	132,397.77	-	29.4%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	132,397.77
BUILDING CODES - ELECTRICAL	450,000.00	37,679.26	-	8.4%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	37,679.26
Transfer Out Total	6,317,766.00	5,193,226.15	3,148,494	82.2%	74.9%	64.9%	2,044,731.67



Wasco County Monthly Report Reserve Funds - May 2020

Filters

Fd	(Multiple Items)
Cat	(Multiple Items)

Data							
Account	Current Budget	Current Actual YTD	Prior Year Actual YTD	Current		Year to Year % Change	Current Year - Prior Year
				Year	Prior Year		
				Budget Executed	Budget Executed		
Revenue							
911 EQUIPMENT RESERVE	30,790	28,720	28,413	93.3%	94.6%	1.1%	306.27
FACILITY CAPITAL RESERVE	50,000	159,611	902,961	319.2%	76.5%	-82.3%	(743,350.08)
GENERAL OPERATING RESERVE	3,392,866	3,193,423	985,020	94.1%	80.5%	224.2%	2,208,402.56
ROAD RESERVE FUND	1,042,000	1,096,842	118,405	105.3%	281.9%	826.4%	978,437.05
CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS FUND	29,000	80,115	869,544	276.3%	98.9%	-90.8%	(789,429.07)
Revenue Total	4,544,656	4,558,710	2,904,343	100.3%	86.6%	57.0%	1,654,366.73
Expense							
911 EQUIPMENT RESERVE	30,000	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	-
FACILITY CAPITAL RESERVE	4,633,223	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	-
GENERAL OPERATING RESERVE	8,239,125	3,124,927	-	37.9%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	3,124,927.00
ROAD RESERVE FUND	5,972,857	801,000	-	13.4%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	801,000.00
CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS FUND	3,852,873	45,701	85,890	1.2%	2.1%	-46.8%	(40,188.54)
Expense Total	22,728,078	3,971,628	85,890	17.5%	0.5%	4524.1%	3,885,738.46



Wasco County Monthly Report Investment - May 2020

Filters

Fd	(Multiple Items)
Cat	417

Data							
Account	Current Budget	Current Actual YTD	Prior Year Actual YTD	Current			Current Year - Prior Year
				Budget Executed	Prior Year Budget Executed	Year to Year % Change	
Revenue							
INTEREST EARNED							
911 COMMUNICATIONS FUND	900	3,900	1,377	433.4%	888.1%	183.3%	2,523.88
911 EQUIPMENT RESERVE	790	1,143	256	144.7%	511.1%	347.4%	887.64
CDBG GRANT FUND	300	-	931	0.0%	465.3%	-100.0%	(930.53)
CLERK RECORDS FUND	-	747	589	#DIV/0!	196.5%	26.7%	157.64
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS FUND	10,000	19,987	19,994	199.9%	199.9%	0.0%	(7.22)
COUNTY FAIR FUND	900	3,059	1,528	339.8%	176.8%	100.2%	1,530.77
COUNTY SCHOOL FUND	200	1,270	1,092	635.0%	546.1%	16.3%	177.80
COURT FACILITIES SECURITY FUND	2,000	3,356	2,545	167.8%	254.5%	31.8%	810.25
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	160	187	195	117.0%	150.3%	-4.2%	(8.23)
FACILITY CAPITAL RESERVE	50,000	118,397	95,781	236.8%	319.3%	23.6%	22,615.83
FOREST HEALTH PROGRAM FUND	2,700	6,379	4,926	236.2%	182.4%	29.5%	1,452.64
GENERAL FUND	197,856	241,241	275,195	121.9%	305.8%	-12.3%	(33,953.85)
GENERAL OPERATING RESERVE	25,000	62,103	66,534	248.4%	221.8%	-6.7%	(4,431.38)
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE FUND	5,000	9,667	6,446	193.3%	257.9%	50.0%	3,220.62
KRAMER FIELD FUND	300	665	547	221.8%	182.2%	21.7%	118.73
LAND CORNER PRESERVATION FUND	900	1,578	1,121	175.3%	186.9%	40.7%	456.11
LAW LIBRARY FUND	1,400	2,864	2,303	204.5%	164.5%	24.3%	560.47
MUSEUM	3,600	4,979	3,893	138.3%	194.7%	27.9%	1,085.56
PARKS FUND	2,000	5,600	4,287	280.0%	214.3%	30.6%	1,312.93
PUBLIC WORKS FUND	40,000	64,179	51,655	160.4%	184.5%	24.2%	12,524.47
ROAD RESERVE FUND	42,000	88,827	77,115	211.5%	183.6%	15.2%	11,712.07
SPECIAL ECON DEV PAYMENTS FUND	4,000	9,462	8,938	236.6%	319.2%	5.9%	523.84
WEED & PEST CONTROL FUND	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
YOUTH THINK FUND	-	-	1,087	#DIV/0!	120.8%	-100.0%	(1,086.90)
CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS FUND	29,000	74,240	57,740	256.0%	199.1%	28.6%	16,500.06



Wasco County Monthly Report Investment - May 2020

Account	Current Budget	Current Actual YTD	Prior Year Actual YTD	Current	Prior Year	Year to	Current Year - Prior Year
				Year Budget Executed	Budget Executed	Year % Change	
BUILDING CODES - GENERAL	25,000	27,781	-	111.1%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	27,780.58
BUILDING CODES - ELECTRICAL	20,000	8	-	0.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	8.24
INTEREST EARNED Total	464,006	751,619	686,077	162.0%	247.6%	9.6%	65,542.02
LID INTEREST	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
UNSEG TAX INTEREST EARNED	200	61	196	30.3%	97.8%	-69.0%	(134.98)
MARK TO MARKET - UNREALIZED GAIN/LOSS	-	55,417	267,924	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-79.3%	(212,507.45)
Revenue Total	464,206	807,096	954,197	173.9%	344.1%	-15.4%	(147,100.41)

Reconciliation Report – May 2020 Reconciliations

Wasco County

1. Main Checking
 - a. On banking reconciliation sheet
 - b. All balance
2. Unseg Checking
 - a. On banking reconciliation sheet
 - b. All balance
 - c. Due to timing changes on deposits, there is an increase in "Deposits in Transit"
 - i. Meaning these were entered in Eden in one month but recorded by the bank in the next month
3. Charter Appeal
 - a. On banking reconciliation sheet
 - b. All balance
4. LGIP – County
 - a. On banking reconciliation sheet
 - b. All balance
 - c. Only the balance for Wasco County
5. LGIP – Building Codes
 - a. On banking reconciliation sheet
 - b. All balance
 - c. Only the balance for the Building Codes
 - d. Held until decision is made on the future of building codes – Distributions started in April
6. AP GL to Subledger
 - a. Balances – No variances
 - b. Includes the Qlife AP reconciliation
7. AR GL to Subledger
 - a. Balances – No variances
 - b. Includes the Qlife AR reconciliation
8. Tax Receivable Eden to Ascend
 - a. Balances – No variances
 - b. Still have the odd 783 CATF trust coded at Interest Receivable in Ascend – this is incorrect and in the queue to be fixed by the vendor
 - i. A change has been made in December – balance shown will remain in the reconciliation and drop off in next fiscal year
9. Tax Receipts Eden to Ascend
 - a. Balances – No variances
 - b. Pages 31-33 are May – pages 37-39 are YTD as of 05/31/2020

10. Transfers in – Transfers out

- a. Balances; transfers-in = transfers-out
- b. Part of the monthly reporting

11. PERS Recap Payroll Register to PERS Invoice

- a. Balances – No variances
- b. Adjustments due to timing are common but now there will be ongoing adjustments for 3 people due to already retired in PERS and working. The PERS system requires us to contribute but PERS can't/won't take the funds yet. We are accruing the cost so when PERS can/will take the amount due (Sometime after July 2020 – in next fiscal year) so Wasco does not have a large spike in next fiscal year.
- c. The Social Security cost is an annual administrative fee

12. Investing

- a. Will be reviewed by the Investment Committee
- b. Reconciled and balances
- c. In compliance with Investment Policy

Qlife

1. Checking – Bank of the West

- a. Balances – no variances

2. LGIP

- a. Balances – no variances

3. AP GL to Subledger

- a. Balances – No Variances
- b. Included on the County's reconciliation

4. AR GL to Subledger

- a. Balances – No Variances

Included on the County's reconciliation

Reviewed _____ Date _____

Reviewed _____ Date _____

Reconciliation checklist Fiscal Year 2020

[illegible]

Qlife

[illegible]

**Bank Reconciliation
May 2020**

Bank							Eden						
	LGIP	LGIP - Business Codes	Unseg	Charter Appeal	Main	Total		LGIP - 11401	LGIP - Business Codes 790.11404	Unseg - 11302	Charter Appeal - 786-11304	Main - 11101	Total
Beginning Balance per Bank	39,191,429.80	409,859.70	1,179,975.31	271,974.93	1,396,090.87	42,449,330.61	Beginning Balance per Eden	39,191,429.80	409,859.70	1,213,154.28	271,974.93	967,226.00	42,053,644.71
Deposits	498,142.14		884,889.44		192,532.83	1,575,564.41	Debits	1,047,229.30	516.80	957,831.90	2.30	2,480,769.52	4,486,349.82
Other Deposits			102,064.52		1,660,674.06	1,762,738.58							-
Interest	49,087.16	516.80	11.67	2.30		49,617.93							-
Withdrawals	(1,179,836.71)		(263,750.64)		(929,613.81)	(2,373,201.16)	Credits	(1,679,837.36)		(286,017.03)		(2,689,365.73)	(4,655,220.12)
Fees	(0.65)					(0.65)							-
Summary Post (Cleared Checks)			(24,081.67)		(1,299,794.50)	(1,323,876.17)							-
Other Checks (not in Summary)						-							-
Ending Balance per Bank	38,558,821.74	410,376.50	1,879,108.63	271,977.23	1,019,889.45	42,140,173.55	Ending Balance per Cash by Fund	38,558,821.74	410,376.50	1,884,969.15	271,977.23	758,629.79	41,884,774.41
Outstanding Withdrawals						-							-
Outstanding Checks			(5,621.06)		(259,093.45)	(264,714.51)							-
Outstanding Payroll Checks					(2,166.21)	(2,166.21)							-
Credit Card Deposits in Transit			11,481.58			11,481.58							-
Other						-							-
Adjusted Balance	38,558,821.74	410,376.50	1,884,969.15	271,977.23	758,629.79	41,884,774.41	Adjusted Balance	38,558,821.74	410,376.50	1,884,969.15	271,977.23	758,629.79	41,884,774.41
							Variance	-	-	(0.00)	-	(0.00)	-
								Recon Mike M 6/19/20	Recon Mike M 6/19/20	Recon Mike M 6/23/20	Recon Mike M 6/19/20	Recon Mike M 6/23/20	
							Relevant JV adjustments						

As of May 31, 2020

Open AP invoice Report

21101

Fund	Fund Name	AP Report	GL	Difference	% Variance
101	General	75,537.55	75,537.55	-	0.0%
150	Building Codes - General	4,702.06	4,702.06	-	0.0%
160	Building Codes - Electrical	1,703.74	1,703.74	-	0.0%
202	Public Works	37,061.88	37,061.88	-	0.0%
203	County Fair	150.88	150.88	-	0.0%
205	Land Corner Preservation	184.96	184.96	-	0.0%
207	Household Hazardous Waste	856.94	856.94	-	0.0%
208	Special Economic Development	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
209	Law Library	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
210	District Attorney	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
211	Museum	328.02	328.02	-	0.0%
220	911 Communications	10,007.93	10,007.93	-	0.0%
223	Parks	352.06	352.06	-	0.0%
227	Community Corrections	15,756.89	15,756.89	-	0.0%
229	Court Facilities Security	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
232	Youth Think	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
322	Capital Acquisition Fund	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
330	CDBFG Grant	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
600	Qlife	6,392.61	6,392.61	-	0.0%
601	Qlife Capital	12,000.00	12,000.00	-	0.0%
602	Qlife Maupin	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
704	Mint	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
706	Library District	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
	Recon Mike M 6/23/2020	165,035.52	165,035.52	-	

May AR General Ledger to AR Subledger Reconciliation

Recon by Mike M 6/23/2020

Fund	GL 13201	GL Adj	GL	AR Aging by Fund Report	Not in Subledger	AR Adjusted	GL - AR Adjusted
101	39,046.03		39,046.03	39,046.03		39,046.03	-
202	3,228.95		3,228.95	3,228.95		3,228.95	-
203	1,750.00		1,750.00	1,750.00		1,750.00	-
205	-		-	-		-	-
207	-		-	-		-	-
208	1,116,909.00		1,116,909.00	1,116,909.00		1,116,909.00	-
210	-		-	-		-	-
211	-		-	-		-	-
219	-		-	-		-	-
220	43,658.15		43,658.15	43,658.15		43,658.15	-
223	-		-	-		-	-
227	-		-	-		-	-
229	-		-	-		-	-
232	-		-	-		-	-
237	-		-	-		-	-
326	-		-	-		-	-
330	-		-	-		-	-
600	27,405.78		27,405.78	27,405.78		27,405.78	-
704	-		-	-		-	-
705	-		-	-		-	-
706	-		-	-		-	-
707	-		-	-		-	-
783	-		-	-		-	-
Total	1,231,997.91	-	1,231,997.91	1,231,997.91	-	1,231,997.91	-

Fund	GL 25101	GL Adj	GL	AR Report	Not in Subled Detail	AR Adjusted	GL - AR Adjusted
101	-		-		-	-	-

Fund	GL 13301	GL Adj	GL	AR Report	Not in Subled	AR Adjusted	GL - AR Adjusted
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

May 2020 Ascend to Eden Taxes Receivable Reconciliation

Recon Mike M 06/08/2020

Eden Fund & Name	Eden GL & Name	tax_year	Sum of beg_bal	Sum of certs	Sum of receipts	Sum of end_bal	Eden GL	Ascend - Eden
101 - General Fund	101.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable		558,625.35	9,911,550.76	9,854,137.47	616,038.64	616,038.64	-
	101.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable		10,565.21	44,032.24	47,918.98	6,678.47	6,678.47	-
	101.13103 - Miscellenous Receivable		29,043.04	9,517.25	17,694.48	20,865.81	20,865.81	-
706 - Library District	706.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable		85,617.03	1,524,083.72	1,515,202.42	94,498.33	94,498.33	-
	706.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable		924.03	4,582.11	4,838.63	667.51	667.51	-
707 - 4H OSU Extension	707.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable		32,412.80	577,919.14	574,528.55	35,803.39	35,803.39	-
	707.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable		349.46	1,734.45	1,831.59	252.32	252.32	-
801 - Central OR CC	801.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable		459.49	7,959.71	7,916.90	502.30	502.30	-
	801.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable		8.52	36.19	39.15	5.56	5.56	-
802 - CGCC	802.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable		80,639.49	1,389,813.94	1,382,797.70	87,655.73	87,655.73	-
	802.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable		1,769.22	6,172.76	6,955.32	986.66	986.66	-
803 - ESD North Central	803.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable		361.21	6,083.11	6,053.97	390.35	390.35	-
	803.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable		6.23	27.12	29.60	3.75	3.75	-
804 - Region 9 ESD	804.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable		60,351.49	1,072,863.53	1,066,704.49	66,510.53	66,510.53	-
	804.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable		1,223.06	4,696.26	5,195.53	723.79	723.79	-
806 - Jefferson ESD	806.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable		333.91	5,908.60	5,873.44	369.07	369.07	-
	806.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable		7.31	25.05	28.32	4.04	4.04	-
807 - School District 12	807.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable		108,950.14	1,810,682.46	1,803,616.71	116,015.89	116,015.89	-
	807.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable		3,182.62	7,679.69	9,477.11	1,385.20	1,385.20	-
808 - School District 21	808.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable		495,478.05	8,839,300.36	8,787,636.83	547,141.58	547,141.58	-
	808.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable		8,997.36	39,689.61	42,714.11	5,972.86	5,972.86	-
809 - School District 21J	809.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable		491.92	8,781.84	8,728.56	545.20	545.20	-
	809.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable		7.58	40.58	42.47	5.69	5.69	-
810 - School District 29	810.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable		81,288.24	1,150,479.99	1,151,195.19	80,573.04	80,573.04	-
	810.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable		1,964.24	6,908.80	7,673.11	1,199.93	1,199.93	-
812 - School District 59	812.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable		9,965.40	178,779.27	177,713.68	11,030.99	11,030.99	-
	812.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable		198.55	782.05	858.64	121.96	121.96	-
814 - School District 67	814.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable		228.62	3,472.01	3,462.95	237.68	237.68	-
	814.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable		3.32	16.13	17.23	2.22	2.22	-
817 - School District 9	817.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable		182.83	(167.18)	-	15.65	15.65	-
	817.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable		487.60	(487.57)	-	0.03	0.03	-
818 - S Wasco SD 1	818.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable		91,705.12	1,627,225.65	1,617,980.04	100,950.73	100,950.73	-
	818.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable		1,927.72	7,037.56	7,880.45	1,084.83	1,084.83	-
830 - Antelope	830.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable		235.62	5,254.12	5,192.25	297.49	297.49	-
	830.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable		7.13	5.26	10.41	1.98	1.98	-
831 - Dufur	831.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable		4,404.30	77,046.24	76,647.70	4,802.84	4,802.84	-

	831.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable	70.69	230.28	259.24	41.73	41.73	-
832 - Maupin	832.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable	16,912.85	305,253.72	303,373.97	18,792.60	18,792.60	-
	832.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable	191.72	886.28	951.87	126.13	126.13	-
833 - Mosier	833.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable	4,211.87	79,451.05	78,876.81	4,786.11	4,786.11	-
	833.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable	48.40	217.87	234.62	31.65	31.65	-
835 - Shaniko	835.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable	308.33	6,434.00	6,369.17	373.16	373.16	-
	835.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable	0.68	14.86	15.00	0.54	0.54	-
836 - The Dalles	836.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable	187,688.68	3,370,801.82	3,350,542.43	207,948.07	207,948.07	-
	836.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable	2,359.22	9,676.81	10,576.90	1,459.13	1,459.13	-
850 - The Dalles Assmt	850.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable	4,150.01	25,970.34	26,997.59	3,122.76	3,122.76	-
	850.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable	44.11	193.57	210.32	27.36	27.36	-
851 - Dufur Recreation	851.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable	7,105.93	121,776.00	121,189.80	7,692.13	7,692.13	-
	851.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable	89.39	372.87	404.71	57.55	57.55	-
852 - Jefferson Co School	852.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable	622.48	11,067.74	11,001.81	688.41	688.41	-
	852.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable	7.37	32.54	34.95	4.96	4.96	-
853 - Juniper Flats Fire	853.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable	5,018.49	87,117.92	86,676.06	5,460.35	5,460.35	-
	853.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable	59.60	264.50	284.92	39.18	39.18	-
854 - Mid-Col Fire Rescue	854.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable	185,467.53	3,212,254.73	3,195,940.55	201,781.71	201,781.71	-
	854.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable	2,323.13	9,841.26	10,658.66	1,505.73	1,505.73	-
856 - Mosier Rural Fire	856.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable	12.21	(4.49)	-	7.72	7.72	-
	856.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable	4.52	(4.49)	-	0.03	0.03	-
857 - N Wasco Parks & Rec	857.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable	69,127.40	1,284,652.10	1,275,878.68	77,900.82	77,900.82	-
	857.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable	807.20	3,666.27	3,919.47	554.00	554.00	-
858 - NORCOR	858.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable	3,643.81	(243.58)	1,718.44	1,681.79	1,681.79	-
	858.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable	341.64	266.82	409.38	199.08	199.08	-
860 - Port of The Dalles	860.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable	19,781.74	351,551.96	349,543.15	21,790.55	21,790.55	-
	860.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable	307.72	959.93	1,113.88	153.77	153.77	-
861 - White River Health	861.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable	9,463.58	253,791.52	250,102.10	13,153.00	13,153.00	-
	861.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable	156.04	633.87	680.67	109.24	109.24	-
862 - Wasco Soil Conservation	862.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable	31,892.39	580,803.31	577,150.67	35,545.03	35,545.03	-
	862.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable	327.63	1,707.06	1,806.32	228.37	228.37	-
864 - Mosier Fire	864.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable	12,709.35	229,132.33	227,747.73	14,093.95	14,093.95	-
	864.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable	136.07	686.06	721.78	100.35	100.35	-
878 - MH Park Ombud	878.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable	461.94	7,957.57	7,914.26	505.25	505.25	-
	878.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable	4.53	23.93	25.42	3.04	3.04	-
879 - OR Forest Land Protection	879.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable	6,121.74	101,996.86	101,584.68	6,533.92	6,533.92	-
	879.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable	78.82	327.60	354.01	52.41	52.41	-
880 - State Fire Patrol	880.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable	14,337.87	239,723.11	238,787.61	15,273.37	15,273.37	-
	880.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable	185.32	794.64	858.38	121.58	121.58	-
881 - Urban Renewal	881.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable	94,667.12	1,641,831.78	1,633,430.76	103,068.14	103,068.14	-

	881.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable	1,106.45	4,952.62	5,317.37	741.70	741.70	-
882 - Rock Creek District	882.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable	0.97	(0.18)	-	0.79	0.79	-
	882.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable	0.09	(0.07)	-	0.02	0.02	-
883 - Mid-Col Fire Rescue	883.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable	7,879.22	287,420.19	282,235.80	13,063.61	13,063.61	-
	883.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable	-	262.31	261.30	1.01	1.01	-
884 - School District 29 Bond	884.13101 - Property Taxes Principal Receivable	-	445,454.36	431,775.87	13,678.49	13,678.49	-
	884.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable	-	168.97	168.97	-	-	-
Grand Total		2,362,639.06	41,009,903.33	40,796,700.06	2,575,842.33	2,575,842.33	-

783 - CATF Trust	783.13102 - Property Taxes Interest Receivable	24,689.95	98,497.46	108,089.80	15,097.61
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May

Mike Recon 6/9/2020

May

Eden Account	Eden	Eden Adj	Eden Total	Ascend	Ascend Adj	Ascend Total	Variance E-A
101.00.1101.410.102	195,772.37		195,772.37	195,772.37		195,772.37	-
101.00.1101.410.103	23,279.45		23,279.45	23,279.45		23,279.45	-
706.97.3706.422.114	3,271.39		3,271.39	3,271.39		3,271.39	-
706.97.3706.422.115	30,101.08		30,101.08	30,101.08		30,101.08	-
707.97.3707.422.114	1,238.08		1,238.08	1,238.08		1,238.08	-
707.97.3707.422.115	11,414.03		11,414.03	11,414.03		11,414.03	-
783.97.3783.422.127	10,482.27		10,482.27	10,482.27		10,482.27	-
783.97.3783.422.128	3,002.16		3,002.16	3,002.16		3,002.16	-
801.98.2801.422.114	18.78		18.78	18.78		18.78	-
801.98.2801.422.115	157.19		157.19	157.19		157.19	-
802.98.2802.422.114	3,368.35		3,368.35	3,368.35		3,368.35	-
802.98.2802.422.115	27,456.19		27,456.19	27,456.19		27,456.19	-
803.98.2803.422.114	14.57		14.57	14.57		14.57	-
803.98.2803.422.115	120.11		120.11	120.11		120.11	-
804.98.2804.422.114	2,521.41		2,521.41	2,521.41		2,521.41	-
804.98.2804.422.115	21,191.42		21,191.42	21,191.42		21,191.42	-
806.98.2806.422.114	13.66		13.66	13.66		13.66	-
806.98.2806.422.115	116.68		116.68	116.68		116.68	-
807.98.2807.422.114	4,569.38		4,569.38	4,569.38		4,569.38	-
807.98.2807.422.115	35,772.87		35,772.87	35,772.87		35,772.87	-
808.98.2808.422.114	20,731.55		20,731.55	20,731.55		20,731.55	-
808.98.2808.422.115	174,589.35		174,589.35	174,589.35		174,589.35	-
809.98.2809.422.114	20.79		20.79	20.79		20.79	-
809.98.2809.422.115	173.43		173.43	173.43		173.43	-
810.98.2810.422.114	3,646.58		3,646.58	3,646.58		3,646.58	-
810.98.2810.422.115	22,730.78		22,730.78	22,730.78		22,730.78	-
812.98.2812.422.114	411.72		411.72	411.72		411.72	-
812.98.2812.422.115	3,531.29		3,531.29	3,531.29		3,531.29	-
814.98.2814.422.114	8.59		8.59	8.59		8.59	-
814.98.2814.422.115	68.55		68.55	68.55		68.55	-
817.98.2817.422.114	-		-	-		-	-
818.98.2818.422.114	3,824.90		3,824.90	3,824.90		3,824.90	-

May

Mike Recon 6/9/2020

May

Eden Account	Eden	Eden Adj	Eden Total	Ascend	Ascend Adj	Ascend Total	Variance E-A
818.98.2818.422.115	32,141.58		32,141.58	32,141.58		32,141.58	-
830.98.2830.422.114	5.57		5.57	5.57		5.57	-
830.98.2830.422.115	103.73		103.73	103.73		103.73	-
831.98.2831.422.114	166.26		166.26	166.26		166.26	-
831.98.2831.422.115	1,522.06		1,522.06	1,522.06		1,522.06	-
832.98.2832.422.114	652.02		652.02	652.02		652.02	-
832.98.2832.422.115	6,029.01		6,029.01	6,029.01		6,029.01	-
833.98.2833.422.114	158.11		158.11	158.11		158.11	-
833.98.2833.422.115	1,569.19		1,569.19	1,569.19		1,569.19	-
835.98.2835.422.114	12.43		12.43	12.43		12.43	-
835.98.2835.422.115	127.00		127.00	127.00		127.00	-
836.98.2836.422.114	7,172.27		7,172.27	7,172.27		7,172.27	-
836.98.2836.422.115	66,579.25		66,579.25	66,579.25		66,579.25	-
850.98.2850.422.114	151.08		151.08	151.08		151.08	-
850.98.2850.422.115	513.60		513.60	513.60		513.60	-
851.98.2851.422.114	271.29		271.29	271.29		271.29	-
851.98.2851.422.115	2,405.47		2,405.47	2,405.47		2,405.47	-
852.98.2852.422.114	23.38		23.38	23.38		23.38	-
852.98.2852.422.115	218.56		218.56	218.56		218.56	-
853.98.2853.422.114	192.05		192.05	192.05		192.05	-
853.98.2853.422.115	1,720.70		1,720.70	1,720.70		1,720.70	-
854.98.2854.422.114	7,186.77		7,186.77	7,186.77		7,186.77	-
854.98.2854.422.115	63,450.06		63,450.06	63,450.06		63,450.06	-
856.98.2856.422.114	-		-	-		-	-
857.98.2857.422.114	2,649.97		2,649.97	2,649.97		2,649.97	-
857.98.2857.422.115	25,371.86		25,371.86	25,371.86		25,371.86	-
858.98.2858.422.114	49.09		49.09	49.09		49.09	-
858.98.2858.422.115	-		-	-		-	-

May

Mike Recon 6/9/2020

May

Eden Account	Eden	Eden Adj	Eden Total	Ascend	Ascend Adj	Ascend Total	Variance E-A
860.98.2860.422.114	753.58		753.58	753.58		753.58	-
860.98.2860.422.115	6,944.38		6,944.38	6,944.38		6,944.38	-
861.98.2861.422.114	434.62		434.62	434.62		434.62	-
861.98.2861.422.115	5,012.07		5,012.07	5,012.07		5,012.07	-
862.98.2862.422.114	1,224.63		1,224.63	1,224.63		1,224.63	-
862.98.2862.422.115	11,470.91		11,470.91	11,470.91		11,470.91	-
864.98.2864.422.114	485.17		485.17	485.17		485.17	-
864.98.2864.422.115	4,525.30		4,525.30	4,525.30		4,525.30	-
878.98.2878.422.114	18.42		18.42	18.42		18.42	-
878.98.2878.422.115	157.14		157.14	157.14		157.14	-
879.98.2879.422.114	235.81		235.81	235.81		235.81	-
879.98.2879.422.115	2,014.78		2,014.78	2,014.78		2,014.78	-
880.98.2880.422.114	570.73		570.73	570.73		570.73	-
880.98.2880.422.115	4,735.19		4,735.19	4,735.19		4,735.19	-
881.98.2881.422.114	3,606.11		3,606.11	3,606.11		3,606.11	-
881.98.2881.422.115	32,429.14		32,429.14	32,429.14		32,429.14	-
882.98.2881.422.114	-		-	-		-	-
882.98.2882.422.114	-		-	-		-	-
883.98.2883.422.114	189.01		189.01	189.01		189.01	-
883.98.2883.422.115	5,673.92		5,673.92	5,673.92		5,673.92	-
884.98.2884.422.114	47.62		47.62	47.62		47.62	-
884.98.2884.422.115	8,792.40		8,792.40	8,792.40		8,792.40	-
	913,382.26	-	913,382.26	913,382.26	-	913,382.26	-

FY20		Reconcile thorough May by Mike M as of 6/9/2020				FY20				
Eden Account	Eden	Eden Adj 19-10504 July Receipt	Eden Adj 20-10011 Forclosure	Eden Adj 19-10519 August Receipt	JV 20-10222 BNSF holdback	Eden Total	Ascend	Ascend d Adj	Ascend Total	Variance E-A
101.00.1101.410.102	9,570,975.48	-	-	-	43,010.26	9,613,985.74	9,613,985.74	-	9,613,985.74	-
101.00.1101.410.103	216,569.97	82,404.74	(41,247.06)	30,109.92	-	287,837.57	287,837.57	-	287,837.57	-
706.97.3706.422.114	31,314.17	6,088.44	-	4,398.95	-	41,801.56	41,801.56	-	41,801.56	-
706.97.3706.422.115	1,478,203.62	-	-	-	-	1,478,203.62	1,478,203.62	-	1,478,203.62	-
707.97.3707.422.114	11,854.05	2,305.55	-	1,665.68	-	15,825.28	15,825.28	-	15,825.28	-
707.97.3707.422.115	560,521.26	-	-	-	-	560,521.26	560,521.26	-	560,521.26	-
783.97.3783.422.127	83,959.62	-	-	-	-	83,959.62	83,959.62	-	83,959.62	-
783.97.3783.422.128	24,130.18	-	-	-	-	24,130.18	24,130.18	-	24,130.18	-
801.98.2801.422.114	235.43	-	-	-	-	235.43	235.43	-	235.43	-
801.98.2801.422.115	7,720.42	-	-	-	-	7,720.42	7,720.42	-	7,720.42	-
802.98.2802.422.114	41,402.43	-	-	-	-	41,402.43	41,402.43	-	41,402.43	-
802.98.2802.422.115	1,348,317.69	-	-	-	-	1,348,317.69	1,348,317.69	-	1,348,317.69	-
803.98.2803.422.114	183.66	-	-	-	-	183.66	183.66	-	183.66	-
803.98.2803.422.115	5,899.75	-	-	-	-	5,899.75	5,899.75	-	5,899.75	-
804.98.2804.422.114	31,207.49	-	-	-	-	31,207.49	31,207.49	-	31,207.49	-
804.98.2804.422.115	1,040,667.26	-	-	-	-	1,040,667.26	1,040,667.26	-	1,040,667.26	-
806.98.2806.422.114	170.50	-	-	-	-	170.50	170.50	-	170.50	-
806.98.2806.422.115	5,731.13	-	-	-	-	5,731.13	5,731.13	-	5,731.13	-
807.98.2807.422.114	56,313.16	-	-	-	-	56,313.16	56,313.16	-	56,313.16	-
807.98.2807.422.115	1,756,736.28	-	-	-	-	1,756,736.28	1,756,736.28	-	1,756,736.28	-
808.98.2808.422.114	256,409.14	-	-	-	-	256,409.14	256,409.14	-	256,409.14	-
808.98.2808.422.115	8,573,734.14	-	-	-	-	8,573,734.14	8,573,734.14	-	8,573,734.14	-
809.98.2809.422.114	254.23	-	-	-	-	254.23	254.23	-	254.23	-
809.98.2809.422.115	8,516.59	-	-	-	-	8,516.59	8,516.59	-	8,516.59	-
810.98.2810.422.114	42,577.79	-	-	-	-	42,577.79	42,577.79	-	42,577.79	-
810.98.2810.422.115	1,116,263.00	-	-	-	-	1,116,263.00	1,116,263.00	-	1,116,263.00	-
812.98.2812.422.114	5,153.90	-	-	-	-	5,153.90	5,153.90	-	5,153.90	-
812.98.2812.422.115	173,414.26	-	-	-	-	173,414.26	173,414.26	-	173,414.26	-
814.98.2814.422.114	113.11	-	-	-	-	113.11	113.11	-	113.11	-
814.98.2814.422.115	3,366.98	-	-	-	-	3,366.98	3,366.98	-	3,366.98	-
817.98.2817.422.114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
818.98.2818.422.114	47,412.99	-	-	-	-	47,412.99	47,412.99	-	47,412.99	-

FY20		Reconcile thorough May by Mike M as of 6/9/2020					FY20			
Eden Account	Eden	Eden Adj 19-	Eden Adj 20-	Eden Adj	JV 20-	Eden Total	Ascend	Ascend	Ascend	Variance E-A
		10504 July Receipt	10011 Forclosure	19-10519 August Receipt	10222 BNSF holdback					
818.98.2818.422.115	1,578,408.99	-	-	-	-	1,578,408.99	1,578,408.99	-	1,578,408.99	-
830.98.2830.422.114	105.48	-	-	-	-	105.48	105.48	-	105.48	-
830.98.2830.422.115	5,097.07	-	-	-	-	5,097.07	5,097.07	-	5,097.07	-
831.98.2831.422.114	2,162.22	-	-	-	-	2,162.22	2,162.22	-	2,162.22	-
831.98.2831.422.115	74,742.97	-	-	-	-	74,742.97	74,742.97	-	74,742.97	-
832.98.2832.422.114	8,246.24	-	-	-	-	8,246.24	8,246.24	-	8,246.24	-
832.98.2832.422.115	296,072.49	-	-	-	-	296,072.49	296,072.49	-	296,072.49	-
833.98.2833.422.114	2,049.86	-	-	-	-	2,049.86	2,049.86	-	2,049.86	-
833.98.2833.422.115	77,059.77	-	-	-	-	77,059.77	77,059.77	-	77,059.77	-
835.98.2835.422.114	145.95	-	-	-	-	145.95	145.95	-	145.95	-
835.98.2835.422.115	6,238.06	-	-	-	-	6,238.06	6,238.06	-	6,238.06	-
836.98.2836.422.114	91,467.90	-	-	-	-	91,467.90	91,467.90	-	91,467.90	-
836.98.2836.422.115	3,269,572.63	-	-	-	-	3,269,572.63	3,269,572.63	-	3,269,572.63	-
850.98.2850.422.114	1,983.71	-	-	-	-	1,983.71	1,983.71	-	1,983.71	-
850.98.2850.422.115	25,222.39	-	-	-	-	25,222.39	25,222.39	-	25,222.39	-
851.98.2851.422.114	3,467.49	-	-	-	-	3,467.49	3,467.49	-	3,467.49	-
851.98.2851.422.115	118,124.12	-	-	-	-	118,124.12	118,124.12	-	118,124.12	-
852.98.2852.422.114	301.56	-	-	-	-	301.56	301.56	-	301.56	-
852.98.2852.422.115	10,734.96	-	-	-	-	10,734.96	10,734.96	-	10,734.96	-
853.98.2853.422.114	2,457.14	-	-	-	-	2,457.14	2,457.14	-	2,457.14	-
853.98.2853.422.115	84,501.75	-	-	-	-	84,501.75	84,501.75	-	84,501.75	-
854.98.2854.422.114	90,619.39	-	-	-	-	90,619.39	90,619.39	-	90,619.39	-
854.98.2854.422.115	3,115,904.53	-	-	-	-	3,115,904.53	3,115,904.53	-	3,115,904.53	-
856.98.2856.422.114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
857.98.2857.422.114	33,811.56	-	-	-	-	33,811.56	33,811.56	-	33,811.56	-
857.98.2857.422.115	1,245,957.56	-	-	-	-	1,245,957.56	1,245,957.56	-	1,245,957.56	-
858.98.2858.422.114	2,127.82	-	-	-	-	2,127.82	2,127.82	-	2,127.82	-
858.98.2858.422.115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FY20		Reconcile thorough May by Mike M as of 6/9/2020				FY20				
Eden Account	Eden	Eden Adj 19-	Eden Adj 20-	Eden Adj	JV 20-	Eden Total	Ascend	Ascend	Ascend Total	Variance E-A
		10504 July Receipt	10011 Forclosure	19-10519 August Receipt	10222 BNSF holdback					
860.98.2860.422.114	9,624.23	-	-	-	-	9,624.23	9,624.23	-	9,624.23	-
860.98.2860.422.115	341,024.53	-	-	-	-	341,024.53	341,024.53	-	341,024.53	-
861.98.2861.422.114	4,649.56	-	-	-	-	4,649.56	4,649.56	-	4,649.56	-
861.98.2861.422.115	246,131.16	-	-	-	-	246,131.16	246,131.16	-	246,131.16	-
862.98.2862.422.114	15,630.77	-	-	-	-	15,630.77	15,630.77	-	15,630.77	-
862.98.2862.422.115	563,312.72	-	-	-	-	563,312.72	563,312.72	-	563,312.72	-
864.98.2864.422.114	6,235.39	-	-	-	-	6,235.39	6,235.39	-	6,235.39	-
864.98.2864.422.115	222,228.74	-	-	-	-	222,228.74	222,228.74	-	222,228.74	-
878.98.2878.422.114	221.51	-	-	-	-	221.51	221.51	-	221.51	-
878.98.2878.422.115	7,717.98	-	-	-	-	7,717.98	7,717.98	-	7,717.98	-
879.98.2879.422.114	2,994.74	-	-	-	-	2,994.74	2,994.74	-	2,994.74	-
879.98.2879.422.115	98,941.48	-	-	-	-	98,941.48	98,941.48	-	98,941.48	-
880.98.2880.422.114	7,104.12	-	-	-	-	7,104.12	7,104.12	-	7,104.12	-
880.98.2880.422.115	232,536.24	-	-	-	-	232,536.24	232,536.24	-	232,536.24	-
881.98.2881.422.114	46,175.47	-	-	-	-	46,175.47	46,175.47	-	46,175.47	-
881.98.2881.422.115	1,592,532.63	-	-	-	-	1,592,532.63	1,592,532.63	-	1,592,532.63	-
882.98.2881.422.114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
882.98.2882.422.114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
883.98.2883.422.114	3,855.86	-	-	-	-	3,855.86	3,855.86	-	3,855.86	-
883.98.2883.422.115	278,634.64	-	-	-	-	278,634.64	278,634.64	-	278,634.64	-
884.98.2884.422.114	168.97	-	-	-	-	168.97	168.97	-	168.97	-
884.98.2884.422.115	431,775.87	-	-	-	-	431,775.87	431,775.87	-	431,775.87	-
	40,757,409.90	90,798.73	(41,247.06)	36,174.55	43,010.26	40,886,146.38	40,886,146.38	-	40,886,146.38	-

