



Eugene City Council

125 E. 8th Ave., 2nd Floor
Eugene, OR 97401-2793
541-682-5010 • 541-682-5414 Fax
www.eugene-or.gov

EUGENE CITY COUNCIL AGENDA

June 13, 2016

5:30 p.m. CITY COUNCIL WORK SESSION

Harris Hall

125 East 8th Avenue

Eugene, Oregon 97401

7:30 p.m. CITY COUNCIL MEETING

Harris Hall

125 East 8th Avenue

Eugene, Oregon 97401

**Meeting of June 13, 2016;
Her Honor Mayor Kitty Piercy Presiding**

Councilors

George Brown, President

Pat Farr, Vice President

Mike Clark

George Poling

Chris Pryor

Claire Syrett

Betty Taylor

Alan Zelenka

CITY COUNCIL WORK SESSION

Harris Hall

**5:30 p.m. A. WORK SESSION and POSSIBLE ACTION:
Ordinance on Downtown Urban Renewal Plan Amendment**

CITY COUNCIL MEETING
Harris Hall

- 1. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG**
- 2. CEREMONIAL MATTERS**
- 3. PUBLIC FORUM**
- 4. CONSENT CALENDAR**
(Note: Time permitting, action on the Consent Calendar may be taken at the 5:30 p.m. work session.)
 - A. Approval of City Council Minutes**
 - B. Approval of Tentative Working Agenda**
- 5. ACTION:**
A Special Ordinance Granting an Exemption to the Application of Section 6.200 of the Eugene Code, 1971 (Ordinance to Renew Five-Year Exception to Application for Controlled Ecological Burning)
- 6. ACTION:**
Appointments to Boards, Committees and Commissions

**time approximate*

The Eugene City Council welcomes your interest in these agenda items. This meeting location is wheelchair-accessible. For the hearing impaired, FM assistive-listening devices are available or an interpreter can be provided with 48 hours' notice prior to the meeting. Spanish-language interpretation will also be provided with 48 hours' notice. To arrange for these services, contact the receptionist at 541-682-5010. City Council meetings are telecast live on Metro Television, Comcast channel 21, and rebroadcast later in the week.

City Council meetings and work sessions are broadcast live on the City's Web site. In addition to the live broadcasts, an indexed archive of past City Council webcasts is also available. To access past and present meeting webcasts, locate the links at the bottom of the City's main Web page (www.eugene-or.gov).

El Consejo de la Ciudad de Eugene aprecia su interés en estos asuntos de la agenda. El sitio de la reunión tiene acceso para sillas de ruedas. Hay accesorios disponibles para personas con afecciones del oído, o se les puede proveer un interprete avisando con 48 horas de anticipación. También se provee el servicio de interpretes en idioma español avisando con 48 horas de anticipación. Para reservar estos servicios llame a la recepcionista al 541-682-5010. Todas las reuniones del consejo estan gravados en vivo en Metro Television, canal 21 de Comcast y despues en la semana se pasan de nuevo.

For more information, contact the Council Coordinator at 541-682-5010,

EUGENE CITY COUNCIL

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY



Work Session and Possible Action: Ordinance on Downtown Urban Renewal Plan Amendment

Meeting Date: June 13, 2016
 Department: Planning & Development
www.eugene-or.gov

Agenda Item: A
 Staff Contact: Amanda Nobel
 Contact Telephone Number: 541-682-5535

ISSUE STATEMENT

The council is asked to take action on an ordinance amending the Downtown Urban Renewal Plan, as provided in Attachment A. The purpose of the amendment is to:

- 1) increase the spending limit by \$18.4 million for the projects described below; and
- 2) expand the boundary by five acres (seven percent) to incorporate the East Park Block area and a portion of the City Hall block to facilitate potential improvements for the east Park Block, the Willamette 2 Willamette Initiative along 8th Avenue, City Hall Plaza, and a Farmers' Market back-up plan on the eastern half of the City Hall block.

The ordinance includes exhibits with the Plan, Report and blight findings.

BACKGROUND

The council's discussion of downtown improvements is part of a larger effort to promote economic prosperity and foster a welcoming downtown for everyone. (See Attachment B for a summary of council discussions and actions on downtown improvements since December 2015.) On March 14, 2016, the council, acting as the Urban Renewal Agency Board, started a process to amend the Downtown Urban Renewal Plan as a funding option for a package of downtown projects described below. Specifically, the council moved to forward to the Planning Commission and overlapping taxing districts the proposed amendment to the Downtown Urban Renewal Plan. At that time, the proposed amendment included: a) increasing the spending limit (maximum indebtedness) by an amount the council would set prior to adopting the ordinance with a not-to-exceed amount of \$48 million and b) expanding the boundary by seven acres (10 percent).

The Agency Board requested four projects be included in the proposed Plan amendment:

- 1) Creation of a high-speed fiber network downtown;
- 2) Park Blocks/open space improvements;
- 3) A permanent, improved space for a possible year-round Farmers' Market; and
- 4) Redevelopment of the former Lane Community College (LCC) Downtown Center at 1059 Willamette Street.

The projects are described in more detail in Section 600 of the Plan and in Chapters 5 and 6 of the accompanying Report. (The Plan and Report are included in Attachment A as Ordinance Exhibits A and B, respectively.)

On April 18, a public notice was mailed to Eugene property owners. On May 23, the council held a public hearing on the ordinance to amend the Plan. Sixty individuals spoke at the public hearing. In addition, many people provided written comment. On May 25, the council held a work session to review comments received from the public, Planning Commission, and overlapping taxing districts. Using a matrix of estimated project levels and three boundary expansion options, the council directed the City Manager to bring back the revised proposed ordinance, Plan, and Report for action on June 13 that includes:

- The fiber project, the moderate level Farmers' Market project, the low Park Blocks/open spaces project except at \$5.2 million, the moderate Old LCC Building project, and project delivery administration, for a total maximum indebtedness amount of \$18.7 million;
- Boundary option B, which includes the East Park Block area and a reduced portion of City Hall block; and
- A prohibition against using urban renewal funds for either the City Hall building or for a parking lot in the expansion area adjacent to High Street.

The revised proposed Plan in Attachment A Exhibit A includes a spending limit increase of \$18.4 million, which is lower than directed by the council at the May 25 work session. This is because the council motion started out as an increase of \$21.7 million and was reduced by \$3 million, but the correlating downward adjustment for the estimated project delivery administration was not made at that time. With that adjustment, the total spending limit increase is \$18.4 million (instead of \$18.7 million). Should the council wish to keep the spending limit at \$18.7 million that change can be made on June 13.

Changes to the Downtown Urban Renewal Plan Amendment

The draft plan amendment was prepared in February and provided to the council prior to work sessions on March 14 and May 25 as well as the May 23 public hearing. As a result of council discussions and direction, the following changes are included in the revised proposed Plan that is included in Attachment A:

- Spending limit increase of \$18.4 million with estimated duration through FY27;
- Required public process before the Agency Board takes action to approve implementation of the projects (except high-speed fiber), which includes public input and a public hearing on the specific project and how it should be funded;
- The Agency Board would approve amounts to be spent on individual projects after the required public engagement has been completed and project details are reviewed. The total spending for all projects will not exceed the 2016 spending limit increase of \$18.4M;
- Boundary expansion of five acres (seven percent); and
- Prohibition of funds for the City Hall building or for a parking lot in the expansion area adjacent to High Street.

The Plan showing the changes in redlined format is included as Attachment C.

Public Comment: The substantial amendment process requires a mailed notification to all Eugene property owners; review by the Planning Commission; notification to other impacted taxing districts; and a public hearing. A binder of the public record is in the Council Office for review by councilors, which includes submitted written comments and copies of the notices. The summary of plan amendment process feedback is Attachment D. Comments submitted via email and in writing between May 25 and June 6 are in Attachment E. Written comments submitted previously have been provided under separate cover. Written comments submitted after June 6 will be provided to the council on June 13. (The public may access the public record at the front desk of the Atrium Building at 99 West 10th Avenue, Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.)

Timing

To keep Downtown Urban Renewal as a possible funding option, the council would need to amend the plan on or before June 22, unless council decides to refer the ordinance to the voters. If referred by council, the council can act on the ordinance up to and including July 25.

Project preparations (design engineering for fiber, property negotiations for Farmers' Market, public engagement results, and LCC's decision on next steps for its building) are ongoing and would inform the council's final decisions about funding the projects, including using Downtown Urban Renewal. Prior to undertaking any projects with urban renewal funds, each project would need to receive budget approval through the Agency Board. This is separate from the amendment process and would occur later, once project details are known and reviewed through the budget process, which includes public hearings.

COUNCIL OPTIONS

1. Approve the ordinance as written.
2. Modify and then approve the ordinance.
3. Give direction to add a referral to the voters and bring back not later than July 25 for adoption.
4. Decline to adopt the ordinance.

SUGGESTED MOTION

Move to adopt Council Bill 5155 to amend the Urban Renewal Plan for the Downtown Urban Renewal District.

ATTACHMENTS

- A. Ordinance Adopting an Amended Urban Renewal Plan for the Downtown Urban Renewal District
 - Exhibit A: Plan*
 - Exhibit B: Report*
 - Exhibit C: Blight Findings*
- B. Summary of Council Discussions/Actions on Downtown Improvements
- C. Revised Proposed Plan with Tracked Changes Compared to the March 14, 2016 AIS Version
- D. Plan Amendment Process Feedback Summary
- E. Written Comment Submitted between May 25 and June 6

** NOTE: The public record (submitted written comment and copies of the notices) is included in a binder located in the Council Office and will also be available at the work session.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Development Contact: Amanda Nobel Flannery, Economic Prosperity Programs Manager
Telephone: 541-682-5535
Staff e-mail: amanda.nobel@ci.eugene.or.us

Finance Contact: Sue Cutsogorge, Finance Director
Telephone: 541-682-5589
Staff e-mail: sue.l.cutsogorge@ci.eugene.or.us

ORDINANCE NO. _____**AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING AN AMENDED URBAN RENEWAL PLAN FOR THE DOWNTOWN URBAN RENEWAL DISTRICT.****The City Council of the City of Eugene finds that:**

A. The Downtown Urban Renewal Plan (the “Plan”) was initially adopted on July 3, 1968, by Resolution No. 257 of the Urban Renewal Agency of the City of Eugene (the “Agency”), and on December 19, 1968, by Resolution No. 1609 of the Eugene City Council. The Plan has subsequently been amended, most recently on May 24, 2010, by Ordinance No. 20459 of the Eugene City Council.

B. Starting in December 2015, the City Council considered downtown improvements with the desire to foster a vibrant downtown, provide near-term economic stimulus, and prepare for the 2021 World Track and Field Championships in a way that results in long-term benefit to the community. The City Council considered different funding mechanisms, including urban renewal, for funding those improvements.

C. In March 2016, the City Council, acting as the Urban Renewal Agency Board of Directors (the “Agency Board”), decided that, as an option for funding the desired downtown improvements, the public should be provided an opportunity to comment on whether the Plan should be amended and, if so, what projects should be included. To meet the timelines for a possible adoption, the Plan would include four possible projects, with the extent of funding for the possible projects to be determined after the public has commented. In accordance with the provisions of ORS 457, in March 2016, the Agency Director prepared an amended Plan (the “proposed Plan”) which included a range of options with the maximum being:

(1) Increasing the maximum indebtedness by \$48 million, to a total of \$96.6 million, to cover the specific projects itemized in Finding D;

(2) Continued annual review of tax increment projects by a community member panel (the Expenditure Review Panel); and

(3) Expanding the boundary by 10% (7 acres) to incorporate the East Park Block area and the City Hall block.

D. The four possible downtown projects are consistent with the outcomes set forth in Finding B above, and the proposed Plan included these projects:

(1) High-Speed Fiber. Creation of high-speed fiber network downtown will reduce costs and increase telecommunications speed to support existing businesses and new businesses. High-speed fiber supports employment growth and attracts new investments downtown. The service would also support City, Lane Community College, Lane County, Lane Council of Governments, and 4J and Bethel school districts.

(2) Improved Space for Farmers' Market. Improvements to the Park Blocks along 8th Avenue, or another downtown location, will make the location more attractive, functional, and permanent for a possible year-round Farmers' Market. The Lane County Farmers' Market is a cornerstone of downtown activity and one of the most significant public events in the city.

(3) Lane Community College (LCC) Old Building. LCC wants to redevelop its former education facility at 1059 Willamette Street. Recent discussions included creating a multi-tenant facility that could house maker space, co-working space, wet labs, and affordable business startup and art incubation space. Redevelopment of the vacant 66,000 square foot building would require extensive repairs.

(4) Park Blocks & Open Space Improvements. A broad public engagement effort would collect input from the community on their hopes and vision for the Park Blocks and other downtown open spaces (i.e. Hult Center Plaza, Broadway Plaza, and the new City Hall Plaza). Specific improvements could include more restrooms, lighting, seating, signage, security, paving, or landscaping.

E. On March 14, 2016, the Agency Board considered a draft of the proposed Plan and accompanying Report on the Urban Renewal Plan for the Downtown Urban Renewal District (the "Report") and then forwarded it to the City Council for a public hearing and possible adoption.

F. On April 15, 2016, a draft of the proposed Plan and the Report were forwarded to the governing body of each taxing district affected by the Plan with an offer to consult and confer with each district. On May 11, 2016, the LCC Board of Directors voted in support of the proposed projects, for inclusion in the Plan amendment and the use of tax increment financing as the funding mechanism. The Lane County Board of County Commissioners (BCC) reviewed the proposed plan amendment on May 17, 2016, expressed support for the amendment, and approved a letter of support on May 24, 2016. (See Finding J for School District 4J action.)

G. On April 18, 2016, notice of the proposed Plan was sent to owners of property within the City as required by ORS 457.120(1). The notice included, but was not limited to, the date, time and place of the public hearing, in addition to the website where the proposed Plan and the Report could be viewed.

H. On May 9, 2016, the Planning Commission met to review the proposed Plan and Report, and recommended approval based on the City's planning policies.

I. After the notice was mailed pursuant to ORS 457.120, the City Council conducted a public hearing on May 23, 2016, on the proposed Plan.

J. State law, ORS 457.220(4), limits how much a municipality can increase maximum indebtedness. The proposed Plan would increase the original maximum indebtedness by more than 20%, which would exceed the limitation. ORS 457.470(7), however, also provides that the limitations "*do not apply to the extent the municipality approving a plan obtains the written*

concurrence of taxing districts imposing at least 75 percent of the amount of taxes imposed under permanent rate limits in the urban renewal area.” Together, School District 4J and the City impose at least 75% of the amount of taxes imposed under permanent rate limits in the urban renewal area. On May 18, 2016, the Board of Eugene School District 4J voted “to concur with the Eugene City Council’s proposed plan amendment to increase maximum indebtedness for the Downtown Urban Renewal District by up to \$48 million in accordance with ORS 457.220 and 457.470(7)”. The City concurs with that increase in maximum indebtedness by enacting this ordinance.

K. Based on the recommendations of the Agency Board and the Planning Commission, and the written and oral testimony before the Planning Commission and the City Council, the City Council hereby amends the proposed Plan (the “revised, proposed Plan”) and specifically finds and determines that:

(1) The revised, proposed Plan includes the following:

(a) Increasing the maximum indebtedness by \$18.4 million, to a total of \$65 million, to cover the specific projects itemized in Finding D above, with a specific prohibition on using funds for either the City Hall building or for a parking lot on the City Hall block;

(b) Continued annual review of tax increment projects by the Expenditure Review Panel;

(c) Additional public process, including community engagement and a public hearing, before the Agency Board can approve spending tax increment funds to construct any of the projects described in paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) in finding D above; and

(d) Expanding the boundary by 7% (5 acres) to incorporate the East Park Block area and a portion of the City Hall block.

