

YOUTHBUILD:
Homeowners
contribute to project

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and that’s a plus considering how difficult it is to find affordable housing for many families in our town. We are looking forward to renewing the contract over the next two years,” Sisters Habitat Construction Manager Darleene Snider said.

Ayala applied for the Habitat homeownership program in 2016, and after she was accepted she has been working on sweat-equity hours by working at the Thrift Store. All future homeowners complete 500 hours of work before moving into their home. These hours are earned by working at the stores, attending classes and working at the actual home.

Through interpreter and family partner Suriana Iverson, Ayala told the crowd how proud and grateful she was and thankful to the students, volunteers and her employer, Greg Willitts. She and her children have lived in Sisters for nearly 10 years and she is employed at FivePine Lodge and Conference Center.

“Today we will create the exterior box that will become a home,” Walker said.

Walker gathered the students and other supporters together, making sure everyone had hard hats and gave step-by-step directions for raising the walls. Within 20 minutes, all exterior walls were up and a loud “YouthBuild” cheer was heard.

DYING TREES: Herbicide
killed hundreds of
trees in corridor

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removed.
The project area includes 11.5 miles of Highway 20 beginning at the city of Sisters and travelling northwest and a 1-mile section southeast of Sisters. The trees would be felled and removed. Ultimately the trees would be utilized for forest products, the Forest Service reports.

The problem began developing from 2013 to 2015 when an herbicide named Perspective was used along the highway corridor, within the Oregon Department of Transportation’s right of way, to remove brush.

The herbicide harmed Ponderosa pines and other trees in the area where it was applied.

As the trees began showing distress and started dying in 2014, the Forest Service and Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) conducted a joint analysis

to determine the cause. The analysis indicated that the manufacturer of the herbicide Perspective, originally stated it may harm susceptible trees, but the label did not say it specifically it would harm ponderosa pine trees. However, in 2012, additional language on the manufacturer’s label was added specifically stating it would damage ponderosa pine trees. ODOT has discontinued use of Perspective where trees are growing.

During the felling of the trees, which might occur as early as this fall, flaggers would be used as necessary to maintain safety along the highway and travelers might experience some delays.

Those interested in learning more about the Highway 20 Corridor Public Safety Project should contact Michael Keown, Sisters Ranger District Environmental Planner at 541-549-7735. Comments will be taken for 30 days and can be made through mail, in person, or via email at comments-pacificnorthwestschutes-sisters@fs.fed.us.



PHOTO BY JIM CORNELIUS

The Forest Service is planning to remove potentially hazardous dead or dying trees along Highway 20 as early as this fall. The trees began dying in 2014 after a herbicide was applied along the highway that turned out to be harmful to ponderosa pine trees.

**Black Butte Ranch Water Distribution Company
Annual Water Quality Report 2017**
January 1, 2017 - December 31, 2017

This is the 2017 Black Butte Ranch Water Distribution Company (BBRWDC) Consumer Confidence Report (CCR).

BBRWDC routinely monitors your drinking water, which is derived solely from ground water sources, for certain constituents. We have no quality violations and our water quality meets, or is better than, state and federal standards. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain constituents in water. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about water constituents and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

Table one shows monitoring results from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017 or the date of the last test for a particular constituent. Your water is tested for 80 organic, 16 inorganic, microbial, and radiological constituents. Only those, which were detected in your water within the last five years, are included in table one.

In table one you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we’ve provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (PPM) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
Parts per billion (PPB) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
Picouries per liter – (pCi/L) is a measure of radioactivity.
Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
Maximum Contaminant Level - the “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - the “Goal” (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water, below which, there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Non Detected – (ND) NO trace of contaminant present.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants						
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)			ppm or mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Well #1 tested: 3/2/16	N	0.08				
Well #2/5 tested: 3/2/16	N	0.07				
Well #3 tested: 3/2/16	N	0.08				
Well #4 tested: 3/2/16	N	0.06				

The 2016 Nitrate analysis results (level detected) in the water as shown in the table above are well below the 10 ppm allowable limit. The results are essentially non-detect.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Black Butte Ranch Water Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act require that all states conduct source Water Assessments for public water systems within their boundaries. The assessments consist of (1) identification of the Drinking Water Protection Area, i.e., the area at the surface that is directly above that part of the aquifer that supplies groundwater to our wells, (2) identification of potential sources of pollution within the Drinking Water Protection Area, and (3) determining the susceptibility or relative risk to the well water from those sources. The purpose of the assessment is to provide water systems with the information they need to develop a strategy to protect their drinking water resource if they choose. The respective Drinking Water Programs of the Departments of Human Services and Environmental Quality have completed the assessment for our system. A copy of the report is on file at the water system’s office.