Wasco County Monthly Report

Transfers - May 2020

Filters

Fd	(Multiple Items)
Cat	(Multiple Items)

Data

Account	Current Budget	Current Actual YTD	Prior Year Actual YTD	Current Year Budget Executed	Prior Year Budget Executed	Year to Year % Change	Current Year - Prior Year
Transfer In							
911 COMMUNICATIONS FUND	253,129.00	232,034.00	228,175	91.7%	91.7%	1.7%	3,859.13
911 EQUIPMENT RESERVE	30,000.00	27,500.00	27,500	91.7%	91.7%	0.0%	-
COUNTY FAIR FUND	29,000.00	29,000.00	29,000	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	-
FACILITY CAPITAL RESERVE	-	-	779,167	#DIV/0!	67.8%	-100.0%	(779,166.63)
GENERAL FUND	1,215,271.00	757,659.15	503,820	62.3%	74.1%	50.4%	253,839.43
GENERAL OPERATING RESERVE	3,367,866.00	3,124,533.00	779,167	92.8%	65.3%	301.0%	2,345,366.37
MUSEUM	22,500.00	22,500.00	22,500	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	-
PUBLIC WORKS FUND	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
ROAD RESERVE FUND	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	-	100.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	1,000,000.00
CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS FUND	-	-	779,167	#DIV/0!	91.7%	-100.0%	(779,166.63)
BUILDING CODES - GENERAL	200,000.00	-	-	0.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
BUILDING CODES - ELECTRICAL	200,000.00	-	-	0.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
Transfer In Total	6,317,766.00	5,193,226.15	3,148,494	82.2%	74.9%	64.9%	2,044,731.67
Transfer Out							
911 COMMUNICATIONS FUND	73,333.00	27,500.00	27,500	37.5%	37.5%	0.0%	-
911 EQUIPMENT RESERVE	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS FUND	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
FACILITY CAPITAL RESERVE	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	0.0%	#DIV/0!	-
FOREST HEALTH PROGRAM FUND	119,459.00	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	-
GENERAL FUND	3,624,162.00	3,403,067.00	2,612,175	93.9%	75.8%	30.3%	790,892.24
LAND CORNER PRESERVATION FUND	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
LAW LIBRARY FUND	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
PUBLIC WORKS FUND	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	-	100.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!	1,000,000.00
SPECIAL ECON DEV PAYMENTS FUND	480,812.00	480,812.00	508,820	100.0%	85.5%	-5.5%	(28,007.72)
WEED & PEST CONTROL FUND	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-

Wasco County Monthly Report

Transfers - May 2020

YOUTH THINK FUND	120,000.00	111,770.12	-	93.1%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	111,770.12
BUILDING CODES - GENERAL	450,000.00	132,397.77	-	29.4%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	132,397.77
BUILDING CODES - ELECTRICAL	450,000.00	37,679.26	-	8.4%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	37,679.26
Transfer Out Total	6,317,766.00	5,193,226.15	3,148,494	82.2%	74.9%	64.9%	2,044,731.67

PERS Recap
 For the Year Ended 6/30/2020
 Create using PERS Monthly Invoice
 Wasco County

		6%								
	PERS WAGES	EMPLOYEE PERS SHARE	EMPLOYERS SHARE	PERS Units	Social Security	Rounding	Adjustments	Total Remittance	PERS Invoice	variance
JULY	564,216.38	33,492.82	110,697.45	2.32	-	(0.19)	572.25	144,764.65	144,764.65	-
AUGUST	591,376.38	35,482.64	102,079.91	2.32	-	0.10	(12,890.21)	124,674.76	124,674.76	-
SEPTEMBER	576,934.51	34,616.10	87,544.86	2.32	-	(0.04)	-	122,163.24	122,163.24	-
OCTOBER	585,680.48	35,140.89	88,429.55	2.32	-	(0.01)	-	123,572.75	123,572.75	-
NOVEMBER	612,731.54	36,601.58	92,658.52	2.32	-	(0.02)	162.39	129,424.79	129,424.79	-
DECEMBER	595,216.15	35,861.25	90,516.68	2.32	-	(0.07)	(443.22)	125,936.96	125,936.96	-
JANUARY	636,006.35	38,014.72	95,536.39	2.32	-	(0.17)	435.65	133,988.91	133,988.91	-
FEBRUARY	623,873.16	37,338.32	94,919.99	2.32	-	(0.09)	(1,459.09)	130,801.45	130,801.45	-
MARCH	590,927.54	35,563.35	90,089.75	2.32	-	(0.12)	(2,005.52)	123,649.78	123,649.78	-
APRIL	617,250.03	37,254.93	95,220.43	2.32	-	(0.16)	(3,902.23)	128,575.29	128,575.29	-
MAY	596,822.00	35,809.39	91,791.72	2.32	109.90	(0.28)	(3,003.52)	124,709.53	124,709.53	-
JUNE	-	-	(2.32)	2.32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6,591,034.52	395,175.99	1,039,482.93	27.84	109.90	(1.05)	(22,533.50)	1,412,262.11	1,412,262.11	-

PERS Units
 Emp# 4096 2.32 per month
 2.32

The Social Security amount in May is the annual administrative fee based on the number of w-2s processed

Adjustments

Coleman	(293.72)	Retiree working not billed yet
McNeel	(860.04)	Retiree working not billed yet
Schwartz	(909.10)	Retiree working not billed yet
Stauffer	(940.66)	Will be on next invoice
	(3,003.52)	

PERS has the charge now for retirees returning to work - but the system can't charge yet. So we are accruing and will pay the amount to PERS when PERS is ready. They are not ready yet.

							Yield to		Weighted	
CUSIP/Sec-ID	Type		Face Rate	Purchase Date	Maturity	Weight	Yield to Maturity	Worst	Days to maturity	Days to Maturity
						0.00%				
76116FAD9	US Government Securities	RFCSP Strip Principal	DI	10/3/2018	7/15/2020	25.10%	2.76%	2.76%	45	11
76116FAE7	US Government Securities	RFCSP Strip Principal	DI	5/30/2018	10/15/2020	25.10%	2.55%	2.55%	137	34
76116FAG2	US Government Securities	RFCSP Strip Principal	DI	7/27/2018	1/15/2021	25.10%	2.71%	2.71%	229	57
478160CD4	Corporate Bond	Johnson & Johnson	2.250%	10/4/2018	3/3/2022	24.60%	2.96%	2.96%	641	158
										-
										-

General Ledger

Investment by Agency

	% Portfolio	Max	Comply
Federal Home Loan Bank	0.000%	33%	YES
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp	0.000%	33%	YES
Federal Natl Mortgage Assn	0.000%	33%	YES
Federal Farm Credit Bank	0.000%	33%	YES
RFCSP Strip Principal	4.425%	33%	YES
	0.000%	33%	YES
Total US Agencies	4.425%	100%	YES
Corporate Bond Johnson & Johnson	1.433%	100%	YES
LGIP	94.143%	49,000,000	YES

LGIP Yield	
May	1.49%
Investments at	
Less than LGIP	
Count	0
Value	
%	0.0%

Total Invested

Limits	Max %	Portfolio	Comply	Maturity Limits	Min	Actual \$
US Treasury	100.0%	0.0%	YES	Under 60 Days	25%	34,326,619.73
US Agency Securities	100.0%	4.4%	YES	Under 1 year	50%	35,390,469.73
Per US Agency	33.0%	4.4%	YES	Under 3 years	75%	35,904,809.73
Oregon Short Term Fund	50,400,000	33,801,771	YES	Under 5 years	100%	35,904,809.73
Bankers' Acceptance	25.0%	0.0%	YES			
Time Deposits/Savings	50.0%	0.0%	YES			
Certificates of Deposit per Institution	25.0%	0.0%	YES			
Repurchase Agreements	5.0%	0.0%	YES			

Corporate Debt (Total)	15.0%	0.0%	YES
Corporate Commercial Paper	15.0%	0.0%	YES
Corp Commercial Paper Per Issuer	2.5%	0.0%	YES
Corporate Bonds	10.0%	1.4%	YES
Corp Bonds Per Issuer	2.5%	1.4%	YES
Municipal Debt (Total)	10.0%	0.0%	YES
Municipal Commercial Paper	10.0%	0.0%	YES
Municipal Bonds	10.0%	0.0%	YES

Par	Face	Principal Cost	Interest included at purchase	Purchase Price	Market	Book Value 4/30/2020	Called/ Matured/Purchased	Mark to Market	Book Value 5/31/2020	
			-	-	-	-		-	-	
500,000.00	500,000.00	499,963.28	-	499,963.28	524,849.00	524,588.00		261.00	524,849.00	
531,000.00	531,000.00	499,961.17	-	499,961.17	530,524.00	530,145.00		379.00	530,524.00	
534,000.00	534,000.00	499,812.00	-	499,812.00	533,326.00	531,697.00		1,629.00	533,326.00	
					-	-		-	-	
					-	-		-	-	
500,000.00	500,000.00	488,547.34	968.75	489,516.09	514,340.00	516,233.00		(1,893.00)	514,340.00	
				-	-	-		-	-	
				-	-	-		-	-	
				-	-	-		-	-	
2,065,000.00	2,065,000.00	1,988,283.79	968.75	1,989,252.54	2,103,039.00	2,102,663.00	-	376.00	2,103,039.00	113,786.46
		Eden GL							2,103,039.00	(406.00)
					-	-		-	-	
					-	-		-	-	
					-	-		-	-	
					-	-		-	-	
				1,499,736.45	1,588,699.00	1,586,430.00		2,269.00	1,588,699.00	
				-	-	-		-	-	
				-	-	-		-	-	
				489,516.09	514,340.00	516,233.00		(1,893.00)	514,340.00	
				33,801,770.73	33,801,770.73	33,801,770.73		-	33,801,770.73	68,295.72
										77,462.39
				35,791,023.27	35,904,809.73	35,904,433.73		376.00	35,904,809.73	
Actual %	Comply			0.01%	3,380.18	281.68				
96%	YES	8,976,202.43	8,976,202.43		-					
99%	YES	17,952,404.87	8,976,202.43							
100%	YES	26,928,607.30	8,976,202.43							
100%	YES	35,904,809.73	8,976,202.43							

May 2020 Bank Reconciliation

	Main Checking Bank	Eden 600	Eden 601	Eden 602	Eden Total		LGIP Account Bank	*.11403 Eden 600	Eden 601	Eden 602	Eden
Beginning Balance	552,850.86	164,737.22	217,068.84	169,044.80	550,850.86	Beginning Balance	1,501,143.81	38,488.49	1,460,706.42	1,948.90	1,501,143.81
Credits						Deposits					-
Deposits	68,625.00	70,625.00	27,251.67	-	97,876.67	Debit Dividends/Interest	1,892.83	187.39	1,548.34	157.10	1,892.83
Withdrawals					-	Withdrawals					-
Checks	30,544.33	62,760.44	28,721.95	2,291.48	93,773.87	Credit Other Decreases					
Ending Balance	590,931.53	172,601.78	215,598.56	166,753.32	554,953.66	Ending Balance	1,503,036.64	38,675.88	1,462,254.76	2,106.00	1,503,036.64
Deposits in Transit	-					Ending GL	1,503,036.64				
Outstanding Checks	\$35,977.87				-	LGIP Variance	-	9.9%	81.8%	8.3%	
Adjusted Balance	554,953.66	172,601.78	215,598.56	166,753.32	554,953.66	Mike 6/9/2020					
Checking Variance	-										
Mike 6/9/2020											
Union Pacific RR	5369		\$25,000.00								
John Amery	5370		\$3,998.93								
City of The Dalles	5374		\$2,152.50								
Commstructure	5375		\$3,646.25								
Gorge Networks	5376		1,180.19								
			\$35,977.87								



CONSENT AGENDA

[MINUTES: 6.10.2020 SPECIAL SESSION](#)
[6.17.2020 REGULAR SESSION](#)

[REAPPOINTMENT](#)



**WASCO COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
SPECIAL SESSION**

JUNE 10, 2020

This meeting was held on Google Hangout Meet

Meeting ID: <https://meet.google.com/joo-mudn-vpm?hs=122>

or call in to [1-502-382-4610](tel:1-502-382-4610) PIN: 321 403 268#

PRESENT: Scott Hege, Chair
Kathy Schwartz, Vice-Chair
Steve Kramer, County Commissioner

STAFF: Kathy Clark, Executive Assistant
Tyler Stone, Administrative Officer

Agenda Item – COVID-19 in Wasco County

Chair Hege opened the session at 11:02 a.m. and explained the process for online meetings.

Public Health Officer Dr. Mimi McDonnell reported that there are 65 cases in Hood River County, 34 in Wasco County, 1 in Sherman County and none in Gilliam County. The congregate setting outbreak at Duckwall Fruit Company is responsible for approximately 50 of the new cases. Azure Standard had an outbreak with 6 people testing positive. 78 Wasco County residents were tested last week with only 2 positive. Public Health continues to provide guidance

Chair Hege asked if other counties were affected by the Hood River congregate setting outbreaks. Dr. McDonnell replied that there are 3 who live in Klickitat County, 1 in Moro County and 1 in Umatilla County. She went on to say that while we do have more cases, we expected to identify more as we test more. What we are tracking now is hospitalizations; there has not been an increase at Mid-Columbia Medical Center (MCMC) but there has been a bump statewide. These increases are certainly not to the levels that were seen in March and early April. Oregon Live has some useful graphs that make it easier to understand. The increases we are seeing locally now are related to congregate settings.

North Central Public Health District Executive Director Teri Thalhofer said that Public Health staff has done a lot of work to prepare for the migrant work season. WIC staff has changed how they are delivering benefits – doing that in the parking lot and remotely to keep people from congregating. Lynette Black is also working

with the agricultural community. Environmental Health, led by Nicole Bailey, has shifted to work preparing for Phase 2 and helping businesses navigate that. We continue to do a lot of contact tracing and monitoring. The team is looking at what additional positions might be needed through the additional funding as they try to help staff meet the current needs along with regular program work.

Vice-Chair Schwartz said that she has received complaints from the public about restaurants not complying with the Governor's order. She said that she has referred those calls to Ms. Bailey. We do not have an enforcement mechanism but are trying to educate. The patrons may solve the problem by not patronizing businesses that are not complying. Ms. Thalhoffer agreed that the focus needs to be on education.

Chair Hege asked how the Phase 2 process is going. Ms. Thalhoffer replied that there are a lot of people trying to comply. Her concern is the lack of compliance with social distancing and wearing masks in the general public – you just have to go out to know that people are not taking it seriously. She said she is concerned that we will see some cases as a result. She said she tries to remind people that the virus has not changed; it was our modified behavior that kept it at bay.

Chair Hege asked how we can message or do more to encourage people to comply. Ms. Thalhoffer responded that we need to keep after messaging. Ms. Campbell has been working to do that. In addition, Prevention Coordinator Debby Jones is working on a campaign "I wear my mask for _____."

Dr. McDonnell added that this evening, Public Health will be meeting with faith-based leaders to give them guidance and ask them to help carry this message. Facebook posts don't really change people's behaviors, but hearing from someone they trust and respect will.

Ms. Thalhoffer went on to say that those in leadership positions for the response need to walk the walk. She reported that she has been approached by people asking why so many doctors and nurses are out without masks. She said she has reached out to MCMC to ask them to carry that message to staff – they need to lead by example.

Chair Hege asked if there are any challenges related to a shortage of masks. Ms. Thalhoffer replied that she has seen masks available pretty broadly – even in the retail stores.

Commissioner Kramer said he got a phone call yesterday concerning the mask issue in relationship to the seasonal work force. Public Health talks about the education side. Perhaps Unified Command needs to carry the message to that population.

Ms. Campbell reported that they have distributed both cloth and disposable masks

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to all orchardists requesting them. There has been a lot of education for orchardists and they are using that information for worker orientation. They have been provided signs to post throughout their orchards and YouTube videos are available in English and Spanish along with a marketing campaign for essential workers. We need everyone to take responsibility in keeping our community safe. Spanish language radio is also doing a lot of work in getting that message out.

Ms. Campbell continued by saying that \$30 million is coming from the State and directed toward the agricultural industry. Wasco County Planners Will Smith and Daniel Dougherty along with Extension Service District Agent Dr. Ashley Thompson are working to get that information out to our local community to help them provide resources such as porta potties, cots and washing stations. They have to apply directly. There will be a public service announcement as well as direct calls.

Ms. Thalhofer pointed out that our spike in cases has not been migrant workers – it has been year-round residents. We need to be careful about making assumptions. We are going to see this in congregate work settings. Everyone needs to comply including our year-round residents.

Chair Hege asked if we could go backwards as a result and can we request that stores require masks.

Dr. McDonell replied that businesses must require employees to wear masks. She said that direction from the state is not always clear as it is in the to-be-determined category. They are trying to alleviate the economic burden and they do not want to go backwards. Public Health is in the education business, not the enforcement business – that is the direction from Oregon Health Authority. If workers feel like they are not being protected, OSHA is the oversight agency.

Chair Hege asked if there are exceptions for wearing masks such as anxiety disorders. Dr. McDonell replied that there are but it is the minority – most are just choosing not to wear the mask.

Ms. Thalhofer related that she had a conversation with Human Resources at Fred Meyer after seeing many employees wearing masks improperly or not at all. They were very gracious and now have a monitor going around the store to make sure people are wearing masks appropriately.

Chair Hege asked if a worker can maintain that 6 foot radius, do they still have to wear a mask. Dr. McDonell replied that the guidance is a little squishy; if you are public facing employee, you should wear a mask all the time.

Commissioner Kramer explained that he is not making assumptions but wants everyone to be safe. We may have a breakdown in communication; if so, what do we need to do to address that – more resource; bigger team? If we need to do

something, let's get after it and get it done.

Vice-Chair Schwartz said she thinks we have powerful, political forces working against us and she is not sure how we can counter that. She stated that personally, she does not feel safe in the grocery store and so has modified her behavior in regard to when she goes and what stores she shops. She said that if she goes into a business and the proprietor is not wearing a mask, she leaves. She said that her husband has been approached twice and ridiculed for wearing a mask. She said that it will help if we do our business where there is compliance.

Chair Hege opened the floor to public comment.

Rodger Nichols commented that part of the problem is that the message that got out early was that the mask protects the wearer – we need to message that it is to protect others.

Kate Wilson said that there is a lot of social media saying that wearing a mask is government subversion – tyranny is the word they are using. That is a problem, especially in this climate of civil unrest. It impacts decision-making.

Chair Hege said he has seen comments about large family groups shopping together – it is preferable to send one member to do the shopping.

Ms. Wilson thanked everyone for all they do to get the message out to support the health and welfare of the community.

Commissioner Kramer commented that it is important to remind the citizens that this is a non-partisan Board – it is our job to serve everyone in the community. We care about everyone and we are doing the best job we can.

Ms. Campbell observed that one of the things Public Health does is prevention. There is a supply of masks for those who are having trouble finding them. At the march last weekend, Public Health handed out masks and judging by the pictures that were taken, a large majority of people were wearing them. She said that Public Health also has kits with masks and educational materials that they can share; contact Public Health or Lynette Black at the Extension Office to make arrangements.

Chair Hege reported that he went to the eye doctor yesterday where they had a process for accessing care – they took a temperature at the door, noted who was entering and were cleaning pens, etc. They were doing a good job. He commented that we may not get 100% compliance, but hope that most are doing the right thing.

Chair Hege shared a question from the chat regarding the possibility of posting signs that encourage compliance at the entrance to retail establishments. Dr.

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McDonnell said that it is a good idea; Environmental Health is reaching out and can follow up on that idea.

Vice-Chair Schwartz echoed Ms. Wilson's comments regarding the negative rhetoric on social media around the wearing of masks. She said that we need to continue to message the importance of wearing masks and lead by example. Chair Hege added that Mid-Columbia Medical Center needs to help lead that charge. Ms. Thalhoffer agreed, saying that we are a small community and we need to protect each other by wearing masks in public.

Chair Hege asked if there were any further questions for Public Health. There were none.

Forest Service Area Manager Lynn Burditt reported that not much has changed since last week. Klickitat County opened for camping; Memaloose opened yesterday. Oregon parks had been cancelling camping reservations two weeks out; those who have reservations will now be able to use them. Viento and Wyatt will be opening as there is more ability to manage people at those sites. Things along the Lower Deschutes remain the same with safety measures in place. They are looking at opening Dog Mountain next week – that has been one of the more challenging sites. Over all, they hear that people are doing well at the open sites – dispersing appropriately. Like Public Health, the Forest Service is not a policing agency; they are trying to educate the public about how to use the facilities safely and providing guidelines. She said they are still having conversations about the waterfall corridor and how they might safely open it to the public. That would increase traffic mostly in Hood River and Skamania Counties. They are also looking at how they might open the Multnomah Falls concessionaire – it could be a month before that happens. Overnight stay restrictions have been lifted in Hood River – most of the hotel messaging has been good. For recreation, they are still messaging that the gorge is in transition . . . give us time. She encouraged Public Health, Law Enforcement and Commissioners to continue to engage in the bi-state conversations around opening recreation.

Chair Hege asked for any questions or comments. There were none.

Commissioner Kramer noted that the Board received communication Monday afternoon that he would like to add to the discussion list for next week's Board Session. There was no objection.

Ms. Wilson said that based on comments last week. Lane County has come out with a resolution on their support of Black Lives Matter. With all the feelings of fear and anger running through the county, she said she thinks it is important that the Wasco County Board of Commissioners consider that action as well. We need to come together as a county. She said she looks forward to hearing further.

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Chair Hege said that there is a regular Commission meeting next week. He encouraged everyone to go out and do the right thing and encourage friends and neighbors to do so as well.

Chair Hege adjourned the meeting at 9:45 a.m.

Wasco County
Board of Commissioners

Scott C. Hege, Board Chair

Kathleen B. Schwartz, Vice-Chair

Steven D. Kramer, County Commissioner



**WASCO COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
REGULAR SESSION**

JUNE 17, 2020

This meeting was held on Google Hangout Meet

Meeting ID: <https://meet.google.com/joo-mudn-vpm?hs=122>

or call in at [1-502-382-4610](tel:1-502-382-4610) PIN: 321 403 268#

PRESENT: Scott Hege, Chair
Kathy Schwartz, Vice-Chair
Steve Kramer, County Commissioner

STAFF: Kathy Clark, Executive Assistant
Tyler Stone, Administrative Officer

Chair Hege opened the session at 9:00 a.m.

Discussion Item – COVID-19 Updates

North Central Public Health District Executive Director Teri Thalhofer announced that this would be her second to last report as Director; she will retire at the end of the month.

Public Health Officer Dr. Mimi McDonell reported that Wasco County is at 42 cases, Hood River County is at 83 due to congregate setting outbreaks, Sherman County has 1 case and Gilliam County has no cases. Union County was at 22 but went up to 240 over the weekend – that increase is linked to large group gatherings. They are doing contact tracing and are isolating and quarantining appropriately. She noted that if you are participating in gatherings you need to distance yourselves and wear masks. She advised that if 50% of the population would wear masks, we could reduce exposures by 80%. Public Health is continuing to work on facilitating resources to people who need them. They continue to work with the orchardists; harvest will likely ramp up today in the field and packing houses. She went on to say that they are also addressing guidance for long-term care facilities which are required to do regular testing of staff and residents – that is a lot of work and expense for them. Public Health is trying to help. The local care facilities have been remarkable. She concluded by saying that they are in the process of hiring a bicultural person to help work with the field workers.

Chair Hege commented that as he drives around, he sees people wearing masks in their cars and when walking alone. He asked for guidance as to when masks are appropriate. Dr. McDonell replied that you need a mask if you are within 6 feet of anyone. If you are walking in an uncrowded area and not near others, you do not need them. You also do not need them when driving by yourself.

Vice-Chair Schwartz observed that sometimes she will leave her mask on if she cannot wash her hands in between so that she does not touch her face before washing her hands.

Chair Hege asked the status regarding data on the risk of exposure when touching surfaces. Dr. McDonell responded that it is possible to get the virus from surfaces but it is not the main source of transmission. It is usually from droplets in the air. Ms. Thalhoffer pointed out that there are lots of other nasty things you can get from surfaces. Hand-washing is a good practice all the time.

Vice-Chair Schwartz asked how the numbers of cases we have translates into how many people are being monitored on a daily basis. Dr. McDonell answered that when the population was staying at home more, it was just a few contacts per positive test result; we have had as many as 12, but typically it is between 5-8.

Vice-Chair Schwartz noted that some cases have not been traceable. Dr. McDonell stated that untraceable cases is one statistic they follow for trending. Although most have been linked, untraceable cases are still happening. Vice-Chair Schwartz said that she thinks if 30% of the cases are not traceable, it is a red flag. Chair Hege observed that all cases are linked but we can't always determine how.

Debi Ferrar said that she attended the Special Session last week and had suggested signs at grocery stores that ask customers to wear masks to protect workers and other customers. She reported that they had some great signs on the opening day of the Saturday Market – friendly, common sense and encouraging. She said that they might consider using them for a model. Some people may never be willing to wear masks, but we need to do all we can to encourage that behavior.

Dr. McDonell said that their focus recently has been congregate work settings. She said modeling is the best encouragement but agrees that signage is a good and useful tool. She said they are also encouraging retailers to provide masks. Commissioner Kramer said that he has had a couple of conversation with Public Information to move forward with a radio campaign. We need to do that and spend some money doing a constant blast. He said that Mid-Columbia Medical Center is

planning something similar in the near future; that would give us some time to produce and follow it to keep the message going. Hopefully, we can put some money behind that work.

Chair Hege thanked Public Health for all of their work.

Forest Service Area Manager Lynn Burditt reported that since last week, Dog Mountain has opened the trail head; Viento and Wyatt campgrounds have also opened. The bi-state group is updating and evaluating how they communicate and what their message will be.

Chair Hege commented that opening Dog Mountain is a big deal as it is a very popular destination. He asked if the waterfall corridor remains closed. Ms. Burditt replied that they are at least a month away from a strategy for opening those areas. It could be rather complicated and expensive.

Chair Hege observed that the waterfall corridor is a challenge; Multnomah Falls attracts millions of people. Ms. Burditt noted that on the heels of the Eagle Creek fire, this is an additional burden for local businesses that earn their living from the visitor patronage.

Discussion Item – Order Designating Paper for Foreclosure Notices

Ms. Clark explained that is an annual process required by statute. We do not go out to bid or solicit quotes as we have only one general circulation newspaper in the county.

{{Vice-Chair Schwartz moved to approve Order 20-036 designating a newspaper for the publication of the annual foreclosure list. Commissioner Kramer seconded the motion which passed unanimously.}}

Discussion Item – Live Streaming Board Sessions

Vice-Chair Schwartz said that she wanted to talk to her colleagues about the possibility of live streaming Commission meetings. She said that these meetings are valuable to the public and she would like to provide them the opportunity to stream them at their convenience. That would move us into the 21st century in getting information out and more available. Doing the streaming and archiving is the first step.

Information Services Programmer Analyst Andrew Burke reviewed a presentation (attached) outlining some live streaming options being used by other government entities. He said that there will be costs associated with both video and audio

options. Streaming takes space and we have limited space. Many factors go into factoring the size of a file but 1 hour of video is approximately 17 times more space than audio alone. That is for a middle-of-the road quality video. He said that he wants to stress that we need to take these factors into consideration.

Mr. Burke went on to say that the City of The Dalles has video linked to the agenda as well as a stand-alone audio. Jefferson County in Washington State's system takes you to a different platform where recordings are stored. Douglas County, Oregon has years of streaming recordings but there is not a document associated with the recording. Their recordings are from cameras physically in the Board Room. He said he has no costs ready for the Board today.

Agenda Item – Valley View Road District Agreement

Public Works Director Arthur Smith said that he was recently contacted by the Valley View Road District to perform some pavement preservation on their road. He commented that this is a great example of a community stepping up to take care of their road. He reported that they all contribute funds and when there is a need, they reach out to have the maintenance work done. He said that they could not secure a contractor for chip sealing and so asked if we can do it; the cost is within their budget.

Commissioner Kramer asked if the agreement has had legal review. County Counsel Kristen Campbell replied that she has reviewed the agreement.

{{Commissioner Kramer moved to approve the agreement between Valley View Road District and Wasco County to provide chip sealing services. Vice-Chair Schwartz seconded the motion which passed unanimously.}}

Chair Hege asked if there is an estimate for the work and if we have done this before. Mr. Smith responded that he estimates between \$8,000 and \$10,000; he believes it will be on the lower end of that spread. He reported that when the district was first formed in 2010, the County did some work for them.

Agenda Item – Waste Connections Franchise Renewal

Waste Connections District Manager Jim Winterbottom explained that this is a two part request – it is an extension of our current agreement and integration with the franchise Waste Connections acquired from Mel's Sanitary.

Vice-Chair Schwartz thanked County Surveyor Brad Cross and GIS Coordinator Tycho Granville for their work on the legal description and map that are part of the agreement. Chair Hege added his thanks, saying that the map makes it much

easier to understand the franchise area.

Ms. Clark noted that the agreement in the Board Packet should have had language removed stating that Solid Waste Advisory Committee reviews and approves the agreement prior to it being presented to the Board. That step is not required by statute or county ordinance.

{{Vice-Chair Schwartz moved to approve Order 20-028 in the matter of the renewal of the collection franchises for The Dalles Disposal Service with the removal of language stating that Solid Waste Advisory Committee reviews and approves the agreement prior to it being presented to the Board. Commissioner Kramer seconded the motion which passed unanimously.}}

Chair Hege noted that the agreement does not have a lot of information about expectations. He asked where that information can be found.

Mr. Winterbottom replied that there is information that ties to the agreement; a lot of that is in the collection ordinance. It defines the dos and don'ts and outlines expectations. The ordinance is outdated and is being revised. We still adhere to the nuts and bolts of that ordinance.

Chair Hege asked if the franchise agreement requires them to follow the ordinance. Ms. Campbell explained that the ordinance has the force of law and does not need to be required by the agreement. She added that there is also extensive statutory law that is controlling.

Vice-Chair Schwartz observed that Shaniko and Antelope are not included in the agreement. She asked if we need to have franchise agreements for them or if that is the jurisdiction of each municipality.

Commissioner Kramer said that each municipality and the county requires franchise agreements. The City of the Dalles has one with Waste Connections. He said that he assumes that the Cities of Antelope and Shaniko have agreements with Madras Sanitary. Mr. Winterbottom commented that they should; if there is a question, he can follow up with Madras Sanitary.

Chair Hege noted that there are unincorporated portions of that area that are not covered in this agreement. He asked if those areas are serviced by Madras Sanitary or Waste Connections. Mr. Winterbottom said that the map shows where Waste Connections is willing to go but may not be the preferred provider. Unless needed, Waste Connections would not go that far. However, Waste Connections has supplied drop boxes at the energy construction site and will continue to do so.

Agenda Item – Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) Update

NCPHD Environmental Health Supervisor Nicole Bailey said that there is a plan from Household Hazardous Waste to move the County and City of The Dalles back into an effective recycling program. They have also outlined methods for updating the 1996 Solid Waste Ordinance which should be updated every 10 years.

Ms. Bailey went on to say that the SWAC came together with DEQ and Household Hazardous Waste Coordinator David Skakel who presented the plan which is outlined in the packet. The plan would adjust the menu of material being accepted, tied to the price of commodities. Waxed papers, scrap metal and some plastics would not be accepted. To accomplish this in the City of The Dalles there would be a surcharge. Currently everything is going to the landfill. The changes being proposed are acceptable to the DEQ and matches other plans in place throughout the state. The plan could be implemented in 48 hours. The City of The Dalles meets the required elements – containers, same day pick up and an educational program. This is the plan that the SWAC is recommending.

{{Commissioner Kramer moved to approve SWAC recommendations to:

- Stop accepting gable tops (paper milk cartons) and aseptics (shelf-stable juice cartons), and shredded paper.**
- Commingled recycling: Stop accepting all plastics, except for #1 and #2 plastic bottles.**
- Commingled recycling: Stop accepting scrap metals at curbside.**
- Enact a 2.16% "surcharge" within the Urban Growth Area (UGA) of the City of The Dalles. The "surcharge" would remain in effect until markets return to the level they were pre Chinese National Sword. Steps #1-4 would allow for all "commingled" recyclables from the Wasco watershed to then get transported to and processed at a materials recovery facility (MRF) instead of going to the Wasco Landfill.**
- Enact these changes as soon as possible; Make these changes no later than December 31, 2020 in accordance with the stipulations of DEQ's April 20th Warning letter.**

Vice-Chair Schwartz seconded the motion which passed unanimously.}}

Chair Hege asked if the same motion will be considered or approved by the cities independently. Commissioner Kramer replied that it will. It is done independently, but will not work if it is not adopted by all. He pointed out that representatives of the Cities serve on the SWAC which is the organization

recommending this plan. He said that he believes Mosier will approve the plan as well.

Chair Hege asked about the other jurisdictions in the county. Ms. Bailey said that the program is tied to population levels to meet DEQ requirements. There was interest in Maupin to recycle on their own but they are not required to as they are under the population requirement.

Chair Hege asked when we would start recycling again. Ms. Bailey said that as she understands it, it is only a matter of turning the trucks to a place where sorting can occur. The process is in place, we just need approval of the surcharge.

Mr. Winterbottom stated that Mosier has been an active recycler. Maupin charged water rate payers to use the comingle depot at City Park. That ended when the market fell for recycling. He said that everything is still in place for recycling; trucks will be directed away from the landfill to the sorting depot. It is already being done in Hood River.