(2) The area defined in the revised, proposed Plan is blighted for the reasons explained in Exhibit C to this Ordinance;

(3) The rehabilitation and redevelopment described in the revised, proposed Plan is necessary to protect the public health, safety or welfare of the City;

(4) The revised, proposed Plan conforms to the Metropolitan Area General Plan, State Land Use Planning Goals, the Downtown Plan, the adopted Growth Management Policies, the Vision for Greater Downtown Eugene, Envision Eugene, and other adopted City plans and policies, and provides an outline for accomplishing the urban renewal projects proposed in the revised, proposed Plan;

(5) No one will be displaced as a result of any of the projects included in the revised, proposed Plan;

(6) No real property is expected to be acquired as a result of the projects included in the revised, proposed Plan, unless improvements to the Farmers' Market necessitates property acquisition;

(7) Adoption and carrying out of the revised, proposed Plan is economically sound and feasible as described in the Report included in Exhibit B to this Ordinance; and

(8) The City shall assume and complete any activities prescribed it by the revised, proposed Plan.

THE CITY OF EUGENE DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Based upon the above findings, the Report attached as Exhibit B, and the blight findings attached as Exhibit C to this Ordinance, all of which are hereby adopted, the revisions to the Urban Renewal Plan for the Downtown Urban Renewal District, as reflected in Exhibit A attached hereto, are approved and adopted as the urban renewal plan for the area set forth therein.

Section 2. The City Manager is requested to:

(a) Publish a notice of the adoption of the amended Plan in the Register-Guard, a newspaper published within the City of Eugene and having the greatest circulation within the City, no later than four days following the date that this Ordinance is adopted. In accordance with ORS 457.135, the notice shall contain a statement that the amended Plan shall be conclusively presumed valid for all purposes 90 days after its adoption by this Ordinance and that no direct or collateral attack on the action adopting the amended Plan may be commenced thereafter;

(b) Forward a copy of this Ordinance and the amended Plan to the Urban Renewal Agency of the City of Eugene, which Agency will cause the amended Plan to be recorded in the official records of Lane County, Oregon; and

(c) Forward a copy of this Ordinance and the amended Plan to the Lane County Assessor and request that the Assessor perform the duties directed by ORS 457.430 through ORS 457.450.

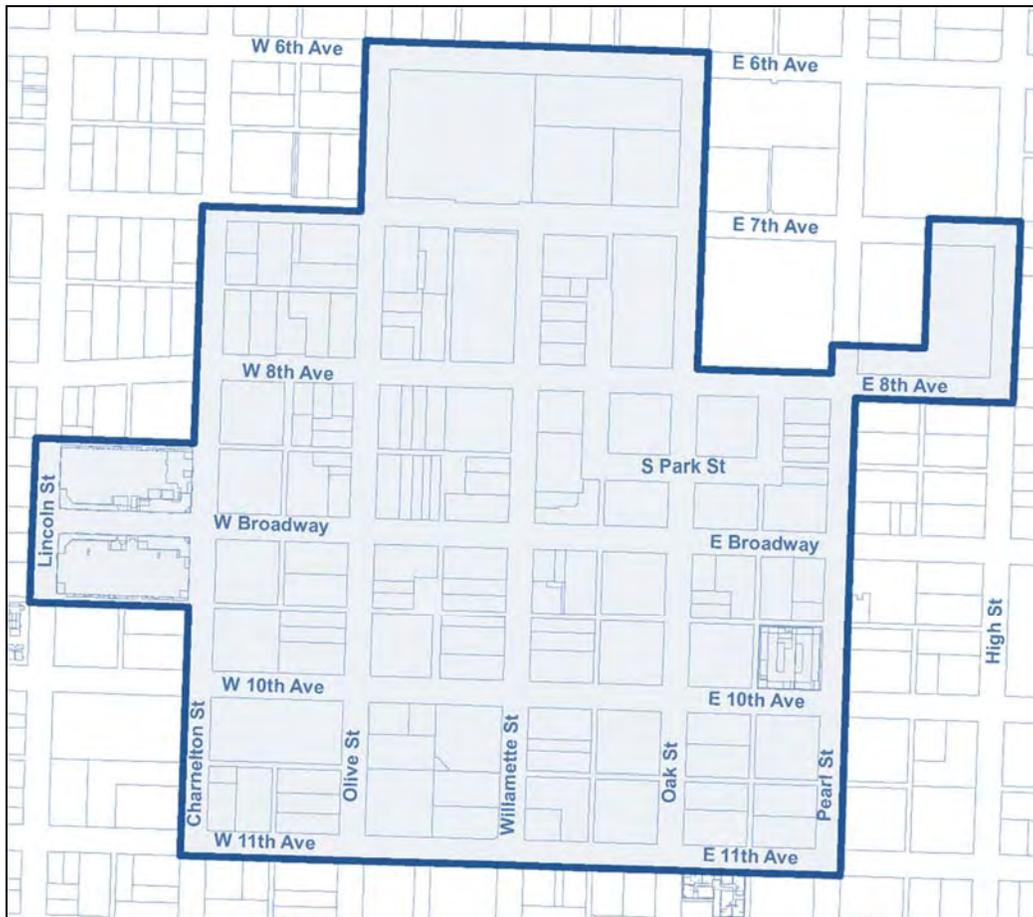
Passed by the City Council this
____ day of _____, 2016

Approved by the Mayor this
____ day of _____, 2016

City Recorder

Mayor

Urban Renewal Plan for the Downtown Urban Renewal District



Adopted July 1968
 - Modified -
 December 1968
 December 1989
 June 1998
 September 13, 2004
 May 24, 2010
 _____, 2016

Urban Renewal Agency of the City of Eugene, Oregon



**URBAN RENEWAL PLAN FOR THE
DOWNTOWN URBAN RENEWAL DISTRICT**

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I. ADOPTION

Resolution Number	Date	Purpose
Resolution No. 257	7/3/1968	Adoption of the Urban Renewal Plan for the Central Eugene Project (the Plan).

II. AMENDMENTS

Amendment Number	Date	Purpose
Resolution No. 1609	12/19/1968	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Modified the Plan to allow for additional projects as required by HUD to receive additional federal funds.
Ordinance No. 19648	11/8/1989	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Aligned the Plan with Metro Plan policies: strengthen the area's position as a regional service center, maintain the Eugene central business district as a vital center, incorporate principles of compact urban growth, encourage retail and commercial development in the downtown area, and promote the development of parking structures in the downtown core. ○ Expiration set for FY10.
Ordinance No. 20120	6/1/1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Responded to Measure 50 to a) include a maximum amount of indebtedness and b) select Option 1 for the city-wide special levy as the method for collecting ad valorem property taxes for payment of debts related to urban renewal projects. ○ Limited expenditure of new funds to completing existing projects and construction of a new main library. ○ Removed the business assistance loan program. ○ Approved a plan to reduce district administration costs over the following three years.
Ordinance No. 20328	9/13/2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Expanded the projects for which tax increment funds could be used ○ Created a public advisory committee ○ Added the requirement for specific Agency approval of projects greater than \$250,000 (other than loans), and adding a limit of \$100,000 on the mandate for a public hearing in the event of a plan change (applies to minor amendments that can be approved by the URA without ORS 457.095 approval – Section 1200, C of the 2004 Plan). ○ Added the Downtown Revitalization Loan Program (DRLP). ○ Expiration set for 2024.
Ordinance No. 20459	5/24/2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Limited scope of two previously approved projects, removed the ability to initiate all other previously approved projects, and authorized one new project expenditure of new funds to completing existing projects and construction of a new main library. ○ Except for the three projects and existing projects previously approved no initiation of additional projects. ○ Expiration upon the repayment or defeasance of debt related to the urban renewal projects specifically identified in the Plan.

URBAN RENEWAL PLAN FOR THE DOWNTOWN URBAN RENEWAL DISTRICT

Section 100 – Introduction

The Downtown Urban Renewal Plan was revised in 2016 to expand a previously approved project and to authorize several new projects. The previously approved project is “Public Parks, Public Plazas, Public Rest Rooms, Public Open Spaces, and Streets: Park Blocks Improvements for the Farmers’ Market”, which will be expanded to fund improved parks and plazas throughout the Plan Area, including improvements to the Park Blocks for overall community use, to support the continued use for the Saturday Market, and to assist in the development of an improved permanent Farmers’ Market in the Plan Area. The new projects are “Public Utilities: High-Speed Fiber” for the implementation costs that benefit the Plan Area, and “Other Public Facilities: Old Lane Community College Building” for the redevelopment of the now vacant school building. Except for these projects, the Agency will not initiate additional projects to be funded with tax increment dollars after the date of this 2016 Amendment.

The Downtown Urban Renewal District will cease collecting tax increment dollars and return any unused tax increment funds to Lane County for redistribution to overlapping taxing districts as provided in Section 1300 A of this plan.

Section 200 – Definitions

The following definitions will govern this Plan.

2016 Amendment means the update to the Plan that was completed in 2016.

Agency means the Urban Renewal Agency of the City of Eugene.

Butterfly Parking Lot means the property on the northwest corner of 8th Avenue and Oak Street that is owned by Lane County and in use as a two-level parking structure.

Downtown Plan means the Eugene Downtown Plan as adopted by the Eugene City Council in 2004 as a refinement of the Eugene Springfield Metropolitan Area General Plan.

Eugene Fiber Implementation Plan means the plan to extend the municipal high-speed fiber network to downtown buildings and establish the high-speed connection between local and regional internet exchanges.

High-Speed Fiber means the portion of the Eugene Fiber Implementation Plan that is located within the Plan Area and that benefits the Plan Area.

Old LCC Building means the 66,000 square foot building at 1059 Willamette Street owned by Lane Community College and vacated in January 2013 when the new Lane Community College Downtown Campus opened at 10th Avenue and Olive Street.

Plan means this Urban Renewal Plan for the Downtown District.

Plan Area means the property included in the Downtown Urban Renewal District as more fully described in Section 300.

Projects means only the urban renewal projects that are listed in Section 600 of the Plan, as amended by the 2016 Amendment.

Tax Increment Financing means a method of financing urban renewal projects as authorized by ORS Chapter 457.

Willamette to Willamette Initiative means the collection of projects focusing on infrastructure and activity along 8th Avenue between the Willamette River and Willamette Street.

Section 300 – Legal Description

The Downtown Urban Renewal District includes an area of approximately 75 acres. The Plan Area includes all of the land within the boundaries designated on the map attached as Plan Exhibit A and described as containing all lots or parcels of property situated in the City of Eugene, County of Lane, State of Oregon, bounded generally as described in Plan Exhibit B.

Section 400 – Goals and Objectives

A. GOALS

The goals of the Plan are to:

1. Improve the function, condition, and appearance of the Plan Area through:
 - a. Infrastructure improvements to parks, plazas, and open space to provide an inviting civic space aligned with the Willamette to Willamette Initiative, and inviting and accessible connections between the parks, plazas and open space;
 - b. Assisting in the creation of an improved permanent Farmers' Market that will reinforce cultural, commercial and redevelopment activities downtown and bring thousands of people into the Plan Area to purchase farm fresh produce and other products, including people who otherwise would not travel into the Plan Area;
 - c. Construction of critical utility high-speed fiber;
 - d. Redevelopment of the Old LCC Building into an active use, bringing more people into the Plan Area, thereby making the entire Plan Area more

attractive for other businesses and removing the blighting influence of a vacant building in a significant location along Willamette Street.

2. Eliminate blight and blighting influences;
3. Strengthen the economic conditions of the Plan Area; and
4. Enhance downtown's role as the regional economic, governmental, and cultural center and a central location for public and private development and investment.

B. OBJECTIVES

Development in the Plan Area has been intended to implement the adopted policies contained in the Downtown Plan and to develop downtown as the heart of a livable, economically strong, and sustainable city. The objectives for the Plan are to ensure that:

1. The parks, plazas, Farmers' Market, and open space provide inviting civic spaces:
 - a. Benefit the Plan Area and community overall to bring even more community members into the Plan Area and allow for accessibility and connectivity between the public spaces,
 - b. Benefit the community overall and the Farmers' Market with an improved permanent space in the Plan Area so the market can continue to bring hundreds of community members into the Plan Area and remain viable as an organization, and
 - c. Benefit downtown, as athletes, visitors, media and local residents are in the center of our city for the World Track and Field Championships in 2021;
2. High-speed fiber can:
 - a. Increase internet speed for lower monthly costs;
 - b. Increase the competitiveness of the existing technology sector, which will increase the number and size of technology businesses and related jobs, in accordance with the Regional Prosperity Economic Prosperity Plan;
 - c. Reduce costs and increased telecommunications speed for the City, Lane Community College, Lane County, Lane Council of Governments (LCOG), 4J and Bethel school districts; and
 - d. Lower the cost of telecommunications service for residential buildings inside the Plan Area and at least two existing affordable housing projects within one block of the Plan Area;
3. Redevelopment of the Old LCC Building will transform a large, vacant building adjacent to Lane Transit District into an active use contributing to downtown vitality.

Section 500 – Land Use Plan

The use and development of all land within the Plan Area shall comply with the regulations prescribed in the City's comprehensive plan, zoning ordinance, subdivision ordinance, City

charter, or any other applicable local, State or Federal laws regulating the use of property within an urban renewal area.

Section 600 – Urban Renewal Projects

To achieve the objectives of this Plan, the Agency may incur indebtedness to finance the following urban renewal projects, and no others, and may pay that indebtedness with tax increment funds:

A. PUBLIC PARKS, PUBLIC PLAZAS, FARMERS’ MARKET, PUBLIC RESTROOMS, PUBLIC OPEN SPACES, AND STREETS

Former Section 600 A of the Plan authorized the Agency to participate in funding infrastructure improvements to the Park Blocks in order to make that location more attractive and functional for the Farmers’ Market. Beginning with the effective date of the 2016 Amendment, the Agency will also be able to use tax increment funds in the Plan Area to help create an improved permanent Farmers’ Market, as well as to improve any public parks, public plazas, restrooms, open spaces, streets, and sidewalks within the Plan Area. The Agency may spend tax increment funds on infrastructure improvements to these elements that may include the design, acquisition, construction or rehabilitation of public spaces, or parks or public facilities within the Plan Area, including but not limited to shelters, buildings, landscaping, walkways, plazas, accessibility improvements, lighting, furniture, and art. A portion of that total may also be spent on changes to the surrounding streets (e.g. 8th Avenue, Oak Street, and Park Street), reincorporating the site of the Butterfly Parking Lot as part of the historic four corners of the Park Blocks, and connecting the public spaces as part of the Willamette to Willamette Initiative. However, tax revenue funds shall not be used to pay for construction of a new City Hall building, nor to pay for a parking lot on the block bounded by Pearl Street, 8th Avenue, High Street, and 7th Avenue.

Community Engagement & Approval Process: Prior to the approval of construction for any of the improvements authorized by this subsection A, the Agency shall complete the following activities:

1. The community will be invited to share their aspirations and vision for the public parks, plazas, open spaces and streets in the Plan Area. In addition, the community will be invited to share ideas about an improved permanent Farmers’ Market before funding can be approved for construction.
2. Agency staff shall present to the City’s elected officials the information from the community engagement activities identified in paragraph 1. In addition, staff will estimate costs for the specific project or projects, as well as possible funding mechanisms that could be authorized by either the Agency Board or the City Council, including such mechanisms as tax increment financing, grants, General Obligation bonds, General Fund dollars, and private contributions.

3. Following or concurrently with the presentation of the information in paragraph 2, a public hearing shall be held to allow the public to comment directly to the elected officials on whether a specific project should move forward, and if so, how it should be funded.
4. Following the public hearing, the Agency Board may authorize the use of tax increment financing for the specific project or projects that were the subject of the public hearing, or alternatively, decide that a different funding mechanism should be used for all or part of the cost of constructing the project.

B. PUBLIC UTILITIES: *High-Speed Fiber*

The Agency may assist with the Eugene Fiber Implementation Plan to extend the municipal high-speed fiber network to downtown buildings and to establish the high-speed connection between local and regional internet exchanges for costs attributable to the Plan Area.

Installing Downtown Fiber: The 2013 City of Eugene Broadband Strategic Plan identified the development of a downtown fiber network as a strategic goal. After completion of the Strategic Plan, City staff worked with Lane Council of Governments (LCOG) and the Eugene Water and Electric Board (EWEB) on a successful pilot project, to test the feasibility of implementing a downtown network. The City, EWEB, and LCOG identified a workable method to connect several commercial buildings by running fiber optics cables through existing electrical conduit. With LCOG, EWEB, and the Technology Association of Oregon, the Fiber Implementation Plan a) calls to construct fiber connections to additional downtown buildings and b) includes the costs and benefits of leasing a publicly operated connection from a local internet connection point to large, regional internet exchanges.

