Brown's budget outlines her rural agenda

Housing, internet and wildfire plans

By CLAIRE WITHYCOMBE Capital Bureau

SALEM — On the campaign trail, Gov. Kate Brown was eager to tell voters she would represent all regions of the state.

"I'm the only candidate in this race with a track record of bringing Republicans and Democrats together, urban and rural Oregonians together, to tackle the problems facing Oregon," Brown said during one debate.

A month after her re-election, she is following through on that claim.

Brown's proposed budget, released last week, includes more than \$247 million for rural infrastructure projects and other increased spending to benefit rural residents.

"I also believe that the work we are doing to continue to grow the economy by investing in infrastructure, housing, broadband, water and, of course, career and technical education will benefit communities large and small across Oregon," Brown told reporters as she released her budget proposal.

There's enthusiasm from observers about Brown's spending plans for rural Oregon, from dams to housing to high-speed internet.

But some advocates and lawmakers worry about other parts of her budget that cut fire protection on forestland, hold steady money for community colleges and increase taxes by \$2 billion.

Rural areas of the state face unique challenges. Despite the state's robust overall economic growth, rural Oregon has yet to fully bounce back from the Great Recession.

Rural unemployment has been declining since its peak in 2009, and the state's rural economy is less diverse, making it more vulnerable to shocks. And the populace and workforce in rural areas of Oregon are aging, according to a report last year from the state Employment Department.

Affordable housing

While the income of rural Oregonians is about equal to other rural areas of the country, state economists say, hous-



Kathy Aney/East Oregonian

Gov. Kate Brown rides with the Oregon Mounted Governor's Guard during the Westward Ho! Parade in 2017.

ing is about 30 percent more

The governor wants to offer a carrot to developers to build more affordable housing across the state.

She wants to boost funding for loan programs and for public-private partnerships to build housing for people who can't find affordable homes in the communities where they work. Brown wants the state to borrow \$130 million through bonds to build up to 2,100 affordable homes for communities of color and in rural

The governor has also proposed millions in water

Brown's budget allots \$16 million to replace the Wallowa Dam, which is more than a century old and whose operators keep less water than it was built to hold to avoid a failure.

Todd Nash, chair of the Wallowa County Commission, said that replacing the dam could help increase water for irrigating crops such as timothy hay and alfalfa.

'That would mean additional water for some of those areas that have been underserved by water ... to continue to irrigate and that is a big win for Wallowa County," Nash

said. And Brown wants to divvy millions for rural community

a focus on career readiness. Brown's wish list includes an agricultural workforce center at Blue Mountain Community College in Pendleton and an industrial trades center at Klamath County Community College in Klamath Falls.

Oregon's 17 community colleges had about 280,000 students in the 2016-17 school year, according to the Higher Education Coordinating Commission. They primarily serve

But unless the Legislature raises nearly \$2 billion in new taxes for her major education revival plan, Brown's budget would reduce money that community colleges say they need to continue current operations for the next two years.

It would also cut funds to Oregon Promise, which covers tuition for certain students.

Ron Paradis, head of college relations for Central Oregon Community College in Bend, said the college would get less money under the basic budget than it currently does.

"It would definitely mean cuts, or tuition increases," Paradis wrote in an email.

The college operates campuses in Bend, Redmond, Prineville and Madras with an enrollment this fall of about 5,000 students.

High-speed internet

The governor wants more rural Oregonians to have highspeed internet that could "literally bridge the urban-rural divide," she said in October.

Joseph Franell, CEO of colleges across the state, with Eastern Oregon Telecom, who

chairs the state Broadband Advisory Council, said that he was "thrilled" about the governor's proposal to create a Broadband Office and allocate \$5 million to a broadband infrastructure fund.

The Broadband would develop partnerships between government and private companies to expand high-speed internet to rural Oregon, pursue federal funding and support local efforts to develop faster internet.

There's a technical advantage in having a dedicated broadband office. It could help the state qualify for more federal funding, Franell said.

As the economy and daily life depends more on the internet, reliable and fast internet service can connect rural Oregonians to services like health care and education, Franell

"If the Colt .45 revolver was the great equalizer of the 1800s, broadband is the great equalizer of our era," Franell said, "And when I say that, there's no one thing other than broadband that has such potential for positive impact on people's lives.'

For example, instead of traveling for hours to see a specialist, more rural residents could use medical video conferencing, often called telehealth.

"If you have good, reli-

able, fast access to broadband, regardless of location, you can get educated, literally all the way up to a Ph.D.," Franell said. "Regardless of where you live, you can get health, you can connect with government in ways you couldn't before."