Commissioner Kramer said that he wants to thank Waste Connections for being such a great partner in helping us all through this. The surcharge will not make Waste Connections whole; they will have to subsidize the program. They have been great community partners.

Chair Hege thanked Mr. Skakel and Ms. Bailey for their work in putting this together. Everyone is working on a better plan for the future.

Vice-Chair Schwartz said that going forward will require more public education for what does and does not go in the bins. Ms. Bailey said that Mr. Skakel's program does an excellent job of education.

Ms. Bailey said that the second recommendation from the SWAC to update the outdated Solid Waste Ordinance. The idea is to enlist the help of someone knowledgeable to help County Counsel update the agreement; that will help it move faster. Tri-County Hazardous Waste is willing to join that effort.

Commissioner Kramer stated that those conversations are happening with County Counsel. There is a lot of work to do. The work started 3-4 years ago and it is time to get it finished. He thanked SWAC for pushing the button; we will have a better agreement and ordinance on the other side of this work. We will bring in some professionals to make sure we get it right. He said that they also have recent documents from other counties to serve as a starting point.

Agenda Item – Annual Insurance Report

Stratton Insurance Agent Breanna Wimber reviewed the CIS insurance proposal included in the Board Packet, saying that staff at Wasco County is great to work with.

Vice-Chair Schwartz asked what our relationship is to the Demolition Derby. Ms. Wimber replied that it is a high-risk activity associated with the annual Wasco County Fair and has been its own item in the policy for years.

Chair Hege asked what the premium was last year. Ms. Wimber responded that it was \$209,713.

Ms. Wimber went on to review the SAIF proposal included in the Board Packet, pointing out that the modification factor rose from .89 last year to 1.05 this year due to increased claim activity. She added that increased payroll projections also impacts the premium – that is audited an adjusted throughout the year. Wasco County receives a prepaid discount which is also audited; \$4,900 this year. SAIF will be releasing a dividend this year; the amount has not been determined.

Chair Hege asked what the premium was last year. Ms. Wimber replied that it was \$100,750.

Mr. Stone commented that the increasing modification factor is a red flag, so we are mobilizing around the Safety Committee to reduce that factor. A lot of the increase is numbers but some is safety.

Chair Hege said that the sheer number of vehicles is always a surprise. He asked if we have gotten rid of unused vehicles. Mr. Stone said that we try to surplus vehicles every year but certainly we have some that are not often used.

Commissioner Kramer expressed his thanks to Ms. Wimber and Stratton Insurance for the service they provide.

*****The Board was in consensus to authorize the Administrative Officer to sign the annual insurance policies for CIS and SAIF.*****

Mr. Granville asked how many years go into calculating the modification factor. Ms. Wimber replied that it is a 3 year calculation.

Agenda Item – Resolution Opposing CRGC Urban Area Boundary Amendment Revisions

Planning Director Angie Brewer directed the Board's attention to page 189 in the

WASCO COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
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PAGE 9

Board Packet. She said she is presenting on behalf of the partnership between the City of The Dalles, the Port of The Dalles and Wasco County. The City will be considering this resolution on June 22nd. The deadline for comments is June 30th for all proposed language. This resolution speaks specifically to the urban growth area. Wasco County submitted comments in May which were echoed by 13 impacted partners; those comments were neither shared nor publicly discussed by the Columbia River Gorge Commission. We want them to take this seriously; it is important that our voices are heard, that we are consistent with our partners and submit by the deadline.

Chair Hege observed that we have been heavily engaged in the process for many years. Wasco County's largest city is in the urban growth area. Since the boundaries were set in 1983, there has been no change. The Port worked with the City to get permission to grow. The City has invested a lot into this effort with no progress. What has come out recently is that the Gorge Commission will allow 20 acres of growth and no more forever. Ms. Brewer said that it would allow 20 acres for The Dalles and only 4 for Mosier. Chair Hege said that we do not want urban sprawl but want some flexibility. He pointed out that the Department of Land Conservation and Development already has rules in place that limit growth. Since there is so much uncertainty and disagreement around the urban growth boundary, we want to carve that piece out of the management plan to allow more time.

Mr. Stone said that we are talking about urban growth issues, but the Gorge Commission was supposed to be doing updates in no more than 5 year increments and no less than 10 year increments. It has been 3 times that. What we are seeing, coming in rapid succession, is over 500 pages of redlined changes that they are asking us and the public to be able to review and determine impacts in a 30-day window. That is impossible; we do not know what the unintended consequences might be for all the changes. The urban growth boundary is clearly impactful. We don't want urban sprawl, but we need to be able to expand thoughtfully. There needs to be a balance; it is the future of our city's and county's economic growth. We are concerned enough to notify residents that will be impacted to alert them about the process. They need to pay attention; the impacts will be significant to people who live and work here. That is the message. There needs to be a balance between the preserving of our scenic resources and the economic viability of our communities. We just want to slow the process down and be thoughtful. Trying to make up for 30 years of neglect in 30 days is not prudent.

Chair Hege said that he came to the area in 1991 and from day one, he engaged

with the Gorge Commission to move this forward. One thing that comes to mind is that we did not sign up for this. This was never put forth in previous discussions. The discussion had been around defining “major” and “minor.”

Vice-Chair Schwartz said she is not sure she is ready to act on to this yet. This is one of those that has come before us in the last 48 hours. She said she understands the timing but we have had multiple submitted comments. She said that it concerns her for the public. She said that Chair Hege talked about the many years that he has been involved, but she has not had that experience. She said that she is particularly concerned about the last sentence of the resolution and needs more time to determine if that is her opinion; 48 hours is not enough time for her or the public. She said she needs to do more work and needs time for that.

Ms. Brewer said that June 30th is the closing of the public record. If we do not get it in before then, any litigation will not consider the resolution.

Mr. Stone stated that this resolution is carrying forward the policy direction received from the Board previously. The public process for the Gorge Commission has been concerning.

Vice-Chair Schwartz commented that that is an opinion that might be challenged by others. She said that we are challenged by timelines. We have an ordinance today that is out of date. Giving direction is different than signing a resolution. She said that she understands the challenges and is not sure that this resolution will make or break the issue.

Commissioner Kramer said that staff has been working on this for a long time. This is a clear message to the Gorge Commission that they need to find some balance.

{{Commissioner Kramer moved to approve Resolution 20-008 opposing Proposed Revisions to the Columbia River Gorge Management Plan Policies for Urban Area Boundary Revisions.

Chair Hege said that today is the 17th and we do not have another regular session scheduled before the deadline. He said that there are 2 weeks left before that deadline. He asked if that time would make a difference. Vice-Chair Schwartz said that it would – the public needs more time.

Chair Hege asked if Commissioner Kramer would be open to a week or so delay. Commissioner Kramer replied that he would agree but does feel the public has had time. Everyone has the ability to participate in the Gorge Commission meetings. We are responsible for representing citizens who do not have the time

to attend all these meetings.

Mr. Stone stated that staff has spent thousands of hours on this. We can take another week and present more comments; we have examples we can bring forward.

Ms. Brewer pointed out that the 25th is the Gorge Commission meeting; if we want this read into the record, the 25th is the date for that. Mr. Stone said that it is important to have it read into the record.

Chair Hege said that he thinks we can get that together for a packet. Ms. Brewer said there are a lot of letters. Chair Hege said that what Ms. Albrich assembled would be a useful representation.

Sheila Dooley commented that she was not sent the new agenda. Ms. Clark explained that an agenda can change 2 or 3 times before the meeting; she hesitates to spam the mailing list by sending out an agenda each time it is revised. She noted that the updated agenda is always posted on the website and accessible to the public. The agenda has a disclaimer that it is subject to change.

Ms. Brewer pointed out that a newspaper will not be published prior to next Wednesday in order to notice a meeting for next week. Some discussion occurred regarding the various means of noticing meetings – radio, online news outlets and the County website. It was determined that language would be added to the message that goes out to a distribution list that the agenda is subject to change and updates are posted to the county website.

The discussion was continued to a Special Session to be held Wednesday, June 24th.

<u>CONTINUED:</u> Discussion Item – Live-Streaming BOC Sessions
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Commissioner Kramer said that we are not recording sessions at this time; before we continue that discussion, we will need to gather information regarding options along with a fiscal analysis.

Chair Hege said that storing audio is one thing but the costs of that and storing video need to be analyzed. He said he is not disputing the need for transparency, but wants to understand the costs.

Vice-Chair Schwartz said she does not disagree. She said that there are ways to shrink files so as not to require so much space. She said she would like to explore further for live streaming. Audio is one thing but live streaming has more value –

you can see facial expressions and body language. She said that she wants to pursue the discussion; that is all she expected from the discussion today.

Chair Hege said it would be interesting to know if we put it out there, does anyone watch it. Vice-Chair Schwartz said that she thinks there is evidence that people do watch at a later time if they can. She said that the Social Media Team is working to help with engaging citizens. It is just another effective way to get information out.

Discussion Item – Crystal Clear Project

Commissioner Kramer asked if more time is needed before we have this discussion. Chair Hege said he is fine with moving forward and would like to hear from Counsel.

Commissioner Kramer said that this is a project that the Forest Service elected to move forward without the Forest Collaborative which is their prerogative. The Forest Collaborative can help these projects move forward without litigation. This project was litigated and has been remanded to the Forest Service for further environmental study. Western Resources Legal Center contacted him seeing this as a good training opportunity; he said that it will offer us more balance. The 9th Circuit Court has 29 members; only 3 heard this case – 2 from the 9th and one from the 5th. He said that he feels strongly that we need more balance in the process and would like to see what this organization can do to help.

Ms. Campbell said that this is an interest group that represents land users and environmental interests. The District Court decided in favor of the Forest Service regarding the environmental impact study – it was an interpretation of federal law. The US Forest Service proceeded under one level of review. Two courts supported but under appeal, it was remanded to the Forest Service for additional environmental study. We are asking that the appeals court review their own opinion; after that, it could only go to the Supreme Court. What we are asking is that instead of a 3-judge panel, which is customary, that it goes before the entire bench. She noted that less than 1% of these kinds of requests are granted. The group is offering and wants our support as we have a portion of the project in our county. She said that she talked to them yesterday and she is not entirely clear on what substantive position they are taking that has not already been considered with respect to the discretion of the Forest Service to determine what level of review they will undertake.

Chair Hege asked if there is any downside of proceeding. Ms. Campbell replied that there is no cost outside of travel and copying. Aside from that, we would

suggest that it is with the understanding that the Board would review and have input into the brief as it will likely be widely distributed.

Commissioner Kramer said that another downside is that time that this project is stalled for fuels mitigation for the constituents in Pine Grove. There is a harvest component that would provide revenue for schools and roads. He said that he would like to see this go forward to create a pathway of balance of viewpoints. We have to somehow take a stand and put forth a message that we care about this and need to move the pendulum back to the middle rather than swinging to far to the right or left.

Chair Hege said that it doesn't sound like it has much of a chance, but would be a great learning experience. He asked if it would delay the project.

Commissioner Kramer said that the impact statement will also take some extra time. A 1% chance is better than no chance at all.

Chair Hege asked if we have some sense of costs. Ms. Campbell said that it would be nominal unless there is travel which would only come into play if the court agrees to hear the case.

Commissioner Kramer noted that if we disagree with what they produce, we do not have to move it forward.

Chair Hege asked if Commissioner Kramer is concerned about the delay. Commissioner Kramer replied that either path will take time.

Vice-Chair Schwartz commented that certainly their research will be expensive. Ms. Campbell stated that they would not charge for their legal research. Costs would only be incurred for research if they had to pay for a specific search application.

Vice-Chair Schwartz said that one reason for doing this is to train law students which is not our business. With less than a 1% chance of being heard, there doesn't seem to be much point. She said she is concerned that the Forest Service chose to move forward without going through the Forest Collaborative. She said that she believes that would have been the way to go. She said she does not want to encourage them to bypass that group. Our Forest Collaborative is appointed by the Board of Commissioners – that is not true for all the Collaboratives around the state. She said she would rather spend the time to advocate directly with our local Forest Service to go through the Forest Collaborative. She said that she has spoken to some members of the Forest Collaborative and they feel undermined.

Commissioner Kramer said that the Forest Collaborative was started to try to address the Rocky Burn Project. They found no retained receipts to do the project. The Forest Service then identified the Crystal Clear Project that would produce receipts that could be used to do the Rocky Burn Project. This is at a higher level than what we are seeing here. The Forest Service was well-intended and trying to help the Forest Collaborative. The process has since been mended. This got litigated and it is time to move it forward.

Vice-Chair Schwartz commented that not everyone agrees that this project will benefit the public. Commissioner Kramer said that is why it needs to go forward to allow for more viewpoints.

Ms. Dooley said that there had been thinning from Pine Grove. The logger who wants to do it represents the industry and wants to take out a million board feet of timber.

Kate Wilson said that she does not see how this is a balance issue. There have been opportunities prior to this. This could change national environmental standards. Perhaps the Board needs to reach out to the litigants. Businesses that come into our region promote the natural resources. Wasco County is known for outdoor activity opportunities. OPB did some research about counties with contracts with timber industries and how poorly the outcome has been for those counties fiscally. We need to reach out to the experts. She asked what contracts the county has with timber companies. She said she would discourage the Board from proceeding. They are using counties to avoid the democratic process.

Chair Hege said that he saw that article and it really does not apply in this instance; Wasco County does not have any contracts with timber companies. He pointed out that the Forest Service is asking for a project in the forest that they manage.

Vice-Chair Schwartz commented that it wasn't important enough to get involved before.

Ms. Campbell said that this is well into the appellate process. It went to the US District Court and then appealed to the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals. The next step would be to appeal to the US Supreme Court. This is just asking the 9th Circuit Court to review its own decision.

Vice-Chair Schwartz noted that the Forest Service has not jumped on the bandwagon for this. Ms. Campbell said that she does not know but believes there

are conversations with the group and the Forest Service.

Debi Ferrer said that she objects to this; the 9th Circuit Court ruled that it was arbitrary and capricious. All concurred except that one abstained from that statement. Based on a limited review, there will be harvest of new and old growth. These decisions should not always be based on money. She said she would like all county business to be presented on a better designed website with more information.

Commissioner Kramer said he respectfully requests to pull this item and let it die.

Discussion Item – Finance Report

Finance Director Mike Middleton reviewed the report included in the Board Packet.

Chair Hege noted that the State reimbursement to the Planning Department is down from last year. Mr. Middleton explained that there was a one-time grant last year which is why there was a reduction this year.

Chair Hege asked if the State has transferred the \$1.1 million in fees they received when they were running the Building Codes program on our behalf. Mr. Middleton replied that they did; it was part of the program's beginning fund balance. It is not repeatable revenue.

Discussion Item – Forest Collaborative Funding

Commissioner Kramer explained that this came in last minute. Comments were requested yesterday but they will accept support letters for the record. This is a way to pay the facilitator to keep the Collaborative moving forward.

*****The Board was in consensus to sign a letter of support for funding to support the Forest Collaborative.*****

Discussion Item – Representative for Committee AOC is Facilitating for More Direct Communications with the Governor's Office

Chair Hege said we need to assign a Commissioner to represent Wasco County on a committee that will meet with a liaison from the Governor's Office. Commissioner Kramer said that whoever it is would sit with five other representatives of our partners in District 3.

Vice-Chair Schwartz said she would look first to our Chair but is willing and would like to serve. Chair Hege said that this is challenging. He suggested that he starts

off in the role and provide feedback; the Board can decide where to go from there. Vice-Chair Schwartz said we should keep in mind that we want to have continuity so that we are not a deterrent to communication.

Commissioner Kramer said that Commissioners could individually send comments/questions to Mr. Stone or Ms. Clark as the Unified Command and North Central Public Health are doing things that we are not always aware of. We can submit a list of questions and share the answers for better communication. Chair Hege agreed saying that he wants good communication; Mr. Stone can be a central point for that.

*****The Board was in consensus for Chair Hege to serve on the AOC committee for weekly meetings with the liaison from the Governor's Office.*****

Consent Agenda – Minutes/Reappointments

{{{Commissioner Kramer moved to approve the Consent Agenda. Vice-Chair Schwartz seconded the motion which passed unanimously.}}}

Chair Hege asked if anyone from the public wished to comment or ask questions. There were none.

Commission Call

Chair Hege asked for an update on Wasco County providing Building Codes services for Sherman County. Mr. Stone said that there has been progress. He met with Administrative Services Director Matthew Klebes, Building Official John Rodriguez, Mr. Burke and Ms. Campbell to line out and assign necessary tasks that will need to be done such as data software conversion at the state level to manage through Accela as well as legal agreements. Although he would like to have it in place by July 1st, that is not reasonable.

Chair Hege asked if the agreement will be similar to what we have with Hood River. Mr. Stone said we do much less for Hood River than what is being proposed for Sherman County. He says he suspects this may evolve into a regional program; we need to make sure we protect Wasco County.

Vice-Chair Schwartz asked for an update on the Business Oregon Small Business Grant Program. Mr. Stone reported that he met with Carrie Pipinich last week and we are ready to move it forward when Business Oregon is ready. Chair Hege said that he thought MCEDD had recently received a grant award. Mr. Stone confirmed, saying that he thinks that was from a different program.

Vice-Chair Schwartz asked if there has been consensus from the City of The Dalles to join in their grant application. Mr. Stone replied that Ms. Pipinich seems to think so and is reaching out to other municipalities for participation.

Vice-Chair Schwartz stated that NORCOR will meet tomorrow to approve their budget and select a facilitator for future planning. She asked Mr. Burke if he has a timeline to respond with information for the live streaming project. Mr. Burke replied that he does not. Rodger Nichols stated that he posts recordings of all the Board sessions on the radio station's website.

Vice-Chair Schwartz said that North Central Public Health is moving forward to appoint an interim director; they will not be hiring for several months.

Commissioner Kramer asked who is on the interview committee for a new director. Vice-Chair Schwartz replied that there are two interview committees with a Board member on both along with staff representatives. All staff will have the ability to tune into interviews and submit comments as part of the record.

Chair Hege asked if anyone from the health community is participating. Vice-Chair Schwartz replied that there is someone from the hospital on the Board and interview committee. Mr. Stone suggested that someone from the CCO would be a good addition to the interview committee.

Chair Hege adjourned the session at 12:05 p.m.

Summary of Actions

MOTIONS

- **To approve Order 20-036 designating a newspaper for the publication of the annual foreclosure list.**
- **To approve the agreement between Valley View Road District and Wasco County to provide chip sealing services.**
- **To approve Order 20-028 in the matter of the renewal of the collection franchises for The Dalles Disposal Service with the removal of language stating that Solid Waste Advisory Committee reviews and approves the agreement prior to it being presented to the Board.**
- **To approve SWAC recommendations to:**
 - **Stop accepting gable tops (paper milk cartons) and aseptics (shelf-stable juice cartons), and shredded paper.**
 - **Commingled recycling: Stop accepting all plastics, except for #1 and #2 plastic bottles.**

- **Commingled recycling: Stop accepting scrap metals at curbside.**
- **Enact a 2.16% "surcharge" within the Urban Growth Area (UGA) of the City of The Dalles. The "surcharge" would remain in effect until_ markets return to the level they were pre Chinese National Sword. Steps #1-4 would allow for all "commingled" recyclables from the Wasco watershed to then get transported to and processed at a materials recovery facility (MRF) instead of going to the Wasco Landfill.**
- **Enact these changes as soon as possible; Make these changes no later than December 31, 2020 in accordance with the stipulations of DEQ's April 20th Warning letter.**
- **To approve the Consent Agenda:**
 - **REAPPOINTMENTS**
 - **BOPTA**
 - John Hutchison
 - Vickie Ellett
 - Scott Hege
 - Ruby Mason
 - Chris Schanno
 - **FARM BOARD OF REVIEW**
 - Lowell Forman
 - Curtis Mayhew
 - **15 MILE WATERSHED COUNCIL**
 - Bill Markham
 - Monte Wasson
 - James Olsen
 - Bill Hammell
 - **SWAC**
 - Frank Kay
 - **PTAC**
 - Rita Rathkey
 - **Minutes: 5.27.2020 Special Session & 6.3.2020 Regular Session**

CONSENSUS ITEMS

- **To authorize the Administrative Officer to sign the annual insurance policies for CIS and SAIF.**
- **To sign a letter of support for funding to support the Forest Collaborative.**

- **For Chair Hege to serve on the AOC committee for weekly meetings with the liaison from the Governor's Office.**

Wasco County
Board of Commissioners

Scott C. Hege, Commission Chair

Kathleen B. Schwartz, Vice-Chair

Steven D. Kramer, County Commissioner



CONSENT AGENDA ITEM

Reappointment

[STAFF MEMO](#)

[ORDER 20-038 REAPPOINTING MERLE KEYS TO 15-MILE WATERSHED COUNCIL](#)



MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: 15-Mile Watershed Council Reappointment

TO: BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

FROM: KATHY CLARK

DATE: JUNE 24, 2020

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

As I prepared reappointments for June, I found that Merle Keys reappointment should have occurred in June of 2019 but was overlooked. Mr. Keys is an active member in good standing in the 15-Mile Watershed Council. This reappointment has an effective date of July 1, 2019 so as not to invalidate any votes Mr. Keys made in good faith over the past year. This will correct my clerical error in overlooking his reappointment last year.



IN THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATE OF OREGON

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASCO

IN THE MATTER OF THE REAPPOINTMENT OF MERLE KEYS TO THE 15-MILE WATERSHED COUNCIL

ORDER #20-022

NOW ON THIS DAY, the above-entitled matter having come on regularly for consideration, said day being one duly set in term for the transaction of public business and a majority of the Board of Commissioners being present; and

IT APPEARING TO THE BOARD: That the Wasco County Soil & Water Conservation District has requested that the Wasco County Board of Commissioners appoint individuals to the 15-Mile Watershed Council; and

IT FURTHER APPEARING TO THE BOARD: That Merle Keys's appointment expired June 30, 2019; and

IT FURTHER APPEARING TO THE BOARD: That Merle Keys is willing and is qualified to be re-appointed to the 15-Mile Watershed Council.

IT FURTHER APPEARING TO THE BOARD: That Merle Keys should have been reappointed in June of 2019.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED: That Merle Keys be and is hereby re-appointed to the 15-Mile Watershed Council for a term that began July 1, 2019 and expires on June 30, 2023.

DATED this 1st Day of July, 2020.

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

WASCO COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS:

Kristen Campbell, County Counsel

Scott C. Hege, Commission Chair

Kathleen B. Schwartz, Vice Chair

Steven D. Kramer, County Commissioner



AGENDA ITEM

Emergency Declaration Extension

[EXTENSION ORDER](#)

[MOTION LANGUAGE](#)



IN THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATE OF OREGON

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASCO

IN THE MATTER OF EXTENDING ORDER AND RESOLUTION 20-003 DECLARING A LOCAL STATE OF EMERGENCY AND DECLARING EMERGENCY MEASURES

ORDER 20-040

NOW ON THIS DAY, the above-entitled matter having come on regularly for consideration, said day being one duly set in term for the transaction of public business and a majority of the Board of Commissioners being present.

WHEREAS, ON MARCH 18, 2020, The Wasco County Board of Commissioners adopted Order and Resolution 20-003: IN THE MATTER OF DECLARING A LOCAL STATE OF EMERGENCY AND DECLARING EMERGENCY MEASURES; and

WHEREAS, ON MAY 6, 2020, The Wasco County Board of Commissioners approved Order 20-230 extending the Declaration to July 15, 2020

WHEREAS, the conditions necessitating the declaration of a state of emergency and the declaration of emergency measures still exist.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDERED BY THE WASCO COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

1. That the state of emergency and the emergency measures proclaimed by the Wasco County Board of Commissioners on March 18, 2020 shall continue until through October 21, 2020 unless further extended by the Wasco County Board of Commissioners.
2. This Order is passed pursuant to ORS 401.305 and shall be effective on July 15, 2020.

DATED this 1st day of July, 2020.

APPROVED AS TO FORM

Wasco County Board of Commissioners

Kristen Campbell, County Counsel

Scott C. Hege, Chair

Kathleen B. Schwartz, Vice-Chair

Steven D. Kramer, County Commissioner



MOTION

SUBJECT: Emergency Declaration Extension

I move to approve Order 20-040 Extending Order and Resolution 20-003 Declaring an Emergency and Declaring Emergency Measures.



AGENDA ITEM

Governor's Guidelines for Face Coverings

[GOVERNOR'S BUSINESS GUIDELINES](#)

[PROPOSED BUSINESS SIGNAGE](#)

[IZA INSTITUTE OF LABOR ECONOMICS DISCUSSION PAPER](#)

[NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES PAPER IDENTIFYING AIRBORNE
TRANSMISSION AS THE DOMINANT ROUTE FOR THE SPREAD OF COVID-
19](#)



June 22, 2020

County Specific Mask, Face Shield, Face Covering Guidance

Applicability: This guidance applies to:

- All businesses, as defined below, and to the general public when visiting these businesses, in **Clackamas, Hood River, Lincoln, Marion, Multnomah, Polk and Washington** counties.

Effective date: June 24, 2020

Opting In: A county not listed above that wishes to have this guidance applied in that county, can request that the Governor add that county to the list above.

Requirements for other businesses and sectors: There may be mask, face shield, and face covering requirements and recommendations that apply to other businesses not listed in this guidance. For a business that is not in one of the counties listed above, or is not listed as a business in this guidance, the business should review other applicable [sector guidance](#) for mask, face shield, face covering requirements and recommendations.

For purposes of this guidance the following definitions apply:

- “Business” means:
 - Grocery stores
 - Fitness-related organizations
 - Pharmacies
 - Public transit agencies and providers
 - Personal services providers
 - Restaurants, bars, breweries, brewpubs, wineries, tasting room and distilleries
 - Retail stores, shopping centers and malls
 - Ride sharing services
 - Phase Two counties only:
 - Indoor licensed swimming pool, licensed spa pool and sports court operators
 - Indoor entertainment facility operators
 - Indoor recreational sports operators for specified sports
 - Indoor venue operators

- “Face covering” means a cloth, paper, or disposable face covering that covers the nose and the mouth.
- “Face shield” means a clear plastic shield that covers the forehead, extends below the chin, and wraps around the sides of the face.
- “Fitness-related organizations” includes but is not limited to gyms, fitness centers, personal training, dance studios, and martial arts centers.
- “Mask” means a medical grade mask.
- “Personal services providers” means barber shops, hair salons, esthetician practices, medical spas, facial spas and day spas, non-medical massage therapy services, nail salons, tanning salons, and tattoo/piercing parlors.

Businesses

A business is required to:

- Require employees, contractors, volunteers, customers and visitors to wear a mask, face shield, or face covering, unless an accommodation or exemption is required by law or one of the following exemptions applies.
 - Employees, contractors and volunteers: Masks, face coverings or face shields are not required when eating/drinking or when at or in a location where the employee, contractor or volunteer is not interacting with the public and six (6) or more feet of distance can be maintained between other people.
 - Customers and visitors:
 - Masks, face shields or face coverings are not required in restaurants, bars, breweries, brewpubs, wineries, tasting room and distilleries while eating or drinking.
 - Masks, face shields or face coverings are not required when at a business and engaged in an activity that makes wearing a mask, face shield or face covering not feasible, such as strenuous physical exercise, singing or playing an instrument if at least six (6) feet of distance is maintained from others.
- Provide masks, face shields, or face coverings for employees.
- Provide for accommodations and exemptions from the mask, face shield, or face covering requirement for employees, contractors, customers and visitors if such accommodations or exemptions are required by:
 - State and federal disabilities laws if applicable, including the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) which protects people with disabilities from discrimination in employment and requires employers to engage in the interactive process for accommodations.
 - State or federal labor laws.
 - State and federal public accommodations laws that provide all persons with full and equal access to services, transportation, and facilities open to the public.
 - OHA public health guidance if applicable.
- Post clear [signs](#) about the mask, face shield, or face covering requirements.

A business should, but is not required to:

- Provide, at no cost, at least disposable face coverings for customers and visitors who do not have one.
- Post signs about the mask, face shield, or face coverings requirement in languages that are commonly spoken by customers and visitors.
- Educate employees:
 - On how to safely work and communicate with people who cannot wear masks, face shield, or face coverings.
 - That they may need to remove a mask or face covering while communicating with an individual who needs to read lips or see facial expressions to communicate.

The Public**Customers and visitors of businesses are required to:**

- Wear a mask, face shield, or face covering when at a business unless the individual:
 - Is under 12 years of age.
 - Has a medical condition that makes it hard to breathe when wearing a mask, face shield, or face covering.
 - Has a disability that prevents the individual from wearing a mask, face shield, or face covering.

Customers and visitors of businesses between the ages of 0 and 12 years old:

- Children under the age of two (2) may not wear a mask, face shield, or face covering.
- It is strongly recommended that children between two (2) and 12 years of age, wear a mask, face shield, or face covering at all times in settings like grocery stores or pharmacies, where it is likely that physical distancing of at least six (6) feet from other individuals outside their household unit cannot be maintained, and vulnerable people must go.
- Because children between the ages of two (2) and 12 years of age can have challenges wearing a mask, face shield, or face covering properly (e.g., excessively touching the face covering, not changing the face covering if visibly soiled, risk of strangulation or suffocation, etc.) we urge that if masks, face shields or face coverings are worn by this age group, that they be worn with the assistance and close supervision of an adult. Masks, face shields, or face coverings should never be worn by children when sleeping.

Additional Resources

[OHA Guidance for the General Public](#)

[OHA General Guidance for Employers](#)

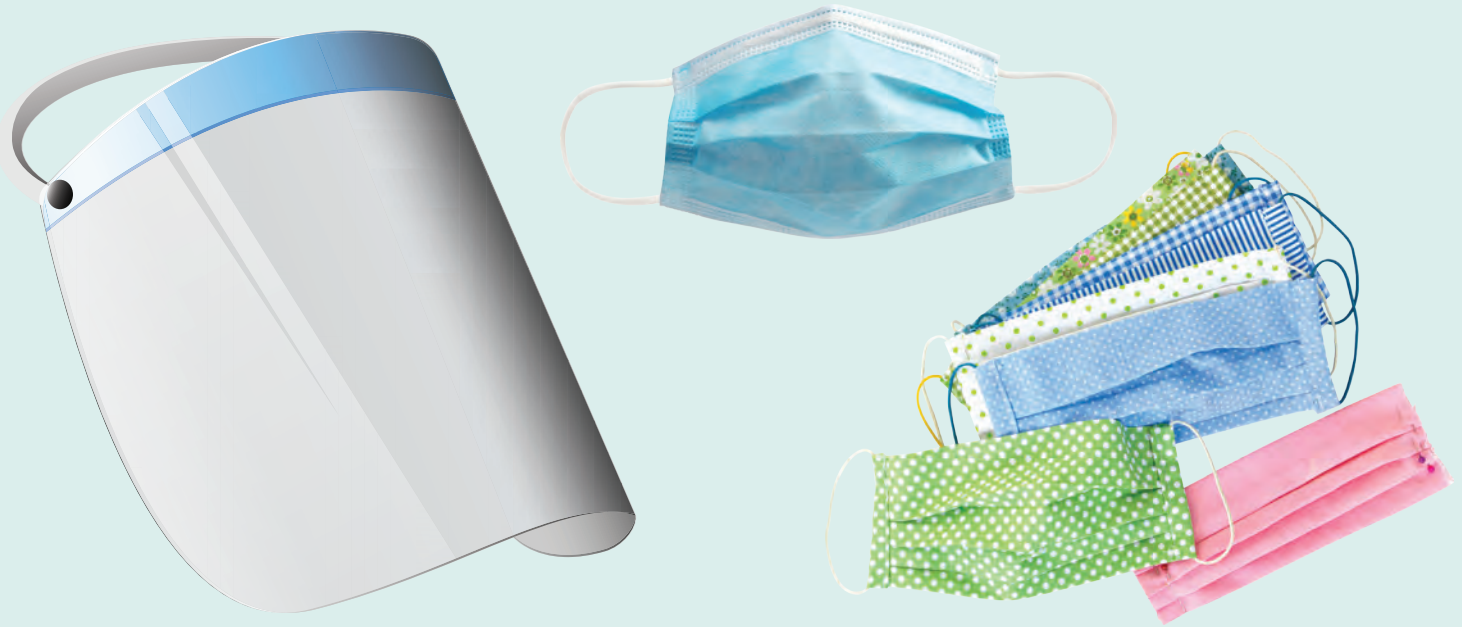
[OHA Sector-specific Guidance](#)

[OHA Frequently Asked Questions for Mask and Face Covering Guidance for Business, Transit, and the Public](#)

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- Persons who require an accommodation or exemption under federal or state law.

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DISCUSSION PAPER SERIES

IZA DP No. 13319

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A Synthetic Control Method Approach**

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ABSTRACT

Face Masks Considerably Reduce COVID-19 Cases in Germany: A Synthetic Control Method Approach¹

We use the synthetic control method to analyze the effect of face masks on the spread of Covid-19 in Germany. Our identification approach exploits regional variation in the point in time when face masks became compulsory. Depending on the region we analyse, we find that face masks reduced the cumulative number of registered Covid-19 cases between 2.3% and 13% over a period of 10 days after they became compulsory. Assessing the credibility of the various estimates, we conclude that face masks reduce the daily growth rate of reported infections by around 40%.

JEL Classification: I18, C23

Keywords: COVID-19, public health measures, face masks, synthetic control method, Germany

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¹ Klaus Wälde has been acting as an IZA Visiting Research Fellow since March 2020.

1 Introduction

Many countries have experimented with several public health measures to mitigate the spread of Covid-19. One particular measure that has been introduced are face masks. It is of obvious interest to understand the contribution made by such a measure to reducing infections.

The effect of face masks on the spread of infections has been studied for a long time. The usefulness in the clinical context is beyond dispute. There is also considerable evidence that they helped in mitigating the spread of epidemics such as SARS 2003 or influenza (see below). The effect of face masks worn in public on the spread of Covid-19 has not been systematically analyzed so far. This is the objective of this paper.

There is a general perception in Germany that public wearing of face masks reduces incidences considerably. This perception comes mainly from the city of Jena. After face masks were introduced on 6 April 2020, the number of new infections fell almost to zero. Jena is not the only city or region in Germany, however, that introduced face masks. Face masks became compulsory in all federal states between 20 April and 29 April 2020. Six regions made masks compulsory before the introduction at the federal level. These dates lay between 6 April and 25 April (see appendix A and Kleyer et al., 2020, for a detailed overview of regulations in Germany). This leads to a lag between individual regions and the corresponding federal states of between two and 18 days.

We derive findings by employing synthetic control methods (SCM, Abadie and Gardeazabal, 2003, Abadie et al., 2010, Abadie, 2019). Our identification approach exploits the previously mentioned regional variation in the point in time when face masks became compulsory in public transport and sales shops. We use data for 401 German regions to estimate the effect of this public health measure on the development of registered infections with Covid-19. We consider the timing of mandatory face masks as an exogenous event to the local population. Masks were imposed by local authorities and were not the outcome of some process in which the population was involved.² We compare the Covid-19 development in various regions to their synthetic counterparts. The latter are constructed as a weighted average of control regions that are similar to the regions of interest. Structural dimensions taken into account include prior Covid-19 cases, their demographic structure and the local health care system.

We indeed find strong and convincing statistical support for the general perception that public wearing of face masks in Jena strongly reduced the number of incidences. We obtain a synthetic control group that closely follows the Covid-19 trend before introduction of mandatory masks in Jena and the difference between Jena and this group is very large after 6 April. Our findings indicate that the early introduction of face masks in Jena has resulted in a reduction of almost 25% in the cumulative number of reported Covid-19 cases after 20 days. The drop is greatest, larger than 50%, for the age group 60 years and above. Our results are robust when we conduct sensitivity checks and apply several placebo tests, e.g. tests for pseudo-treatment effects in similarly sized cities in the federal state of Thuringia and for pseudo-treatment effects in Jena before the treatment actually started. We also test for announcement effects.