High-speed fiber will serve and benefit the Plan Area because: (1) existing businesses and new businesses benefiting from the high speed and competitive market will grow employment and attract new investments to the Plan Area; (2) residents of housing in the Plan Area will have an added benefit for living within in the Plan Area; and (3), and public agencies will have reduced costs and increased telecommunication speed.

C. OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES: *Old LCC Building*

The Agency may provide funds as part of redevelopment of the Old LCC Building, which may include housing or activities that advance the Regional Prosperity Economic Development Plan (e.g., an innovation center with maker space, wet lab, or art/tech incubator). The building will benefit the Plan Area by increasing public usage of the area and stimulating additional public and private investment. This work would include Lane Community College and could include collaboration with others.

Prior to the approval of tax increment funds for construction of these improvements the Agency shall follow the public input and approval process identified in subsection A of this section 600.

D. PROJECT DELIVERY AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES

Many of the Agency's project delivery and administrative activities are provided through a contract between the City of Eugene and the Agency dated June 15, 2004.

1. The Agency may retain the services of independent professional people or organizations to provide project delivery administrative or technical services such as:
 - a. Project management;
 - b. Preparation of market, feasibility, or other economic studies;
 - c. Public engagement;
 - d. Preparation of design, architectural, engineering, landscaping architectural, planning, development, or other developmental studies;
 - e. Preparation of property acquisition appraisals;
 - f. Provision of special rehabilitation, restoration, or renovation feasibility and cost analysis studies;
 - g. Provision of legal, debt issuance, accounting or audit services;
 - h. Assistance with preparation of the annual financial report required under Section 800 of this Plan and the financial review required under Section 900 of this Plan; and
 - i. Support ongoing investments within the Plan Area (e.g. potential new businesses, existing businesses with expansion, dealing with safety issues).
2. The Agency may acquire, rent, or lease office space and office furniture, equipment, and facilities necessary for it to conduct its affairs in the management and implementation of this Plan.
3. The Agency may invest its reserve funds in interest-bearing accounts or securities authorized under ORS 294.
4. The Agency may borrow money, accept advances, loans, or grants from any legal source, issue urban renewal bonds and receive tax increment proceeds as provided for in Section 700 of this Plan.

E. EXISTING ACTIVITIES

The Agency may complete urban renewal projects authorized prior to the 2016 Amendment (for example, the Broadway Commerce Center and Woolworth Building projects at Willamette and Broadway, repay debt issued for LCC's Downtown Campus and the Broadway Place Garages, and improvements to downtown lighting). The Farmers' Market improvements that were authorized in the 2010 Amendment are part of the expanded Farmers' Market project identified in Section 600 A. The Agency also may

continue to operate the Downtown Revitalization Loan Program. All dollars loaned must come from program revenue and not from tax increment funds.

Section 700 – Methods for Financing the Projects

The Agency may borrow money and accept advances, loans, grants, and other legal forms of financial assistance from the Federal government, State, City, County, or other public body, or from any source, public or private, for the purposes of undertaking and carrying out the Projects authorized by this Plan.

Ad valorem taxes, if any, levied by a taxing body upon the taxable real and personal property situated in the Plan Area, shall be divided in accord with and pursuant to Section 1c, Article IX of the Oregon Constitution and ORS 457, and used by the Agency for the Projects authorized by this Plan.

The Agency shall adopt and use a fiscal year ending June 30 accounting period. Each year, the Agency shall develop a budget in conformance with the provisions of ORS Chapter 294 and ORS 457, which shall describe sources of revenue, proposed expenditures, and activities.

Section 800 – Annual Financial Statement Required

A financial statement shall be prepared and provide information in accordance with ORS 457. The statement shall be filed with the City Council and notice shall be published in accordance with ORS 457.

Section 900 – Community Member Participation

The activities and projects defined in this Plan, and the adoption of amendments to this Plan shall be undertaken with the participation of community members, owners, tenants as individuals, and organizations who reside within or who have financial interest within the Plan Area together with the participation of general residents of the City. The Agency shall convene not less than once each year a committee of such persons to: a) prepare a report on the activities of the Agency for the previous fiscal year, and b) determine whether the Agency's expenditure of tax increment dollars was limited to the projects authorized by this Plan and the associated administrative costs authorized by the Plan.

Prior to the approval of tax increment funds for construction of Section 600 A and C improvements the Agency shall follow the "community engagement and approval process" identified in subsection A of Section 600.

Section 1000 – Non-Discrimination

In the preparation, adoption, and implementation of this Plan no public official or private party shall take any action to cause any person, group, or organization to be discriminated against in a manner that violates Section 4.613 of the Eugene Code, 1971.

Section 1100 – Recording of this Plan

A copy of this Plan shall be recorded with the recording officer of Lane County.

Section 1200 – Procedures for Changes or Amendments

The Plan will be reviewed and analyzed periodically and may need to be modified based on public engagement results, design engineering for the fiber project, project negotiations for the Farmers' Market, and project scoping for the Old LCC Building. Types of Plan Amendments are:

A. TYPE ONE AMENDMENT – SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE REQUIRING SPECIAL NOTICE

Type One amendments shall require approval per ORS 457.095, and notice as provided in ORS 457.120. Type One plan changes will consist of:

1. Increases in the Plan Area boundary in excess of one percent (1%) of the existing area of the Plan.
2. Increases in the maximum indebtedness that can be issued or incurred under this Plan.

B. TYPE TWO AMENDMENT – SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE NOT REQUIRING SPECIAL NOTICE

Type Two amendments shall require approval per ORS 457.095, but will not require notice as provided in ORS 457.120. Type Two amendments will consist of any change or additions to the projects listed in Section 600.

C. TYPE THREE AMENDMENT – MINOR AMENDMENT

Minor amendments are any change that does not require a Type One or Type Two amendment and may be approved by the Agency Board in resolution form.

D. AMENDMENT TO THE CITY'S COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OR ANY OF ITS IMPLEMENTING ORDINANCES

Should the City Council amend the City's comprehensive plan or any of its implementing ordinances and should such amendment cause a substantial change to this Plan, the City Council amending action shall cause this Plan to be amended provided that the Planning Commission and City Council approve the amendment. In the event of such amendment,

the text and/or exhibits of this Plan, if applicable to this Plan, shall be changed accordingly by duly recorded ordinance.

Section 1300 – Duration and Validity of Approved Plan

A. DURATION OF THE PLAN

Taxes may be divided under this Plan only until the maximum indebtedness for the Plan Area has been issued and paid or defeased, or the Agency has determined that it will not issue the full amount of that maximum indebtedness, and all indebtedness that will be issued has been issued and paid or defeased. When that indebtedness has been paid or defeased the Agency will notify the assessor pursuant to ORS 457.450(2) to cease dividing taxes for the Plan Area, and shall return any unused tax increment funds to Lane County for redistribution to overlapping taxing districts. However, the Downtown District and this Plan may remain in effect as long as legally required to exist and until the Agency transfers any remaining assets and liabilities of the Plan Area to the City of Eugene. As of the date of the 2016 Amendment, it is estimated that the last fiscal year for which taxes will be divided is FY27.

B. VALIDITY

Should a court of competent jurisdiction find any word, clause, sentence, section, or part of this Plan to be invalid, the remaining words, clauses, sentences, section, or parts shall be unaffected by any such finding and shall remain in full force and effect for the duration of the Plan.

Section 1400 – Maximum Indebtedness

The sum of \$33 million was established in 1998 as the spending limit (maximum amount of new indebtedness which could be issued or incurred from tax increment funds) under this Plan after June 1, 1998. That figure was developed using the estimated project costs, plus a 5% annual inflation factor. The 2010 Amendment increased the maximum indebtedness amount by \$13.6 million, to a total of \$46.6 million.

The 2016 Amendment increased the maximum indebtedness amount by \$18.4 million, to a total of \$65 million. The maximum indebtedness limit established by this Section 1400 does not apply to or limit:

1. The obligation of the Agency to pay interest on indebtedness issued or incurred under this Plan;
2. Any indebtedness issued to refund indebtedness issued or incurred under this Plan, to the extent that the refunding indebtedness does not exceed the principal amount of the refunded indebtedness, plus the amount of the refunding indebtedness that is used to pay costs of the refunding;
3. Funds to repay indebtedness existing on the date of the 1998 Amendment; and
4. Expenditures made from funds other than tax increment funds, such as loans made from the Downtown Revitalization Loan Program.

Legislation passed in 2009 (ORS 457.220) placed additional limits on how much a municipality can increase maximum indebtedness. That same legislation, however, also provides that those limitations “do not apply to the extent the municipality approving a plan obtains the written concurrence of taxing districts imposing at least 75 percent of the amount of taxes imposed under permanent rate limits in the urban renewal area.” The City concurred with that increase in maximum indebtedness when it approved this Plan. After consultation with the other overlapping taxing districts, the School District 4J Board voted 7:0 on May 18, 2016 “to concur with the Eugene City Council’s proposed plan amendment to increase maximum indebtedness for the Downtown Urban Renewal District by up to \$48 million in accordance with ORS 457.220 and 457.470(7).” The City and School District 4J imposed at least 75% of the amount of taxes imposed under permanent rate limits in the Downtown Urban Renewal District in FY 2015. Therefore, the legislative limitations are not applicable to the proposed maximum indebtedness increase resulting from the 2016 Amendment.

Additionally, the LCC Board and the Lane County Board of County Commissioners provided support for the amendment. On May 11, 2016, the LCC Board of Directors voted 6:0 to support the proposed projects, specifically the LCC Downtown Center project, for inclusion in the Downtown Urban Renewal Plan amendment and the use of tax increment financing as the funding mechanism. On May 24, 2016, the Lane County Board of County Commissioners voted 4:1 to approve a letter of support.

Section 1500 – Formal Matters

At this time, no property is anticipated to be purchased that would result in relocation. If property is identified for purchase that would involve relocation, the Agency would develop provisions for relocation.

PLAN EXHIBIT A: Plan Area Map



PLAN EXHIBIT B: Plan Area Description

Beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of 11th Avenue and Charnelton Street in the City of Eugene, Lane County, Oregon, commencing northerly along the west right-of-way line of Charnelton Street to the point of intersection of the south right-of-way line of the alley between 10th Avenue and Broadway;

- (1) thence, westerly along the south right-of-way line of said alley to the west line of Lincoln Street;
- (2) thence, northerly along the west right-of-way line of Lincoln Street to the point of intersection of the north right-of-way line of the alley between Broadway and 8th Avenue if extended;
- (3) thence, easterly along the north right-of-way line of said alley to the west right-of-way line Charnelton Street;
- (4) thence, northerly along the west right-of-way line of Charnelton Street to the northwest corner of the intersection of 7th Avenue and Charnelton Street;
- (5) thence, easterly along the north right-of-way line of 7th Avenue to the northwest corner of the intersection of 7th Avenue and Olive Street;
- (6) thence, northerly along the west right-of-way line of Olive Street to the northwest corner of the intersection of 6th Avenue and Olive Street;
- (7) thence, easterly along the north right-of-way line of 6th Avenue to the northeast corner of the intersection of 6th Avenue and Oak Street;
- (8) thence, southerly along the east right-of-way line of Oak Street to the northeast corner of Oak Street and South Park Avenue;
- (9) thence, easterly along the north right-of-way line of South Park Avenue extended to the east right-of-way line of Pearl Street;
- (10) thence, southerly along the east line of Pearl Street to the southeast corner of the intersection of Pearl Street and West 11th Avenue; and
- (11) thence westerly along the south right-of-way line of West 11th Avenue to the point of beginning.

Portion of the City Hall Block description

A tract of land located in the Northeast one-quarter of Section 31 in Township 17 South, Range 3 West of the Willamette Meridian being more particularly described as follows; Beginning at the Southwest corner of Block 18 as platted and recorded in Skinner's Donation to Eugene per Judgement Docket "A" page 2, Lane County Oregon Plat Records in Lane County, Oregon; thence Southerly along the westerly line of Block 24 of said Skinner's Donation to Eugene to the Northwest corner of Block A of Mulligan Addition to Eugene as platted and recorded in Volume A, Page 122, Lane County Oregon Plat Records in Lane County, Oregon; thence Westerly along the Northerly line of Block 1 of said Mulligan Addition to Eugene to the Northwest corner of said Block 1 of said Mulligan Addition to Eugene; thence northerly to the Southwest corner of Block said Block 24; thence West to the Southeast corner of Block 7 Mulligan Addition to Eugene as platted and recorded in

Volume A, Page 122, Lane County Oregon Plat Records in Lane County, Oregon; thence northerly along the East line of said Block 7, 50.00 feet; thence running 50.00 feet distant and parallel to the south line of said Block 24 to the centerline of the now vacated alley within said Block 24; thence Northerly along said alley centerline to the South line of Block 17 in said Skinner's Donation to Eugene; thence along the South line of said Block 17 to the Southwest corner of Said Block 18 and there ending, all in Eugene, Lane County, Oregon.

East Park Block Area description

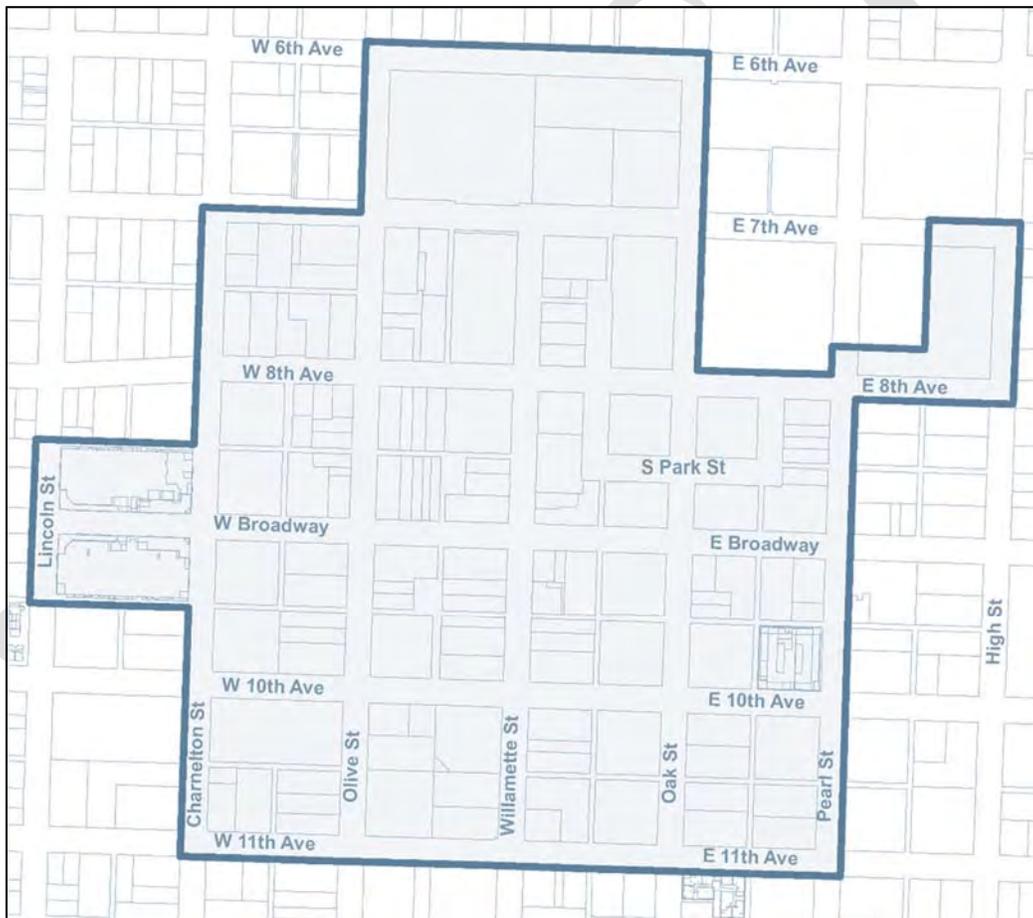
A tract of land located in the Northeast one-quarter of Section 31 in Township 17 South, Range 3 West of the Willamette Meridian being more particularly described as follows; Beginning at the Southwest corner of Block 24 as platted and recorded in Skinner's Donation to Eugene per Judgement Docket "A" page 2, Lane County Oregon Plat Records in Lane County; thence Southerly along the west line of Block 1 of Mulligan Addition to Eugene as platted and recorded in Volume A, Page 122, Lane County Oregon Plat Records in Lane County, Oregon to the Southwest corner of Lot 3, Block 24 of said Mulligan Addition; thence Westerly along the projected south line of said Lot 6 and along the north right-of-way line of South Park Street to the intersection with the east right-of-way line of Oak Street; thence northerly along said east right-of-way line of said Oak Street to the northerly right-of-way line of East 8th Avenue; thence Easterly along said northerly right-of-way line of said East 8th Avenue to the point of beginning being the Southwest corner of said Block 24 of Skinner's Donation to Eugene and there ending, all in Eugene, Lane County, Oregon.