Source water protection tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone’s responsibility. You can help protect your community’s drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excessive use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides. They contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Dispose of chemicals properly.
- Pick up after your pets.
- Have all backflow devices on your property checked annually as required by law.

Semiannual Water Board meetings are held in June at the section five maintenance/housekeeping building and in November after the meeting of the BBRA Board of Directors. Owen Osborne is the Water Board Chairperson. If you have any questions concerning this report or the water system feel free to contact the Utilities Manager, Swen Petterson at 541-595-1280.

Owen Osborne
BBRWDC Chairperson

Swen Petterson
Utilities Manager

Cloverdale Rural Fire Protection District NOTICE OF BUDGET HEARING

A public meeting of the **Cloverdale Rural Fire Protection District**, Deschutes County, will be held on Wed., May 16, 2018 at 7 PM at Fire Station No. 2, 67433 Cloverdale Rd., Sisters, OR 97759. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2018, as approved by the Cloverdale Rural Fire District budget committee. A summary of the budget is presented below. A copy of the budget may be inspected or obtained at Fire Station No. 2, located at 67433 Cloverdale Rd., Sisters, OR 97759, between the hours of 1 PM and 5 PM. This budget is for an annual budget period. This budget was prepared on a basis of accounting that is the same as the preceding year.

Contact: Thad Olsen, Fire Chief Telephone: (541) 389-2345 Email: tolsen@cloverdalefire.com

FINANCIAL SUMMARY - RESOURCES			
TOTAL OF ALL FUNDS	Actual Amount 2016-2017	Adopted Budget This Year 2017-2018	Approved Budget Next Year 2018-2019
Beginning Fund Balance/Net Working Capital	1,343,137	538,000	490,143
Fees, Licenses, Permits, Fines, Assessments & Other Service Charges	24,372	14,200	15,500
Revenue from Bonds and Other Debt	0	0	0
All Other Resources Except Current Year Property Taxes	217,248	8,800	28,700
Current Year Property Taxes Estimated to be Received	527,205	566,656	573,788
Total Resources	2,111,962	1,127,656	1,108,131

FINANCIAL SUMMARY - REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASSIFICATION			
Personnel Services	232,040	275,725	282,900
Materials and Services	97,434	154,250	174,267
Capital Outlay	874,223	255,500	214,843
Debt Service	176,458	186,015	189,100
Interfund Transfers	0	0	22,000
Contingencies	0	20,000	20,000
Total Requirements	1,380,155	891,490	903,110

FINANCIAL SUMMARY - REQUIREMENTS AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES (FTE) BY ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT OR PROGRAM *			
Name of Organizational Unit or Program			
FTE for that unit or program			
General Fund/Operations	230,950	262,425	277,700
FTE	2.38	2.62	2.38
Total Requirements	230,950	262,425	277,700
Total FTE	2.38	2.62	2.38

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACTIVITIES and SOURCES OF FINANCING *

On November 04, 2014, the electors of the Fire District approved by vote, the issuance of General Obligation Bonds be issued in compliance with Oregon Revised Statute section 478.410, and Board Resolution 2015-02, for paying capital costs for the replacement of fire engines and emergency vehicles, replacement of the Cloverdale Road fire station, the renovation of the George Cyrus Road fire station, replacement of emergency response equipment and paying the cost of issuance for the bonds.

PROPERTY TAX LEVIES			
	Rate or Amount Imposed 2016-2017	Rate or Amount Imposed This Year 2017-2018	Rate or Amount Approved Next Year 2018-2019
Permanent Rate Levy (rate limit \$1.0924 per \$1,000)	\$1.0924 per \$1,000	\$1.0924 per \$1,000	\$1.0924 per \$1,000
Levy for General Obligation Bonds	\$155,817	\$173,000	\$169,000

STATEMENT OF INDEBTEDNESS			
LONG TERM DEBT	Estimated Debt Outstanding on July 1,	Estimated Debt Authorized, But Not Incurred on July 1	
General Obligation Bonds	\$2,295,000	\$0	
Other Borrowings (SDAO FlexLease)	\$240,000	\$0	
Total	\$2,535,000	\$0	