Constructing control groups for other single regions is not always as straightforward as for Jena. As a consequence, it is harder to identify the effect of face masks in these regions. When we

² This is similar to the setup in Abadie et al. (2010), who study the effect of an increase in the tobacco tax in California. The tobacco tax was decided upon by the state government.

move from single to multiple treatment effects, we find smaller effects. They are still sufficiently large, however, to support our point that wearing face masks is a very cost-efficient measure for fighting Covid-19. When we summarize all of our findings in one single measure (we compare all measures in appendix B.4), we conclude that the daily growth rate of Covid-19 cases in the synthetic control group falls by around 40% due to mandatory mask-wearing relative to the control group.³

Concerning the literature (see appendix D for a more detailed overview), the effects of face masks have been surveyed by Howard et al. (2020) and Greenhalgh et al. (2020). Greenhalgh et al. (2020) mainly presents evidence on the effect of face masks during non-Covid epidemics (influenza and SARS). Marasinghe (2020) reports that they *“did not find any studies that investigated the effectiveness of face mask use in limiting the spread of COVID-19 among those who are not medically diagnosed with COVID-19 to support current public health recommendations”*.

In addition to medical aspects (like transmission characteristics of Covid-19 and filtering capabilities of masks), Howard et al. (2020) survey evidence on mask efficiency and on the effect of a population. They first stress that *“no randomized control trials on the use of masks <...> has been published”*. The study which is *“the most relevant paper”* for Howard et al. (2020) is one that analyzed *“exhaled breath and coughs of children and adults with acute respiratory illness”* (Leung et al., 2020, p. 676), i.e. used a clinical setting. Concerning the effect of masks on community transmissions, the survey needs to rely on pre-Covid-19 studies. We conclude from this literature review that our paper is the first analysis that provides field evidence on the effect of masks on mitigating the spread of Covid-19.

2 Identification, data and implementation

Identification. Our identification approach exploits the regional variation in the point in time when face masks became mandatory in public transport and sales shops. Given the federal structure of Germany, decisions are made by municipal districts (regions in what follows) and federal states. We can exploit differences by, first, identifying six regions (equivalent to the EU nomenclature of territorial units for statistics, NUTS, level 3) which made wearing face masks compulsory before their respective federal states. For all other regions, mandatory mask-wearing followed the decision of the corresponding federal state. Second, as Figure 1 shows, variation across federal states also implies variations across regions.

To identify possible treatment effects from introducing face masks, we apply SCM for single and multiple treated units. Our methodical choice is motivated as follows: First, the original goal of SCM to *“estimate the effects of <...> interventions that are implemented at an aggregate level affecting a small number of large units (such as cities, regions, or countries)”* (Abadie, 2019, p.3) clearly matches with our empirical setup. Compared to standard regression analyses, SCM is particularly well suited for comparative case study analyses with only one treated unit or a very small number thereof (Abadie and Gardeazabal, 2003, Becker et al., 2018). Second, the method is flexible, transparent and has become a widely utilized tool in the policy evaluation literature (Athey and Imbens, 2017) and for causal analyses in related disciplines

³ The main channel through which masks reduce transmission of SARS-CoV-2 is the reduction in aerosols and droplets, as argued by Prather et al. (2020).

(see, e.g., Kreif et al., 2015, for an overview of SCM in health economics, Pieters et al., 2017, for a biomedical application).⁴

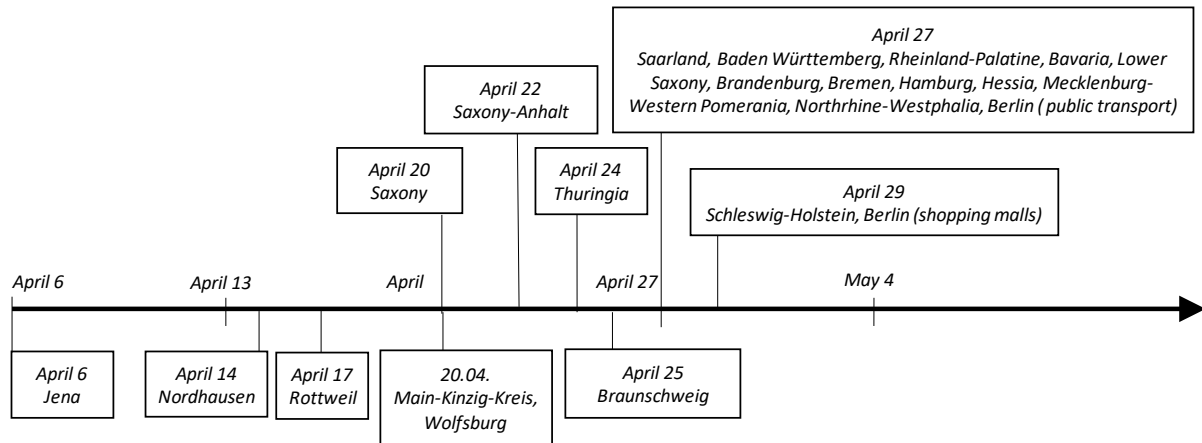


Figure 1: The timing of mandatory mask wearing in federal states (top) and individual regions (below)

SCM identifies synthetic control groups for the treated unit(s) to build a counterfactual. In our case, we need to find a group of regions that have followed the same Covid-19 trend as treated units before mandatory masks in the latter. This control group would then most likely have had the same behavior as treated unit(s) in the absence of the mask obligation. We can then use this group to ‘synthesize’ the treated unit and conduct causal inference. The synthetic control group is thereby constructed as an estimated weighted average of all regions in which masks did not become compulsory earlier on. Historical realizations of the outcome variable and several other predictor variables that are relevant in determining outcome levels allow us to generate the associated weights, which result from minimizing a pre-treatment prediction error function (see Abadie and Gardeazabal, 2003, Abadie et al., 2010 and Abadie, 2019 for methodical details).

Data. We use the official German statistics on reported Covid-19 cases from the Robert Koch Institute (RKI, 2020). The RKI collects the data from local health authorities and provides updates on a daily basis. Using these data (available via API), we build a balanced panel for 401 NUTS Level 3 regions and 95 days spanning the period from January 28 to May 1, 2020 (38,095 observations). We use the cumulative number of registered Covid-19 cases in each district as main outcome variable.⁵ We estimate overall effects for this variable together with disaggregated effects by age groups (persons aged 15-34 years, 35-59 years and 60+ years). As an alternative outcome variable, we also use the cumulative incidence rate. Table 1 shows summary statistics for both variables for our sample period.

Table 1 also presents our other predictor variables. We focus on factors that are likely to describe the regional number and dynamics of reported Covid-19 cases. Obviously, past values

⁴ Friedson et al. (2020) employ the SCM to estimate the effect of the shelter-in-place order for California in the development of Covid-19. The authors find *inter alia* that around 1600 deaths from Covid-19 were avoided by this measure during the first four weeks.

⁵ We are aware of the existence of hidden infections. As it appears plausible to assume that they are proportional to observed infections across regions, we do not believe that they affect our results. We chose the date of reporting (as opposed to date of infections) because not all reported infections include information about the date of infection.

of (newly) registered Covid-19 cases are important to predict the regional evolution of Covid-19 cases over time in an autoregressive manner. In addition, we argue that a region's demographic structure, such as the overall population density and age structure, and its basic health care system, such as the regional endowment with physicians and pharmacies per population, are important factors for characterizing the local context of Covid-19. Predictor variables are obtained from the INKAR online database of the Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development. We use the latest year available in the database (2017). We consider it likely that regional demographic structures only gradually vary over time such that they can be used to measure regional differences during the spread of Covid-19 in early 2020.

Table 1: Summary Statistics of Covid-19 indicators (outcome variables) and predictors characterizing the regional demographic structure and basic health care system

	Mean	S.D.	Min.	Max.
PANEL A: Data on registered Covid-19 cases				
[1] Newly registered cases per day	4.13	10.66	0	310
[2] Cumulative number of cases	120.86	289.07	0	5795
[3] Cum. cases [2] per 100,000 inhabitants	59.87	106.80	0	1,530.32
PANEL B: Regional demographic structure and local health care system				
Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	534.79	702.40	36.13	4,686.17
Population share of highly educated* individuals (in %)	13.07	6.20	5.59	42.93
Share of females in population (in %)	50.59	0.64	48.39	52.74
Average age of females in population (in years)	45.86	2.11	40.70	52.12
Average age of males in population (in years)	43.17	1.83	38.80	48.20
Old-age dependency ratio (persons aged 65 years and above per 100 of population age 15-64)	34.34	5.46	22.40	53.98
Young-age dependency ratio (persons aged 14 years and below per 100 of population age 15-64)	20.54	1.44	15.08	24.68
Physicians per 10,000 of population	14.58	4.41	7.33	30.48
Pharmacies per 100,000 of population	27.01	4.90	18.15	51.68
Settlement type (categorical variable [§])	2.59	1.04	1	4

Notes: * = International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) Level 6 and above; § = categories are based on population shares and comprise 1) district-free cities (*kreisfreie Großstädte*), 2) urban districts (*städtische Kreise*), 3) rural districts (*ländliche Kreise mit Verdichtungsansätzen*), 4) sparsely populated rural districts (*dünn besiedelte ländliche Kreise*).

Implementation. The implementation of the SCM is organized as follows: As baseline analysis, we focus on the single treatment case for the city of Jena for three reasons. First, as shown in Figure 1, Jena was the first region to introduce face masks in public transport and sales shops on April 6. This results in a lead time of 18 days relative to mandatory face masks in the surrounding federal state Thuringia on April 24. By April 29, all German regions had introduced face masks (exact dates are provided in appendix A). A sufficiently long lag between mandatory face masks in the treated unit vis-à-vis the sample of control regions is important for effect identification.

Second, the timing of the introduction of face masks in Jena is -by and large- not affected by other overlapping public health measures related to the Covid-19 spread. Since March 22 the German economy had been in a general “lock down” coordinated among all federal states. Only from April 20 onwards has the economy been gradually reopening. Third, Jena is in various ways a representative case for studying the Covid-19 development: On April 5, which is one day before face masks became compulsory in Jena, the cumulative number of registered Covid-19 cases in Jena was 144. This is very close to the median of 155 for Germany. Similarly, the cumulative number of Covid-19 incidences per 100,000 inhabitants was 126.9 in Jena compared to a mean of 119.3 in Germany (compare Figure A1).

In our baseline configuration of the SCM, we construct the synthetic Jena by including the number of cumulative Covid-19 cases (measured one and seven days before the start of the treatment) and the number of newly registered Covid-19 cases (in the last seven days prior to the start of the treatment) as autoregressive predictor variables. The chosen period shall ensure that the highly non-linear short-run dynamics of regional Covid-19 cases are properly captured. We use cross-validation tests to check the sensitivity of the SCM results when we allow for a shorter training period in the pre-treatment phase by imposing longer lags. The autoregressive predictors are complemented by the cross-sectional data on the region’s demographic and basic health care structure.

Although the case study of Jena can be framed in a clear identification strategy, the Covid-19 spread in a single municipality may still be driven by certain particularities and random events that may prevent a generalization of estimated effects. We therefore also test for treatment effect in districts that introduced face masks after Jena but still before they became compulsory in the corresponding federal state. More importantly, however, we apply a multiple treatment approach that takes all regions as treated units which introduced face masks by April 22. This results in 32 regions from Saxony and Saxony-Anhalt. All other regions apart from Thuringia introduced face masks on April 27. We employ this delay to study the effects of mandatory masks up to May 1st. We end on May 1st as we would expect that differences across treated and non-treated regions should disappear 5-7 days after April 27. This delay results from a median incubation time of 5.2 days (Linton et al., 2020 and Lauer et al., 2020) and around 2 days accounting for reporting to authorities (as assumed e.g. in Donsimoni et al., 2020a, b).

Although SCM appears to be a natural choice for our empirical identification strategy, we are well aware of the fact that its validity crucially depends on important practical requirements including the availability of a proper comparison group, the absence of early anticipation effects or interference from other events (Cavallo et al., 2013, Abadie, 2019). In the implementation of the single and multiple treatment SCM we check for these pitfalls through sensitivity and placebo tests. We deal with these issues in our baseline case study for Jena as follows:

1. We have screened the introduction and easing of public health measures, as documented in Kleyer et al. (2020), to ensure that no interference takes place during our period of study. This is the case at least until April 20 when exit strategies from public health measures started.
2. We make sure that the regions used to create the synthetic control, i.e. the donor pool, are not affected by the treatment (Campos et al., 2015). We eliminate the two immediate geographical neighbors of Jena from the donor pool to rule out spillover effects. We also exclude those regions for which anticipation effects may have taken place because face masks became compulsory in quick succession to Jena.

3. We account for early anticipation effects in Jena. Specifically, we take the announcement that face masks will become compulsory one week before their introduction as an alternative start of the treatment period.
4. We apply cross-validation tests to check for sensitivities related to changes in historical values in the outcome variables used as predictors. We also run placebo-in-time tests to check whether effects actually occurred even before the start of the treatment.
5. We test for the sensitivity of the results when changing the donor pool and run comprehensive placebo-in-space tests as a mode of inference in the SCM framework.

Inference thereby relies on permutation tests and follows the procedures suggested by Cavallo et al. (2013) and applied, for example, by Eliason and Lutz (2018) or Hu et al. (2018). For both the single and multiple treatment applications we estimate placebo-treatment effects for each district in which masks did not become compulsory early on. These placebo treatments should be small, relative to the treated regions. We calculate significance levels for the test of the hypothesis that the mask obligation did not significantly affect reported Covid-19 cases. This provides us with p -values for each day, which capture the estimated treatment effect on reported Covid-19 cases from placebo regions. The p -values are derived from a ranking of the actual treatment effect within the distribution of placebo treatment effects. We follow the suggestion in Galiani and Quistorff (2017) and compute adjusted p -values taking the pre-treatment match quality of the placebo treatments into account.⁶

3 The effects of face masks on Covid-19

Baseline results for Jena. Panel A in Figure 2 shows the SCM results for the introduction of face masks in Jena on April 6. The visual inspection of the development of cumulative Covid-19 cases shows that the fit of the synthetic control group is very similar to Jena before the treatment.⁷ The difference in the cumulated registered Covid-19 cases between Jena and its corresponding synthetic control unit after the start of the treatment can be interpreted as the treatment effect on the treated.

The figure clearly shows a gradually widening gap in the cumulative number of Covid-19 cases between Jena and the synthetic control unit. The size of the effect 20 days after the start of the treatment (April 26) amounts to a decrease in the number of cumulative Covid-19 cases of 23%. For the first 10 days, the decrease amounts to 13%. Expressed differently, the daily growth rate of the number of infections decreases by 1.32 percentage points per day (see appendix B.4 for computational details and an overview of all measures). If we look at the estimated differences by age groups, Table A2 in the appendix indicates that the largest effects are due to the age group of persons aged 60 years and above. Here the reduction in the number of registered cases is even larger than 50%. For the other two age groups we find a decrease between 10 and 20%.

⁶ We conduct all estimations in STATA using “Synth” and “Synth Runner” packages (Abadie et al., 2020, Galiani and Quistorff, 2017). Data and estimation files can be obtained from the authors upon request.

⁷ The pre-treatment root mean square prediction error (RMSPE) of 3.145 is significantly below a benchmark RMSPE of 6.669, which has been calculated as the average RMSPE for all 401 regions in the pre-treatment period until April 6. This points to the relatively good fit of the synthetic control group for Jena in this period.

If we consider a median incubation of 5.2 days plus a potential testing and reporting lag of 2-3 days, the occurrence of a gradually widening gap between Jena and its synthetic control three to four days after the mandatory face masks seems fast. One might conjecture that an announcement effect played a role. As shown in appendix B.7, online searches for (purchasing) face masks peaked on April 22, when it was announced that face masks would become compulsory in all German federal states.⁸ A smaller peak (70% of the April 22 peak) of online searches appeared on March 31. This is one day after Jena announced that masks would become compulsory on April 6. The announcement was accompanied by a campaign “Jena zeigt Maske” to communicate the necessity to wear face masks in public⁹ and was widely discussed all over Germany.

Panel B in Figure 2 therefore plots the results when we set the start of the treatment period to the day of the announcement on 30 March. The visual inspection of the figure shows the existence of a small anticipation effect (which is mainly driven by the relative development of Covid-19 age group 15-34 years (Panel B in Figure A2)). Yet, the gap to the synthetic control significantly widens only approximately 10 days after the announcement. As this temporal transmission channel appears plausible against the background of incubation times and given that no other intervention took place around this time in Jena or the regions in the synthetic control group, we take this as first evidence for a face mask-effect in the reduction of Covid-19 infections. Appendix B.6 shows similar SCM results for the incidence rate (overall and by age groups). We find a reduction of approximately 30 cases per 100,000 of population.

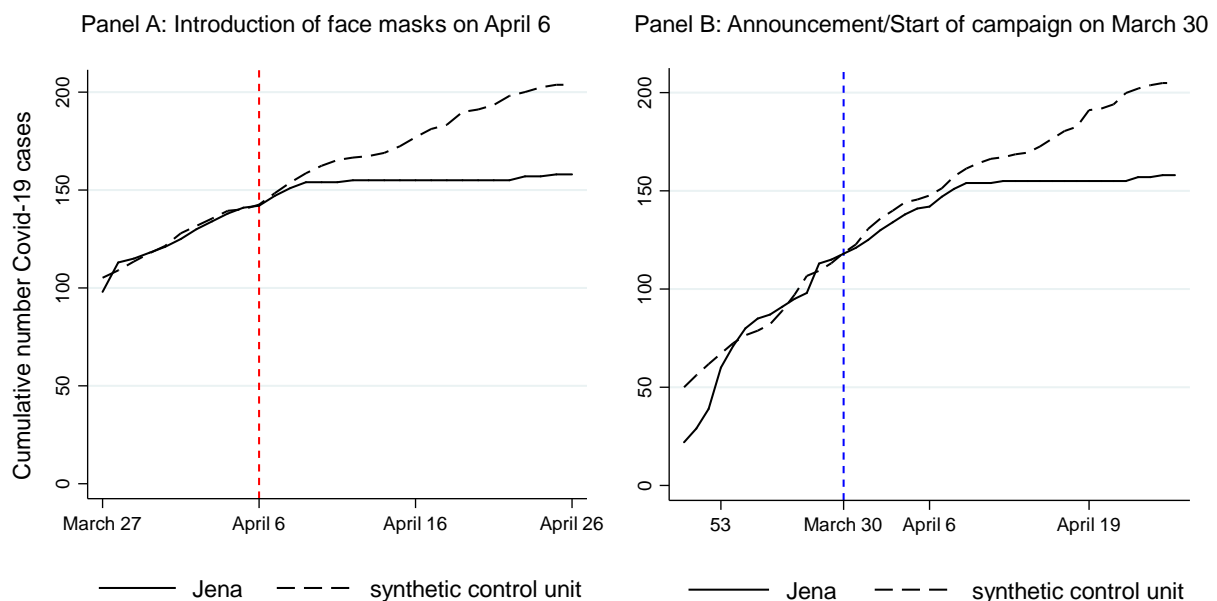


Figure 2: Treatment effects of mandatory face masks in Jena on April 6 and start of campaign on March 30 (see Table A3 and appendix B.2 for details)

⁸ See <https://www.tagesschau.de/inland/corona-maskenpflicht-103.html>. Last accessed May 05, 2020.

⁹ See <https://www.jenaer-nachrichten.de/stadtleben/13069-jena-zeigt-maske-kampagne-f%C3%BCr-mund-schutz-startet>. Last accessed May 05, 2020.

Obviously, the estimated differences in the development of Jena vis-à-vis the synthetic Jena is only consistently estimated if our SCM approach delivers robust results. Accordingly, we have applied several tests to check for the sensitivity of our findings.

Cross-validation and placebo-in-time test. One important factor is that our results are not sensitive to changes in predictor variables. We therefore perform cross-validation checks by modifying the length of the training and validation periods before the start of the treatment. Panel A in Figure 3 shows that lagging the autoregressive predictor variables further in time only slightly changes our results. Importantly, we do not find a systematic downward bias of our baseline specification (cumulative number of reported Covid-19 cases: one and seven days before start of treatment; number of newly registered Covid-19 cases: last seven days before start of treatment) compared to an alternative specification. The latter trains the synthetic control on the basis of information on cumulative Covid-19 cases 7 and 14 days prior to the treatment together with the development of newly register cases between day 7 and 14 prior to the treatment. Given that regional Covid-19 cases developed very dynamically and non-linearly in this period, this is an important finding in terms of the robustness of our results.

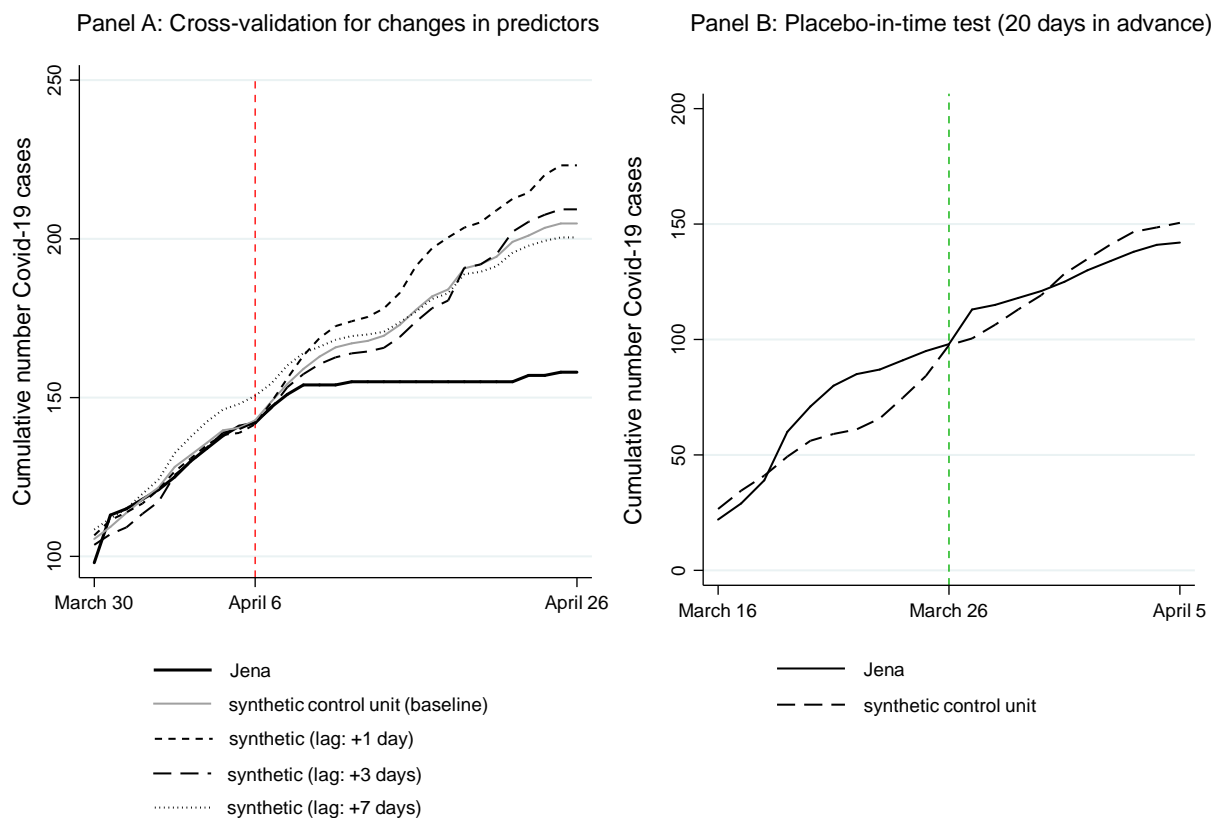


Figure 3: Cross-validation for changes in predictor variables and placebo-in-time test

Notes: In Panel A the baseline specification for the synthetic control group uses historical values of the outcome variable in the following way: i) number of cumulative Covid-19 cases (measured one and seven days before the start of the treatment), ii) the number of newly registered Covid-19 cases (in the last seven days prior to the start of the treatment); the alternative specifications lag these values by 1, 3 and 7 days.

Another important factor for the validity of the results is that we do not observe an anticipation effect for Jena prior to the announcement day. We test for a pseudo-treatment in Jena over a period of 20 days before the introduction of face masks. This period is equally split into a pre-

and pseudo post-treatment period. As Panel B in Figure 3 shows, there is no strong deviation from the path of the synthetic control group. This result needs to be interpreted with some care as the regional variation of Covid-19 cases in Germany is very heterogeneous the longer we go back in time. This is indicated by the generally lower fit of the synthetic control group in matching the development in Jena in mid-March when the absolute number of Covid-19 cases was still low.

Changing the donor pool. In addition, we also check for the sensitivity of the results when changing the donor pool. This may be important as our baseline specification includes the region of Heinsberg in the donor pool used to construct the synthetic Jena (with a weight of 4.6%; compare Table A3). As Heinsberg is one of the German regions which was significantly affected by the Covid-19 pandemic during the Carnival season, this may lead to an overestimation of the effects of face masks. Accordingly, appendix B.8 presents estimates for alternative donor pools. Again, we do not find evidence for a significant bias in our baseline specification. By tendency, the treatment effect becomes larger, particularly if we compare Jena only to other regions in Thuringia (to rule out macro-regional trends) and to a subsample of larger cities (*kreisfreie Städte*). Both subsamples exclude Heinsberg. We also run SCM for subsamples excluding Thuringia (to rule out spillover effects) and for East and West Germany (again in search for specific macro regional trends). Generally, these sensitivity tests underline the robustness of the estimated treatment effect for Jena.

Placebo-in-space tests. A placebo test in space checks whether other cities that did not introduce face masks on April 6 have nonetheless experienced a decline in the number of registered Covid-19 cases. If this had been the case, the treatment effect may be driven by other latent factors rather than face masks. Such latent factors may, for instance, be related to the macro-regional dynamics of Covid-19 in Germany. Therefore, appendix B.9 reports pseudo-treatment effects for similarly sized cities in Thuringia assuming that they have introduced face masks on April 6 although –in fact– they did not. As the figure shows, these cities show either a significantly higher or similar development of registered Covid-19 compared to their synthetic controls. This result provides further empirical support for a relevant effect in the case of Jena.

As a more comprehensive test, we also ran placebo-in-space tests for all other regions that did not introduce face masks on April 6 or closely afterwards. Again, we estimate the same model on each untreated region, assuming it was treated at the same time as Jena. The empirical results in Figure 4 indicate that the reduction in the reported number of Covid-19 cases in Jena clearly exceeds the trend in most other regions – both for the overall sample in Panel A and the subsample of large cities (*kreisfreie Städte*) in Panel B.

As outlined above, one advantage of this type of placebo-in-space-test is allows us to conduct inference. Accordingly, Panel C and Panel D report adjusted p -values that indicate the probability if the treatment effect for Jena was observed by chance given the distribution of pseudo-treatment effects in the other German regions (see Galiani and Quistorff, 2017). For both samples, the reported p -values indicate that the reduction in the number of Covid-19 cases in Jena did not happen by chance but can be attributed to the introduction of face masks, at the latest - roughly two weeks after the start of the treatment. This timing is again in line with our above argument that a sufficiently long incubation time and testing lags need to be considered in the evaluation of treatment effects.

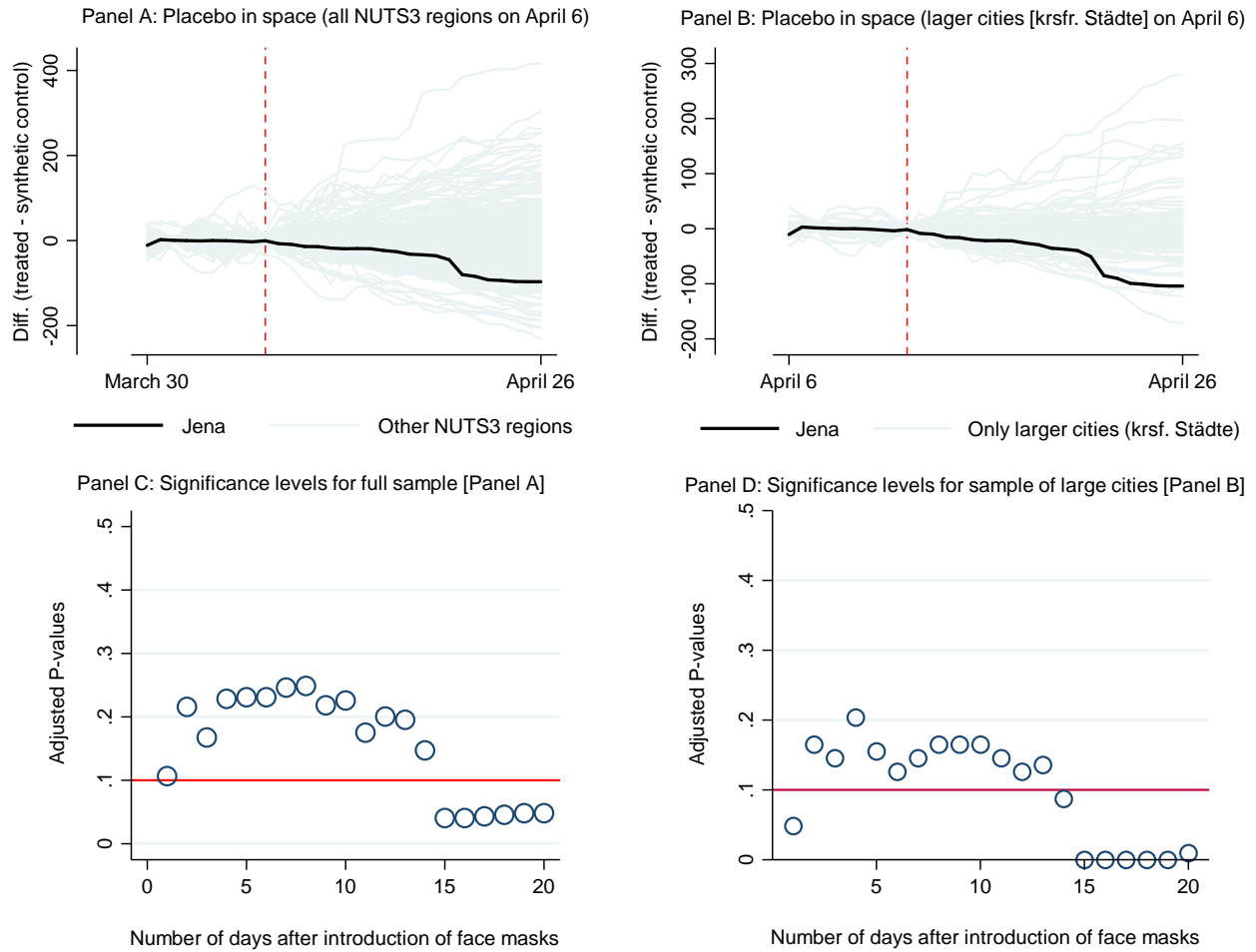


Figure 4: Comprehensive placebo-in-space tests for the effect of face masks on Covid-19 cases

Notes: Graphs exclude the following regions with a very large number of registered Covid-19 cases: Hamburg (2000), Berlin (11000), Munich (9162), Cologne (5315) and Heinsberg (5370). In line with Abadie et al. (2010), we only include placebo effects in the pool for inference if the match quality (pre-treatment RMSPE) of the specific control regions is smaller than 20 times the match quality of the treated unit. *P*-values are adjusted for the quality of the pre-treatment matches (see Galiani and Quistorff, 2017).

Treatment in other districts. Jena may be a unique case. We therefore also study treatment effects for other regions that have antedated the general introduction of face masks in Germany. Further single unit treatment analyses are shown in appendix C. Multiple unit treatments are studied in two ways. The first sample covers all 401 regions and 32 treated units. The second focused on the subsample of 105 larger cities (*kreisfreie Städte*), of which 8 are treated units. Treated regions introduced face masks by April 22. The multiple treatment approach, visible in Figure 5, points to a significant face mask-effect in the reduction of Covid-19 infections. The adjusted *p*-values indicate that the estimated treatment effects are not random.

Face masks may have made a particular difference in the spread of Covid-19, particularly in larger cities with higher population density and accordingly higher intensity of social interaction.¹⁰ Over a period of 10 days, we observe an average reduction of 12.3 cases between treated and control regions. Relative to the average number of cumulative Covid-19 cases on May 1 in control regions (295.6), this amounts to a reduction of 4.2% of cases. The daily growth

¹⁰ This is perfectly in line with Prather et al. (2020) given the reduction in aerosols and droplets via using masks.

rate of the number of infections correspondingly shrinks by 0.42 percentage points. For the entire sample, the reduction in the daily growth rate is estimated to be 0.23 percentage points (see again appendix B.4 for an overview of all measures).

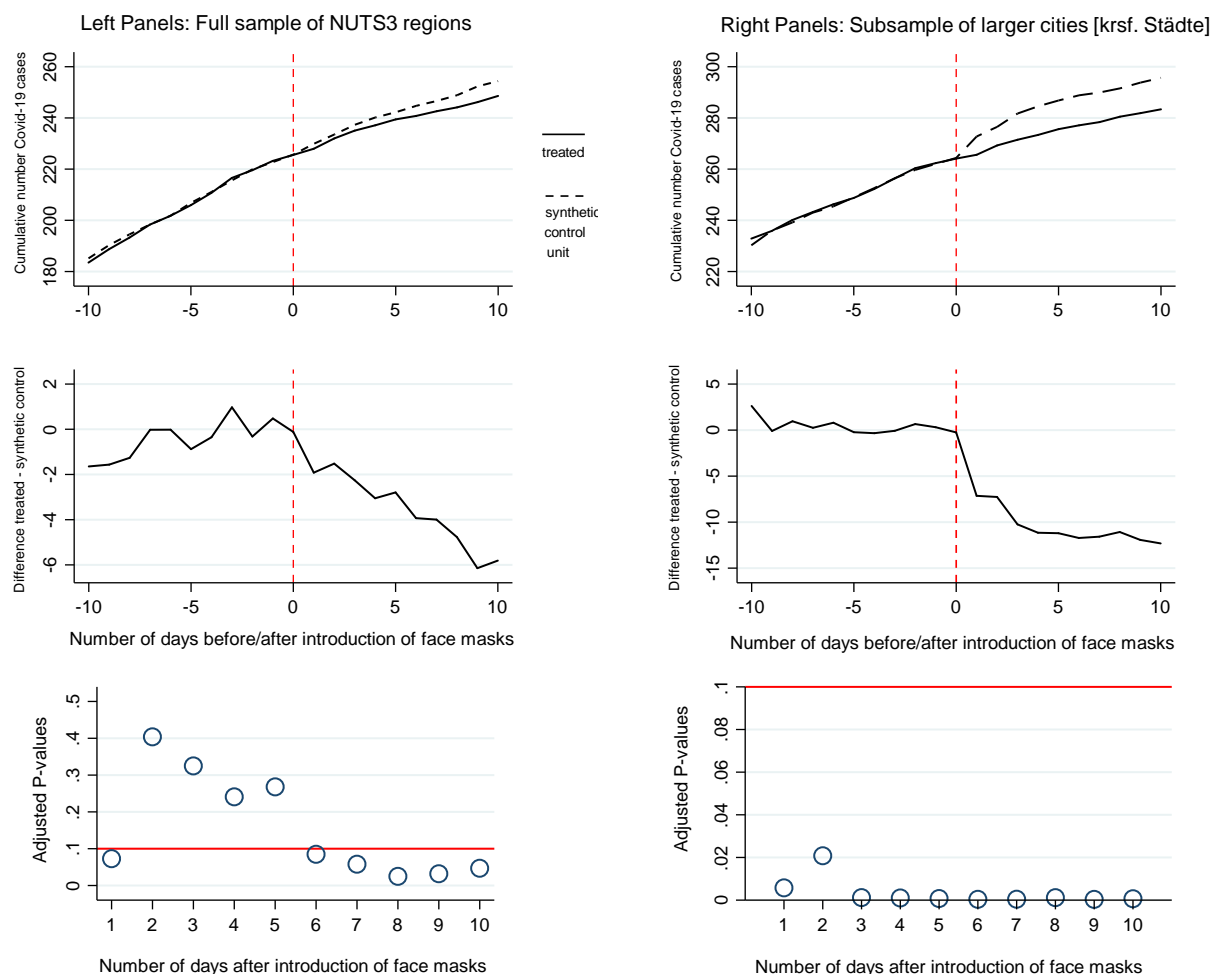


Figure 5: Average treatment effects for introduction of face masks (multiple treated units)

Notes Statistical inference for adjusted p -values has been conducted on the basis of a random sample of 1,000,000 placebo averages.