Ordinance Exhibit B

Report on the Revised Proposed Downtown Urban Renewal Plan

**DOWNTOWN URBAN RENEWAL DISTRICT
REPORT**

For the Downtown Urban Renewal District Plan
Originally Adopted July 3, 1968 by Eugene Urban Renewal Agency Ordinance No. 257
Amended December 19, 1968 by Eugene City Council Ordinance No. 1609
Amended November 8, 1989 by Eugene City Council Ordinance No. 19648
Amended June 1, 1998 by City Council Ordinance No. 20120
Amended September 13, 2004 by City Council Ordinance No. 20328
Amended May 24, 2010 by City Council Ordinance No. 20459
Amended _____, 2016 by City Council Ordinance No. ____



Urban Renewal Agency of the City of Eugene, Oregon



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Eugene City Council and Urban Renewal Agency Board

Mayor Kitty Piercy
Greg Evans, President
Alan Zelenka, Vice President
George Brown
Mike Clark
George Poling
Chris Pryor
Claire Syrett
Betty Taylor

City of Eugene Staff

Jon Ruiz, City Manager
Sarah Medary, Assistant City Manager/PDD Executive Director
Glenn Klein, City Attorney

Maurizio Bottalico
Denny Braud
Sue Cutsogeorge
Anne Davies
Will Dowdy
Anne Fifield
Nan Laurence
Amanda Nobel Flannery
Sarah Zaleski

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REPORT ON THE DOWNTOWN URBAN RENEWAL DISTRICT PLAN

Chapter 1: Introduction

The 2016 Amendment to the Downtown Urban Renewal District Plan (the “Plan”) makes the following changes:

- Specifies project activities to be undertaken;
- Sets an increase in the maximum indebtedness to allow for those specific projects; and
- Expands the boundary by five acres (7%).

The City of Eugene has prepared an amendment to the Plan, originally adopted on July 1968 and modified December 1968, December 1989, June 1998, September 2004, and May 2010. This amendment is considered a substantial amendment under ORS 457. City Council considered downtown improvements in 2016 with the desire to foster a vibrant downtown, provide near-term economic stimulus, and prepare for the 2021 World Track and Field Championships in such a way as to result in long-term community benefit. This Report accompanies the Plan and consists of text, tables, and appendices.

The Downtown Urban Renewal District contains approximately 75 acres (the “Plan Area”). The legal description for the Plan Area is in Section 300 of the Plan and is further described on graphic exhibits included in the Plan and in the appendix to this Report.

Chapter 2: Description of Physical, Social, Economic, and Environmental Conditions in the Plan Area

Note: This description and assessment is current to the identified dates.

A. Physical Conditions

1. Land Area

The Plan Area encompasses about 75 acres, after the five acre boundary expansion included in the 2016 Amendment. (See Appendix, Exhibit A for a map of the Plan Area.) The approximate five acre boundary expansion represents 7% of the total Plan Area, and is well within the limit of 20% maximum expansion under ORS 457.220(3).

The total incorporated land area for the City of Eugene, as of May 2016, is 28,314 acres. The Plan Area represents about 0.26 percent of the City's total land area. This area combined with the Riverfront Urban Renewal District of approximately 178 acres, equals approximately 253 acres in renewal districts, which is less than one percent of the City's total land area and well below the 15 percent maximum allowed by Oregon State law.

2. Existing Land Use and Zoning

Table 1 on the next page shows generalized land use as of May 2016 by category. Table 2 shows the zoning as of May 2016 by zoning district. A description of each use permitted is found in the City Land Use Code. (The zoning map is located in the Appendix, Exhibit B.)

Table 1. Generalized Land Use

Land Use	Acres
C Communication	0.7
E Educational	1.9
F Transportation Related	1.9
G Government	2.5
H Wholesale Trade	0.0
I Industrial	0.3
J Religious, Charitable	0.0
L Recreation	7.7
M Residential, Multi-family	6.4
O General Services	11.7
P Parks	1.2
Q Residential, Group quarters	0.3
R Retail Trade	18.9
V Vacant	0.2
Y Alleys, Walkways, Bikepaths	0.01
Z Roads	30.5
Total	84.3

(Total does not equal area acreage due to rounding and vertical land use designations. i.e. parking below residential.) Data: 5/27/2016

Table 2. Zoning

Zoning	Acres
C-2 Community Commercial	0.7
C-3 Major Commercial	39.1
PL Public Land	4.4
S-H Historic	0.1
Total Zoned property	44.4
Non-Taxloted Right-of-Way	30.6
Total	75.0

Data: May, rev June 2016

3. Historic Structures

In the past, numerous old buildings were lost in the downtown core area due to demolition or neglect. While not all of these structures were historically or architecturally significant, it is clear that our urban heritage was not considered worthy for preservation or re-use. Today, the Agency aims to take an active role in celebrating that urban heritage by preserving and reclaiming obsolete or underutilized buildings as well as parts of the urban landscape in need of improvements, such as the Park Blocks, that form an important part of the fabric and history of downtown, which is part of our legacy for future generations.

4. Parks and Plazas

Downtown plays two roles in our city, as both the shared civic, cultural, and economic center, and as a neighborhood of its own. Downtown needs to be served by parks and plazas that provide public gathering spaces, room for events, and areas of nature in the heart of the city. As development continues downtown, the role of these urban open spaces becomes even more important for livability, for conviviality, and as amenities to draw and sustain a high quality and diverse mix of commercial, governmental, residential, and cultural uses. The open spaces that are currently downtown (Broadway Plaza, the Park Blocks, and the Hult Center Plaza) do not appear to meet the area's needs for open space as they are insufficient, deteriorated, uninviting, in places not accessible, and overall not conducive to incidental or intentional use. All of these have obsolete or deteriorated features.

They are also underutilized and lack basic infrastructure including adequate lighting, power, and water (gray water and drinking water for public or commercial use) as well as comfortable and inviting amenities such as well-designed seating, restrooms, and public wi-fi. These improvements will increase the utility, desirability, and economic impact of these spaces, make the Plan Area more inviting and attractive overall, and create the conditions for increased residential and commercial investment in the future.

5. Telecommunications Utility System

The existing infrastructure cannot accommodate the telecommunications needs of firms in business sectors that are growing and anticipated to grow in the 21st century. The existing telecommunications infrastructure offers service that is too slow and too costly to meet the requirements of firms that consume or produce large volumes of data, limiting the ability of the Plan Area to attract and retain key industry sectors. The City of Eugene partnered with Lane Council of Governments (LCOG) and the Eugene Water and Electric Board (EWEB) on a successful pilot project to test the feasibility of implementing a downtown municipally owned network. The partners identified a workable method to connect several commercial buildings by running fiber optic cables through existing electrical conduit. The pilot project built new telecommunications infrastructure in three buildings that allows the transfer of large volumes of data at very fast speeds. The City and its partners are identifying the network architecture and cost of constructing a municipally owned fiber network in downtown Eugene.

6. Streets, Alleys, Sidewalks

The original renewal project upgraded major portions of the streets, alleys, and sidewalks within the Plan Area. As documented in the blight findings, many of the pedestrian walkways as well as portions of paved streets have significantly deteriorated. In addition, some streets are in need of repair and renovation to enhance their function, safety and attractiveness for public use. Park Street, as an example, which runs adjacent to the Park Blocks on three sides, needs sidewalk and accessibility improvements, curb changes, and a redesign of parking to better accommodate activities that spill over from the Park Blocks. Oak Street and 8th Avenue are the major streets bisecting the Park Blocks, both only carrying traffic in one direction. Plans and policy direction support the conversion of 8th Avenue to a two-way street. Both streets need improvement to maintain traffic flow and allow for ease of pedestrian use, such as with lane narrowing and bump-outs.

7. Sanitary Sewer System

The sanitary sewer system was upgraded as part of the original renewal project. This upgrading consisted of relining the existing lines with plastic pipe liners. Each building was reconnected at that time. The engineering analysis showed that the existing capacity was sufficient.

8. Water Delivery System

According to the Eugene Water and Electric Board, the water delivery system throughout the original Downtown Urban Renewal District is in sufficient condition and of sufficient capacity to support additional development.

B. Social Conditions

1. Housing

Census 2010 data reports that there are 194 housing units in census blocks that cover the Plan Area and that housing in the Plan Area is completely renter occupied and market rate. Since 2010, an additional 115 housing units have been built, a majority of which are student housing at the Lane Community College Downtown Campus that has 75 apartment units for 255 residents.

2. Socio-Economic

As of Census 2010, 264 people were living in Census Blocks that cover the Plan Area. Since then, 115 new housing units were built in the Plan Area contributing to a potential increase in population. In and surrounding the Plan Area, the median income was substantially lower than the City median income. See Table 3 below. See Appendix Exhibit C for a map of census boundaries.

Table 3. Median Household Income

	Median Household Income	Margin of Error
City of Eugene	\$42,715	+/-1,045
Census Tract 3900, Block Group 1	\$12,288	+/-2,703
Census Tract 3900, Block Group 2	\$11,633	+/-3,239

Data: Census ACS 2010-2014, Table B19013

3. Employment

In April 2014, there were 309 employers and 4,533 employees in the Plan Area (QCEW 2014). The largest employers in the district were the City of Eugene, Sykes Enterprises and Venture Data (InfoUSA 2014). Data: Lane Council of Governments, Oregon Employment Department 2014-April Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). InfoUSA - April 2014.

C. Economic Conditions

1. Value of Property

The FY16 taxable assessed value for the entire City is \$13,931,659,840. The total assessed value for the Plan Area as of FY16 is \$181,601,898. Table 4 below demonstrates that the frozen base for the two combined urban renewal districts is well below the 15% limit imposed by ORS 457.

Table 4. Assessed Value of the Frozen Base

	Downtown Urban Renewal District	Riverfront Urban Renewal District	Total	Total as a % of City AV
Frozen Base	\$33,599,118	\$50,609,448	\$81,996,439	0.6%

2. Relationship of the Value of Improvements to the Value of Land

The current ratio of improvement value to land value within the Plan Area, based on 2015 assessment records and excluding all tax exempt property, is 4.2 to 1.

D. Environmental Conditions

The Plan Area has been an established commercial business area for many years. Most streets, sidewalks, alleys, and sewers are in place and will be upgraded and maintained. The public park areas within the Plan Area will be maintained as needed by the City. There are opportunities through this Plan Amendment, however, to improve the function and condition of some of the streets, public parks, and public plazas. The Park Blocks are directly on a pedestrian, bicycle, and car path to the river and are a critical piece of the Willamette to Willamette Initiative. A central intent of that project is to transform 8th Avenue from a predominantly one-way west bound street with inadequate pedestrian and bicycle amenities into a two-way, inviting, and gracious path to and from the river and the anticipated development on the EWEB property as well as the university area to the east. Significant infrastructure design and construction will be required to implement this transformative project.

Chapter 3: Expected Impact, Including Fiscal Impact, of the Plan in Light of Added Services or Increased Population

The 2016 Amendment allows for several projects (described in more detail in Chapter 5) that will improve the function, condition, and appearance of the Plan Area through:

- Improved parks and plazas throughout the Plan Area, including improvements to the Park Blocks for overall community use, and to support the continued use for the Saturday Market;
- Improved permanent area for the Farmers' Market;
- Funding of critical high-speed fiber utility; and
- Redevelopment of the Old LCC Building.

These projects also support the Plan goal to strengthen the economic conditions of the Plan Area. One measure of this goal is the expected increase in the taxable property values caused by the projects. Areas adjacent to the Plan Area are also expected to become more viable. From FY17 through the estimated remaining life of the District (FY27), assessed values in the Plan Area are estimated to increase by about \$64 million. The projects will also contribute to the goal of enhancing downtown's role as the regional economic, governmental, and cultural center and central location for public and private development and investment. Improvements to parks and plazas will contribute to the goal of reinforcing the Plan Area as a place to live, work, or visit by providing inviting and highly functional spaces for the community to enjoy on a daily basis as well as for programmed events.

Regarding potential impacts to the 4J school district, while the 2016 Amendment projects are not directed at residential projects, they are likely to increase jobs and amenities downtown, which will ideally increase the number of people living downtown. (See Chapter 9 for a summary of the financial impact that the Downtown District has on 4J.) The Fiber Implementation Plan includes the acquisition of telecommunications infrastructure that would provide a publicly owned and/or operated connection from a local internet connection point to large, regional internet exchanges. The infrastructure could lower the telecommunications operating costs for public agencies, including 4J. The 2016 Amendment projects, like all development projects, are expected to impact police services, transportation, utilities, and other public services.

City Council selected projects within the Plan Area for the way in which they support planning efforts and strategies, such as Envision Eugene, and adopted policy documents, such as the Eugene Downtown Plan. Developed with significant public input, the planning documents were based on assumptions about the value of and expected need for higher density of uses and development, with a consequent need for new and improved services and amenities. The Plan is expected to facilitate improvements within the Plan Area, thereby addressing the goals and policies in these documents. The policies of the Downtown Plan strongly support increased residential and mixed use development downtown, and the reinforcement of downtown as the economic and cultural center of the community.

The Downtown Plan also contains specific policies in support of improvements to public open spaces downtown. Similarly, the pillars of Envision Eugene that will be addressed from the 2016 Amendment are to provide ample employment opportunities, to provide housing affordable to all income levels, and to promote compact development and efficient use of transportation. Specifically, the 2016 Amendment projects are expected to increase jobs and amenities downtown, which could increase housing demand downtown, thereby implementing Envision Eugene strategies to meet more of Eugene's multi-family housing and jobs needs downtown, increase job opportunities, and transform downtown into a mixed-use neighborhood that fosters active, walkable community living. The projects in the Plan do not result in an intensification of development beyond that previously anticipated under the planning documents.

The Agency will use tax increment revenues to carry out the Plan. The use of tax increment revenues will affect the property tax revenues and bonded debt tax rates of other taxing jurisdictions that share assessed value with the Plan Area. The property tax impacts are described in Chapter 9.

Chapter 4: Reasons for Selection of the Plan Area

The Plan Area was adopted in 1968 with approximately 70 acres. This area was selected after a comprehensive community process under the guidance of the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). In 2016, the Agency Board proposed an expansion to the Plan Area by five acres to include a portion of the City Hall block and the East Park Block area. (See Exhibit D for a map of the Plan Area with the expansion area highlighted.) The four goals of the Plan are to (1) improve the function, condition, and appearance of the Plan Area, (2) reduce blight and blighting influences, (3) strengthen the economic conditions of the Plan Area, and (4) enhance downtown's role as the regional economic, governmental, and cultural center and a central location for public and private development and investment.

According to ORS 457.010, "blighted areas" means areas that, by reason of deterioration, faulty planning, inadequate or improper facilities, deleterious land use or the existence of unsafe structures, or any combination of these factors, are detrimental to the safety, health or welfare of the community. A blighted area is characterized by the existence of one or more of the following conditions:

- (a) The existence of buildings and structures, used or intended to be used for living, commercial, industrial or other purposes, or any combination of those uses, that are unfit or unsafe to occupy for those purposes because of any one or a combination of the following conditions:
 - (A) Defective design and quality of physical construction;
 - (B) Faulty interior arrangement and exterior spacing;
 - (C) Overcrowding and a high density of population;
 - (D) Inadequate provision for ventilation, light, sanitation, open spaces and recreation facilities; or
 - (E) Obsolescence, deterioration, dilapidation, mixed character or shifting of uses;
- (b) An economic dislocation, deterioration or disuse of property resulting from faulty planning;
- (c) The division or subdivision and sale of property or lots of irregular form and shape and inadequate size or dimensions for property usefulness and development;
- (d) The laying out of property or lots in disregard of contours, drainage and other physical characteristics of the terrain and surrounding conditions;
- (e) The existence of inadequate streets and other rights of way, open spaces and utilities;
- (f) The existence of property or lots or other areas that are subject to inundation by water;
- (g) A prevalence of depreciated values, impaired investments and social and economic maladjustments to such an extent that the capacity to pay taxes is reduced and tax receipts are inadequate for the cost of public services rendered;
- (h) A growing or total lack of proper utilization of areas, resulting in a stagnant and unproductive condition of land potentially useful and valuable for contributing to the public health, safety and welfare; or

- (i) A loss of population and reduction of proper utilization of the area, resulting in its further deterioration and added costs to the taxpayer for the creation of new public facilities and services elsewhere.