Rural communities have had problems enticing private companies to build high-speed internet infrastructure.

John Day City Manager Nick Green said that there is not much incentive for companies to invest in high-speed internet in rural or frontier communities. There's a lot of space and not many people per square mile to pay for the

And getting federal money is tough. Green found out last week that the city hadn't been awarded a federal grant to help bring broadband to the area. It had spent about \$100,000 to prepare the grant application.

Internet is so sluggish at John Day City Hall that he couldn't directly upload that application.

He hopes that more support from the state would help communities like his get federal dollars to close the broadband service gap, which impacts schools, libraries and other government functions.

Wildfire council

A smattering of other proposals could improve life in rural communities. The governor wants to phase in hundreds of new state troopers over the next 10 years, which would improve emergency response times in rural areas of the state.

And she wants to put \$10 million toward cleaning up contaminated rural Oregon lands.

A front-and-center environmental concern in many rural areas, though, is smoke. Come summer, gray skies and ash afflict rural parts of the state where wildland fires are more common, and local residents and lawmakers have clamored for a change to forest management policies to address smoke issues.

Brown wants to establish, through the executive order, a council on wildfire response to evaluate Oregon's system for

responding to large fires. The council's job would be to figure out whether Oregon's current mode of fighting fires is "sustainable" and recom-

mend changes. State Senate Republican Leader Jackie Winters, of Salem, said that while the governor's efforts to address fire issues were "long overdue," she didn't think decreases in the fire protection budget would help.

The governor's budget attributed the dip is due to onetime costs for recent large fires.

Jonathan Sandau, government affairs specialist at the Oregon Farm Bureau, pointed to a number of proposals in the governor's proposed budget that could be a boon for rural communities.

He was encouraged by her support of economic development projects in rural Oregon through the Regional Solutions program and efforts to expand broadband service. She also wants to extend tax credits for farmers who house agricultural workers and donate crops to food banks or other charities.

Those credits are set to expire in the next budget.

But Sandau worried that the governor's push for education funding — if new taxes don't pass — could sideline funding for natural resource agencies like agriculture and fish and wildlife Department and the state's watershed enhancement board. Those agencies do every-

thing from regulating the pesticides that farmers use to managing wolves that prey on livestock. "Oregon is a natural

resources economy, and a lot of lives, and jobs and communities depend on that," Sandau The Capital Bureau is a

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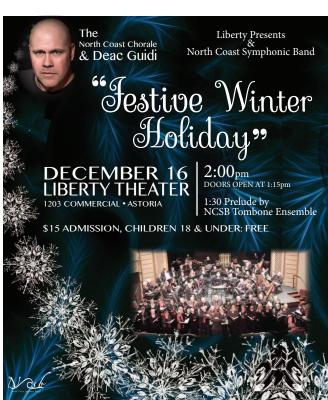
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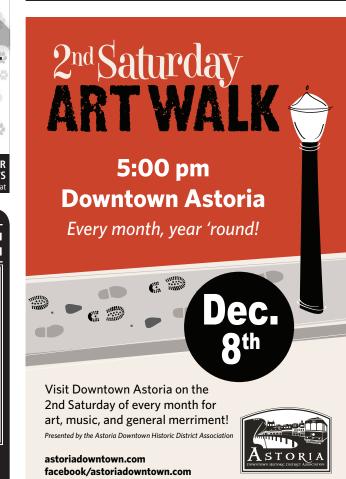
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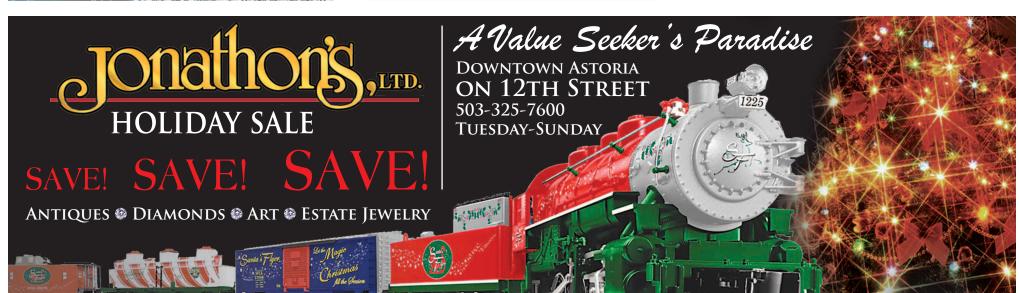






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