4 Conclusion

We set out by analyzing the city of Jena. The introduction of face masks on 6 April reduced the number of new infections over the next 20 days by almost 25% relative to the synthetic control group. This corresponds to a reduction in the average daily growth rate of the total number of reported infections by 1.32 percentage points. Comparing the daily growth rate in the synthetic control group with the observed daily growth rate in Jena, the latter shrinks by around 60% due to the introduction of face masks. This is a sizeable effect. Wearing face masks apparently helped considerably in reducing the spread of Covid-19. Looking at single treatment effects for all other regions puts this result in some perspective. The reduction in the growth rate of infections amounts to 20% only. By contrast, when we take the multiple treatment effect for larger cities into account, we find a reduction in the growth rate of infections by around 40%.

What would we reply if we were asked what the effect of introducing face masks would have been if they had been made compulsory all over Germany? The answer depends, first, on which of the three percentage measures we found above is the most convincing and, second, on the point in time when face masks are made compulsory. The second aspect is definitely not only of academic interest but would play a major role in the case of a second wave.

We believe that the reduction in the growth rates of infections by 40% to 60% is our best estimate of the effects of face masks. The most convincing argument stresses that Jena introduced face masks before any other region did so. It announced face masks as the first region in Germany while in our post-treatment period no other public health measures were introduced or eased. Hence, it provides the most clear-cut experiment of its effects. Second, as stated above, Jena is a fairly representative region of Germany in terms of Covid-19 cases. Third, the smaller effects observed in the multiple treatment analysis may also result from the fact that –by the time that other regions followed the example of Jena– behavioral adjustments in Germany’s population had also taken place. Wearing face masks gradually became more common and more and more people started to adopt their usage even when it was not yet required.

We should also stress that 40 to 60% might still be a lower bound. The daily growth rates in the number of infections when face masks were introduced was around 2 to 3%. These are very low growth rates compared to the early days of the epidemic in Germany, where daily growth rates also lay above 50% (Wälde, 2020). One might therefore conjecture that the effects might have been even greater if masks had been introduced earlier.

We simultaneously stress the need for more detailed analyses. First, Germany is only one country. Different norms or climatic conditions might change the picture for other countries. Second, we have ignored spatial dependencies in the epidemic diffusion of Covid-19. This might play a role. Third, there are various types of face masks. We cannot identify differential effects since mask regulations in German regions do not require a certain type. This calls for further systematic causal analyses of the different health measure implemented to fight the spread of Covid-19. Our results provide some initial empirical evidence on this important matter.

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Supplementary Appendix for

Face Masks Considerably Reduce Covid-19 Cases in Germany

—

A synthetic control method approach

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A. Timing of introduction of mandatory face masks

Table A1: Overview of dates when masks became compulsory in federal states and districts

Federal State	Public transport	Sales shops	Individual NUTS3 region	Introduction of face masks	Difference in days to state
Baden-Wuerttemberg	27.04.2020	27.04.2020	LK Rottweil	17.04.2020	10
Bavaria	27.04.2020	27.04.2020			
Berlin	27.04.2020	29.04.2020			
Brandenburg	27.04.2020	27.04.2020			
Bremen	27.04.2020	27.04.2020			
Hamburg	27.04.2020	27.04.2020			
Hesse	27.04.2020	27.04.2020	Main-Kinzig-Kreis	20.04.2020	7
Mecklenburg-West Pomer.	27.04.2020	27.04.2020			
Lower Saxony	27.04.2020	27.04.2020	Wolfsburg	20.04.2020	7
			Braunschweig	25.04.2020	2
North Rhine-Westphalia	27.04.2020	27.04.2020			
Rheinland-Pfalz	27.04.2020	27.04.2020			
Saarland	27.04.2020	27.04.2020			
Saxony	20.04.2020	20.04.2020			
Saxony-Anhalt	22.04.2020	22.04.2020			
Schleswig-Holstein	29.04.2020	29.04.2020			
Thuringia	24.04.2020	24.04.2020	Jena	06.04.2020	18
			Nordhausen	14.04.2020	10

Notes: A comprehensive overview of all public health measures introduced in German federal states and individual regions is given in Kleyer et al. (2020).

B. Background and additional estimates for SCM application to Jena

This appendix presents supporting findings for the comparative case study of Jena.

B.1. Covid-19 cases and cumulative incidence rate in Jena and Germany on April 5

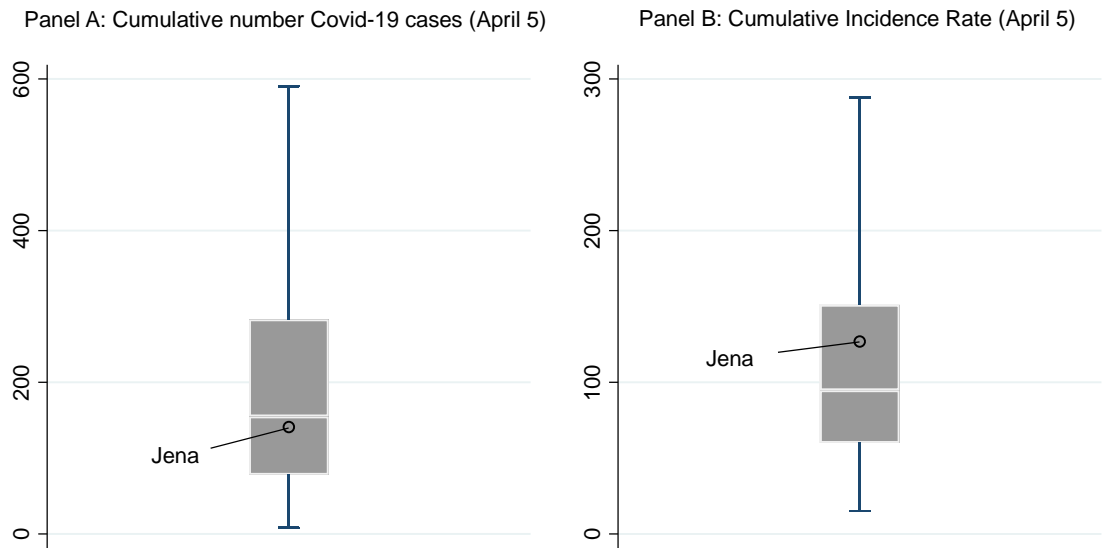


Figure A1: Box plots for distribution of Covid-19 cases across German NUTS3 regions (April 5)

B.2. Evaluation of pre-treatment predictor balance and prediction error (RMSPE)

This appendix shows the balancing properties of the SCM approach together with the root mean square percentage error (RMSPE) as a measure for the quality of the pre-treatment prediction.

Table A2: Pre-treatment predictor balance and RMSPE for SCM in Figure 2

Treatment:	Introduction of face masks		Announcement/ start of campaign	
	Jena	Synthetic control group	Jena	Synthetic control group
Cumulative number of registered Covid-19 cases (one and seven days before start of treatment, average)	129.5	129.2	93	92.7
Number of newly registered Covid-19 cases (last seven days before the start of the treatment, average)	3.7	3.8	5	5.2
Population density (Population/km ²)	38.4	22.8	968.1	947.9
Share of highly educated population (in %)	968.1	1074.3	38.4	26.3
Share of female in population (in %)	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1
Average age of female population (in years)	43.5	43.7	43.5	43.9
Average age of male population (in years)	40.5	40.6	40.5	40.8
Old-age dependency ratio (in %)	32.1	29.3	32.1	29.8
Young-age dependency ratio (in %)	20.3	19.6	20.3	19.5
Physicians per 10,000 of population	20.5	19.8	20.5	20.8
Pharmacies per 100,000 of population	28.8	28.7	28.8	28.6
Settlement type (categorical variable)	1	1.3	1	1.9
RMSPE (pre-treatment)	3.145		4.796	

Notes: Donor pool includes all other German NUTS3 regions except the two immediate neighboring regions of Jena (Weimarer Land, Saale-Holzland-Kreis) as well as the regions Nordhausen and Rottweil since the latter regions introduced face masks in short succession to Jen on April 14 and April 17.

B.3. Selected control regions and their associated sample weights

Table A3: Distribution of sample weights in donor pool for synthetic Jena

Introduction of face masks (Panel A in Figure 2)		
ID	NUTS 3 region	Weight
13003	Rostock	0.326
6411	Darmstadt	0.311
3453	Cloppenburg	0.118
7211	Trier	0.117
6611	Kassel	0.082
5370	Heinsberg	0.046

Note: Donor pools corresponds to SCM estimation in Panel A of Figure 2. Sample weights are chosen to minimize the RMSPE ten days prior to the start of the treatment.

B.4. Growth rates

Jena has 142 registered cases on April 6 compared to an estimated number of 143 cases in the synthetic control group. On April 26 Jena counts 158 cases and the synthetic control group reports 205 (again estimated) cases. The daily growth rate in Jena is denoted by x_{Jena} and can be computed from $142 [1+x_{Jena}]^{20} = 158$. The daily growth rate in the control group is denoted by $x_{control}$ and can be computed from $143 [1+x_{control}]^{20} = 205$. Hence, the introduction of the face mask is associated with a decrease in the number of infections of $x_{control} - x_{Jena}$ percentage points per day.

Table A4: Summary of treatment effects of face mask introduction in Germany

	Single Treatment (Jena)	Multiple treatments (all districts)	Multiple treatments (cities)
Percentage change in cumulative number of Covid-19 cases over 20 days	-22.9%	n.a.	n.a.
Absolute change in cumulative number of Covid-19 cases over 10 days	-23	-5.8	-12.3
Percentage change in cumulative number of Covid-19 cases over 10 days	-12.8%	-2.3%	-4.2%
Difference in daily growth rates of Covid-19 cases in percentage points	-1.32%	-0.23%	-0.42%
Reduction in daily growth rates of Covid-19 cases in percent	60.1%	18.94%	37.28%

These numbers are computed in an Excel-file available on the web pages of the authors.

B.5. SCM results by age groups

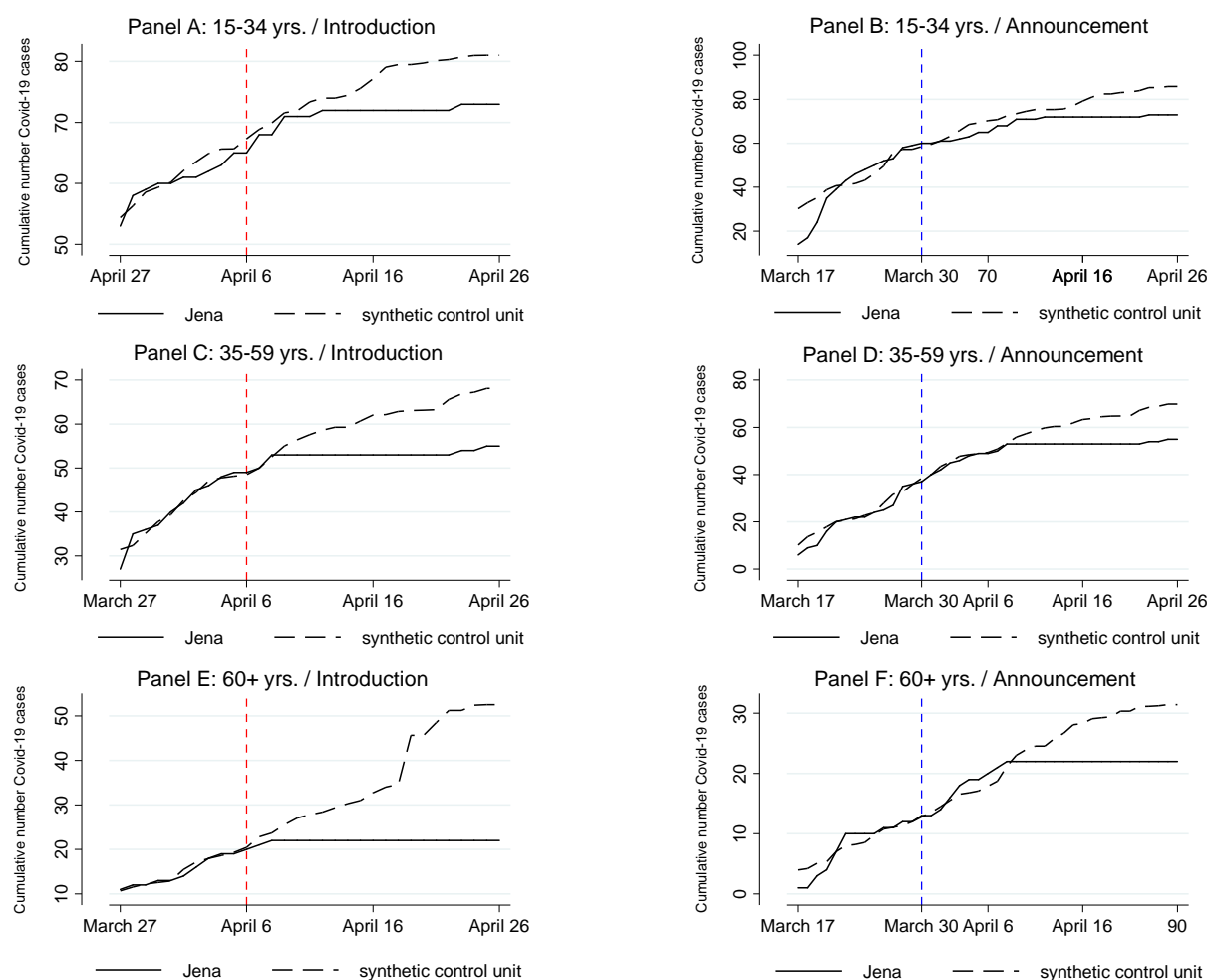


Figure A2: Treatment effects for introduction and announcement of face masks in Jena

Notes: Predictor variables are chosen as for overall specification shown in Figure 2.

Table A5: Sample weights in donor pool for synthetic Jena (cumulative Covid-19 cases; by age groups)

Age Group 15-34 years			Age Group 35-59 years			Age Group 60 years and above		
ID	NUTS 3 region	Weight	ID	NUTS 3 region	Weight	ID	NUTS 3 region	Weight
1001	Flensburg	0.323	6411	Darmstadt	0.528	6411	Darmstadt	0.522
7211	Trier	0.207	16055	Weimar	0.16	16055	Weimar	0.244
13003	Rostock	0.184	14511	Chemnitz	0.15	7316	Neustadt a.d. Weinstraße	0.068
5370	Heinsberg	0.142	8221	Baden-Baden	0.07	9562	Erlangen	0.06
3453	Cloppenburg	0.107	6434	Hochtaunus-kreis	0.062	3356	Osterholz	0.056
6413	Offenbach am Main	0.038	8435	Bodenseekreis	0.029	5515	Münster	0.027
			5370	Heinsberg	0.001	9188	Starnberg	0.022

Note: Donor pools corresponds to SCM estimations in Figure A2. Sample weights are chosen to minimize the RMSPE ten days prior to the start of the treatment.

B.6. Effects on cumulative number of infections per 100,000 inhabitants

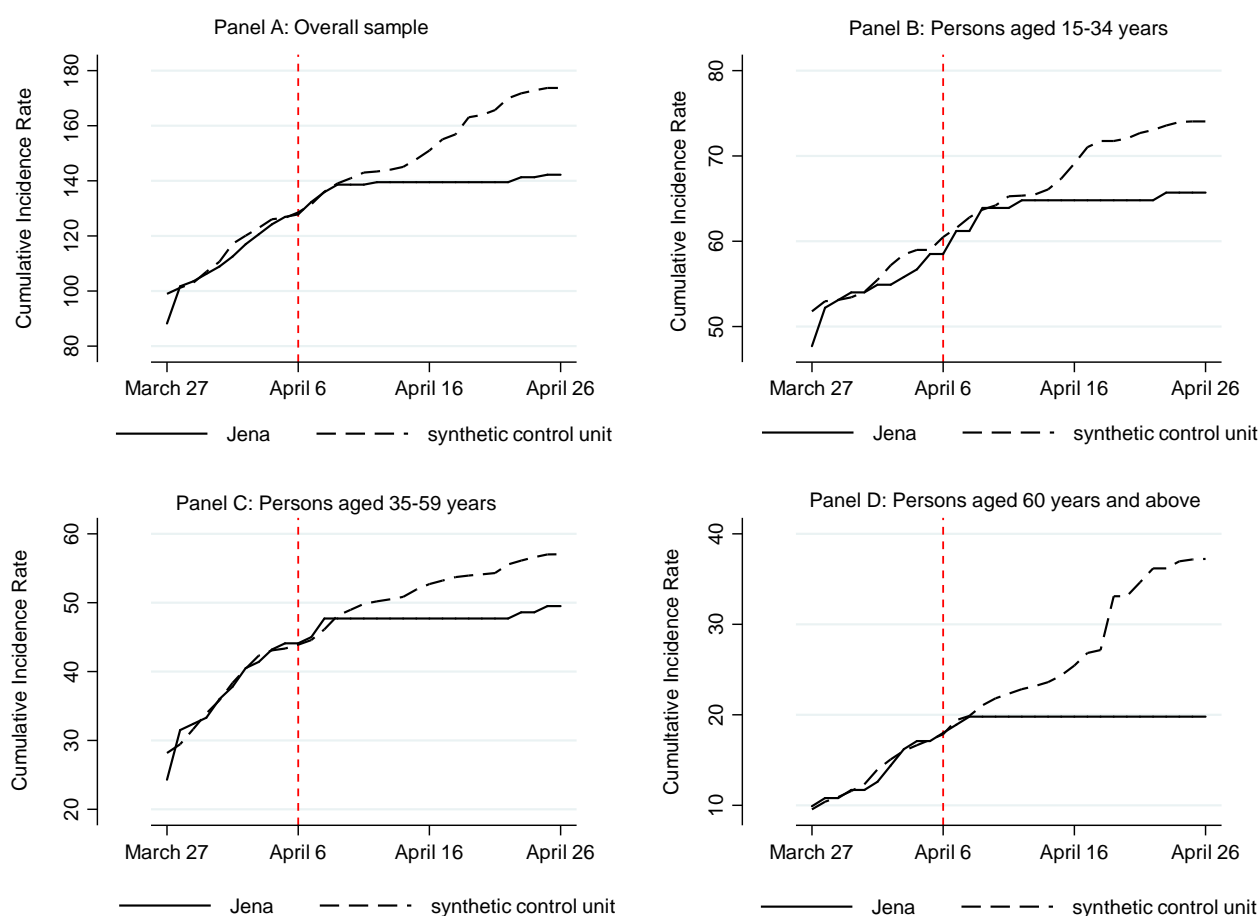


Figure A3: Treatment effects for introduction of face masks on cumulative incidence rate

Notes: See Table 1 for a definition of the incidence rate. Predictor variables are chosen as for overall specification shown in Figure 2.

Table A6: Sample weights in donor pool for synthetic Jena (cumulative incidence rate)

ID	NUTS 3 region	Weight
6411	Darmstadt	0.46
15003	Magdeburg	0.171
5370	Heinsberg	0.133
13003	Rostock	0.093
5515	Münster	0.066
11000	Berlin	0.035
12052	Cottbus	0.032
6611	Kassel	0.011

Note: Donor pools corresponds to SCM estimation in Figure A3. Sample weights are chosen to minimize the RMSPE ten days prior to the start of the treatment.

Table A7: Sample weights in donor pool for synthetic Jena (cumulative incidence rate; by age groups)

Age Group 15-34 years			Age Group 35-59 years			Age Group 60 years and above		
ID	NUTS 3 region	Weight	ID	NUTS 3 region	Weight	ID	NUTS 3 region	Weight
5370	Heinsberg	0.377	6411	Darmstadt	0.419	6411	Darmstadt	0.448
13003	Rostock	0.288	14511	Chemnitz	0.184	14612	Dresden	0.313
1001	Flensburg	0.14	14612	Dresden	0.154	9188	Starnberg	0.071
6611	Kassel	0.138	8221	Heidelberg	0.138	16054	Suhl	0.069
11000	Berlin	0.058	9188	Starnberg	0.088	5515	Münster	0.06
			5370	Heinsberg	0.016	8221	Heidelberg	0.039

Note: Donor pools corresponds to SCM estimations in Figure A3. Sample weights are chosen to minimize the RMSPE ten days prior to the start of the treatment.

B.7. Google trends and announcement effects

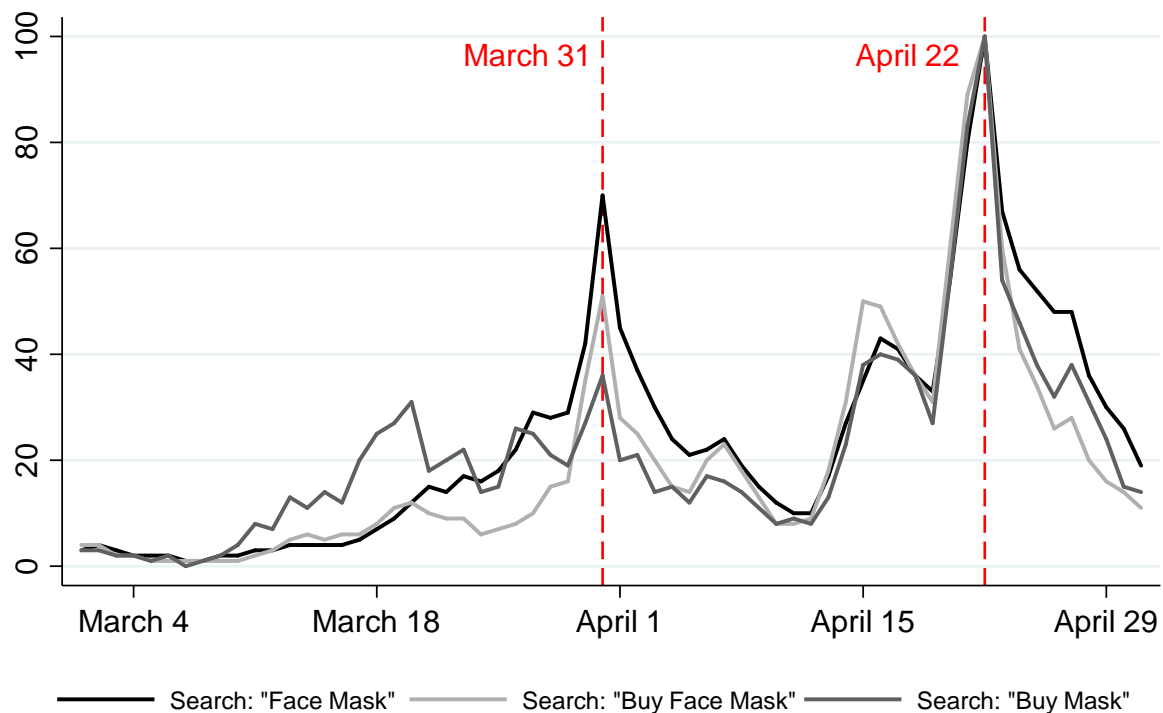


Figure A4: Online search for face masks and purchase options according to Google Trends

Note: Online search for keywords (in German) as shown in the legend as Face Mask ("Mund.-Nasen-Schutz"), Buy Face Mask ("Mundschutz kaufen") and Buy mask ("Maske kaufen"); alternative keywords show similar peaks but with a lower number of hits; based on data from Google Trends (2020).

B.8. Changes in donor pool for synthetic Jena

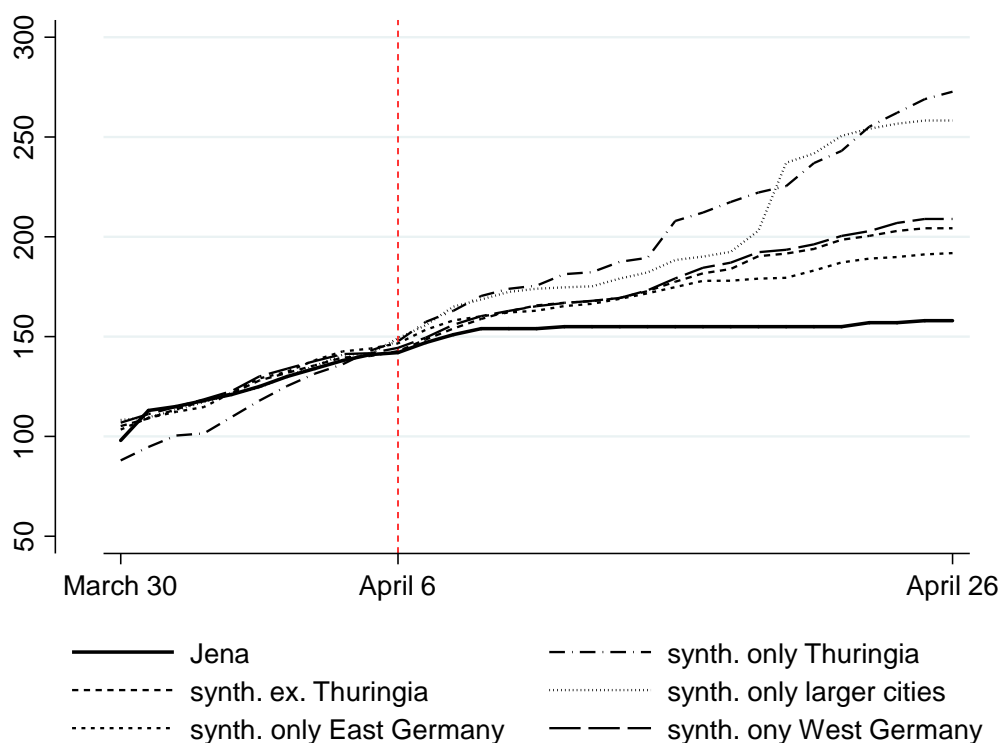


Figure A5: Treatment effects for changes in donor pool used to construct synthetic Jena

Notes: See main text for a detailed definition of the respective donor pools. Predictor variables are chosen as for overall specification shown in Figure 2.

Table A8: Sample weights for alternative donor pools used to construct synthetic Jena

Only Thuringia			Excluding Thuringia			Only larger cities		
ID	NUTS 3 region	Weight	ID	NUTS 3 region	Weight	ID	NUTS 3 region	Weight
16076	Greiz	0.533	13003	Rostock	0.318	6411	Darmstadt	0.504
16051	Erfurt	0.467	6411	Darmstadt	0.302	13003	Rostock	0.304
			7211	Trier	0.129	5113	Essen	0.192
			3453	Cloppenburg	0.122			
			6611	Kassel	0.083			
			5370	Heinsberg	0.046			
Only East Germany			Only West Germany					
ID	NUTS 3 region	Weight	ID	NUTS 3 region	Weight			
16051	Erfurt	0.865	6411	Darmstadt	0.242			
14612	Dresden	0.124	3402	Emden	0.198			
11000	Berlin	0.011	6611	Kassel	0.169			
			7211	Trier	0.168			
			4012	Bremerhaven	0.167			
			5370	Heinsberg	0.057			

Note: Donor pools corresponds to SCM estimations in Figure A5. Sample weights are chosen to minimize the RMSPE ten days prior to the start of the treatment.

B.9. Place-in-space tests for other major cities in Thuringia

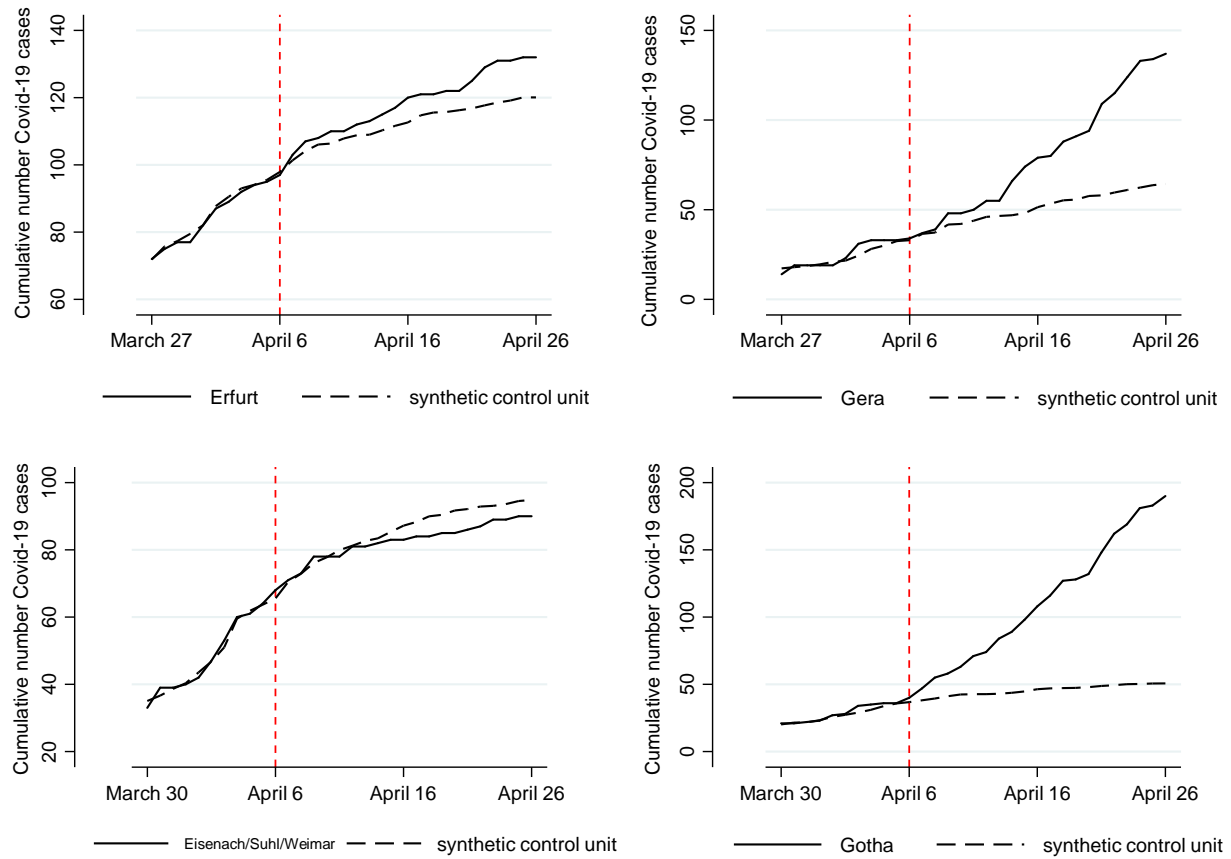


Figure A6: Placebo tests for the effect of face masks in other cities in Thuringia on April 6.

Notes: For the placebo tests in the other cities in Thuringia the same set of predictors as for Jena (Figure 2) has been applied. The reported regions cover all *kreisfreie Städte* plus Gotha (*Landkreis*). The cities Weimar, Suhl and Eisenach have been aggregated since the number of reported Covid-19 is low in these cities.

Table A9: Sample weights in donor pool for synthetic control groups (other cities in Thuringia)

Erfurt			Gera		
ID	NUTS 3 region	Weight	ID	NUTS 3 region	Weight
13003	Rostock	0.28	15001	Dessau-Roßlau	0.501
16055	Weimar	0.244	16054	Suhl	0.222
3356	Osterholz	0.212	7318	Speyer	0.162
7313	Landau in der Pfalz	0.154	8231	Pforzheim	0.061
6413	Offenbach am Main	0.078	7311	Frankenthal (Pfalz)	0.046
5370	Heinsberg	0.029	8211	Baden-Baden	0.005
5515	Münster	0.004	9662	Schweinfurt	0.003
			14521	Erzgebirgskreis	0.001
Weimar/Suhl/Eisenach			Gotha		
ID	NUTS 3 region	Weight	ID	NUTS 3 region	Weight
15001	Dessau-Roßlau	0.263	15081	Altmarkkreis	0.23
12052	Cottbus	0.236	16077	Altenburger Land	0.164
13004	Schwerin	0.202	15086	Jerichower	0.161
9361	Amberg	0.177	3402	Emden	0.111
14626	Görlitz	0.069	16071	Weimarer Land	0.108
9363	Weiden i.d. Opf.	0.036	16074	Saale-Holzland-Kreis	0.063
14521	Erzgebirgskreis	0.008	16061	Eichsfeld	0.058
9184	München	0.005	16070	Ilm-Kreis	0.055
6411	Darmstadt	0.005	3453	Cloppenburg	0.027
			15003	Magdeburg	0.017
			4012	Bremerhaven	0.007

Note: Donor pools corresponds to SCM estimations in Figure A6. Sample weights are chosen to minimize the RMSPE ten days prior to the start of the treatment.

C. The effect in other German cities and regions (single treatment analyses)

In addition to Jena, we test for treatment effects in Nordhausen, Rottweil, Main-Kinzig-Kreis, and Wolfsburg (compare Figure 1). We ignore Braunschweig here as the introduction became effective only two days in advance of its federal state.

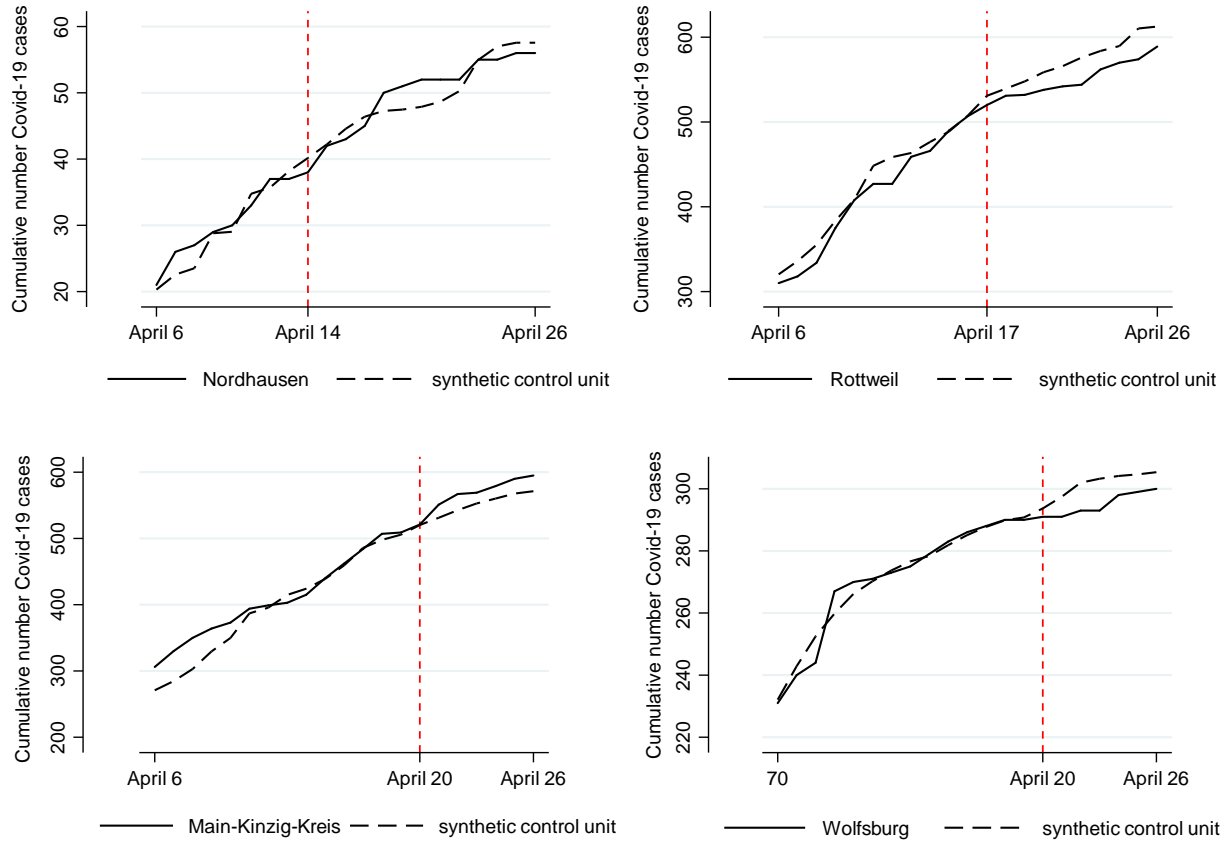


Figure A7: Treatment effects for introduction of face masks in other cities

Notes: Nordhausen (Thuringia, April 14, top left), Rottweil (Baden Württemberg, April 17, top right), Wolfsburg (Lower Saxony, April 20, middle right), Main-Kinzig-Kreis (Hessia, April 20, middle left). Predictor variables are chosen as for overall specification shown in Figure 2.