A total of 76 or 70% of properties in the Downtown Urban Renewal District are determined to have blighted conditions. In addition to the 76 properties, 19 locations have blighted conditions found in roads and sidewalks. These conditions are so prevalent and consistent in the Plan Area that the City concludes that the entire Plan Area is blighted. The blighted conditions impact the safety, health, and welfare of the community through decreased property values and taxes, potentially unsafe conditions for accessibility through deteriorating public right-of-ways, lack of seismic stability, and maintenance in public buildings and open spaces, vacancy and outdated structural designs that are deteriorating. The evidence of blight and blighting influences reduces the economic activity in the Plan Area, leading to lowered value and a disincentive to invest. Urban renewal funds that are directed at improving or reducing the blighted conditions will attract positive activity downtown, stimulate economic development and private investment, promote downtown revitalization, and enhance the value of the Plan Area as a whole. As the number of businesses and opportunities for investment increases, existing businesses and development will also benefit, including restaurants, retail and housing, leading to improved conditions, and higher property values within the Plan Area.

Chapter 5: Relationship Between Existing Conditions and Each Project Activity Undertaken in the Plan

All Projects set forth in Section 600 of the Plan are intended to correct the existing deficiencies in the Plan Area as described in this report (see Chapter 2).

The proposed 2016 Amendment Projects are:

- 1) Infrastructure improvements to parks, plazas, Farmers' Market, open space, and streets to provide an inviting civic space aligned with the Willamette to Willamette Initiative for the community, better opportunities for the Farmers' Market, and inviting and accessible connections between the public spaces;
- 2) Construction of critical high-speed fiber utility; and
- 3) Redevelopment of the Old LCC Building.

1) Improved Parks, Plazas, Farmers' Market, Restrooms, Open Space, and Streets:

Improvements to the parks and plazas in the Plan Area benefit the growing community of employees, commercial and cultural uses, visitors, and residents, as well as the community at large with a revitalized, attractive, safe, and economically healthy downtown core. Improvements to the parks and plazas would be undertaken after a robust public engagement effort to determine what changes are most desired and effective to enhance their function during programmed and non-programmed times. The goal of the public engagement effort would be to draw on the experience and expertise of a wide group of community members to clarify the community's

commitment to downtown and to develop parks and plazas in alignment with the community's vision for public space in the heart of the city.

The City founders understood the importance of public space; the Park Blocks are a living legacy of their forethought and civic spirit. The design, appearance and function of the Park Blocks are a critical component of Eugene's identity and economic health and the long-term location for two beloved organizations, the Saturday Market and the Lane County Farmers' Market. On a direct path to the Willamette River from downtown, the Park Blocks are also a key part of the Willamette to Willamette Initiative.

For the three other public spaces in the Plan Area, Broadway Plaza, the Hult Center Plaza, and the new City Hall plaza, improvements are needed to benefit the public in terms of the safety, health, and welfare of residents through the removal of blighted conditions, improved amenities and attractiveness of these spaces as well as their impact on existing and desired adjacent uses. However, tax revenue funds shall not be used to pay for construction of a new City Hall building, nor to pay for a parking lot on the block bounded by Pearl Street, 8th Avenue, High Street, and 7th Avenue. With the needed improvements in place, these downtown spaces will have the potential to more fully support the emerging downtown neighborhood and to provide an inviting urban open space in the core of the city for the entire community. A focused, strategic investment in the amenities, design, and character of these spaces strengthens the conditions for increased desired uses and development downtown.

The Lane County Farmers' Market operates multiple times per week during the spring, summer, and fall on a portion of the Park Blocks on 8th Avenue. The Farmers' Market continues to encounter difficult issues with that location, such as inadequate electrical service, uneven, unpaved, and inaccessible surfaces, and lack of a permanent shelter. Reincorporating the Butterfly Parking Lot into the Park Blocks for the Farmers' Market would re-establish the original Park Blocks and support a cornerstone of downtown activity and one of the most significant public event venues in the city. For the past few years, the Farmers' Market has expressed a need and desire to expand its offerings to maintain financial viability and potentially operate year-round. The Agency will improve the Park Blocks in order to make that location more attractive and functional for the Farmers' Market and accessible, safe, and inviting for the public. If that location is not feasible, the Agency may improve/purchase another location within the Plan Area.

The Hult Center is a community asset with an underutilized and awkwardly configured plaza that will benefit from community engagement and subsequent system planning and/or improvements. The Agency assembled the land and donated the property to the City for the Hult Center development. In 1978, voters supported an \$18.5 million General Obligation bond to finance the Hult Center construction. Since its grand opening in 1982, the Hult Center has been charming audiences with popular performances in the Silva Concert Hall and the Soreng Theater. However the outside of

the Hult Center does not create an inviting and safe place for gathering before or after events, and does not provide a positive economic impact for nearby users.

The parks and plazas in the Plan Area have the potential to add to the livability and the economic vitality of the entire downtown. As downtown density increases, these areas could provide much needed urban open spaces to support the growing downtown neighborhood, as well as an inviting destination for the entire community. At present, they are little used outside of programmed events, and need improvement to enhance function, accessibility, attractiveness, and identity.

Blighted conditions in these areas include barren spaces with broken and deteriorated pedestrian open areas and walkways, lack of amenities such as seating or water and areas that do not meet accessibility standards. The expenditure of urban renewal funds for these parks and plazas will improve or remove blighted conditions, attract positive activity downtown, stimulate economic development, promote downtown revitalization, provide a healthier and safer place for residents to congregate, and enhance the value of the Plan Area as a whole.

- 2) High-Speed Fiber:** The 2013 City of Eugene Broadband Strategic Plan identified the development of a downtown fiber network as a strategic goal. After completion of the Strategic Plan, City staff worked with LCOG and EWEB on a successful pilot project, to test the feasibility of implementing a municipally owned downtown network. The City, EWEB, and LCOG identified a workable method to connect buildings by running fiber optics cables through existing electrical conduit. The Plan Area has high-speed fiber in several buildings as a result of the pilot project that was completed in 2016. The remainder of the Plan Area has limited telecommunications service and access to internet service providers.

In addition, internet service providers in Eugene experience a constrained supply of access to the regional internet exchange points resulting in slower connection speeds and higher costs relative to larger cities. Constructing telecommunications infrastructure would provide a publicly owned and/or operated connection from a local internet connection point to large, regional internet exchanges that could lower the telecommunications operating costs for the City, other public agencies, school districts, and internet service providers.

Constructing a municipally owned fiber network will serve and benefit the Plan Area because: (1) existing and new businesses benefiting from the high speed and competitive market will grow employment and attract new investments to the Plan Area; (2) residents will have an added benefit for living within the Plan Area; and (3) public agencies within the Plan Area will have reduced costs and increased telecommunications speed, including the City, Lane Community College, Lane County, and LCOG. The 4J and Bethel school districts (outside the Plan Area) will also benefit.

As the number of businesses and opportunities for investment increases, existing businesses and development will also benefit, including restaurants, retail and housing,

leading to improved conditions and higher values within the Plan Area. Increased technological opportunities in the Plan Area can also invite new investment, potentially increasing property values and in turn, property taxes, reducing blighted conditions including depreciation ratios.

- 3) Old LCC Building:** The 66,000 square foot Old LCC Building was vacated in January 2013 when the new Lane Community College Downtown Campus opened on 10th Avenue and Olive Street. At present, the vacant Old LCC Building neither provides space for active uses nor adds to downtown vitality. Redevelopment of this large structure may include housing or activities that advance the Regional Prosperity Economic Development Plan (e.g., an innovation center with maker space, wet lab, or art/tech incubator). An upgraded facility will benefit the Plan Area by improving a blighted building that is currently vacant, increasing the mix of uses in the Plan Area, and stimulating additional public and private investment. Blighted conditions at this property include vacancy, underutilization, decreased property values, and population loss. Redevelopment of this property will help eliminate blight by contributing to reinvestment in the community that can lead to increased property values, through revitalization of a stagnant and underutilized property, and creating an attraction for investors and/or entrepreneurs to reinvest in the Plan Area.

The projects included in the proposed 2016 Plan Amendment were selected for their ability to address blighted conditions and to serve as catalysts for reducing the prevalence of blight within the Plan Area. The improvements to the Park Blocks and the other downtown open spaces will target areas with documented evidence of blight in order to increase the accessibility, enjoyment and use of these areas. As a result, the downtown open spaces will transform from underutilized areas to amenities drawing additional users and ultimately new residents and employees. Adding high-speed fiber will also add significant value to the district by creating the conditions for businesses to succeed, particularly those businesses in the growing cluster of high-tech firms. Strengthening businesses in this economic sector increases the ability of firms to add new employees, grow the business base, and add additional value to properties within the Plan Area. Using urban renewal funds to assist in the renovation of the LCC Old Building directly addresses a significant blighted property in the Plan Area. When this large, underutilized, and outdated structure is transformed for new uses, the property will support other activities in the Plan Area and the blighting influence of a vacant property will be removed, which will positively impact adjacent and nearby properties. Improvements for the Farmers' Market will strengthen the local food sector of our regional economy and reduce or remove the blighting conditions of the existing location. A renovated location or new structure will also enhance the ability of the Farmers' Market to serve as an amenity to other businesses and residents' downtown, as well as an attraction for the entire community, leading to additional activity in the Plan Area and, ultimately, greater economic stability and increased values within the Plan Area.

Chapter 6: Estimated Total Cost of Each Project or Activity, Sources of Money, and Anticipated Completion Date for Each Project or Activity

This Report on the 2016 Amendment includes the estimated cost of Projects to be carried out following the adoption of the amendment. Table 5 shows that urban renewal financing is estimated to provide \$18.4 million (or approximately 83%) of funding out of an estimated total of \$22.1 million of public and private investment from FY17 through FY27.

Table 5 lists the project activities included in the Plan and estimated cost ranges. Because elements of each project are yet to occur (e.g. public engagement, design engineering for fiber, project negotiations for Farmers' Market, and project scoping for the Old LCC Building), there is a range of opportunities within each project. The estimated range gives a sense of scale and scope. Below is a short description of each of the 2016 Amendment Projects.

Parks, Plazas, Farmers' Market, Open Space, Restrooms, and Street Improvements: The City will develop a plan for parks, plazas, and open space improvements, after a public engagement process. The Agency will contribute funding for the improvements. Projects could include improvements to the Park Blocks, reincorporation of the Butterfly Parking Lot, and street improvements in order to make that location more attractive and functional for the community and the Farmers' Market, which may include building a structure. If that location is not feasible, the Agency may improve/purchase another location within the Plan Area. Other open space projects may be developed as a result of the public engagement process. However, tax revenue funds shall not be used to pay for construction of a new City Hall building, nor to pay for a parking lot on the block bounded by Pearl Street, 8th Avenue, High Street, and 7th Avenue. The community work will start in FY17 and the improvements will happen subsequently and following the "community engagement and approval process" identified in the Plan Section 600 A and the Agency Board budget approval process.

High-Speed Fiber: The Agency will contribute to the Eugene Fiber Implementation Plan for those costs associated with the Plan Area. This project will enhance the economic prosperity of downtown and increase telecommunications speed for businesses, residents, and public agencies. Federal grants, private party contributions, and other City contributions are anticipated. The project will start in FY17 and is estimated to be completed during FY18.

Old LCC Building: LCC is considering redevelopment options for its currently vacant building on Willamette Street between 11th and 10th Avenues. The specific project activities to be undertaken by the Agency will be defined by the Agency Board after the "community engagement and approval process" identified in the Plan Section 600 A and set out in an agreement with LCC. A combination of private party or other public agency contributions is anticipated. LCC has not released timing information for when they will be

ready to finalize plans and move forward with redevelopment. The Agency would hope to complete the transaction by 2019.

Project Delivery Administration: Actions for this activity include program administration (project management, loan administration, support for ongoing investments within the Plan Area, public engagement, financial services, debt issuance and administration); legal services; reporting (budgets, financials); preparation of market, feasibility, or other economic studies; preparation of design, architectural, engineering, landscaping architectural, planning, development, or other developmental studies; providing accounting or audit services; providing special rehabilitation, restoration, or renovation feasibility and cost analysis studies; assisting in preparation of the annual financial reports required under Sections 800 and 900 of the Plan; providing property acquisition appraisals; and evaluation of the plan and the success of its activities. Many of the activities are provided through a contract between the City of Eugene and the Agency dated June 15, 2004. The Agency may also acquire, rent, or lease office space and office furniture, equipment, and facilities necessary to conduct its affairs in the management and implementation of this plan.

Projections for district administration assume that once the projects are complete, district administration expenses will be reduced to a level that will be sufficient to run the loan program, support ongoing investments within the Plan Area, and ensure administration of outstanding debt, budget development, annual review of project activities, and financial report preparation. Specifically, the administration projection summarized in the bullet points below includes staffing for project delivery, ongoing financial administration, and the loan program. Additional items in the projection include legal and consulting fees necessary to protect the City/Agency and complete the Projects, debt issuance cost needed for the Projects, and property management.

- *Project delivery:* 2 FTE; \$0.27M average per year FY17 thru FY21
- *Loan program administration:* 0.9 FTE; \$0.13M average per year FY17 thru FY27
- *Legal costs, public engagement, financial administration, overhead & misc.:* \$0.1M average per year FY17 thru FY27; higher in the early years and a smaller amount for maintenance over time
- *Debt Issuance costs:* \$0.3M when issued; to be determined

Table 5. List of Project Activities and Cost Ranges

Project Activity	Estimated Cost *
Park Blocks & Open Space Improvements <i>Based on public engagement results, could include: Hult Plaza, Broadway Plaza, City Hall Plaza, and connections between with art, furniture, lighting</i>	\$ 1M – 5.2M
Farmers' Market ** <i>Depends on land cost and structure type</i>	\$ 1M – 4M
High-Speed Fiber	\$ 1.5M – 3M
Old LCC Building	\$ 1M – 2M
Project Delivery Administration	
<i>Project delivery</i>	\$ 0.27M/yr
<i>Loan program</i>	\$ 0.13M/yr
<i>Legal, public engagement, financial admin, etc.</i>	\$ 0.1M/yr
<i>Debt issuance cost</i>	\$ 0.3M
	\$ 4.2M
Projects Funded from 2016 Amendment	\$18.4M
Projects Funded from Private Sources & Other Federal, State & Local Government	\$3.75M
<i>TOTAL Funding for All Projects</i>	\$22.15M

* The Agency Board will approve actual amounts to be spent on individual projects after the required public engagement has been completed and project details are reviewed. The amounts provided in Table 5 are estimated ranges. The Agency Board may ultimately approve spending for an individual project above or below the range listed in this table; however, the total spending for all projects will not exceed the 2016 spending limit of \$18.4M.

** The Farmers' Market project would also have an additional \$500,000 to add to the total listed in Table 5 from the 2010 Amendment. The resulting estimate for the project would be \$1.5M – 4.5M.

Projects will begin in FY17. Decisions on priorities of funding for Projects will be made by the Agency Board with community member participation identified in the Plan Section 900 followed by its annual budget process and at regular Agency Board meetings, all of which are open to the public. Construction of the Projects contemplated in the 2016 Amendment is expected to be completed by FY21. Debt issued to fund the projects is estimated to be paid off by FY27, depending on future tax increment revenue levels.

The Agency shall convene not less than once each year the Expenditure Review Panel to (1) prepare a report on the activities of the Agency for the previous fiscal year, and (2) determine whether the Agency's expenditure of tax increment dollars was limited to the Projects and the associated administrative costs authorized by the Plan.

Chapter 7: Estimated Amount of Money and Anticipated Year in Which Indebtedness will be Retired or Otherwise Provided For Under ORS 457.420 to 457.460

The contribution from the Agency for Projects is estimated at about \$27M, including interest, premium, and other costs. The Projects will be funded with a combination of urban renewal tax increment financing under ORS 457 and other sources. The Agency may apply for funding from other federal, state, and local grants in order to complete the projects. In addition, the public facilities included within the Plan may also be funded in part with other public funds, such as systems development charges and general obligation bonds, among other sources.

Oregon Revised Statutes require that each urban renewal district that receives property taxes include a "maximum indebtedness" limit in their urban renewal plan. "Maximum indebtedness" is a required spending cap for all property tax expenditures over a period of time. "Maximum indebtedness" is not a legal debt limit. It is more like a spending limit.

Adopting a maximum indebtedness figure does not authorize or obligate the Agency to spend money or enter into debt. Within the maximum indebtedness limitation, the Agency Board has the ability to fund projects over time, either with cash or by issuing debt.

Certain expenditures are included in the maximum indebtedness calculation and certain expenditures are excluded. For instance, cash payments for projects and administrative expenses are included in the calculation, but expenditures made from sources other than tax increment revenues are not included in the spending limit, such as Downtown Revitalization Loan Program funds. In addition, interest on debt is not included in maximum indebtedness, nor is the refinancing of existing indebtedness.

The City Council amended the Plan in 1998 to include a maximum indebtedness limit of \$33 million. The \$33 million figure represented the amount that the Agency was allowed to cumulatively spend in tax increment revenues starting in 1998. That figure was based on

the estimated cost of building a new main library, plus continuation of the administrative costs in the district, preparing annual financial statements, disposing of the former Sears building on 10th Avenue and Charnelton Street (which is now the site of the new LCC Downtown Campus), overseeing completion of the Broadway Place and Overpark elevator projects, and administering the loan portfolio. It included an annual inflation factor of 5% on project costs and excluded existing debt.

In 2010, the maximum indebtedness limit of \$33 million was almost fully spent or committed, with the bulk having been spent on building the downtown library. City Council amended the Plan in order to complete three projects: LCC downtown campus; Farmers' Market improvements, and assuming the Broadway Place Garages debt. Maximum indebtedness was increased by \$13.6 million, which resulted in a revised maximum indebtedness figure of \$46.6 million for the cumulative spending in the Plan Area from 1998 to the end of the Plan. This revised maximum indebtedness amount was the estimated amount needed to accomplish the three additional projects and to provide for district administration.

The \$46.6 million of maximum indebtedness has almost been fully spent or committed on the three projects included in the 2010 Plan Amendment. In order to accomplish additional projects, it is estimated that an additional \$18.4 million will need to be added to maximum indebtedness, as shown in Table 6 below:

Table 6. Maximum Indebtedness Calculation

Project	Estimated Cost
<u>2016 Plan Amendment</u>	
Park Blocks & Open Space Improvements	\$1M – 5.2M
Year-Round Farmers' Market	\$1 – 4M
High-Speed Fiber	\$1.5 – 3M
Old LCC Building	\$1 – 2M
Project Delivery Administration (<i>thru FY27</i>)	\$4.2M
<i>Total Addition to Maximum Indebtedness</i>	\$18.4M
1998 Plan Amendment	\$33M
2010 Plan Amendment	\$13.6M
2016 Plan Amendment	\$18.4M
<i>Total Maximum Indebtedness</i>	\$65.0M

Table 7 in Exhibit E includes information about future revenues and expenditures in the Plan Area. The timing and amounts for individual project activities will be determined by the Agency Board with community member participation identified in the Plan Section 900 and each year during the annual budget process. Completion dates for individual activities may be affected by changes in the plans of other private or public partners, local economic and market conditions, changes in the availability of tax increment funds, and changes in priorities for carrying out project activities.

Current projections show that the tax increment revenues should be sufficient to pay for the projects and associated debt by FY27. The district would cease collecting tax increment funds once there are sufficient tax increment funds available to repay all debt issued or obligations created to fund the Projects.

Chapter 8: Financial Analysis of the Plan with Sufficient Information to Determine Feasibility

The financial analysis of the plan shown in Table 7 in Exhibit E includes the anticipated tax increment revenues over the projected remaining life of the Plan. The analysis shows that the anticipated tax increment revenues are based on reasonable projections of new development and appreciation in existing property values. The projection of tax increment revenues is based on the following assumptions:

- Property assessed values will increase by 3% per year, which includes increases on existing property as well as a small amount of new investment in existing downtown area properties.
- No significant, new taxable development is anticipated during the next several years.
- Tax rates applicable to the Downtown Urban Renewal District are projected to go down over time, due to the Oregon statute that says that certain urban renewal plans may only collect tax increment on permanent tax rates or bonds and levies approved by voters prior to October 6, 2001. In particular, bonded debt tax rates applicable to the Downtown Urban Renewal District will be reduced as bonds approved by voters prior to October 6, 2001 are retired.

The projections result in urban renewal tax revenues between FY17 and FY27 of approximately \$27 million. Together with other revenues and existing fund balances, these revenues will support the \$18.4 million of increased maximum indebtedness plus the interest on the debt to fund the 2016 Amendment Projects. In addition to the redevelopment projects, the revenues will be sufficient to pay for other obligations, such as project delivery and administrative activities, including an allocation of overhead costs. Those costs are projected to increase over time due to inflation and higher retirement costs at a rate of about 5% per year.

The Agency will also carry a balance equal to two months of operating costs each year, per City of Eugene financial policy and a debt service reserve account, if required by lenders.

Chapter 9: Fiscal Impact Statement that Estimates the Impact of the Tax Increment Financing, Both Until and After the Indebtedness is Repaid, Upon All Entities Levying Taxes Upon Property in the Plan Area

Taxing bodies that overlap with the Plan Area are affected by the use of tax increment funds to implement the Plan. When a district is first created, the assessed value within the Plan Area is established as the “frozen base.” This is a way of keeping the overlapping taxing districts “whole” as of the date the urban renewal district is created. Property taxes from the overlapping jurisdictions (schools, general governments, bonds) are then divided among the jurisdictions that continue to receive taxes on the frozen base. In theory, if urban renewal efforts are successful, the value of the district will grow above the base. That increase is called the “incremental value” or “excess value.” The Agency receives taxes on the incremental value. This has an impact on the amount of revenue that the overlapping jurisdictions receive, versus what they would have received if there were no urban renewal districts in effect.

Impact on Tax Bills: In addition to the impact on the overlapping taxing jurisdictions, urban renewal also makes individual tax bills look different. Urban renewal districts do not impose new taxes; rather, they redistribute taxes from overlapping taxing districts to the urban renewal districts. There are two basic steps to understand how an individual’s tax bill is affected by tax increment financing in Oregon. The first step determines the amount of property taxes that the urban renewal agency should receive, and the second step determines how the taxes are accounted for on property tax statements.

The first step in determining how tax increment financing affects an individual’s tax bill consists of applying the tax rates of the taxing districts (such as the city, county, and school districts) to the incremental value of the urban renewal district. That product is the amount of taxes that the urban renewal agency should receive. The second step determines how to divide or split the tax rates of the taxing districts so that when those “divided rates” are applied to all tax bills in the city, the urban renewal agency receives its share, and the taxing districts receive the remainder. As of January 2016, there were seven urban renewal districts in Lane County, and the calculation is done for each of these districts.

The Lane County Assessor determines how the tax rates for the schools, city, and county should get divided between the taxing districts and the urban renewal districts. As an example, the City’s permanent tax rate is \$7.0058 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The Lane County Assessor divides that tax rate into three pieces: \$6.8821 goes to the City of Eugene, \$0.0755 goes to the Downtown Urban Renewal District, and \$0.0482 goes to the Riverfront Urban Renewal District. This calculation is done for each tax rate on the tax bill.

With the information from the Lane County Assessor about the division of tax rates, an analysis can determine how an individual tax bill is affected by urban renewal division of

tax. For the typical Eugene home that the Lane County Assessor calculated for FY16, this taxpayer would pay the same amount of total taxes before or after urban renewal division of taxes. The only difference is that some of the tax revenues go to the urban renewal districts, instead of to the overlapping taxing districts. Table 8 in Exhibit F sets out this calculation for the typical taxpayer in Eugene. As can be seen, **the before and after urban renewal views of this taxpayer's bill are exactly the same.**

Impact on Tax Rates: Urban renewal nominally affects voter-approved local option levies and bonds because the affected district has less property value to levy taxes against, resulting in slightly higher tax rates. Based on the FY16 tax rates, the estimated impact of this slight tax rate increase from the Downtown Urban Renewal District is about \$0.55 per year for the typical Eugene taxpayer, which represents less than 0.02% of the total tax bill of \$3,565 in FY16.

The Downtown Urban Renewal District is a “reduced rate plan” under the statutes, which means that the property taxes that may be used to fund urban renewal activities is limited to the permanent tax rates and any bonds or local option levies that were approved by voters prior to October 2001. The projected tax rate used to generate urban renewal revenues for the district will be reduced over time as bonds approved by voters before October 2001 are paid off.

Impact on Overlapping Taxing District Revenues: For the overlapping taxing jurisdictions, a share of property taxes from the “excess value” or “incremental value” is not collected by the overlapping jurisdictions during the period of an active district, which is foregone revenue. The incentive for the overlapping districts to support urban renewal is higher property tax revenues in the long-run and potential direct and indirect benefit from the urban renewal funded projects.

The School District 4J Board discussed the proposed plan amendment on May 4; the Board voted 7:0 on May 18, 2016 “to concur with the Eugene City Council’s proposed plan amendment to increase maximum indebtedness for the Downtown Urban Renewal District by up to \$48 million in accordance with ORS 457.220 and 457.470(7).”

The Lane County Board of County Commissioners (BCC) reviewed the proposed plan amendment on May 17, 2016 expressed support for the amendment, and voted 4:1 to provide a letter of support on May 24, 2016.

On May 11, 2016, the LCC Board of Directors discussed their building, reviewed the proposed plan amendment, and voted 6:0 to support the proposed projects, specifically the LCC Downtown Center project, for inclusion in the Downtown Urban Renewal Plan amendment and the use of tax increment financing as the funding mechanism.

The estimated amount of urban renewal taxes to be divided over the remaining term of the Plan (net of discounts, delinquents, etc.) is shown in Table 9 in Exhibit G. Only the permanent tax rates of the overlapping jurisdictions are considered in this analysis because there are no local option levies that impact the Downtown Urban Renewal District, and

bonded debt tax rates will be reduced from year to year until the existing bonds are paid off.

As can be seen in Table 9 in Exhibit G, in FY16, it is estimated that the City of Eugene would forego about \$1 million of revenue annually because of the Downtown Urban Renewal District division of tax calculation. In FY28 after tax increment financing is terminated, the City of Eugene is estimated to receive \$1.5 million of additional tax revenue per year. Lane County is estimated to forego \$180,000 of revenue in the first fiscal year, and to benefit by \$270,000 of additional tax revenue per year after division of tax is terminated in FY28.

The impact on school districts from the termination of the urban renewal district is more complicated. Table 9 shows the foregone taxes, excluding any impacts from tax rate compression under Measure 5 and Measure 50 and excluding any impacts from the State school funding formula. Table 9 shows that the combined school districts (4J, Lane Community College, and Lane Education Service District) are estimated to forego \$810,000 of revenue in the first fiscal year, and to benefit by \$1.2 million of additional annual tax revenue after the division of tax is terminated in FY28. This is not the complete story, however.

The impact on schools from the division of tax calculation for urban renewal districts is largely an impact on the State's budget because schools are mainly funded on a per-pupil funding formula (rather than by the level of property tax dollars generated within their boundaries). The State determines how much money must be allocated for the education of each pupil across the state. If the money is not available from local property taxes, the State will make up the difference. If more funds are available through local school property taxes, the State would have additional dollars to allocate as it chooses. In other words, the State can choose to allocate any extra money to education or to some other budgetary priority. If the State chooses to keep the money in education, some of that money would return to Eugene schools based on the applicable statewide school funding formula and the rest would be distributed to school districts across Oregon.

The Lane County Assessor conducted an analysis of the impact of the Downtown Urban Renewal District on School District 4J's local option levy, including the impacts of tax rate compression. It is a net loss of \$340,000. The analysis is included as Table 10 in Exhibit H. That analysis is summarized in Table 11 on the following page. Note that the difference in the impact to overlapping districts between Table 9 and Table 10 is due to tax rate compression in the education category for an additional 821 properties that would occur if the Downtown District were not collecting division of tax revenue.

This analysis concludes that 4J is better off financially if the Downtown Urban Renewal District continues to collect tax increment funds than it would be if tax increment financing were terminated. The reason is that taxes that are currently counted under the "general government" category for Measure 5 tax rate limitations (i.e., the "school property tax dollars" that now go to urban renewal) would move into the "education" category. When that happens, the education category of taxes must be reduced for a number of individual properties within the City because schools are already collecting as much as they can under

Measure 5 limits for those properties. State law says that local option levy proceeds are the first to be reduced in the event of compression.

Table 11 – Estimated Revenue without Downtown Urban Renewal District FY16 Tax Data, AFTER Discounts, Delinquencies, & State School Funding Formula

Taxing District	
Eugene School District 4J – <i>permanent rate</i>	\$20,000
Eugene School District 4J – <i>local option</i>	(360,000)
Lane Community College *	70,000
Lane Education Service District *	<u>25,000</u>
Total Education	(\$245,000)
City of Eugene	\$1,000,000
Lane County – <i>permanent rate</i>	180,000
Lane County – <i>local option</i>	0
Eugene Urban Renewal Downtown	(2,015,000)
Eugene Urban Renewal Riverfront	<u>0</u>
Total General Government	(\$835,000)
City of Eugene – <i>Bond I</i>	\$40,000
City of Eugene – <i>Bond II</i>	0
Eugene School District 4J – <i>Bond I & II</i>	0
Lane Community College – <i>Bond II</i>	<u>0</u>
Total Bonds	\$40,000
TOTAL TAXES	(\$1,040,000)

* The other school districts that overlap with the Downtown District would experience similar impacts to 4J for the school funding formula (described below), although the specific financial consequences are not calculated in this Report.

In order to understand the Lane County Tax Assessor’s analysis for 4J impact, there are three factors to consider:

1. Revenue from 4J’s permanent levy would increase by approximately \$586,000, for a net gain of approximately \$20,000 after applying the State school funding formula. (4J receives about 2.8% of the total State-wide funding.) This is the best-case scenario that assumes all else is equal, and the State decides to provide more funding for schools as a result of having more property tax revenue available.
2. 4J will lose about \$360,000 of local option levy proceeds (after discounts and delinquencies) if the Downtown District no longer collects tax increment funds because of compression. The State funding formula does not apply to local option levies, so the full impact of this reduction would be felt in 4J’s budget. Both of these estimates are based on FY16 tax roll information and would vary in future years with changes in market conditions.
3. There is also a one-time impact. If tax increment collections are terminated, there would be a return of any excess tax increment funds collected by the Downtown District to the overlapping taxing districts. The amount returned will depend on

how much tax increment is on hand at the time of the calculation, which cannot be estimated at this time. However, the State confirmed that this would not represent additional money to be spent on education in 4J; rather, it would go through the State school funding formula, and 4J would receive about 2.8% of the total on a one-time basis.

In summary, 4J would experience an ongoing loss in its budget of about \$340,000 annually as a result of terminating tax increment collections in the Downtown District and a one-time impact of less than 3% of any one-time funds provided to the State. The other school districts that overlap with the Downtown District would experience similar impacts, although the specific financial consequences are not calculated in this report.

Chapter 10: Relocation Report

A. Requirement

An analysis of the existing residences or businesses required to relocate permanently or temporarily as a result of Agency actions under ORS 457.170.

Response

No specific relocation activity is identified in the Plan. If urban renewal assistance results in relocation requirements, a relocation plan will be developed for that purpose. Relocation activities and assistance would be provided in accordance with ORS 281.045 through 281.105.

B. Requirement

A description of the methods to be used for the temporary or permanent relocation of persons living in and businesses situated in, the Plan Area in accordance with ORS 281.045 through 281.105.