As the figure shows, the result is 2:1:1. Rottweil and Wolfsburg display a positive effect of mandatory mask wearing, just as Jena. The results in Nordhausen are very small or unclear. In the region of Main-Kinzig, it even seems to be the case that masks increased the number of cases relative to the synthetic control group. As all of these regions introduced masks after Jena, the time period available to identify effects is smaller than for Jena. The effects of mandatory face masks could also be underestimated as announcement effects and learning from Jena might have induced individuals to wear masks already before they became mandatory. Finally, the average pre-treatment RMSPE for these four regions (7.150) is larger than for the case of Jena (3.145). For instance, in the case of the region of Main-Kinzig it is more than three times as high (9.719), which indicates a lower pre-treatment fit. The obtained treatment effects should then be interpreted with some care as the pre-sample error could also translate into the treatment period. In order to minimize the influence of a poor pre-treatment fit for some individual regions, the main text therefore compares the results in Jena mainly with a multiple unit treatment approach.

Table A10: Sample weights in donor pool for synthetic controls (other treated NUTS3 regions)

Nordhausen			Rottweil		
ID	NUTS 3 region	Weight	ID	NUTS 3 region	Weight
16069	Hildburghausen	0.228	8327	Tuttlingen	0.324
6636	Werra-Meißner-Kreis	0.209	5966	Olpe	0.216
16064	Unstrut-Hainich-Kreis	0.168	8136	Ostalbkreis	0.2
16054	Suhl	0.109	16071	Weimarer Land	0.063
3402	Emden	0.093	14521	Erzgebirgskreis	0.06
12073	Uckermark	0.071	3102	Salzgitter	0.043
12053	Frankfurt (Oder)	0.07	16061	Eichsfeld	0.035
3354	Lüchow-Dannenberg	0.051	9187	Rosenheim	0.031
			9279	Dingolfing-Landau	0.025
			3455	Friesland	0.003
Main-Kinzig-Kreis			Wolfsburg		
ID	NUTS 3 region	Weight	ID	NUTS 3 region	Weight
8136	Ostalbkreis	0.193	8212	Karlsruhe	0.357
1062	Stormarn	0.168	8221	Heidelberg	0.189
5966	Olpe	0.113	8211	Baden-Baden	0.158
6433	Groß-Gerau	0.105	10046	St. Wendel	0.128
9473	Coburg	0.092	14511	Chemnitz	0.071
5562	Recklinghausen	0.063	5117	Mülheim an der Ruhr	0.059
7313	Landau in der Pfalz	0.059	5315	Köln	0.028
9171	Altrötting	0.056	15003	Magdeburg	0.007
7338	Rhein-Pfalz-Kreis	0.047	9663	Würzburg	0.004
6437	Odenwaldkreis	0.041			
8236	Enzkreis	0.041			
3159	Göttingen	0.023			

Note: Donor pools corresponds to SCM estimations in Figure A7. Sample weights are chosen to minimize the RMSPE ten days prior to the start of the treatment.

D. A brief survey of public health measures against Covid-19

Our approach goes in line with various studies that have already tried to better understand the effect of public health measures on the spread of Covid-19 (Barbarossa et al., 2020, Hartl et al., 2020, Donsimoni et al., 2020, Dehning et al., 2020, Gros et al., 2020, Adamik et al., 2020). However, these earlier studies all take an aggregate approach in the sense that they look at implementation dates for a certain measure and search for subsequent changes in the national incidence. There are some prior analyses that take a regional focus (Khailaie et al. 2020) but no attention is paid to the effect of policy measures.¹¹

There are also many cross-country analyses, both in a structural SIR (susceptible, infectious and removed) sense (Chen and Qiu, 2020) and with an econometric focus on forecasting the end of the pandemic (Ritschl, 2020). Others draw parallels between earlier pandemics and Covid-19 (Barro et al., 2020). These studies do not explicitly take public health measures into account. Some studies discuss potential effects of public health measures and survey general findings (Wilder-Smith et al. 2020, Anderson et al., 2020, Ferguson et al., 2020) but do not provide direct statistical evidence on specific measures.

The synthetic control method (SCM) has been applied by Friedson et al. (2020) to estimate the effect of the shelter-in-place order for California, USA, in the development of Covid-19. The authors find *inter alia* that around 1600 deaths from Covid-19 have been avoided by this measure during the first four weeks. The effects of face masks have been surveyed by Howard et al. (2020) and Greenhalgh et al. (2020). Greenhalgh et al. (2020) mainly presents evidence on the effect of face masks during non-Covid epidemics (influenza and SARS). Marasinghe (2020) reports that they “*did not find any studies that investigated the effectiveness of face mask use in limiting the spread of COVID-19 among those who are not medically diagnosed with COVID-19 to support current public health recommendations*”.

In addition to medical aspects (like transmission characteristics of Covid-19 and filtering capabilities of masks), Howard et al. (2020) survey evidence on mask efficiency and on the effect of a population. They first stress that “*no randomized control trials on the use of masks <...> has been published*”. The study which is “*the most relevant paper*” for Howard et al. (2020) is one that analyzed “*exhaled breath and coughs of children and adults with acute respiratory illness*” (Leung et al., 2020, p. 676), i.e. used a clinical setting. Concerning the effect of masks on community transmissions, the survey needs to rely on pre-Covid-19 studies.

We conclude from this literature review that our paper is the first analysis that provides field evidence on the effect of masks on mitigating the spread of Covid-19.

¹¹ In a short note, Hartl and Weber (2020) apply panel methods based on time dummies to understand the relative importance of various public health measures. They employ data at the federal state level and not at the regional level. As a detailed model description is not available, an appreciation of results is difficult at this point.

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Identifying airborne transmission as the dominant route for the spread of COVID-19

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Various mitigation measures have been implemented to fight the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, including widely adopted social distancing and mandated face covering. However, assessing the effectiveness of those intervention practices hinges on the understanding of virus transmission, which remains uncertain. Here we show that airborne transmission is highly virulent and represents the dominant route to spread the disease. By analyzing the trend and mitigation measures in Wuhan, China, Italy, and New York City, from January 23 to May 9, 2020, we illustrate that the impacts of mitigation measures are discernable from the trends of the pandemic. Our analysis reveals that the difference with and without mandated face covering represents the determinant in shaping the pandemic trends in the three epicenters. This protective measure alone significantly reduced the number of infections, that is, by over 78,000 in Italy from April 6 to May 9 and over 66,000 in New York City from April 17 to May 9. Other mitigation measures, such as social distancing implemented in the United States, are insufficient by themselves in protecting the public. We conclude that wearing of face masks in public corresponds to the most effective means to prevent interhuman transmission, and this inexpensive practice, in conjunction with simultaneous social distancing, quarantine, and contact tracing, represents the most likely fighting opportunity to stop the COVID-19 pandemic. Our work also highlights the fact that sound science is essential in decision-making for the current and future public health pandemics.

COVID-19 | virus | aerosol | public health | pandemic

The novel coronavirus outbreak, coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), which was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) on March 11, 2020, has infected over 4 million people and caused nearly 300,000 fatalities over 188 countries (1). Intensive effort is ongoing worldwide to establish effective treatments and develop a vaccine for the disease. The novel coronavirus, named as severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), belongs to the family of the pathogen that is responsible for respiratory illness linked to the 2002–2003 outbreak (SARS-CoV-1) (2). The enveloped virus contains a positive-sense single-stranded RNA genome and a nucleocapsid of helical symmetry of ~ 120 nm. There exist several plausible pathways for viruses to be transmitted from person to person. Human atomization of virus-bearing particles occurs from coughing/sneezing and even from normal breathing/talking by an infected person (3–6). These mechanisms of viral shedding produce large droplets and small aerosols (3), which are conventionally delineated at a size of $5\ \mu\text{m}$ to characterize their distinct dispersion efficiencies and residence times in air as well as the deposition patterns along the human respiratory tract (3, 7). Virus transmission occurs via direct (deposited on persons) or indirect (deposited on objects) contact and airborne (droplets and aerosols) routes (3). Large droplets readily settle out of air to cause person/object contamination; in contrast, aerosols are efficiently dispersed in air. While transmission via direct or indirect contact occurs in a short range, airborne transmission via aerosols can

occur over an extended distance and time. Inhaled virus-bearing aerosols deposit directly along the human respiratory tract.

Previous experimental and observational studies on interhuman transmission have indicated a significant role of aerosols in the transmission of many respiratory viruses, including influenza virus, SARS-CoV-1, and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) (8–11). For example, airborne coronavirus MERS-CoV exhibited strong capability of surviving, with about 64% of microorganisms remaining infectious 60 min after atomization at $25\ ^\circ\text{C}$ and 79% relative humidity (RH) (9). On the other hand, rapid virus decay occurred, with only 5% survival over a 60-min procedure at $38\ ^\circ\text{C}$ and 24% RH, indicative of inactivation. Recent experimental studies have examined the stability of SARS-CoV-2, showing that the virus remains infectious in aerosols for hours (12) and on surfaces up to days (12, 13).

Several parameters likely influence the microorganism survival and delivery in air, including temperature, humidity, microbial resistance to external physical and biological stresses, and solar ultraviolet (UV) radiation (7). Transmission and infectivity of airborne viruses are also dependent on the size and number concentration of inhaled aerosols, which regulate the amount (dose) and pattern for respiratory deposition. With typical nasal breathing (i.e., at a velocity of $\sim 1\ \text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$) (4), inhalation of airborne viruses leads to direct and continuous deposition into the human respiratory tract. In particular, fine aerosols (i.e., particulate

Significance

We have elucidated the transmission pathways of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) by analyzing the trend and mitigation measures in the three epicenters. Our results show that the airborne transmission route is highly virulent and dominant for the spread of COVID-19. The mitigation measures are discernable from the trends of the pandemic. Our analysis reveals that the difference with and without mandated face covering represents the determinant in shaping the trends of the pandemic. This protective measure significantly reduces the number of infections. Other mitigation measures, such as social distancing implemented in the United States, are insufficient by themselves in protecting the public. Our work also highlights the necessity that sound science is essential in decision-making for the current and future public health pandemics.

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matter smaller than 2.5 μm , or $\text{PM}_{2.5}$) penetrate deeply into the respiratory tract and even reach other vital organs (14, 15). In addition, viral shedding is dependent on the stages of infection and varies between symptomatic and asymptomatic carriers. A recent finding (16) showed that the highest viral load in the upper respiratory tract occurs at the symptom onset, suggesting the peak of infectiousness on or before the symptom onset and substantial asymptomatic transmission for SARS-CoV-2.

The COVID-19 outbreak is significantly more pronounced than that of the 2002/2003 SARS, and the disease continues to spread at an alarming rate worldwide, despite extreme measures taken by many countries to constrain the pandemic (1). The enormous scope and magnitude of the COVID-19 outbreak reflect not only a highly contagious nature but also exceedingly efficient transmission for SARS-CoV-2. Currently, the mechanisms to spread the virus remain uncertain (17), particularly considering the relative contribution of the contact vs. airborne transmission routes to this global pandemic. Available epidemiological (1) and experimental (12, 18) evidence, however, implicates airborne transmission of SARS-CoV-2 via aerosols as a potential route for the spreading of the disease.

Distinct Pandemic Trends in the Three Epicenters

To gain insight into the mechanism of the virus transmission routes and assess the effectiveness of mitigation measures, we analyzed the trend of the pandemic worldwide from January 23 to May 9, 2020 (Fig. 1). The COVID-19 outbreak initially emerged during December 2019 in Wuhan, China (1). The numbers of confirmed infections and fatalities in China dominated the global trend during January and February 2020 (Fig. 1A), but the increases in the newly confirmed cases and fatalities in China have exhibited sharp declines since February (Fig. 1B). In contrast to the curve flattening in China, those numbers in other countries have increased sharply since the beginning of March. The epicenter shifted from Wuhan to Italy in early March and to New York City (NYC) in early April. By April 30, the numbers of confirmed COVID-19 cases and deaths, respectively, reached over 200,000 and 27,000 in Italy and over 1,000,000 and 52,000 in the United States, compared to about 84,000 and 4,600 in China (Fig. 1B). Notably, the curves in Italy exhibit a slowing trend since mid-April, while the numbers in the world and the United States continue to increase. Remarkably, the recent trends in the numbers of infections and fatalities in the world and in the United States exhibit striking linearity since the beginning of April (Fig. 1C).

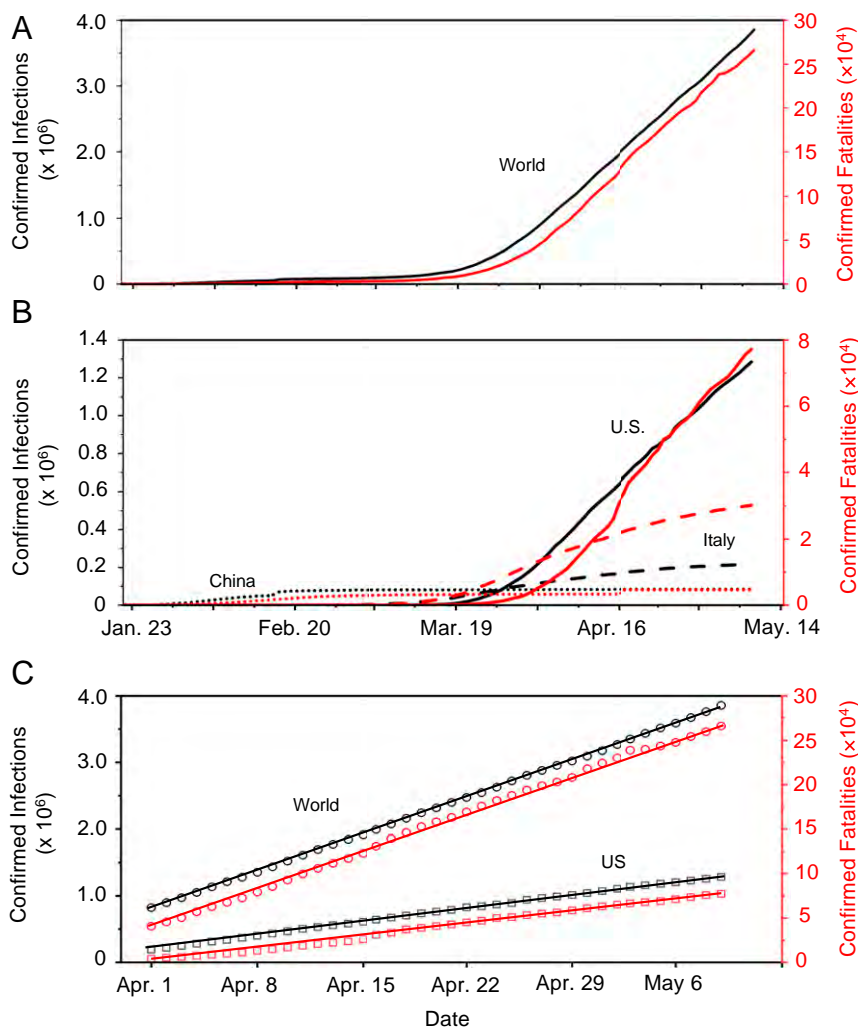


Fig. 1. Distinct global trends of the COVID-19 pandemic. (A) Confirmed infections and fatalities worldwide. (B) Comparison of the confirmed infections and fatalities between China, Italy, and United States. (C) Linear regression of the confirmed infections and fatalities worldwide and in United States from April 1 to May 9, 2020; the linear regression is, respectively, $y = 79,398x + 810,167$ ($R^2 = 0.999$) for infections and $y = 6,075x + 39,409$ ($R^2 = 0.998$) for fatalities worldwide and $y = 28,971x + 201,187$ ($R^2 = 0.999$) for infections and $y = 2,059x + 243$ ($R^2 = 0.995$) for fatalities in the United States. The left axis and black color correspond to the numbers of confirmed infections, and the right axis and red color represent the confirmed fatalities.

We interpreted the differences in the pandemic trends by considering the mitigation measures implemented worldwide. The curve flattening in China can be attributed to extensive testing, quarantine, and contact tracing; other aggressive measures implemented in China include lockdown of all cities and rural areas in the whole country, isolation of residents having close contact with infected people, and mandated wearing of face masks in public. However, the effectiveness of those mitigation measures has yet to be rigorously evaluated. Differentiation of the effects of those mitigation measures in China is challenging (19), since the implementation occurred almost simultaneously in January 2020. While similar quarantine, isolation, and city lockdown measures were also implemented on March 9 in Italy after the country became the second epicenter, the curve of infections has yet to show complete flattening. In the United States, guidelines for social distancing, quarantine, and isolation were issued by the federal government on March 16, and stay-at-home orders were implemented by many state and local governments starting, for example, on March 19 and April 3 and on March 22 in NYC. The social distancing measures implemented in the United States include staying at least 6 feet (~2 m) away from other people, no gathering in groups, staying out of crowded places, and avoiding mass gatherings (20). Obviously, the continuous rise in the US infected numbers casts doubt on the effectiveness of those preventive measures alone (Fig. 1 B and C).

In contrast to China, wearing of face masks was not mandated and was unpopular in most of the western world during the early outbreak of the pandemic. Advice on the use of face masks was not issued until April 6, 2020 by the WHO (1), claiming that it is important only to prevent infected persons from viral transmission by filtering out droplets but that it is unimportant to prevent uninfected persons from breathing virus-bearing aerosols. The regions heavily plagued by COVID-19 in northern Italy, such as Lombard, ordered face covering in public starting on April 6, and the Italian authorities required nationwide mandatory use of face masks on May 4. All New Yorkers were mandated to use face covering in public starting on April 17, when social distancing was not possible. With measures implemented in the United States seemingly comparable to those in China, social distancing, quarantine, and isolation exhibited little impact on stopping the spreading of the disease in the United States, as reflected by the linearity from April 1 to May 9 (Fig. 1C). It is possible, however, that these measures likely alter the slope of the infection curve, that is, by reducing the rate of infections during the early stage of the pandemic (Fig. 1). Notably, the recommended physical separation for social distancing is beneficial to prevent direct contact transmission but is insufficient (without face masks) to protect inhalation of virus-bearing aerosols (or even small droplets at intermediate proximity), owing to rapid air mixing (7).

Understanding the Impacts of Face Covering

Compared to the simultaneous implementation of measures in China, intervention measures were successively implemented in the western world (Fig. 24), providing an opportunity for assessing their relative effectiveness. We quantified the effects of face covering by projecting the number of infections based on the data prior to implementing the use of face masks in Italy on April 6 and NYC on April 17 (Fig. 24; see *Methods*). Such projections are reasonable considering the excellent linear correlation for the data prior to the onset of mandated face covering (Fig. 2 B and C and *SI Appendix, Fig. S1*). Our analysis indicates that face covering reduced the number of infections by over 78,000 in Italy from April 6 to May 9 and by over 66,000 in NYC from April 17 to May 9. In addition, varying the correlation from 15 d to 30 d prior to the onset of the implementation reveals little difference in the projection for both places, because of the

high correlation coefficients (*SI Appendix, Fig. S1*). Notably, the trends of the infection curves in Italy and NYC contrast to those in the world and in the United States (Fig. 1C), which show little deviation from the linearity due to the nonimplementation of face-covering measures globally and nationally, respectively. The inability of social distancing, quarantine, and isolation alone to curb the spread of COVID-19 is also evident from the linearity of the infection curve prior to the onset of the face-covering rule in Italy on April 6 and in NYC on April 17 (Fig. 2 B and C). Hence, the difference made by implementing face covering significantly shapes the pandemic trends worldwide.

We further compared the numbers of daily new cases between NYC and the United States (excluding the data in NYC) from March 1 to May 9 (Fig. 3). The daily numbers of newly confirmed infections in NYC and the United States show a sharp increase in late March and early April. There exists a slower increase in the number after implementation of the stay-at-home order (about 14 d in New York and shortly after April 3 in the United States), which is attributable to the impacts of this measure. After April 3, the only difference in the regulatory measures between NYC and the United States lies in face covering on April 17 in NYC. We applied linear regression to the data between April 17 and May 9 in NYC and between April 5 and May 9 in the United States. While the daily numbers of newly confirmed infections fluctuate considerably, the slope of the regression unambiguously reflects the trend in both data. The daily new infection in NYC decreases with a slope of 106 cases per day after April 17, corresponding to a decreasing rate of ~3% per day (relative to April 17). For comparison, the daily new infections in the United States (excluding NYC) increase, with a slope of 70 cases per day after April 4, corresponding to an increasing rate of ~0.3% per day (relative to April 5). Hence, the decreasing rate in the daily new infections in NYC with mandated face covering is in sharp contrast to that in the United States with only social-distancing and stay-at-home measures, further confirming the importance of face covering in intervening the virus transmission.

Dominant Airborne Transmission

We further elucidated the contribution of airborne transmission to the COVID-19 outbreak by comparing the trends and mitigation measures during the pandemic worldwide and by considering the virus transmission routes (Fig. 4). Face covering prevents both airborne transmission by blocking atomization and inhalation of virus-bearing aerosols and contact transmission by blocking viral shedding of droplets. On the other hand, social distancing, quarantine, and isolation, in conjunction with hand sanitizing, minimize contact (direct and indirect) transmission but do not protect against airborne transmission. With social distancing, quarantine, and isolation in place worldwide and in the United States since the beginning of April, airborne transmission represents the only viable route for spreading the disease, when mandated face covering is not implemented. Similarly, airborne transmission also contributes dominantly to the linear increase in the infection prior to the onset of mandated face covering in Italy and NYC (Fig. 2 B and C and *SI Appendix, Fig. S1*). Hence, the unique function of face covering to block atomization and inhalation of virus-bearing aerosols accounts for the significantly reduced infections in China, Italy, and NYC (Figs. 1–3), indicating that airborne transmission of COVID-19 represents the dominant route for infection.

Recent measurements identified SARS-Cov-2 RNA on aerosols in Wuhan's hospitals (18) and outdoor in northern Italy (21), unraveling the likelihood of indoor and outdoor airborne transmission. Within an enclosed environment, virus-bearing aerosols from human atomization are readily accumulated, and elevated levels of airborne viruses facilitate transmission from person to person. Transmission of airborne viruses in open air is subject to

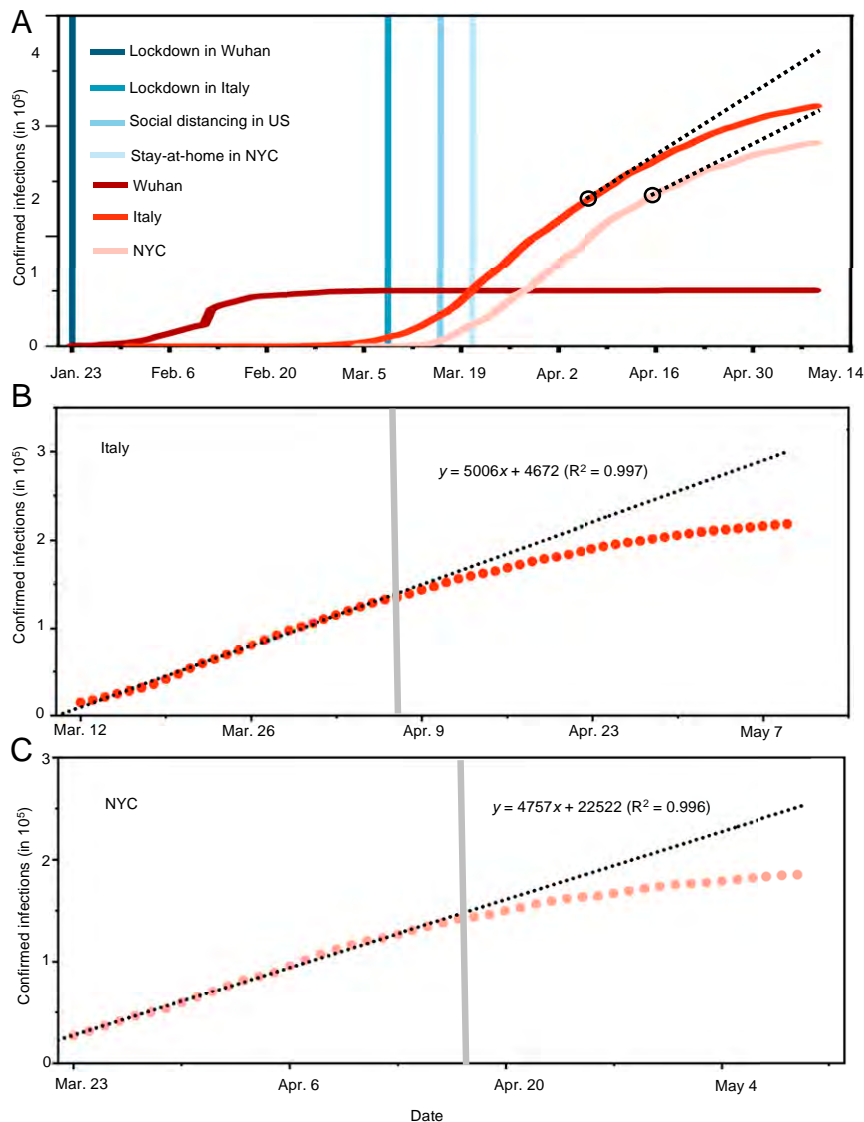


Fig. 2. The evolving epicenter from Wuhan, to Italy, to NYC. (A) Comparison of the trends and mitigation measures between Wuhan, Italy, and NYC in 2020. The vertical lines mark the date for implementing mitigation measures. The two black circles label the dates when face covering was implemented: April 6 in northern Italy and April 17 in NYC. The black dashed lines represent the projection without face covering based on linear regression of 26-d data prior to implementing this measure. (B) Linear regression of the number of confirmed infections for 26-d data prior to implementing face covering in Italy. The shaded vertical line denotes the date when face covering was implemented on April 6 in northern Italy. (C) Linear regression of the number of confirmed infections for 26-d data prior to implementing face covering in NYC. The shaded vertical line denotes the date when face covering was implemented on April 17 in NYC. In B and C, the circles are reported values, and the dotted line represents fitting and projection of the confirmed infections before and after face-covering, respectively.

dilution, although virus accumulation still occurs due to stagnation under polluted urban conditions (7, 22). Removal of virus-bearing particles from human atomization via deposition is strongly size dependent, with the settling velocities ranging from $2.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ to $1.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ for the sizes of 1 and $10 \mu\text{m}$, respectively (7). For comparison, typical wind velocity is about $1 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ to $3 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ indoors (23) and is $\sim 1 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ horizontally and $0.1 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ vertically in stable air (7, 22). Under those indoor and outdoor conditions, the residence time of virus-bearing aerosols reaches hours, due to air mixing (7).

We also examined ambient conditions relevant to the outbreaks in Wuhan, Italy, and NYC. The initial outbreak of COVID-19 in Wuhan coincided with the winter haze season in China (7, 22), during which high levels of $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ were prevalent in air (SI Appendix, Figs. S2 and S3). On the other hand, the daily average $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ concentrations were much lower during the

outbreaks in Rome, Italy, and in NYC (SI Appendix, Fig. S2). The airborne transmission pathways (i.e., indoor or outdoor) as well as the effects of ambient $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ levels on virus transmission may be variable among urban cities. For example, the winter haze conditions in China likely exacerbated outdoor virus spreading (24, 25), because of low UV radiation, air stagnation (lacking ventilation on the city scale), and low temperature (7, 22). Also, there may exist a synergetic effect of simultaneous exposure to the virus and $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ to enhance the infectivity, severity, and fatalities of the disease (14, 26). In addition, nascent virus-bearing aerosols produced from human atomization likely undergo transformation in air, including coagulation with ambient preexisting PM and/or growth on a time scale of a few hours in typical urban air (27–29). Such transformation, as recently documented on coarse PM in Italy (21), may mitigate

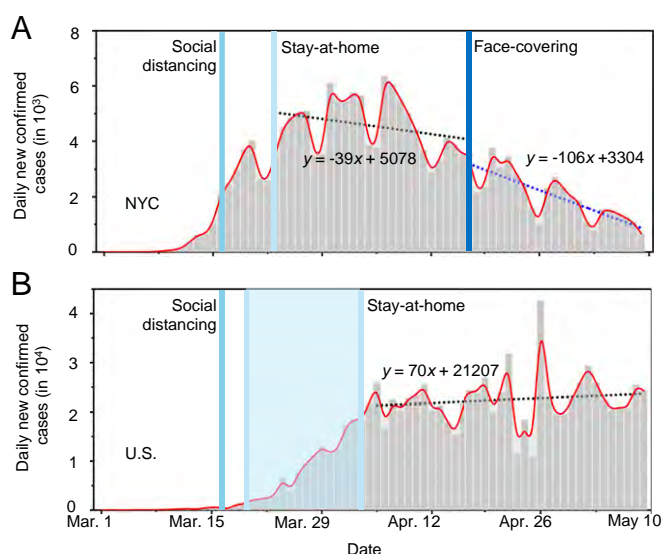


Fig. 3. Contrasting the trends of new infections between NYC and the United States. Daily new confirmed infections in (A) NYC and (B) the United States. The dotted lines represent linear fitting to the data between April 17 and May 9 in NYC and between April 4 and May 9 in the United States. In B, the number in NYC was subtracted from that in the United States. The vertical lines label the dates for social distancing, stay-at-home orders, and mandated face-covering.

virus inactivation (9, 12), by providing a medium to preserve its biological properties and elongating its lifetimes. However, key questions remain concerning transformation and transmission of virus-bearing aerosols from human atomization in air. Specifically, what are the impacts of transformation of human-atomized aerosols on viral surviving and infectivity in air?

While the humidity effect on viral surviving is uncertain (3, 9), the conditions during the outbreaks in Wuhan, Rome, and NYC correspond to high RH yet low absolute humidity because of low temperature (*SI Appendix, Fig. S3*). Early experimental work (9) showed remarkable survival for the analogous coronavirus MERS-CoV at the RH level characteristic of the COVID-19 outbreaks in Wuhan, Rome, and NYC. For comparison, indoor temperature and RH typically range from 21 °C to 27 °C and 20 to 70%, respectively (23).

Of particular importance are the considerations that render airborne SARS-CoV-2 the most efficient among all transmission routes. Even with normal nasal breathing, inhalation of virus-bearing aerosols results in deep and continuous deposition into

the human respiratory tract, and this transmission route typically requires a low dose (8). Also, airborne viruses have great mobility and sufficiently long surviving time for dispersion (9, 12), and residents situated in densely populated environments are highly vulnerable. In addition, nascent micrometer-size aerosols produced from coughing/sneezing of infected people have the potential of containing many viruses, particularly for asymptomatic carriers (16).

Future research is critically needed to assess the transmission, transformation, and dispersion of virus-bearing aerosols from human atomization under different environmental conditions, as well as the related impacts on virus infectivity. It is equally important to understand human atomization of airborne viruses: What are the number and size distributions of nascent aerosols as well as the viral load per particle from coughing/sneezing? It is also imperative to evaluate human inhalation of airborne viruses: How are aerosols deposited along the respiratory tract, and what is the minimum dose of airborne viruses required for infection? It is also important to evaluate the performance of face masks to quantify the efficiency to filtrate airborne viruses relevant to human atomization and inhalation. Elucidation of these mechanisms requires an interdisciplinary effort.

A Policy Perspective

The governments' responses to the COVID pandemic have so far differed significantly worldwide. Swift actions to the initial outbreak were undertaken in China, as reflected by nearly simultaneous implementation of various aggressive mitigation measures. On the other hand, the response to the pandemic was generally slow in the western world, and implementation of the intervention measures occurred only consecutively. Clearly, the responsiveness of the mitigation measures governed the evolution, scope, and magnitude of the pandemic globally (Figs. 1 and 2).

Curbing the COVID-19 relies not only on decisive and sweeping actions but also, critically, on the scientific understanding of the virus transmission routes, which determines the effectiveness of the mitigation measures (Fig. 5). In the United States, social distancing and stay-at-home measures, in conjunction with hand sanitizing (Fig. 5, path a), were implemented during the early stage of the pandemic (March 16) (20). These measures minimized short-range contact transmission but did not prevent long-range airborne transmission, responsible for the inefficient containing of the pandemic in the United States (Figs. 1 and 3). Mandated face covering, such as those implemented in China, Italy, and NYC, effectively prevented airborne transmission by blocking atomization and inhalation of virus-bearing aerosols and contact transmission by blocking viral shedding of droplets. While the combined face-covering and social distancing measures offered dual protection

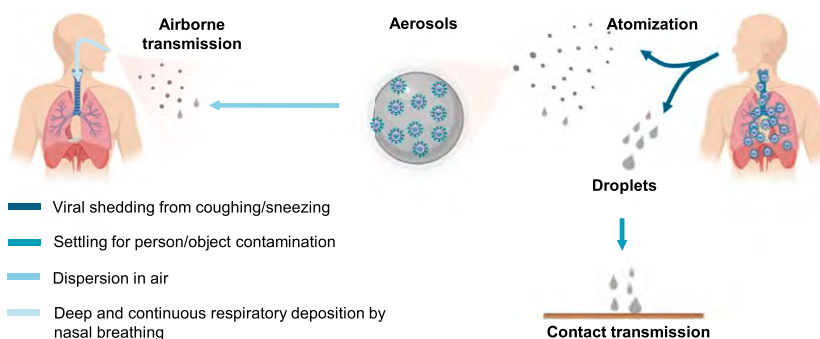


Fig. 4. Transmission of COVID-19. Human atomization of viruses arises from coughing or sneezing of an infected person, producing virus-containing droplets ($>5 \mu\text{m}$) and aerosols ($<5 \mu\text{m}$). Virus transmission from person to person occurs through direct/indirect contact and airborne aerosol/droplet routes. Large droplets mainly settle out of air to cause person/object contamination, while aerosols are efficiently dispersed in air. Direct and airborne transmissions occur in short range and extended distance/time, respectively. Inhaled airborne viruses deposit directly into the human respiratory tract.

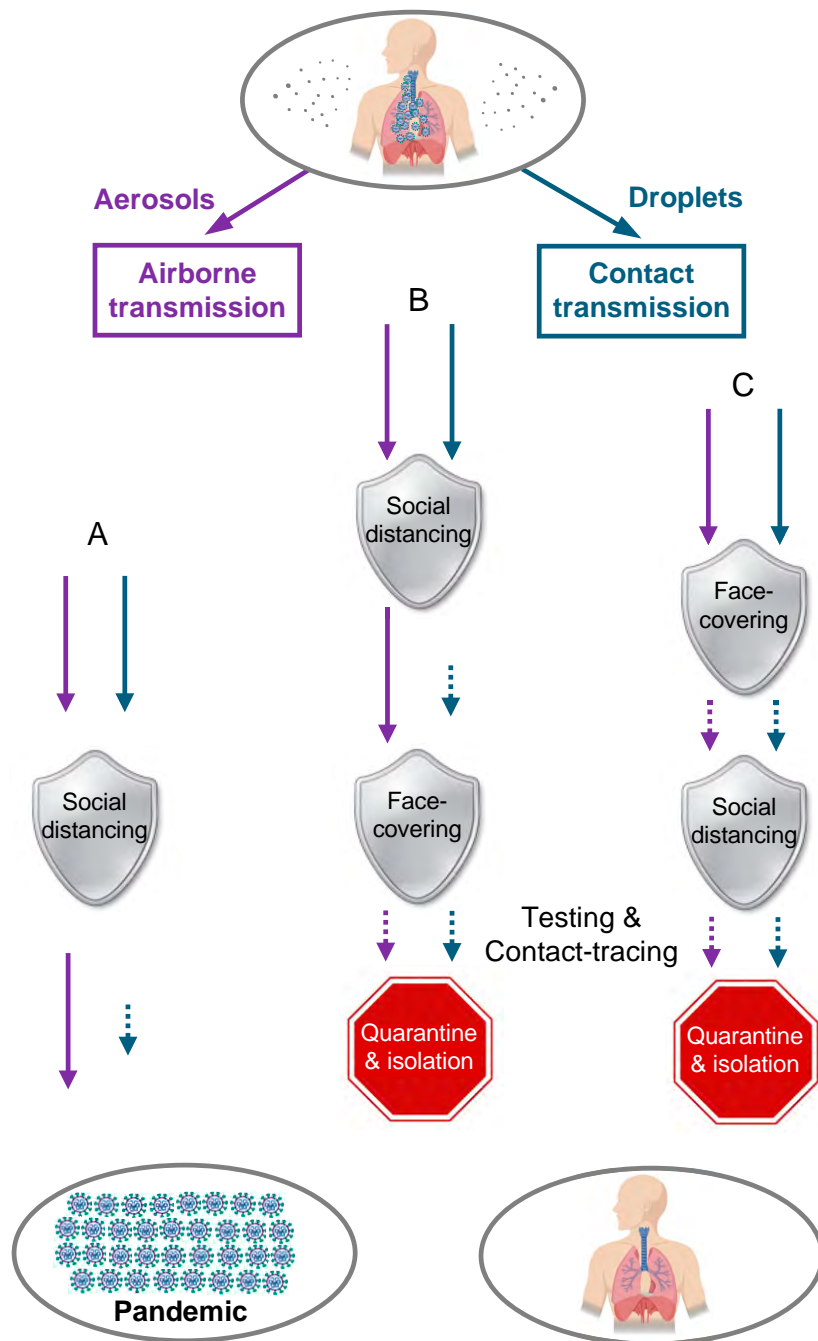


Fig. 5. Mitigation paradigm. Scenarios of virus transmission under the distancing/quarantine/isolation measure only (path a), the measures with distancing/quarantine/isolation followed by face covering (path b), and the measures with simultaneous face covering and distancing/quarantine/isolation (path c). The short-dashed arrows label possible remnants of virus transmission due to circumstances when the measure is not possible or disobeyed and/or imperfection of the measure.

against the virus transmission routes, the timing and sequence in implementing the measures also exhibited distinct outcomes during the pandemic. For example, social distancing measures, including city lockdown and stay-at-home orders, were implemented well before face covering was mandated in Italy and NYC (Fig. 5, path b), and this sequence left an extended window (28 d in Italy and 32 d in NYC) for largely uninterrupted airborne transmission to spread the disease (Figs. 2 and 3). The simultaneous implementation of face covering and social distancing (Fig. 5, path c), such as that undertaken in China, was most optimal, and this configuration, in conjunction with extensive testing and contact tracing, was responsible for the curve flattening in China (Fig. 1). Also, there likely existed remnants

of virus transmission after the implementation of regulatory measures, because of circumstances when the measures were not practical or were disobeyed and/or imperfection of the measures. Such limitations, which have been emphasized by the WHO (1), spurred on controversial views on the validity of wearing face masks to prevent the virus transmission during the pandemic (30). However, it is implausible that the limitations of mitigation measures alone contributed dominantly to the global pandemic trend, as exemplified by the success in China. Our work suggests that the failure in containing the propagation of COVID-19 pandemic worldwide is largely attributed to the unrecognized importance of airborne virus transmission (1, 20).

Conclusions

The inadequate knowledge on virus transmission has inevitably hindered development of effective mitigation policies and resulted in unstoppable propagation of the COVID-19 pandemic (Figs. 1–3). In this work, we show that airborne transmission, particularly via nascent aerosols from human atomization, is highly virulent and represents the dominant route for the transmission of this disease. However, the importance of airborne transmission has not been considered in establishment of mitigation measures by government authorities (1, 20). Specifically, while the WHO and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) have emphasized the prevention of contact transmission, both WHO and CDC have largely ignored the importance of the airborne transmission route (1, 20). The current mitigation measures, such as social distancing, quarantine, and isolation implemented in the United States, are insufficient by themselves in protecting the public. Our analysis reveals that the difference with and without mandated face covering represents the determinant in shaping the trends of the pandemic worldwide. We conclude that wearing of face masks in public corresponds to the most effective means to prevent interhuman transmission, and this inexpensive practice, in conjunction with extensive testing, quarantine, and contact tracking, poses the most probable fighting opportunity to stop the COVID-19 pandemic, prior to the development of a vaccine. It is also important to emphasize that sound science should be effectively communicated to policy makers and should constitute the prime foundation in decision-making amid this pandemic. Implementing policies without a scientific basis could lead to catastrophic consequences, particularly in light of attempts to reopen the economy in many countries. Clearly, integration between science and policy is crucial to formulation of effective emergency responses by policy makers and preparedness by the public for the current and future public health pandemics.

Methods

Projection of the pandemic trend without implementing face covering in Italy and NYC was performed first by establishing the linear correlation between

the infection number and date. We considered the data for both 15 and 30 d prior to the onset of face covering (SI Appendix, Fig. S1). The slope and the reported infection number were used for the projections. The avoided infection number due to the face covering was determined from the difference between the projected and reported values on May 9, 2020.

The data for accumulative confirmed infections and fatalities in Wuhan, Italy, and NYC were taken from the reports by Wuhan Municipal Health Commission (<http://wjw.wuhan.gov.cn/>), European CDC (<https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en>), and NYC government (<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/covid/covid-19-data.page>), respectively. The data of accumulative confirmed infections and fatalities worldwide were taken from WHO COVID-19 situation report (<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/situation-reports>) (1), and the numbers in China, Italy, and United States were from taken from European CDC.

Ground-based measurements of PM_{2.5} and RH in Wuhan were taken from the China National Environmental Monitoring Centre (<http://beijingair.sinaapp.com/>). The PM_{2.5} data in NYC were taken from US Environmental Protection Agency (<https://www.epa.gov/outdoor-air-quality-data>). The PM_{2.5} data in Rome were taken from Centro Regionale della Qualità dell'aria (<http://www.arpalazio.net/main/aria/>). The RH data in Rome and NYC were taken from the 6-hourly interim reanalysis of the European Centre for Medium-range Weather Forecasts (<https://www.ecmwf.int/en/forecasts/datasets/reanalysis-datasets/era5>).

We used spaceborne measurements of aerosol optical depth (AOD) to characterize the regional aerosol pollution during the COVID-19 outbreak (January 23 to February 10, 2020) in China. The green band AODs at 0.55 μm are available from Terra and Aqua combined Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer Version 6 Multiangle Implementation of Atmospheric Correction (<https://lpdaac.usgs.gov/products/mcd19a2v006/>). The Level-2 product has daily global coverage with 1-km pixel resolution. The AOD retrieval is only available for the clear sky.

Data Availability. All data relevant to this research are available in the main text and SI Appendix.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. This work was supported by the Robert A. Welch Foundation (Grant A-1417). A.L.Z. acknowledges the support of a fellowship from the Robert A. Welch Foundation. We are grateful to Fang Zhang for the PM_{2.5} data in Wuhan, China.

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AGENDA ITEM

Youth Services Supervisor

[DIRECTOR'S MEMO](#)

[YOUTH SERVICES SUPERVISOR JOB DESCRIPTION](#)



YOUTH SERVICES

202 East Fifth Street • The Dalles, OR 97058
p: [541] 506-2660 • f: [541] 506-2661 • www.co.wasco.or.us

Pioneering pathways to prosperity.

Date: June 24, 2020

To: Wasco County Board of Commissioners

From: Molly Rogers, MJM
Director, Wasco County Department of Youth Services

Re: Explanation for change in position

Chair Hege and Commissioners, it is my pleasure to submit the background information for the proposed job description before you today. On May 1, 2020 a long-term employee retired from the Department allowing our team to reassess the overall Department needs. This plan considers the current needs and the future for the next 5 to 10 years. This is not an additional position, but a reassignment of a position currently budgeted in the upcoming fiscal year at the top step of the Juvenile Court Counselor. This position has been assessed at the pay grade "P". The pay comparisons are shown in the following table:

Pay grade								
N (Current)	4696.19	4813.60	4933.94	5057.29	5183.72	5313.32	5446.14	5582.30
P (Proposed)	5196.63	5326.55	5459.71	5596.20	5736.10	5879.50	6026.49	6177.15

Over the past month we conducted a Department wide (100% participation) survey on the strengths on the current structure and needs for our Department. The team utilized multiple staff meetings to dive deep into data points and narratives of the survey. Two directives for planning surfaced during the discussions. First, the survey highlighted the need to maintain the current staffing level. There is concern throughout the current COVID-19 pandemic that the County will experience budget cuts and the Department will be reduced. Second, staff lifted the need to have someone identified as a "lead" in my absence including supervision for day to day case management. Both of the primary caseworkers shared that the caseloads are high since the retirement and some statutory changes.

Over the years, staff members have done a great job sharing responsibilities across the department however there is a feeling that it would be more effective and efficient with a Supervisor in the Department. The team discussed the job description to ensure the needs across all sectors of the Department were considered and that the position is designed to integrate quickly into the Department.

Finally, as part of the Leadership Team there has been a focus on developing succession plans for our Department. Currently the Department of Youth Services does not have a succession plan in place. The addition of this position within the Department starts to move us toward developing a succession planning pathway for both the incoming employee as well as the Department as a whole.



Our Vision: Pioneering Pathways to Prosperity

Mission Statement: Partner with our citizens to proactively meet their needs and create opportunities

We believe that each employee makes a significant contribution to our success. That contribution should not be limited by the assigned responsibilities. Therefore, this position description is designed to outline primary duties, qualifications and job scope, but not limit the incumbent nor the organization to just the work identified. It is our expectation that each employee will offer their services wherever and whenever necessary to ensure the success of our endeavors.

The information in this document reflects a typical work week.

Position Information

Position Title:	Youth Services Supervisor	Union:	Non-Union
Working Title:	Enter the working title.	Salary Grade:	Q
Reports to:	Youth Services Director	FLSA Classification:	Exempt - Administrative
Department:	Youth Services	Effective Date:	6/17/2020

General Position Summary:

The Supervisor within the Youth Services Department is part of the leadership team collaborating on both juvenile justice and prevention strategies. The Leadership Team shares in the planning and performance implementation for the overall operation, oversight and supervision for the Department of Youth Services. This department relies upon a diverse, team oriented work place to provide exceptional public service and is committed to continuous quality improvement. In the absence of the Department Director the Supervisor acts in the decision-making role for the department and in relationships with community stakeholders.

Essential Functions (in a typical work week):

- Actively participates in the overall Department of Youth Services operations including developing priorities, policies, complying with State and Federal laws, guidelines and administrative rules.
- Performs the duties of Juvenile Court Counselor for specific cases including both delinquency and dependency cases. This will include intake, assessment, supervision and overall case management of assigned cases. This position handles complex and difficult cases, including:

- Intake Assessment and Risk determination
- Confers with the Office of District Attorney regarding allegations that might be filed in court.
- Coordinates with attorneys for youth and parents
- Works with Victim Services for cases involving reparation and restitution to victims
- Assigns and manages workflow for cases within the framework of the Department Policies. This will include reviewing staff compliance with contact expectations and case documentation.
- Represents the Department of Youth Services with the Court for specialized interventions including diversion courts, family dependency courts, and drug court.
- Provides insight and information to the Department Director regarding personnel management for the department such as hiring, evaluation, and discipline matters.
- Provide leadership and philosophical direction for a wide range of services provided to youth and their families.
- Assure compliance with department and county policies, procedures and regulations and any applicable state and federal laws, rules and regulations.
- Must have regular and predictable attendance.

Secondary Functions (in a typical work week):

- Seek and prepare documents for funding opportunities through local, state, and federal grant funding solicitations.
- Research and analytics of performance measures including departmental level measures for recidivism and best-practices for probation services.
- Provide project management for special projects and multi-agency partnerships for initiatives within Wasco County.
- Provide services beyond normal office hours as necessary, and is available after normal office hours for on-call purpose as assigned.

Responsibility/Accountability: This section of the job description describes the amount and breadth of responsibility and accountability that rests with the position, including the expected results of the position, the impact on County operations and activities, and the responsibility for budget.

Moderate, but distinct impact on organization operations, program outcomes, revenue, and expense or budgetary outcomes. Responsibility for the prudent use of assets, including assigned equipment, material, or labor, is moderate and often includes responsibility for others' use of organization assets. Some program or policy development affecting the organization and its offerings is part of the job responsibility. "Customer" service is an important part of the job and actions would likely impact user's sense of satisfaction.

Supervision of Employees: This section of the job description describes the supervisory responsibility assigned including the range and types of supervisory functions performed, from directing work activities and delegating assignments to coaching, counseling, making disciplinary decisions, hiring, firing, salary actions, performance appraisal, training, etc. as well as the types of employees supervised.

Positions at this level are normally responsible for some supervisory responsibilities, including providing daily work direction, provide input regarding hiring, disciplining, terminating employees,

making pay adjustments, and/or making employee job/assignment changes. This is the first level of County supervision and would typically be at the nonexempt level where similar work to subordinates is performed as a portion of routine assignments.

This position will be the first level of supervision for Juvenile Division staff for all case related matters. The position will supervise staff within the juvenile division in the absence of the Department Director. This position will provide input and feedback in the conduction of performance evaluations.

Interpersonal Skills/Contacts: This section of the job description describes the characteristics of personal interaction with others including the frequency of contacts with others, the breadth of interactions (within the County, outside the County, with vendors/contractors, dealing directly with the public, etc.), and the level of persons interacted with. Also, included in this section is the reason for contact such as gaining cooperation; use negotiation, tact, teamwork, and sensitivity; or the likelihood of dealing with disagreeable or hostile individuals.

Positions at this level have regular responsibility for interaction and communication with a broad range of people, both in individual and group meetings. Contacts may be within the County structure, with various elements of the public, with other public sector organizations, or with regulators, special interest groups, or other officials. Collaboration and cooperation must be established to accomplish assigned tasks. Adverse consequences to the County could be significant if interactions are not handled well. Well defined interaction skills are required to complete job assignments and utilized continuously throughout all aspects of the position assignments.

Working Conditions: This section of the job descriptions outlines the work environment, conditions, and hazards that are encountered in the course of assigned work. This includes the personal risk, hazard, varying work schedules, level of interruptions, job pressure, and the need to frequently juggle priorities and work assignments. Also, exposure to unpleasant working conditions such as high noise levels, heat or cold, inside or outside work, exposure to electricity, chemicals, poor lighting, confinements, machinery, interactions with disturbed or dangerous individuals, personal attacks, contact with contagious disease, or situations where personal safety cannot be assured.

This level has a work environment in which moderate hazards or obstacles exist. There is some personal risk or hazard from job interactions, working environment, or job pressure. Job conditions may be somewhat uncomfortable due to varying work environments; outside job tasks; inclement weather; exposure to chemicals, machinery, electricity, or individuals of unpredictable, possibly harmful intent, etc. Positions where there are constantly changing priorities, constant interruptions to work flow, and constant shifts in task assignment should be placed at this level. Work that is somewhat physically demanding and which creates a possible risk of personal injury should also be placed at this level.

Juvenile Counselors: Daily contact with juvenile offenders; interacts to diffuse client aggression; arrests, or assists with arrests; performs officer duties in both office and field setting. Required to respond to emergency situations after-hours. May receive physical injuries when confronting or arresting offenders. Visits jails and other correctional facilities. May travel for custody transports. Exposure to hazards and risks which accompany exposure to clients of the Juvenile Correctional Facility. May be exposed to communicable diseases.

Physical Requirements: This section of the job description describes the physical effort and manual labor, such as sitting, standing, lifting, carrying, digging, operating equipment, performing with speed, etc., as well as the dexterity required to complete the job functions. The need for travel, extended hours, and situations of physical discomfort are also outlined here.

Positions rated at this level require occasional physical effort such as light lifting, carrying, or movement, etc. Physical capability involves use of office or power equipment where some dexterity is needed. Movement around the work space is not challenging, and there are little to no restrictions on mobility.

While performing the duties of this job, the employee is regularly required to talk or hear. The employee frequently is required to stand; walk; sit; and use hands to finger, handle, or feel. The employee is occasionally required to reach with hands and arms; stoop, kneel, crouch, or crawl; and taste or smell. The employee must occasionally lift and/or move up to 50 pounds. Specific vision abilities required by this job include close vision, distance vision, color vision, peripheral vision, depth perception, and ability to adjust focus.

Education, Experience, and Certification/Licensure: This section of the job description outlines the education, previous experience, professional licenses, certifications, and specific skills necessary to perform the assigned work.

Positions at this level require abilities, skills, training, and/or a knowledge base equivalent to a seasoned level professional. Education will typically include a four year degree and positions will typically require 3-6 years of directly related experience. Knowledge of multiple business areas and skills are required by the positions. Work may be in a more generalized professional role, or specialized in one particular function where in-depth understanding is required. Capabilities include reasoning, exercise of sound judgment, ability to draw conclusions with limited information, and to forecast or envision future needs and opportunities.

Below is an outline of the specific Education type, Experience type or licensure/certification that is required for this role. The County will also consider any equivalent combinations of the qualifying criteria.

- A Bachelor's Degree in Criminal Justice, Social Work, Public Administration or related field and five (5) years of increasingly responsible professional experience in social services or law enforcement, including at least three years of supervisory experience and three years of juvenile justice experience.
- Possess or able to obtain before employment, a valid Class C Oregon driver's license or the equivalent from another state and to have an acceptable driving record. Must be able to pass a background investigation that includes a criminal history check.
- Thorough knowledge of behavioral sciences, child development, family dynamics, comprehensive planning, community mobilization, project management and evaluation. Ability to demonstrate a combination of skills and experience in leading complex organizations including ability to: work with others to arrive at a shared vision and common goals, work collaboratively with other organizations, be able to recognize and assimilate relevant aspects of complex issues, inspire and support achievements of employees, create an atmosphere of trust and openness, maintain a positive attitude and a sense of humor, be inclusive and a consensus builder, and appreciate and recognize the contribution of others. A thorough knowledge of the Criminal Justice System, Juvenile

Justice System, Child Protective Services, available intervention and treatment resources, and current best practice research in the field.

Employee Signature

Date

(The signature of the employee indicates this document has been read and is understood.)

Supervisory Approval

Date

(The signature of the Supervisor confirms the assignment of work to the employee.)



AGENDA ITEM

Enterprise Zone Agreement

[STAFF MEMO](#)

[2ND LETTER OF AGREEMENT](#)

[2015 TAX ABATEMENT AGREEMENT](#)

[2017 1ST LETTER OF AGREEMENT FOR 2015 TAX ABATEMENT](#)

[MOTION LANGUAGE](#)



MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Second Letter Agreement with Design LLC

TO: BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

FROM: MATTHEW KLEBES, ENTERPRISE ZONE MANAGER

DATE: 6/22/2020

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

In 2015, an Enterprise Zone Tax Abatement Agreement was finalized between Design LLC., and the sponsors of The Dalles/Wasco County Enterprise Zone. This agreement covered development occurring at the Taylor Lake Facility, primarily comprised of lots located in the Columbia Gorge Industrial Center subdivision. This agreement established requirements on the developer in order to receive tax abatement such as job creation, wage and compensation minimums, investment minimums, community service fee payments, and others.

Of particular note, the payments due to the sponsors of The Dalles/Wasco County Enterprise Zone were based on the cubic footage of facilities built at the site. These payments can be broken into two major categories; Initial Project Fees and Annual Project Fees. Initial Project fees are computed at \$0.16 per cubic foot and are one time fees. Annual Project Fees are computed at \$0.114 per cubic foot and are due each year the relevant building(s) receives abatement.

Representatives of Design LLC., City of The Dalles, and Wasco County have met to craft the "Second Letter Agreement"* before you to clarify which facilities are subject to initial and annual fees. This letter was needed to confirm agreement on the finalized cubic footage measurements as well as due to the phased approach of construction at the site, and the variety of building types. As noted in the letter, major building categories include the primary buildings "Phase 1 and 2", Modular Electric Buildings (MEBs) and the Central Utility Building (CUB). This Letter confirms that these facilities will pay Initial Project fees (Phase 1 & 2 as well as MEBs in full; CUB based on 50% of cubic footage) due no later than 14 days after final signing of the document as well as annual project fees based on the date each facility is placed in service.

The Letter also clarifies a provision in the original agreement that allows tax abatement on a warehouse located within 1 mile of the primary Taylor Lakes site. This letter confirms that the warehouse would only be subject to annual fees and cannot be located on the former aluminum site.

The accompanying documents include a payment schedule which details the initial fees due and paid as well as the total annual fee due each year the development qualifies for tax abatement and finally, a graphic denoting the 1 mile boundary from the primary site. This graphic does not grant any land use or other approval to construct a warehouse in the marked area.

*The First Letter Agreement involved the first Modular Electrical Building (MEB) built at the site.

DESIGN, LLC
1600 Amphitheatre Parkway
Mountain View, California 94043

The Dalles/Wasco County Enterprise Zone
City of The Dalles
313 Court Street
The Dalles, OR 97058

Wasco County
511 Washington Street, Suite 101
The Dalles, OR 97058

July 1, 2020

Re: 2015 Enterprise Zone Tax Abatement Agreement

This letter agreement (the “**Second Letter Agreement**”) is made by and between the City of the Dalles (the “**City**”), Wasco County (the “**County**”), and Design, LLC (“**Design**” or the “**Company**”) (collectively, the “**Parties**”), and is effective as of the last date that it is signed by an authorized representative of each of the Parties.

The Parties hereby enter into this Second Letter Agreement to memorialize the Parties’ intent to resolve certain issues raised by the City and County by the letter dated December 5, 2018 (the “**County Letter**”), concerning the Enterprise Zone Tax Abatement Agreement (the “**Agreement**”) dated August 17, 2015, among the City, County, and Design and the letter agreement between the City, County, and Design dated April 28, 2017 (the “**First Letter Agreement**”). Capitalized terms not defined in this Second Letter Agreement have the meanings set forth in the Agreement.

We note that on January 17, 2019, representatives of Design, the City, and the County met in person to discuss the Building Volume calculations and the amounts of the Fees in further detail, at which Design presented design plans for the Taylor Lake Facility. Representatives of Design, the City, and the County again discussed the Building Volume calculations on May 8, 2020. At the May 2020 meeting, Design presented final design plans for the Taylor Lake Facility (the “**Final Design Plans**”) and its explanation of the calculations of the Building Volume. The Final Design Plans contemplate: (i) a building (“**Phase 1**”), two modular electric buildings (“**MEB 1**” and “**MEB 2**”), and a central utility building (“**CUB**”) that are currently in service; and (ii) a new building (“**Phase 2**”), and two additional modular electric buildings (“**MEB 3**” and “**MEB 4**”) that are currently under construction and scheduled to be completed in 2020.

Design wishes to continue its long-standing working relationship with the City and the County. Accordingly, Design is willing to pay (i) additional initial fees with respect to the Building Volume of Phase 2, MEB 2, MEB 3, and MEB 4 and half the Building Volume of the CUB; and (ii) additional annual fees with respect to the Building Volume of MEB 2, MEB 3, and

MEB 4 and half the Building Volume of the CUB, in each case to the extent they are in service on the applicable Assessment Date.¹

Specifically, in consideration of the promises, mutual covenants and agreements set forth herein and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt, sufficiency and adequacy of which are hereby acknowledged, the Parties, intending to be legally bound, hereby agree as follows:

1. The Parties acknowledge that: (i) Design paid to the City and the County the full amount of the Minimum Initial Project Fee (“**MIPF**”) (\$1,450,000) in 2016; (ii) Design paid to the City and the County the full amount of the Preliminary Initial Project Fee (“**PIPF**”) (\$78,737.76) in 2017; (iii) the final certificate of occupancy (“**COO**”) for the First IPF Permit (which included Phase 1 and MEB 1) was issued on January 21, 2018; (iv) the CUB was placed in service in 2018 and MEB 2 was placed in service in 2019; (v) Design paid to the City and the County the amount of the Annual Project Fee due for Phase 1 and MEB 1 under the Agreement for the 2019-2020 tax year (\$1,091,146) on December 24, 2019; and (vi) the final COOs for Phase 2, MEB 3, and MEB 4 are expected to be issued in 2020.
2. The Parties agree that the Building Volumes set forth in Exhibit A for Phase 1, Phase 2, MEB 1, MEB 2, MEB 3, and MEB 4, and the amount set forth in Exhibit A for half the Building Volume of the CUB, shall be treated as the Final Building Volumes for all purposes under the Agreement, the First Letter Agreement, and this Second Letter Agreement.
3. Notwithstanding Section II.C.1 of the Agreement, Design agrees to pay an additional initial fee in the amount specified in Exhibit A (which amount is calculated by reference to the Final Building Volumes as set forth in Exhibit A of Phase 2, MEB 2, MEB 3, and MEB 4 and half the Building Volume of the CUB) on or before fourteen (14) days after both the City and the County have countersigned this Second Letter Agreement (the “**Second Letter Agreement Payment Date**”). There will be no further adjustments or true-ups with respect to this fee unless a review by the Department of Revenue and/or Wasco County Assessor, no later than October 1, 2020, results in any additional cubic footage not currently included. If agreeable to all Parties, this cubic footage will be added to the Exhibit A payment schedule.
4. Design will pay a Final Initial Project Fee (“**FIPF**”) with respect to Phase 1 and MEB 1 in the amount specified in Exhibit A on or before the Second Letter Agreement Payment Date.²
5. Design will pay the amount of the Annual Project Fee due for half the Building Volume of the CUB under the Second Letter Agreement for the 2019-2020 tax year (\$99,308) on or before the Second Letter Agreement Payment Date.³

¹ Design acknowledges that the Annual Project Fee will include the Building Volume of Phase 2 (pursuant to the Agreement) and the Building Volume of MEB 1 (pursuant to the First Letter Agreement), in each case to the extent they are in service on the applicable Assessment Date.

² The FIPF is based on the Final Building Volume amounts specified in Exhibit A. The amount of the FIPF equals \$2,695, which is equal to \$1,531,433 (or 9,571,453 x \$0.16) minus \$1,450,000 (the amount of the MIPF) minus \$78,738 (the amount of the PIPF). As acknowledged above, Design has already paid both the MIPF and the PIPF.

³ The amount of the Annual Fee for the CUB (\$99,308) is equal to the difference between the total amount of the Annual Fee specified in Exhibit A (\$1,190,454) and the portion of the Annual Project Fee paid in December 2019 (\$1,091,146).

6. Other than any fees payable by the Second Letter Agreement Payment Date pursuant to this Second Letter Agreement, Design will not be obligated to pay any Initial Project Fees pursuant to the Agreement after the date hereof.

7. The Annual Project Fees will include the Building Volumes of Phase 1, Phase 2, MEB 1, MEB 2, MEB 3, and MEB 4 and half the Building Volume of the CUB, in each case to the extent they are in service on the applicable Assessment Date. The amount of the Annual Project Fee for the Taylor Lake Facility for the 2019-2020 tax year shall be the amount specified in Exhibit A. As noted above, Design has paid the Annual Project Fee for the 2019-2020 tax year. The expected amounts of the Annual Project Fees for the Project for subsequent tax years are set forth in Exhibit A. These expected amounts are based on certain assumptions, including that the applicable buildings are in service on the applicable Assessment Date and there will be no new Buildings in the Project.

8. Pursuant to the Final Design Plans, Phase 1, Phase 2, MEB 1, MEB 2, MEB 3, MEB 4, and the CUB are the only buildings that have Building Volume that will be taken into account under the Agreement, the First Letter Agreement, or this Second Letter Agreement.

9. If Design constructs any new Building at the Taylor Lake Site, Design will be required to pay any Annual Project Fee payable with respect to the Building Volume for the Building pursuant to Section II.C.4 of the Agreement, but will not be required to pay any Initial Project Fee for that Building.⁴

10. If Design constructs any new central utility building (excluding for this purpose MEB 1, MEB 2, MEB 3, MEB 4, and the CUB), the building volume for any such building will not be taken into account in the calculation of Building Volume, and no Fees will be payable with respect to any such building.

11. Except as provided herein, Design does not currently owe any amounts to the City or the County under the Agreement or the First Letter Agreement.

In agreeing to the foregoing, no Party is waiving any of its rights, and is hereby reserving all of its rights, with respect to interpretation of the Building Volume definition and the circumstances under which Initial Project Fees are payable, and any other aspect of the Agreement. The foregoing acknowledgments and agreements by Design are subject to, and conditioned on, the corresponding acknowledgement and agreements by the City and the County.

⁴ Pursuant to Section I.A.1 of the Agreement, Design may construct a warehouse on additional land located within one mile of the Primary Site. "One mile from the Primary Site," shall include the area shown inside the circle in the map included in Exhibit B but shall exclude in its entirety parcel 2N-13-28 700. For the avoidance of doubt, Design may construct a warehouse on parcel 2N-13-28 700, but if it were to do so, parcel 2N-13-28 700 would not be the Ancillary Site under the Agreement and the warehouse would not be exempt under the Agreement. Design does not intend to construct a data center, or a mechanical electrical building, or central utility building to provide utility support for a data center on the additional land that would be subject to the Agreement, and Design acknowledges that, even if it did so, such a building would not qualify for exemption under the Agreement. The Parties acknowledge that if Design constructs a warehouse that is subject to the Agreement (or subsequently expands such a warehouse), Design would not be obligated to pay any Initial Project Fees with respect to the warehouse but would be obligated to pay Annual Project Fees with respect to the warehouse based on the Building Volume of the warehouse on the applicable dates.

In agreeing to the foregoing, each of the City and the County agrees that it waives and releases any claim it may have against Design, its directors, officers, shareholders, employees, agents, representatives, parent companies, subsidiaries, affiliates, predecessors, or successors concerning any alleged breach of Section II.C.5. of the Agreement, whether any modular electric building or central utility building is included in the Building Volume calculation, and whether any Initial Project Fees are payable with respect to any new Building to be constructed at the Taylor Lake Site.

[Signature Page On Following Page]

If you have any questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact our local team.

Sincerely,

Josh Paul
Manager
Design, LLC

The undersigned hereby confirm that this Second Letter Agreement accurately describes the agreement reached between the City of The Dalles, Wasco County, and Design, LLC.

CITY OF THE DALLES

Richard A. Mays, Mayor

Julie Krueger, City Manager

WASCO COUNTY

Scott C. Hege, Commission Chair

Kathleen B. Schwartz, Vice-Chair

Steven D. Kramer, County Commissioner

cc: Kristen A. Campbell, Wasco County Counsel
Adam Kobos, Troutman Sanders LLP

Exhibit A
Taylor Lake Facility
Aggregated Final Building Volume Calculations and Payment Schedule

Building Name	Building Volume (CF) (Initial measurement - 2016/2017)	Building Volume (CF) (Final Measurement - 2019)	Initial Fees Paid (\$0.16/cf)	Initial Fees Due (\$0.16/cf)	Annual Fees Due (\$0.114/cf)
Phase 1					
Phase 2					
MEB1					
MEB2					
MEB3					
MEB4					
Central Utility Building (50%)					
Totals:	9,554,611	15,914,616	\$1,528,738	\$1,017,601	\$1,814,266

Payment Schedule					
Tax Year	Payment Due	Initial Payment (\$0.16/cu ft)*		Annual Payment (\$0.114/cu ft)**	
		PH 1, MEB 1(Initial)	PH 2, MEB 1 (True Up), MEB2/3/4, 50% CUB	Cummulative Annual	Payment due in Assessment Year (Year after In Service Date)
	2016	\$1,450,000			
	2017	\$78,738			
	2018				
2019-2020			\$1,017,601	\$1,190,454	PH1, MEB 1, 50% CUB (In Service 2018)
2020-2021	Dec-31-2020			\$1,233,744	MEB2 (In service 2019)
2021-2022	Dec-31-2021			\$1,814,266	PH2,MEB3,4 (In service 2020)
2022-2023	Dec-31-2022			\$1,814,266	
2023-2024	Dec-31-2023			\$1,814,266	
2024-2025	Dec-31-2024			\$1,814,266	
2025-2026	Dec-31-2025			\$1,814,266	
2026-2027	Dec-31-2026			\$1,814,266	
2027-2028	Dec-31-2027			\$1,814,266	
2028-2029	Dec-31-2028			\$1,814,266	
2029-2030	Dec-31-2029			\$1,814,266	
2030-2031	Dec-31-2030			\$1,814,266	
2031-2032	Dec-31-2031			\$1,814,266	
2032-2033	Dec-31-2032			\$1,814,266	
2033-2034	Dec-31-2033			\$1,814,266	

Exhibit B
Taylor Lake Facility
One Mile from the Primary Site



**FINAL DRAFT
JULY 27, 2015**

**FILED
WASCO COUNTY**

ENTERPRISE ZONE TAX ABATEMENT AGREEMENT

2015 AUG 20 PM 3 57

Lisa Gambee

LINDA BROWN

This Enterprise Zone Tax Abatement Agreement (this "Agreement") is entered into as of the date of the last signature below (the "Effective Date") between the City of The Dalles (the "City"), Wasco County (the "County"), and Design, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the "Company").

RECITALS

A. City and County (the "Sponsor") jointly sponsor a nonurban enterprise zone under ORS 285C.400 to 285C.420 (the "Statutes") known as The Dalles/Wasco County Enterprise Zone (the "Zone"). The current population of Wasco County is less than 40,000.

B. Company has constructed and operates a project (the "First Steelhead Facility") that supports Company's internet business. The First Steelhead Facility is located on the land specified in Exhibit A.1 (the "First Steelhead Facility Site"). For purposes of this Agreement, the First Steelhead Facility is composed of (i) the First Steelhead Facility Site and (ii) any real property improvements and personal property installed, constructed, added, or otherwise placed at the First Steelhead Facility Site. City, County, and Company executed an Enterprise Zone Tax Abatement Agreement on April 25, 2005 with respect to the First Steelhead Facility (the "First Steelhead Facility Agreement"), and the real property improvements and personal property of the First Steelhead Facility have been exempt from property tax pursuant to the First Steelhead Facility Agreement and ORS 285C.409.

C. Company has constructed another project (the "Second Steelhead Facility") that supports Company's internet business. The Second Steelhead Facility is located on the land specified in Exhibit A.2 (the "Second Steelhead Facility Site"). For purposes of this Agreement, the Second Steelhead Facility is composed of (i) the Second Steelhead Facility Site and (ii) any real property improvements and personal property installed, constructed, added, or otherwise placed at the Second Steelhead Facility Site. City, County, and Company executed an Enterprise Zone Tax Abatement Agreement on September 25, 2013 with respect to the Second Steelhead Facility (the "Second Steelhead Facility Agreement"), and the real property improvements and personal property of the Second Steelhead Facility have been exempt from property tax pursuant to the Second Steelhead Facility Agreement and ORS 285C.409.

D. Company proposes to construct and operate the Taylor Lake Facility (as defined below), which will support Company's internet business and will be located on the Taylor Lake Site (as defined below). A number of persons will be employed and compensated at the Taylor Lake Site on average at substantially more than the average annual wage within the County.

E. Sponsor has found that the construction and operation of the Taylor Lake Facility will foster desirable economic development in the Zone and its local area and will be in the best interest of Sponsor.

**WASCO COUNTY, OREGON
COMMISSIONER'S JOURNAL**

CJ2015-000154

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F. Sponsor and Company desire to enter into a property tax abatement with respect to the Taylor Lake Facility.

G. Company has timely and properly filed a Certification Application for Long-Term Rural Oregon Tax Incentive, Form 150-310-073 with respect to the Taylor Lake Facility (the "Application").

H. Company may seek approval from the Governor for excise tax credits under ORS 317.124 to 317.131.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

As an incentive for Company to locate the Taylor Lake Facility (as defined below) within the Zone and in accordance with ORS 285C.403(3)(b) and (c), the parties agree as follows:

I. PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTION

A. Taylor Lake Facility and Taylor Lake Site.

1. "Taylor Lake Site" shall mean (i) the land specified in Exhibit B as the "Primary Site" (the "Primary Site") and (ii) additional land located within one mile of the Primary Site on which Company will construct a warehouse and related infrastructure, including temporary buildings (the "Ancillary Site"). After Company has identified the Ancillary Site, Company shall provide to Sponsor a legal description of the Ancillary Site, which shall be incorporated into Exhibit C of this Agreement and thereby made a part of this Agreement. Company and Sponsor may agree in writing (pursuant to an amendment to this Agreement, a subsequent enterprise zone tax abatement agreement, or otherwise) to include additional land as part of the Taylor Lake Site.