Response

No specific relocation activity to be initiated by the Agency is identified in the Plan. If urban renewal assistance results in relocation requirements, a relocation plan will be developed for that purpose. Relocation activities and assistance would be provided in accordance with ORS 281.045 through 281.105.

C. Requirement

An enumeration, by cost range, of the existing housing units in the plan area to be destroyed or altered and new units to be added.

Response

No specific existing housing units are proposed to be removed by actions of the Plan.

D. Requirement

A description of new residential units which are likely to be constructed within the Plan Area.

Response

Some new residential units are expected to be constructed within the Plan Area.

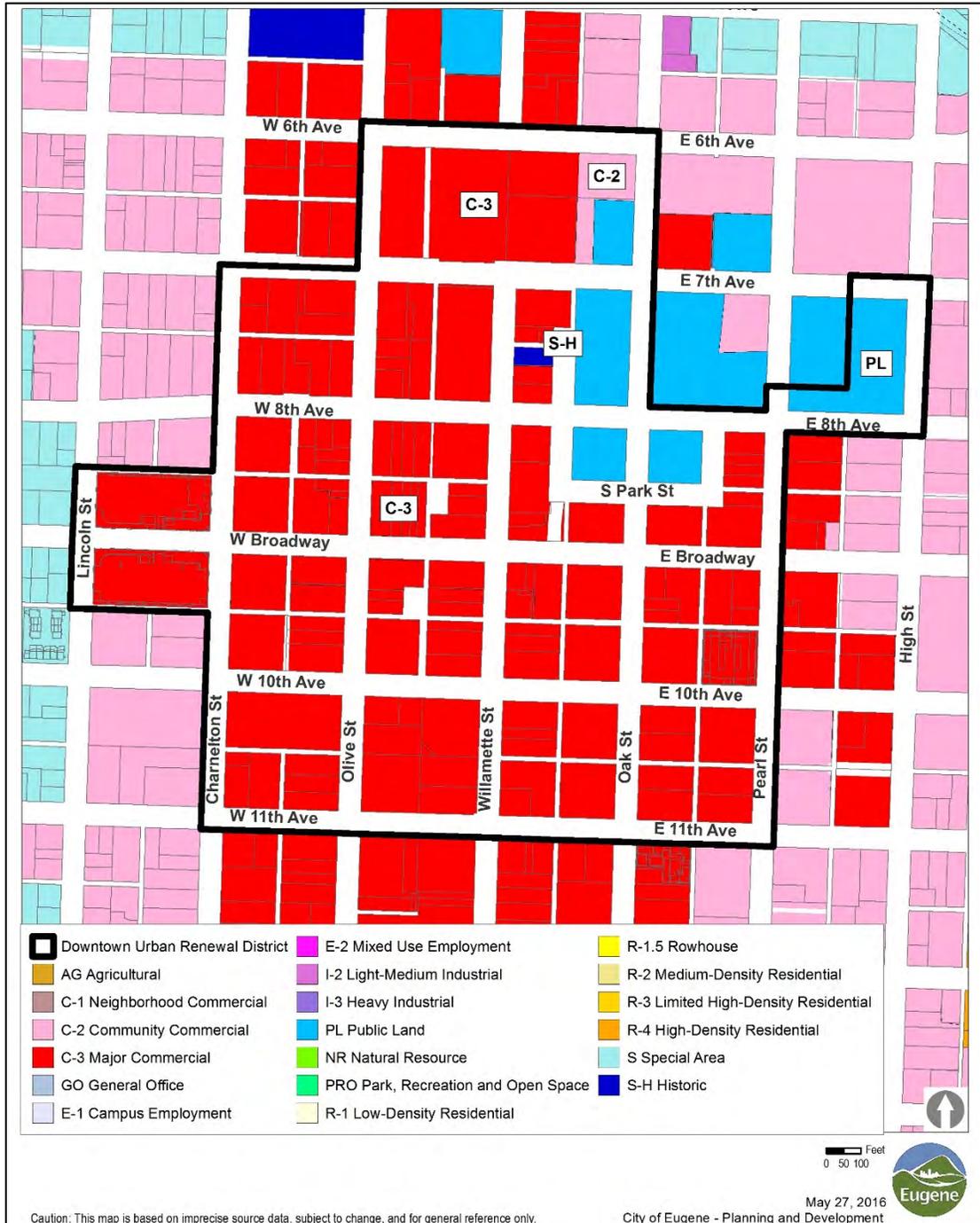
Chapter 11: Appendix

- Exhibit A: Plan Area Map
- Exhibit B: Zoning District Map
- Exhibit C: Census Boundaries Map
- Exhibit D: Plan Area Map with 2016 Expansion Area Highlighted
- Exhibit E: Table 7 – Projected Revenues and Expenditures for the Plan Area
- Exhibit F: Table 8 – Impact of Urban Renewal on an Individual Tax Bill
- Exhibit G: Table 9 – Division of Tax Impact of the Plan on Overlapping Taxing Jurisdictions, FY16 – FY27
- Exhibit H: Table 10 – Estimated Impact of Downtown District Tax Increment Collections on Overlapping Jurisdictions, FY16 Tax Data (Including the impact of school funding formula and Measure 5/50 tax rate compression)

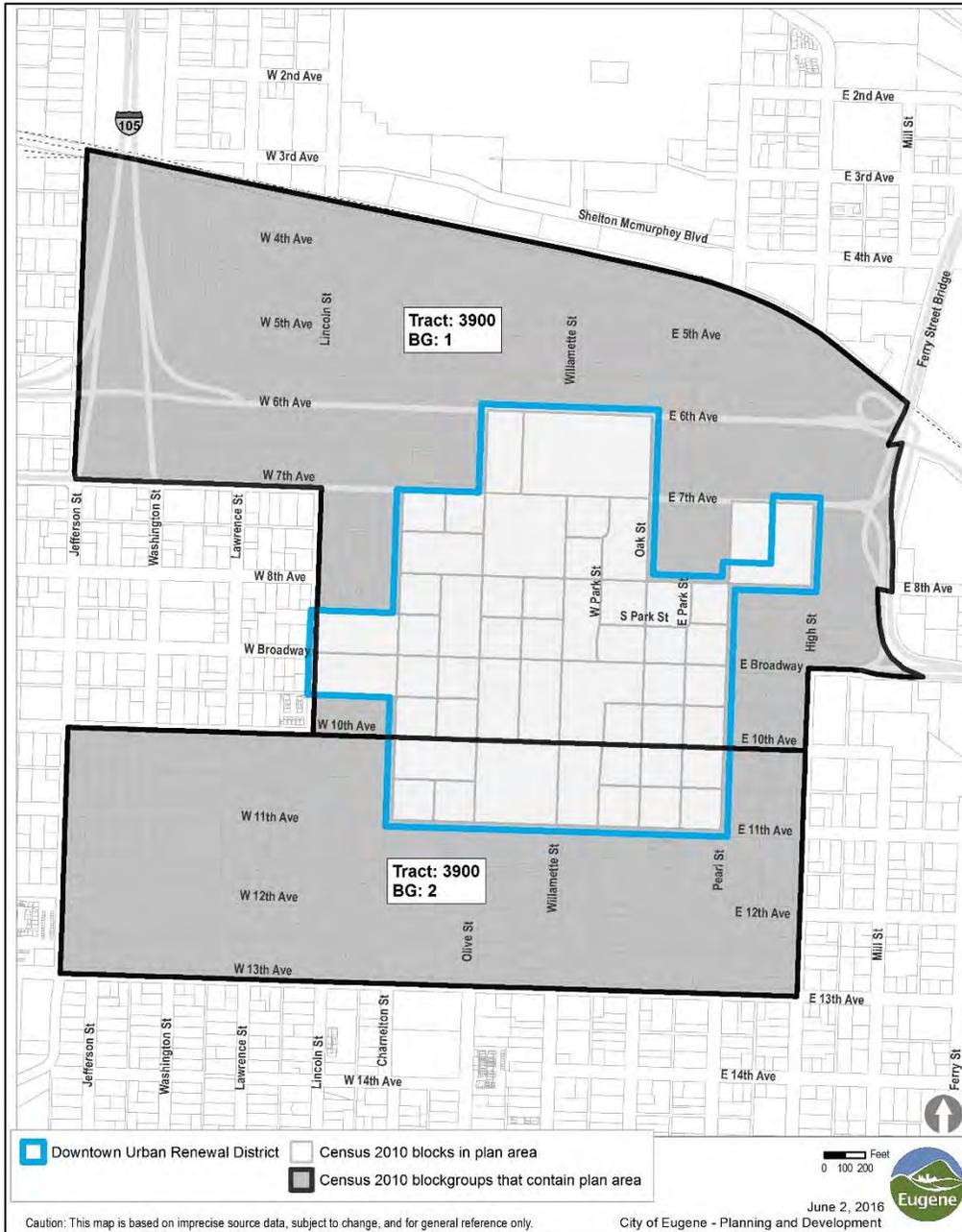
Report Exhibit A – Plan Area Map



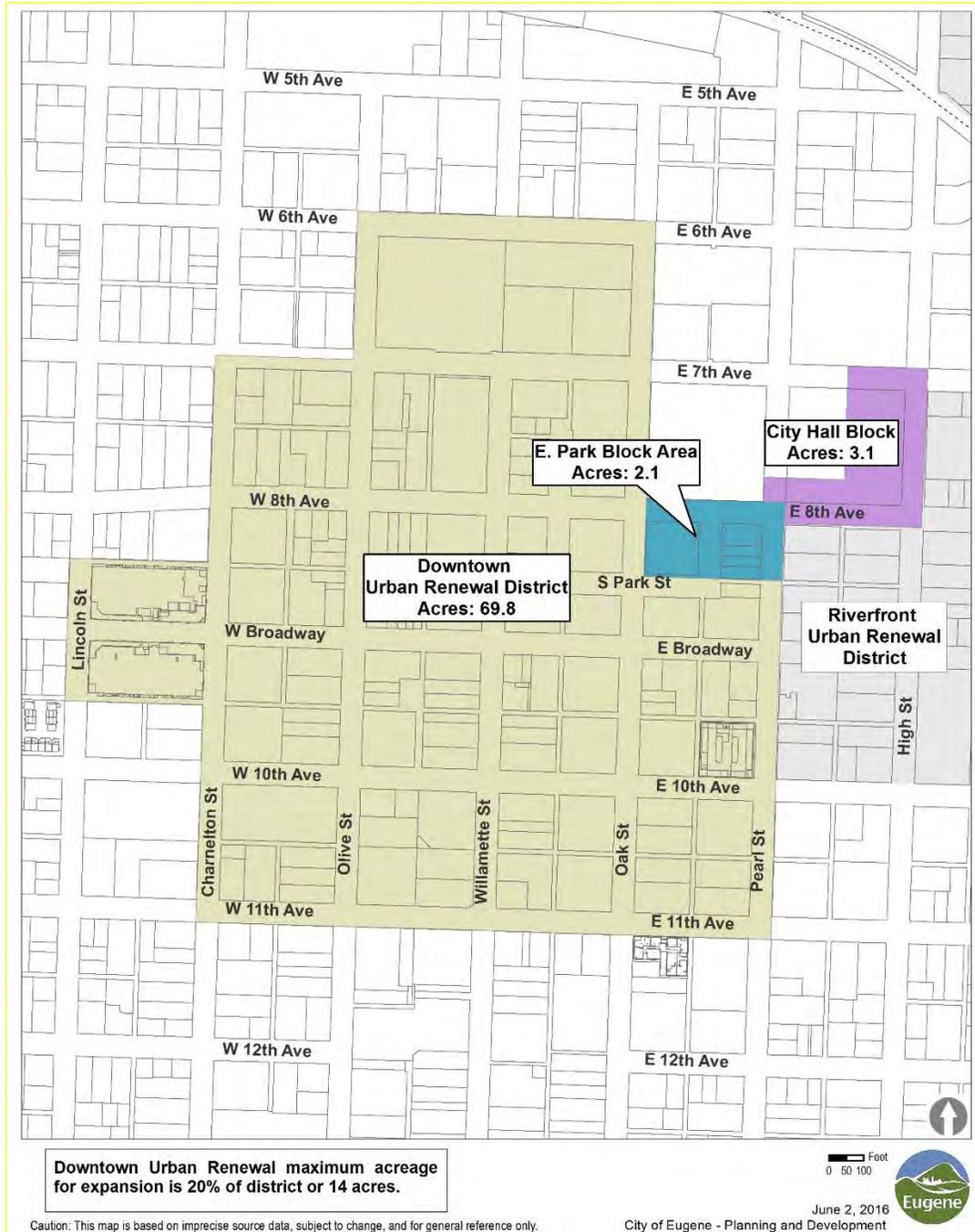
Report Exhibit B – Zoning District Map



Report Exhibit C – Census Boundaries Map



Report Exhibit D – Plan Area Map with 2016 Expansion Area Highlighted



Report Exhibit E: Table 7 – Projected Revenues and Expenditures for the Plan Area (Part 1)

<u>Resources</u>	<u>FY16</u>	<u>FY17</u>	<u>FY18</u>	<u>FY19</u>	<u>FY20</u>	<u>FY21</u>	<u>FY22</u>
Property Taxes	2,000,000	2,075,000	2,140,000	2,220,000	2,300,000	2,340,000	2,420,000
Debt Issued	-	14,500,000	-	-	-	-	-
DRLP Loan Repayments	316,786	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Interest Earnings	25,224	33,000	24,000	30,000	35,000	42,000	40,000
Beginning Working Capital	3,513,109	3,475,805	1,112,875	1,401,035	1,692,035	2,045,035	1,923,035
Total Resources	\$5,855,119	\$20,583,805	\$3,776,875	\$4,151,035	\$4,527,035	\$4,927,035	\$4,883,035
Requirements							
<u>Tax Increment Expenditures - Existing Plan</u>							
Administration ¹ - Existing Cap	129,714	179,032	-	-	-	-	-
Downtown Lighting	-	15,972	-	-	-	-	-
Farmers Market improvements	-	500,000	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Service & Issuance Costs	2,249,600	1,348,000	-	-	-	-	-
Totals Existing Plan	2,379,314	2,043,004	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Tax Increment Expenditures - New Plan</u>							
Administration ¹ - New Cap	-	500,000	543,000	566,000	589,000	613,000	163,000
Approved Projects ²	-	14,200,000	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Service & Issuance Costs	-	300,000	1,394,000	1,395,000	1,395,000	1,893,000	1,894,000
Totals New Plan	-	15,000,000	1,937,000	1,961,000	1,984,000	2,506,000	2,057,000
<u>Non-Tax Increment Expenditures</u>							
DRLP Loans Granted ³	-	2,427,926	438,840	498,000	498,000	498,000	577,000
Total Expenditures	2,379,314	19,470,930	2,375,840	2,459,000	2,482,000	3,004,000	2,634,000
Debt Service Reserve ⁴	-	-	1,200,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
Other Reserves	3,475,805	1,112,875	201,035	292,035	645,035	523,035	849,035
Total Reserves	3,475,805	1,112,875	1,401,035	1,692,035	2,045,035	1,923,035	2,249,035
Total Requirements	\$5,855,119	\$20,583,805	\$3,776,875	\$4,151,035	\$4,527,035	\$4,927,035	\$4,883,035

Notes:

- Administration includes project legal and professional services, and project administration.
- All projects are shown as occurring in FY17 but actual project timing will likely differ. Other activities will need to occur before projects can move forward, such as public engagement, design engineering, property negotiations, and Agency Board approvals.
- All available non-tax increment resources are budgeted for loans in each year, but actual loan activity may differ.
- There may be a potential lender requirement for debt service reserve.