2. "Taylor Lake Facility" shall mean (i) the Taylor Lake Site, (ii) a new building or buildings, associated mechanical and electrical plant, and related property located at, in, or upon the Taylor Lake Site, and (iii) any other real property improvements and personal property installed, constructed, added, or otherwise placed at the Taylor Lake Site. Unless the Sponsor and Company otherwise agree in writing, the Taylor Lake Facility shall not include a data center constructed at the Ancillary Site.

B. Coordination of Exemptions for the First Steelhead Facility, the Second Steelhead Facility, and the Taylor Lake Facility

1. The First Steelhead Facility Agreement shall govern the exemption of real property improvements and personal property for the First Steelhead Facility.

2. The Second Steelhead Facility Agreement shall govern the exemption of real property improvements and personal property for the Second Steelhead Facility.

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3. Subject to Section II.A, this Agreement shall govern the exemption of real property improvements and personal property in the Taylor Lake Facility.

C. Exemption for the Taylor Lake Facility. Subject to the terms and provisions of the Statutes and this Agreement, and to approval of Company's Application, City and County shall grant a 100% *ad valorem* tax exemption to all qualifying property of the Taylor Lake Facility pursuant to ORS 285C.409(1), as follows:

1. for the first tax year following the calendar year in which Company is certified or after which construction of the Taylor Lake Facility commences, whichever is later;
2. for each subsequent tax year in which the Taylor Lake Facility is not yet in service as of the January 1 preceding the tax year (the "Assessment Date") for the tax year; and
3. for a period of 15 additional tax years, beginning with the first tax year in which the Taylor Lake Facility is in service as of the Assessment Date for the tax year (the "15-Year Exemption Period").

II. OBLIGATIONS OF ENTITY

A. Conditions

All obligations of Company described in this Agreement arise solely on account of, depend entirely upon, and are subject to satisfaction of the following:

1. Company's development and the placement in service of the Taylor Lake Facility.
2. Company's ability to obtain a 100% *ad valorem* property tax exemption for all qualifying property of the Taylor Lake Facility under ORS 285C.409(1) for all periods described in Section I.C of this Agreement.

If either condition is not satisfied for any reason, Company may rescind this Agreement, subject to any potential liability for back taxes under ORS 285C.420(3).

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B. Statutory Obligations

1. Pursuant to ORS 285C.403, for the Taylor Lake Facility to qualify for the property tax exemption described in Part I, Company must, "before the commencement of construction or installation of property or improvements [in the Zone] and before the hiring of employees, apply for certification with [the Sponsor] and with the [County assessor]." Sponsor acknowledges that Company has satisfied the requirement of ORS 285C.403 for the Taylor Lake Facility by submitting the Application.

2. For property in the Taylor Lake Facility to qualify for the property tax exemption described in Part I after the Taylor Lake Facility is placed in service, Company must comply with ORS 285C.412(5) and 285C.420 as follows:

a. By the end of the calendar year when the Taylor Lake Facility is placed in service, the total cost of the Taylor Lake Facility must exceed \$200 million.

b. When Company is certified, the location of the Taylor Lake Facility must be 10 or more miles from Interstate Highway 5, as measured between the two closest points between the Taylor Lake Facility and anywhere along that interstate highway.

c. By the end of the third calendar year following the year when the Taylor Lake Facility is placed in service, at least 10 full-time employees must have been hired at the Taylor Lake Facility as determined pursuant to ORS 285C.412(5) and OAR 123-690-4200. The Sponsor and Company acknowledge that the Oregon Business Development Department is considering amending OAR 123-690-4200 and that the amendments, if adopted, would allow the Sponsor and the Company to agree on the date on which the base number of employees at the Taylor Lake Facility Site is determined. The Sponsor and Company shall determine the employment increase at the Taylor Lake Facility Site by reference to the base number of employees at the Taylor Lake Facility Site on the date on which the Application was filed rather than the date 12 months before property subject to exemption is first placed in service, if permitted by OAR 123-690-4200, as amended. Subject to Section II.C.9, pursuant to OAR 123-690-5200, Company will submit an annual report for the Taylor Lake Facility demonstrating that at least 10 full-time employees have been hired and are associated with the Taylor Lake Facility. Employees hired to meet Company's obligation under this Section II.B.2.c will perform their jobs within the Zone.

d. For at least one of the five calendar years following the year when the Taylor Lake Facility is placed in service (the "Measuring Year"), the average annual compensation (as determined in accordance with OAR 123-690-4600) of all employees working at the Taylor Lake Facility must equal or exceed 150 percent of the average annual wage for employees in all industries in Wasco

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County, based on the most recent such figure that is available from the Oregon Employment Department as of the Measuring Year. For each calendar year after the fifth calendar year following the year when the Taylor Lake Facility is placed in service, annual average compensation at the Taylor Lake Facility must equal or exceed 150 percent of the average wage in Wasco County for the Measuring Year.

C. Additional Obligations

1. Capitalized terms used but not otherwise defined in this Section II.C have the following meanings:

“Building” means a structure that is fully enclosed by walls, is covered by a roof, and is located at the Taylor Lake Facility. For the avoidance of doubt, an equipment platform or a covered parking structure is not a Building because it does not enclose a space.

“Building Volume” means, with respect to any Building, the volume of the Building expressed in cubic feet as determined by Revit or other building design software. Building Volume excludes foundations, a central utility building or other building the primary purpose of which is to provide utility service (e.g., mechanical, electrical, cooling) for the Taylor Lake Facility, cooling towers and basins, temporary buildings that stay on the Taylor Lake Site for less than four years, fuel storage, water storage, substations, transformers, equipment enclosures, generators in their own enclosure, parking lots, roads, walkways, and open-air loading areas. The volume of property excluded from Building Volume pursuant to the previous sentence is excluded even if it is physically connected to a Building. For instance, the volume of a utility building is excluded from Building Volume even if it shares an interior wall with a Building.

“Final Building Volume” has the meaning set forth in Section II.C.5.

“First Initial Project Fee Permit” or “First IPF Permit” means the first IPF Permit approved by The City of The Dalles and the local building codes agency.

“IPF” means the Initial Project Fee.

“IPF Amount” or “IPFA” means, as of a particular date, the greater of (a) \$1,450,000 and (b) the product of the IPF Building Volume determined as of that date and \$0.16 per cubic foot.

“IPF Building Volume” means (i) as of the Preliminary Initial Project Fee (PIPF) Payment Date, the Building Volume of the Buildings subject to the First IPF Permit, as determined by Company in good faith, (ii) as of the Final Initial Project Fee Payment Date (as defined below), the Final Building Volume of the Buildings subject to the First IPF Permit that have received a final certificate of occupancy, and (iii) as of an Additional Initial Project Fee Payment Date (as defined below), the Final Building Volume of all Buildings subject to an IPF Permit that have received a final certificate of occupancy.

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“IPF Permit” means a building permit approved by the City and the local building codes agency before the date of the first final certificate of occupancy for a Building at the Primary Site.

2. Company shall make one or more payments to the Sponsor pursuant to this Section II.C.2 (collectively, the “Initial Project Fees”) in an aggregate amount equal to the greater of (a) \$1,450,000 and (b) the product of the Final Building Volume of all Buildings subject to an IPF Permit and \$0.16 per cubic foot. The Initial Project Fees shall be paid in the amounts (“Payment Amounts”) and on or before the dates (“Payment Dates”) set forth in the schedule below. For the avoidance of doubt, an Initial Project Fee will be payable only if the conditions set forth in the Payment Date column have been satisfied. An example of the calculation and timing of Initial Project Fees is provided in Exhibit D.

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Fee	Payment Amount	Payment Date
Minimum Initial Project Fee (MIPF)	\$1,450,000	30 days after the last to occur of the following: (i) Company has acquired the Primary Site, (ii) Company has entered into development agreements with the City of the Dalles for utility services, (iii) Company has entered into an energy services agreement with Northern Wasco Public Utility District for power supply to the Taylor Lake Facility, (iv) Company has entered into an agreement with Northern Wasco Public Utility District providing for the construction of any required interconnection facilities for the Taylor Lake Facility, (v) all City roads inside the Primary Site have been vacated by the City such that ownership is vested in Company or an affiliate of Company, and (vi) a height variance or conditional use permit for the building has been approved. At its sole discretion, Company may waive any of conditions (i) through (vi).
Preliminary Initial Project Fee (PIPF)	PIPF = IPFA – MIPF, but the PIPF shall not be less than zero.	60 days after Company's receipt of the First IPF Permit.
Final Initial Project Fee (FIPF)	FIPF = IPFA – (MIPF + PIPF + any prior AIPFs).	Due date for the Annual Project Fee for the tax year relating to the first Assessment Date after receipt of the final certificate of occupancy for all Buildings subject to the First IPF Permit. If the FIPF is positive, Company shall pay the amount of the FIPF to Sponsor. If the FIPF is negative, Company shall reduce amounts otherwise payable to Sponsor by the amount of the FIPF.
Additional Initial Project Fee (AIPF)	AIPF = IPFA – (MIPF + PIPF + FIPF + all prior AIPFs).	Due date for the Annual Project Fee for the tax year relating to the first Assessment Date after receipt of the final certificate of occupancy for all Buildings subject to an IPF Permit other than the First IPF Permit.

3. Company shall pay to the Port of The Dalles \$250,000 (the "Port Fee") on or before the Payment Date for the Minimum Initial Project Fee.

4. Company shall pay to the Sponsor the Annual Project Fee on or before December 31 of each tax year during the 15-Year Exemption Period, except that the Annual Project Fee will not be due for any tax year in which the Taylor Lake Facility does not qualify for the property tax exemption under ORS 285C.409(1)(c). The Annual Project Fee for any tax

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year shall be an amount equal to the greater of \$1,000,000 and the product of \$0.114 per cubic foot and the aggregate Final Building Volume of all Buildings or portions thereof that are in service as of the Assessment Date for the tax year, as specified in accordance with Section II.C.6.

5. The Final Building Volume of a Building shall be the Building Volume of the Building determined in accordance with this Section II.C.5.

a. Within six months after Company has received a final certificate of occupancy for a Building (or, if later, the April 1 that follows receipt of the final certificate of occupancy for a Building), Company shall determine the Building Volume for the Building and, promptly thereafter, Company and Sponsor will schedule a meeting to discuss the determination of the Building Volume. The City and the County each may designate up to two people to attend the meeting. At the meeting, Company will make available the applicable building permits and explain the calculation of the Building Volume. Company will not be required to disclose confidential information, and the representatives of the City and the County will be allowed to view confidential information as provided by Company, but shall agree not to make copies or to remove any materials provided to them for review at the meeting. In addition, in the case of a completed Building, and subject to the Company's security and safety rules and procedures, Company will provide a tour of the exterior of each Building that has received the final certificate of occupancy that is the subject of the applicable meeting.

b. Within 30 days after a Meeting, the Sponsor may propose to Company in writing any reasonable changes to the calculation of the Building Volume and include reasonable documentation supporting the changes or request in writing that Company grant one 30-day extension for Sponsor to propose changes (which request shall not be unreasonably withheld by Company). In the event that no such changes are proposed to Company and no such extension is requested and granted within such time period, the Sponsor will be deemed to have agreed to and accepted the determination of the Building Volume, and the determination shall be conclusive and binding upon Company and Sponsor. Company and Sponsor will attempt in good faith to resolve any differences with respect to the determination of the Building Volume within 30 days after Company's receipt of a timely written notice of objection from the Sponsor. If Company and the Sponsor are unable to resolve such differences within such time period, then any remaining disputed matters will be submitted to an engineering firm that is also a registered architect in the state of Oregon selected as follows (the "Independent Engineer"): Company will specify three engineering firms and Sponsor will select one of the three.

c. The Independent Engineer will determine those matters in dispute based on Company's as-built design drawings and the provisions in this Section II.C and will render a written report (or, if a written report would disclose confidential information of Company, a report given at a meeting subject to the provisions of Section II.C.5.a) as to the disputed matters and the resulting determination of Building Volume, which report shall be conclusive and binding upon Company and Sponsor. Any information provided to the Independent Engineer by Company shall be for the confidential use of the Independent Engineer and shall not be disclosed, in the report or otherwise, to the Sponsor or any other person.

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Company and Sponsor shall each pay 50% of the fees and expenses of the Independent Engineer's report and analysis. At Sponsor's election, Company shall advance Sponsor's share of the fees and expenses of the Independent Engineer. Company shall offset amounts otherwise payable by Company pursuant to this Agreement against the amount of such advances, and any offset shall be treated as if Company had paid the amount otherwise payable and Sponsor had reimbursed Company for Sponsor's share of the fees and expenses of the Independent Engineer.

d. In no event shall Sponsor delay, condition, or withhold its approval of any determination related to the development, construction, or operation of any Building (including but not limited to its approval of a building permit or the issuance of a certificate of occupancy) as a result of the determination of the Building Volume of any Building.

6. For each tax year of the 15-Year Exemption Period, Company shall provide to Sponsor written notice of the aggregate Final Building Volume of each Building or portion thereof that is in service as of the Assessment Date for the tax year by October 1 of the tax year (or, if later, within 10 days after the Final Building Volume of any such Building has been determined in accordance with Section II.C.5).

7. Company shall pay the Port Fee to The Port of The Dalles, which Company and the Sponsor understand will be used to address environmental or other issues on brownfield property or to otherwise develop additional land in The Dalles. Company shall pay the Initial Project Fees and the Annual Project Fees to County for the benefit of the Sponsor, and such amounts shall be budgeted, expended, and distributed by the Sponsor in its sole discretion.

8. Failure by Company to pay any Port Fee, Initial Project Fee, or Annual Project Fee (each, a "Project Fee") after 120 days' written notice of delinquency from the Sponsor (with a copy to the County Assessor) will result in disqualification of the Taylor Lake Facility from the property tax exemption under Section I.C.2 of this Agreement as provided in ORS 285C.420, including but not limited to potential liability for back taxes under ORS 285C.420(3).

9. Company will make reasonable efforts to assist the County Assessor, the Sponsor, and state agencies in administering the provisions of this Agreement or the associated tax incentives. However, Company may refuse any request for assistance if Company concludes, in its sole discretion, that such assistance will compromise the confidentiality of trade secrets or other sensitive information associated with the Company or the construction and operation of the First Steelhead Facility, the Second Steelhead Facility, or the Taylor Lake Facility.

10. Except as provided above, no promise or warranty attributable to Company, whether oral or written, will be deemed an obligation or requirement of Company for purposes of a property tax exemption under the Statutes.

III. OBLIGATIONS OF SPONSOR

A. The County and City will each adopt substantially the same resolution to authorize approval of this Agreement, the Company's application with respect to the Taylor Lake

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Facility, and the property tax exemption described in Part I with respect to the Taylor Lake Facility and this Agreement (the "Approval Resolutions"):

1. If the Approval Resolutions are not adopted within 90 days of the Effective Date, then Company may terminate this Agreement by written notice to the Sponsor. This agreement will then become null and void and neither the Sponsor nor Company will be liable in any way.

2. The Approval Resolutions and/or the execution of this Agreement will constitute approval under ORS 285C.403(3)(a) of the property tax exemption described in Part I with respect to the Taylor Lake Facility and this Agreement.

B. The County and City hereby approve the property tax exemption described in Part I with respect to the Taylor Lake Facility and this Agreement. The Sponsor sets the period of the property tax exemption for purposes of ORS 285C.409(1)(c) at 15 consecutive years beginning with the first tax year in which the Taylor Lake Facility is in service as of the Assessment Date for the tax year, notwithstanding any other period that may be allowed by law.

C. The Sponsor will ensure that the Project Fees are budgeted, expended, and distributed and will indemnify and hold Company, its employees, agents, attorneys, contractors, members, managers, and affiliates harmless from and against any loss, damage, liability, cost, or expense (including attorney fees and costs) arising out of or related to the Project Fees, including without limitation issues relating to accounting, budgeting, expenditure, non-expenditure, or distribution.

D. The Sponsor will not impose or request any additional requirement of Company as a condition of the property tax exemption granted herein, except as expressed in this Agreement.

E. The Sponsor will support Company in every effort to have the Taylor Lake Facility approved by the Governor for Payroll Tax Credits under ORS 317.124, but the Sponsor makes no warranty with respect to its ability to affect any outcome.

IV. TERM OF AGREEMENT

This Agreement takes effect on the Effective Date and is terminated on June 30 of the last tax year of the property tax exemption.

V. MISCELLANEOUS

A. This Agreement is governed by the law of the State of Oregon.

B. The benefits and burdens of this Agreement run with the land on which the Taylor Lake Facility is constructed and is binding upon the parties, their successors, and assigns.

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C. Company may assign its rights and obligations under this Agreement only with the consent of City and County, not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed, except that neither City nor County's consent is required for an assignment to: (1) a person or entity that owns a majority interest in Company (the "Parent"); or (2) another entity in which the Parent or Company owns a majority interest. A change in ownership of the Parent, Company, or an assignee of Company's rights and obligations under this Agreement will not be deemed an assignment for purposes of this paragraph. City and County may not assign this Agreement.

D. The parties will to the maximum extent permitted by law:

1. consider the content and nature of discussions culminating in this Agreement, and documentation and information prepared or provided to verify compliance with the terms of this Agreement and the property tax exemption (including but not limited to the notices, reports, information, and documentation required pursuant to ORS 285C.415 and OAR 123-690-5200), as containing confidential commercial and financial information of Company, thus making it exempt from Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests as permitted under 5 U.S.C. §552(b)(4) and Sections 192.501(2), 192.502(4), 192.502(9), and/or 192.502(17) of the Oregon public records law;

2. keep the content and nature of discussions culminating in this Agreement, and documentation and information prepared or provided to verify compliance with the terms of this Agreement and the property tax exemption (including but not limited to the notices, reports, information, and documentation required pursuant to ORS 285C.415 and OAR 123-690-5200), confidential and will not, without the prior written consent of the other party, disclose or use any information obtained in the course of this transaction other than in connection with the transaction; and

3. transmit such information only to such of its representatives who need to know the information for the sole purpose of assisting that party in evaluating this Agreement and who agree to be bound by these terms as if a party.

E. Prior to any party to this Agreement instituting any legal action, arbitration, or other proceeding of any nature regarding matters related to this Agreement against any other party to this Agreement, the complaining party will request the other parties' participation in non-binding mediation, and the parties agree to work in good faith to attempt to resolve the dispute in the course of such non-binding mediation. Requests for such non-binding mediation may be made by written notice in the manner provided for in subsection G of this Section. The expenses of non-binding mediation, including, without limitation of generality, costs of notice thereof, fees of the mediator and of witnesses, and the cost of taking and transcribing testimony shall be shared equally by the parties. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any party may withdraw from such non-binding mediation at any point and, further, may decline to participate in or abstain from requesting such non-binding mediation if, in its sole discretion, doing so will adversely affect the party's interests. If non-binding mediation fails to resolve the dispute, a party withdraws from non-binding mediation, or a party abstains from requesting non-binding mediation pursuant to the foregoing, then each party may pursue any and all legal and equitable

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remedies available under and according to the laws of the State of Oregon. In such proceeding, and in any non-binding mediation, the parties agree to bear their own attorneys', paralegals', accountants', and other experts' fees and all other fees, costs, and expenses actually incurred and reasonably necessary in connection therewith.

F. Company may terminate this Agreement upon written notice to the City and County.

G. All notices relating to this Agreement must be in writing, are effective upon receipt, and must be personally delivered or sent by U.S. certified mail, return receipt requested, addressed to the parties as follows:

If to Company:

Design, LLC
Attention: General Counsel
1600 Amphitheatre Parkway
Mountain View, CA 94043

with a copy to:

Adam C. Kobos
Troutman Sanders LLP
100 SW Main Street
Portland, OR 97204

If to Sponsor:

The Dalles/Wasco County Enterprise Zone
City of The Dalles
313 Court Street
The Dalles, OR 97058

Either party may by proper notice to the other designate such other address for notice. All notices will be deemed given on the day such notice is personally served or on the third day following the day such notice is mailed.

H. Subject to Section II.A and Section V.F, this Agreement contains the entire agreement of the parties as to the Taylor Lake Facility, except for existing confidentiality agreements between the parties (including but not limited to those associated with the First Steelhead Facility and the Second Steelhead Facility), which remain binding and valid according to their individual terms and conditions. No other agreement, statement, or promise made by any party or to any employee or agent of any party is binding unless made in writing and signed by both parties to this Agreement.

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I. The parties acknowledge that they have been represented by legal counsel in connection with this transaction. This Agreement and each of the terms and provisions were explicitly negotiated between the parties. This Agreement will be construed according to its fair meaning and not strictly for or against either party.

J. This Agreement may be executed in two or more counterparts, each will be considered an original and all together will constitute one and the same Agreement.

K. The following Exhibits are attached and incorporated into this Agreement:

Exhibit A – Description of First Steelhead Facility Site and Second Steelhead Facility Site

Exhibit B – Legal Description for Primary Site

Exhibit C – Legal Description for Ancillary Site

Exhibit D – Illustrative Construction Scenario And The Related Calculations And Timing Of Initial Project Fees

The parties executed this Agreement as follows:

City of The Dalles

By: Stephen E. Lawrence
Title: Mayor

DATE: August 4, 2015

Wasco County

By: [Signature]
Title: Scott C. Hege, Board Chair

DATE: August 5, 2015

Design, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company

By: Joseph Kava
Title: Authorized Signatory

DATE: August 17, 2015

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

[Signature]

Kristen Campbell

Wasco County Counsel



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EXHIBIT A

**DESCRIPTION OF FIRST STEELHEAD FACILITY SITE AND SECOND
STEELHEAD FACILITY SITE**

The legal description of the First Steelhead Facility Site is attached as Exhibit A.1. The legal description of the Second Steelhead Facility Site is attached as Exhibit A.2.

EXHIBIT A.1

LEGAL DESCRIPTION FOR FIRST STEELHEAD FACILITY SITE

A tract of land lying in the [Chenowith] Creek Replat in the North 1/2 of Section 28, Township 2 North, Range 13 East, Willamette Meridian, City of The Dalles, Wasco County, Oregon being more particularly described as follows:

Parcel 1 of said [Chenowith] Creek Replat (M.P. # 2005-0003), being Document # 2005-099, recorded March 1, 2005, Deed Records of Wasco County, together with vacated Columbia Road per City Ordinance # 05-501, excepting therefrom the following described tract of land:

Commencing at the Southwest corner of said Parcel 1, said point further lying on the Northerly right-of-way line of Steelhead Way; thence along said Northerly right-of-way line, South 89°53'21" East 448.17 feet; thence leaving said Northerly right-of-way line, North 00°06'52" East 30.50 feet to the true point of beginning of this description; thence continuing North 00°06'52" East 834.03 feet; thence North 64°47'04" West 405.23 feet; thence South 00°06'52" West 628.16 feet; thence on a 100.00 foot radius curve to the right through a central angle of 28°07'48" a distance of 49.10 feet, (the chord of which bears South 14°10'46" West 48.60 feet); thence South 28°14'40" West 44.75 feet; thence on a 100.00 foot radius curve to the left through a central angle of 28°08'01" a distance of 49.10 feet, (the chord of which bears South 14°10'40" West 48.61 feet); thence South 00°06'39" West 184.04 feet; thence on a 60.00 foot radius curve to the left through a central angle of 90°00'00" feet a distance of 94.25 feet, (the chord of which bears South 44°53'21" East 84.85 feet); thence South 89°53'21" East 351.67 feet to the true point of beginning of this description.

Contains 22.99 acres.

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EXHIBIT A.2

LEGAL DESCRIPTION FOR SECOND STEELHEAD FACILITY SITE

A tract of land lying in Parcel 1 of the [Chenowith] Creek Replat in the North 1/2 of Section 28, Township 2 North, Range 13 East, Willamette Meridian, City of The Dalles, Wasco County, Oregon, being more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the Southwest corner of said Parcel 1, said point further lying on the Northerly right-of-way line of Steelhead Way; thence along said Northerly right-of-way line, South 89°53'21" East 448.17 feet; thence leaving said Northerly right-of-way line, North 00°06'52" East 30.50 feet to the true point of beginning of this description; thence continuing North 00°06'52" East 834.03 feet; thence North 64°47'04" West 405.23 feet; thence South 00°06'52" West 628.16 feet; thence on a 100.00 foot radius curve to the right through a central angle of 28°07'48" a distance of 49.10 feet, (the chord of which bears South 14°10'46" West 48.60 feet); thence South 28°14'40" West 44.75 feet; thence on a 100.00 foot radius curve to the left through a central angle of 28°08'01" a distance of 49.10 feet, (the chord of which bears South 14°10'40" West 48.61 feet); thence South 00°06'39" West 184.04 feet; thence on a 60.00 foot radius curve to the left through a central angle of 90°00'00" feet a distance of 94.25 feet, (the chord of which bears South 44°53'21" East 84.85 feet); thence South 89°53'21" East 351.67 feet to the true point of beginning of this description.

Contains 8.05 acres

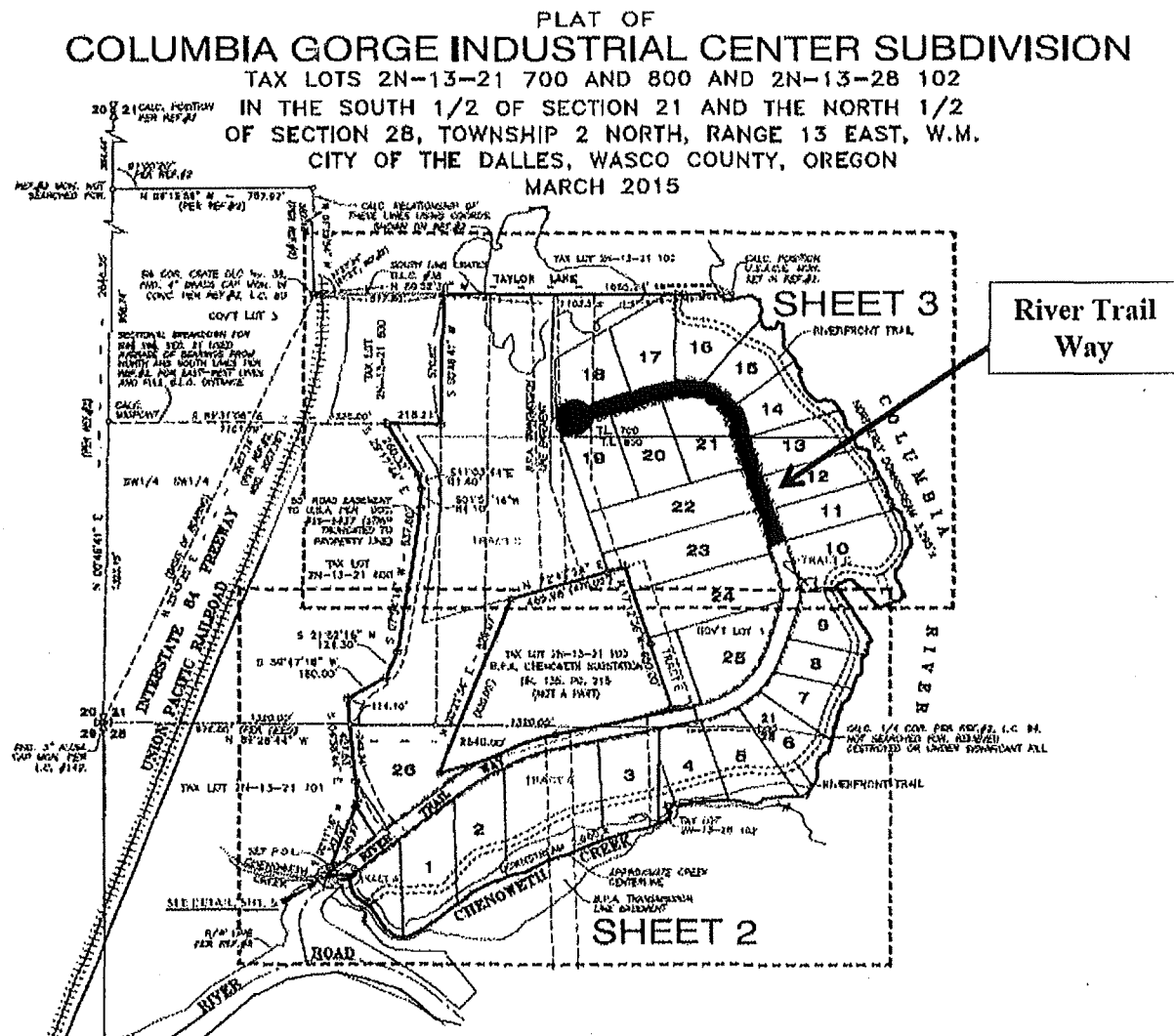
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EXHIBIT B

LEGAL DESCRIPTION FOR PRIMARY SITE

Lots 11 through 23 of Columbia Gorge Industrial Center Subdivision, being a portion of tax lots 2N-13-21 700 and 800, in the North 1/2 of Section 28, Township 2 North, Range 13 East, W.M., City of the Dalles, Wasco County, Oregon, as depicted on the map below.

Including the shaded portion of the road designated as River Trail Way.



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EXHIBIT C

LEGAL DESCRIPTION FOR ANCILLARY SITE

EXHIBIT D

**ILLUSTRATIVE CONSTRUCTION SCENARIO AND THE RELATED
CALCULATIONS AND TIMING OF INITIAL PROJECT FEES**

This scenario is for illustrative purposes only and does not represent any actual payments due.

- *On October 1, 2015, the last of the conditions for payment of the MIPF is satisfied. Accordingly, Company must pay \$1,450,000 to Sponsor by October 31, 2015.*
- *On December 1, 2015, Company receives its first building permit for a building to be located at the Primary Site. Company determines that the Building Volume of the Buildings subject to the permit is 10,000,000 cubic feet.*
 - *The permit is the First IPF Permit, and therefore the Company has until January 30, 2016 to pay Sponsor the PIPF.*
 - $\text{PIPF} = \text{IPFA} - \text{MIPF} = \$1,600,000 - \$1,450,000 = \$150,000.$
 - $\text{IPFA} = \$1,600,000.$
 - $\text{IPFA} = \text{the greater of } \$1,450,000 \text{ and the IPF Building Volume times } \$0.16 \text{ per cubic foot.}$
 - $\text{The IPF Building Volume is } 10,000,000 \text{ cubic feet, the amount determined by Company.}$
 - $\text{IPFA} = \$1,600,000 (10,000,000 \text{ cubic feet} \times \$0.16 \text{ per cubic foot}).$
 - $\text{MIPF} = \$1,450,000.$
- *On April 1, 2016, Company receives a building permit for additional buildings to be located at the Primary Site. Because Company has not received a final COO for a building at the Primary Site, the new permit is an IPF Permit and the buildings subject to the new permit will be taken into account in the calculation of the Initial Project Fee. However, no Initial Project Fee is payable in connection with the issuance of the IPF Permit.*
- *On September 1, 2017, Company receives a final COO for the buildings subject to the building permit received December 1, 2015. On December 15, 2017, the as-built Building Volume for the buildings is finally determined to be 9,000,000 cubic feet pursuant to Section II.C.5.*
 - $\text{FIPF} = \text{IPFA} - (\text{MIPF} + \text{PIPF}) = \$1,450,000 - (\$1,450,000 + \$150,000) = -\$150,000.$
 - $\text{IPFA} = \$1,450,000.$
 - $\text{IPFA} = \text{the greater of } \$1,450,000 \text{ and the IPF Building Volume times } \$0.16 \text{ per cubic foot.}$
 - $\text{The IPF Building Volume is } 9,000,000 \text{ cubic feet, which is the Final Building Volume of the Buildings subject to the First IPF Permit.}$
 - $\text{IPFA} = \text{the greater of (a) } \$1,450,000 \text{ and (b) } \$1,440,000 (9,000,000 \text{ cubic feet} \times \$0.16 \text{ per cubic foot}). \text{ Therefore, the IPFA is } \$1,450,000.$
 - $\text{MIPF} = \$1,450,000.$

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- $PIPF = \$150,000$.
- Because the FIPF is negative, Company reduces amounts otherwise payable to Sponsor by the amount of the FIPF under Section II.C.2.
- Company is entitled to a credit of \$150,000 on December 31, 2018, which is the December 31 of the tax year after the first Assessment Date after the final COO.
- *On September 1, 2018, Company receives a final COO for the buildings subject to the building permit received April 1, 2016. On January 15, 2019, the as-built Building Volume for the buildings is finally determined to be 3,000,000 cubic feet pursuant to Section [II.C.5].*
 - $AIPF = IPFA - (MIPF + PIPF + FIPF) = \$1,920,000 - (\$1,450,000 + \$150,000 - \$150,000) = \$470,000$.
 - $IPFA = \$1,920,000$.
 - IPFA = the greater of \$1,450,000 and the IPF Building Volume times \$0.16 per cubic foot.
 - The IPF Building Volume is 12,000,000 cubic feet, which is the Final Building Volume of all Buildings subject to an IPF Permit (9,000,000 + 3,000,000).
 - IPFA = the greater of (a) \$1,450,000 and (b) \$1,920,000 (12,000,000 cubic feet x \$0.16 per cubic foot). Therefore, the IPFA is \$1,920,000.
 - $MIPF = \$1,450,000$.
 - $PIPF = \$150,000$.
 - $FIPF = -\$150,000$.
 - Company must pay Sponsor \$470,000 on or before December 31, 2019 (the deadline of the Annual Fee for the tax year relating to the first Assessment Date after receipt of the final COO).

DESIGN, LLC
1600 Amphitheatre Parkway
Mountain View, California 94043

FILED
WASCO COUNTY
2017 JUN -1 P 3 26
LISA GAMBEE
COUNTY CLERK

April 28, 2017

The Dalles/Wasco County Enterprise Zone
City of The Dalles
313 Court Street
The Dalles, OR 97058

RE: 2015 Enterprise Zone Tax Abatement Agreement

To Whom It May Concern:

In connection with the Enterprise Zone Tax Abatement Agreement dated August 17, 2015, among the City of The Dalles, Wasco County, and Design, LLC (the "Agreement"), Design is required to pay the City and County the Preliminary Initial Project Fee (PIPF), the Final Initial Project Fee (FIPF), and the Annual Project Fee, as those terms are defined in the Agreement. The parties have been in discussions relating to the Building Volume (as defined in the Agreement) for purposes of calculating the PIPF, and in particular, whether the Agreement excludes utility support buildings from the Building Volume.

Design believes that the language in Section II.C.1 of the Agreement excludes utility support buildings from the Building Volume calculation. We understand that the City and County believe that the modular electrical buildings at the Taylor Lake Facility should nonetheless be included in the calculation of Building Volume.

Design values the good working relationship it has with the City of The Dalles and Wasco County. Accordingly, notwithstanding Design's belief that the utility support buildings (including any modular electrical building) are excluded from the Building Volume calculation, Design is willing to pay an additional amount to the City of the Dalles and Wasco County as if the modular electrical building currently under construction at the Taylor Lake Facility were to be included in the calculation of Building Volume for payment of the PIPF, FIPF, or Annual Project Fee, as the case may be. Design agrees to pay such additional amounts at the same time as the PIPF, FIPF, or Annual Project Fee, as the case may be.

In making such payments, Design is not waiving any of its rights, and is hereby reserving all of its rights, with respect to the interpretation of the Building Volume definition or any other aspect of the Agreement, as part of the payments of the PIPF, FIPF, and Annual Project Fee and otherwise under the Agreement.

By accepting Design's payments of such additional amounts, the City and County each agrees that it waives and releases any claim it may have against Design, its

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directors, officers, shareholders, employees, agents, representatives, parent companies, subsidiaries, affiliates, predecessors, or successors with respect to including any modular electrical building in the Building Volume calculation.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact Pat Gammons.

Sincerely,

Dan Martinelli
Manager
Design, LLC

The undersigned hereby confirms that this letter agreement accurately describes the agreement reached between City of The Dalles, Wasco County, and Design, LLC.

City of The Dalles
Stephen E. Lawrence
Name: Stephen E. Lawrence
Title: Mayor

Wasco County
Bob Runyon
Name: Bob Runyon
Title: Commissioner



MOTION

SUBJECT: Enterprise Zone Agreement

I move to approve the July 1, 2020, Second Letter Agreement for the 2015 Enterprise Zone Tax Abatement Agreement with Design LLC.