Report Exhibit E: Table 7 – Projected Revenues and Expenditures for the Plan Area (Part 2)

<u>Resources</u>						Totals
	<u>FY23</u>	<u>FY24</u>	<u>FY25</u>	<u>FY26</u>	<u>FY27</u>	<u>FY17-27</u>
Property Taxes	2,500,000	2,590,000	2,680,000	2,770,000	2,870,000	26,905,000
Debt Issued	-	-	-	-	-	14,500,000
DRLP Loan Repayments	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	5,500,000
Interest Earnings	47,000	46,000	48,000	51,000	55,000	451,000
Beginning Working Capital	2,249,035	2,232,035	2,296,035	2,443,035	2,678,035	3,475,805
Total Resources	\$5,296,035	\$5,368,035	\$5,524,035	\$5,764,035	\$6,103,035	\$50,831,805
Requirements						
<u>Tax Increment Expenditures - Existing Plan</u>						
Administration ¹ - Existing Cap	-	-	-	-	-	179,032
Downtown Lighting	-	-	-	-	-	15,972
Farmers Market improvements	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
Debt Service & Issuance Costs	-	-	-	-	-	1,348,000
Totals Existing Plan	-	-	-	-	-	2,043,004
<u>Tax Increment Expenditures - New Plan</u>						
Administration ¹ - New Cap	170,000	177,000	185,000	193,000	201,000	3,900,000
Approved Projects ²	-	-	-	-	-	14,200,000
Debt Service & Issuance Costs	2,393,000	2,396,000	2,396,000	2,393,000	2,459,000	20,308,000
Totals New Plan	2,563,000	2,573,000	2,581,000	2,586,000	2,660,000	38,408,000
<u>Non-Tax Increment Expenditures</u>						
DRLP Loans Granted ³	501,000	499,000	500,000	500,000	499,000	7,436,766
Total Expenditures	3,064,000	3,072,000	3,081,000	3,086,000	3,159,000	47,887,770
Debt Service Reserve ⁴	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
Other Reserves	832,035	896,035	1,043,035	1,278,035	1,544,035	1,544,035
Total Reserves	2,232,035	2,296,035	2,443,035	2,678,035	2,944,035	2,944,035
Total Requirements	\$5,296,035	\$5,368,035	\$5,524,035	\$5,764,035	\$6,103,035	\$50,831,805

Notes:

- Administration includes project legal and professional services, and project administration.
- All projects are shown as occurring in FY17 but actual project timing will likely differ. Other activities will need to occur before projects can move forward, such as public engagement, design engineering, property negotiations, and Agency Board approvals.
- All available non-tax increment resources are budgeted for loans in each year, but actual loan activity may differ.
- There may be a potential lender requirement for debt service reserve.

Report Exhibit F: Table 8 – Impact of Urban Renewal on an Individual Tax Bill

Effect of Urban Renewal on Tax Bill for Typical Eugene Home in FY16

	Taxes	Taxes Directed To:			Taxes	Difference
	Before UR Reallocation	Taxing Districts	Downtown UR District	Riverfront UR District	After UR Reallocation	
Education Taxes						
Eugene School District 4J	\$901.37	\$881.93	\$11.86	\$7.57	\$881.93	(\$19.44)
Eugene School District 4J LOL	284.73	284.73	0.00	0.00	284.73	0.00
Lane Community College	117.52	115.47	1.25	0.80	115.47	(2.05)
Lane Education Service District	42.37	41.63	0.46	0.28	41.63	(0.74)
Total	\$1,345.98	\$1,323.75	\$13.57	\$8.66	\$1,323.75	(\$22.23) *
General Government Taxes						
City of Eugene	\$1,329.85	\$1,306.37	\$14.33	\$9.15	\$1,306.37	(\$23.48)
Lane County	242.84	238.57	2.60	1.67	238.57	(4.27)
Lane County Public Safety LOL	104.40	104.40	0.00	0.00	104.40	0.00
Eugene UR Downtown District	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.09	31.09
Eugene UR Riverfront District	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.59	23.59
Total	\$1,677.09	\$1,649.34	\$16.93	\$10.82	\$1,704.02	\$26.93
Bonded Debt Taxes						
City of Eugene Bond I	\$51.48	\$50.59	\$0.55	\$0.34	\$50.59	(\$0.89)
City of Eugene Bond II	156.20	155.14	0.00	1.06	155.14	(1.06)
Eugene School District 4J Bond I	3.32	3.26	0.04	0.02	3.26	(0.06)
Eugene School District 4J Bond II	292.89	290.45	0.00	2.45	290.45	(2.45)
Lane Community College Bond II	38.10	37.85	0.00	0.25	37.85	(0.25)
Total	\$542.00	\$537.29	\$0.59	\$4.12	\$537.29	(\$4.71)
Total Taxes	\$3,565.07	\$3,510.38	\$31.09	\$23.59	\$3,565.07	\$0.00

Source: Lane County Assessment & Taxation, Table 4e, Detail of Urban Renewal Plan Areas by Taxing District, Tax Year 2015-16. Assessed value of \$189,821 for typical Eugene home per Lane County Assessor media release dated 10/19/15.

* See Chapter 9 “Impact on Overlapping Taxing District Revenues” section for more information on net impact to schools.

Report Exhibit G: Table 9 – Estimated Division of Tax Impact of the Plan on Overlapping Taxing Jurisdictions, FY16 – FY27 (Part 1)

	Tax Increment Collections						
	Actual FY16	Projected FY17	Projected FY18	Projected FY19	Projected FY20	Projected FY21	Projected FY22
District Division of Tax Revenue Impact¹							
<i>School District 4J²</i>	\$670,000	\$690,000	\$720,000	\$750,000	\$770,000	\$800,000	\$830,000
<i>Lane Community College</i>	90,000	90,000	90,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	110,000
<i>Lane Education Service District</i>	30,000	30,000	30,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
<i>City of Eugene</i>	990,000	1,030,000	1,060,000	1,100,000	1,140,000	1,180,000	1,220,000
<i>Lane County</i>	180,000	190,000	190,000	200,000	210,000	220,000	220,000
Permanent Tax Rates							
<i>School District 4J</i>	\$4.7485	\$4.7485	\$4.7485	\$4.7485	\$4.7485	\$4.7485	\$4.7485
<i>Lane Community College</i>	0.6191	0.6191	0.6191	0.6191	0.6191	0.6191	0.6191
<i>Lane Education Service District</i>	0.2232	0.2232	0.2232	0.2232	0.2232	0.2232	0.2232
<i>City of Eugene</i>	7.0058	7.0058	7.0058	7.0058	7.0058	7.0058	7.0058
<i>Lane County</i>	1.2793	1.2793	1.2793	1.2793	1.2793	1.2793	1.2793
Incremental Value in the Downtown UR District³	\$150,210,000	\$155,660,000	\$161,270,000	\$167,050,000	\$173,000,000	\$179,130,000	\$185,450,000

Notes:

- Property tax collections for all years is 94.0%.
- Analysis does not include impact on School District 4J's local option levy, which currently benefits from the existence of the urban renewal districts. Additionally, the impact on schools is really an impact on the State's budget because schools are mainly funded on a per-pupil funding formula rather than by the level of property tax dollars generated within their boundaries. See Chapter 9 "Impact on Overlapping Taxing District Revenues" section for more information and Exhibit H – Table 10.
- Existing property values increase at 3% per year.

Report Exhibit G: Table 9 – Estimated Division of Tax Impact of the Plan on Overlapping Taxing Jurisdictions, FY16 – FY27 (Part 2)

	Tax Increment Collections					Revenue to Overlapping Districts when Tax Increment Ceases
	Projected FY23	Projected FY24	Projected FY25	Projected FY26	Projected FY27 ⁴	Projected FY28 ⁵
District Division of Tax Revenue Impact¹						
<i>School District 4J²</i>	\$860,000	\$890,000	\$920,000	\$950,000	\$980,000	\$1,020,000
<i>Lane Community College</i>	110,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	130,000	130,000
<i>Lane Education Service District</i>	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	50,000	50,000
<i>City of Eugene</i>	1,260,000	1,310,000	1,350,000	1,400,000	1,450,000	1,500,000
<i>Lane County</i>	230,000	240,000	250,000	260,000	260,000	270,000
Permanent Tax Rates						
<i>School District 4J</i>	\$4.7485	\$4.7485	\$4.7485	\$4.7485	\$4.7485	\$4.7485
<i>Lane Community College</i>	0.6191	0.6191	0.6191	0.6191	0.6191	0.6191
<i>Lane Education Service District</i>	0.2232	0.2232	0.2232	0.2232	0.2232	0.2232
<i>City of Eugene</i>	7.0058	7.0058	7.0058	7.0058	7.0058	7.0058
<i>Lane County</i>	1.2793	1.2793	1.2793	1.2793	1.2793	1.2793
Incremental Value in the Downtown UR District³	\$191,960,000	\$198,660,000	\$205,560,000	\$212,670,000	\$219,990,000	\$227,530,000

Notes:

- Property tax collections for all years is 94.0%.
- Analysis does not include impact on School District 4J's local option levy, which currently benefits from the existence of the urban renewal districts. Additionally, the impact on schools is really an impact on the State's budget because schools are mainly funded on a per-pupil funding formula rather than by the level of property tax dollars generated within their boundaries. See Chapter 9 "Impact on Overlapping Taxing District Revenues" section for more information and Exhibit H – Table 10.
- Existing property values increase at 3% per year.
- Tax increment collections are projected to cease in FY27.
- FY28 amount is what overlapping districts would receive in taxes after cessation of urban renewal tax collections.

Report Exhibit H: Table 10 – Estimated Impact of Downtown District Tax Increment Collections on Overlapping Jurisdictions¹, FY16 Tax Data (Including the impact of school funding formula and Measure 5/50 tax rate compression)

Taxing District	Levy	<u>With</u> Downtown Tax Increment ²	<u>Without</u> Downtown Tax Increment ²	Difference	Estimated Revenue After Discounts, Delinquencies, & School Funding Formula ³
EDUCATION					
Eugene School District 4J	Permanent	52,436,917	53,023,217	586,300	20,000 ⁴
Eugene School District 4J	Local Option	11,760,371	11,382,386	(377,985)	(360,000)
Lane Community College	Permanent	8,371,200	8,445,856	74,656	70,000
Lane Education Service District	Permanent	3,017,925	3,045,123	27,198	25,000
Total Education		\$75,586,413	\$75,896,582	\$310,169	(\$245,000)
GENERAL GOVERNMENT					
City of Eugene	Permanent	95,803,317	96,854,328	1,051,011	1,000,000
Lane County	Permanent	17,509,307	17,700,169	190,862	180,000
Lane County	Local Option	16,570,854	16,570,854	-	-
Eugene Urban Renewal Downtown	Urban Renewal	2,122,696	-	(2,122,696)	(2,015,000)
Eugene Urban Renewal Riverfront	Urban Renewal	1,597,478	1,597,478	-	-
Total General Government		\$133,603,652	\$132,722,829	(\$880,823)	(\$835,000)
BONDS					
City of Eugene	Bond I	3,712,786	3,753,187	40,401	40,000
City of Eugene	Bond II	11,386,348	11,386,348	-	-
Eugene School District 4J	Bond I	196,187	198,468	2,281	-
Eugene School District 4J	Bond II	17,452,656	17,452,656	-	-
Lane Community College	Bond II	2,775,096	2,775,096	-	-
Total Bonds⁵		\$35,523,073	\$35,565,755	\$42,682	\$40,000
TOTAL TAXES		\$244,713,138	\$244,185,166	(\$527,972)	(\$1,040,000)

Notes:

- Numbers vary from the FY16 Adopted Budget document due to the use of current year's tax data and the inclusion of compression.
- Data provided by Lane County Assessment & Taxation, tax year 2015-16.
- The assumed collection rate is 95%.
- Assumes that legislature allocates the additional property taxes to schools throughout the State and 4J receives its 2.8% share of the total.
- Bonded debt tax rates would be slightly reduced if tax increment collections were ceased. An estimate based on \$40,000 of bonded debt taxes is a tax rate decrease of approximately \$0.0029 per \$1,000 of assessed value, or about \$0.55 per year for the typical home.

ORDINANCE EXHIBIT C: Blight Findings Property Analysis

(6-6-2016)

Urban Renewal Amendment

Documentation of Blighted Areas

The tax lots in the Downtown Urban Renewal Plan District were evaluated in the Spring of 2016. Descriptions and photos of each of the properties in the District are provided after the report in Attachment 2 to Exhibit C. Identification numbers have been assigned to properties as shown on the *Map to Accompany Downtown Urban Renewal Slums and Blight Report 2016* (Attachment 1 to Exhibit C). Properties were evaluated as the building or area with the same owner and/or use (for example parking lots), and may contain multiple tax lots. Properties have been assessed for characteristics of “blight” as the term is defined per ORS 457.010(1), listed below.

ORS 457.010. As used in this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise:

- (1) “Blighted areas” means areas that, by reason of deterioration, faulty planning, inadequate or improper facilities, deleterious land use or the existence of unsafe structures, or any combination of these factors, are detrimental to the safety, health or welfare of the community. A blighted area is characterized by the existence of one or more of the following conditions:
- (a) The existence of buildings and structures, used or intended to be used for living, commercial, industrial or other purposes, or any combination of those uses, that are unfit or unsafe to occupy for those purposes because of any one or a combination of the following conditions:
 - (A) Defective design and quality of physical construction;
 - (B) Faulty interior arrangement and exterior spacing;
 - (C) Overcrowding and a high density of population;
 - (D) Inadequate provision for ventilation, light, sanitation, open spaces and recreation facilities;
 - or
 - (E) Obsolescence, deterioration, dilapidation, mixed character or shifting of uses;
 - (b) An economic dislocation, deterioration or disuse of property resulting from faulty planning;
 - (c) The division or subdivision and sale of property or lots of irregular form and shape and inadequate size or dimensions for property usefulness and development;
 - (d) The laying out of property or lots in disregard of contours, drainage and other physical characteristics of the terrain and surrounding conditions;
 - (e) The existence of inadequate streets and other rights of way, open spaces and utilities;
 - (f) The existence of property or lots or other areas that are subject to inundation by water;
 - (g) A prevalence of depreciated values, impaired investments and social and economic maladjustments to such an extent that the capacity to pay taxes is reduced and tax receipts are inadequate for the cost of public services rendered;
 - (h) A growing or total lack of proper utilization of areas, resulting in a stagnant and unproductive condition of land potentially useful and valuable for contributing to the public health, safety and welfare; or
 - (i) A loss of population and reduction of proper utilization of the area, resulting in its further deterioration and added costs to the taxpayer for the creation of new public facilities and services else-where.

1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A total of 171 taxlots are within the Urban Renewal District boundaries. The Blight Findings Matrix (Attachment 3 to Exhibit C) includes a row for each taxlot, identified and grouped by property name. The Matrix includes columns relating to each of the nine criteria in ORS 457.010(1). If a property was determined to meet a definition/criteria of ORS 457.010(1), it is indicated on the matrix.

For a determination that a property is “blighted,” only one of the criteria evaluated needs to be met. The final column on the Blight Findings Matrix indicates whether there are property characteristics that make it “blighted” under the definition/criteria of ORS 457.010(1). For an Urban Renewal area to be determined as blighted, not all properties must be considered blighted, but instead conditions in the area as a whole are considered.

The determination of blight for a particular property is indication of the character of the area and substantiation of the need for reinvestment and improvement in the District; it is not an indication that that property is slated for improvement or for demolition. Even though not every property is determined “blighted”, the City concludes that overall, the area within the Downtown Urban Renewal District and possible expansion areas are blighted due to the number of properties with blighted conditions. This conclusion is supported by substantial evidence, as discussed below. Information for properties was gathered primarily from visual surveys of the buildings’ exteriors and, in some cases, sources familiar with the entire property.

2 GENERAL FINDINGS

ORS 457.010(1)(a)

The language in the statute that defines blight under ORS 457.010(1)(a) specifies that properties must be unfit or unsafe to occupy for their intended purposes due to one or more of the conditions listed in ORS 457.010(1)(a) (A – E). The statute does not elaborate on what “unfit” or “unsafe to occupy” means, nor does it state that the building must be literally unusable or uninhabitable. For purposes of these blight findings, the City concludes that a building is “unfit for its intended purpose” or “unsafe to occupy,” even if the building is in fact occupied and otherwise habitable, if it satisfies one of the conditions set forth in ORS 457.010(1)(A) through (E). These conditions are described below.

ORS 457.010(1)(a)(A)

Properties identified on the Blight Findings Matrix as meeting (a)(A) were determined to have structures that are unfit for their intended purpose or unsafe to occupy because of *defective design and quality of physical construction*.

Information provided by City of Eugene Public Works in 2010 indicated that every public building built prior to 1998 is out of compliance with current seismic code requirements. This was the case with the following publicly-owned properties in the District: 4, 32, 46, 47, and 70. These buildings are considered blighted due to seismic concerns. While every private building built prior to 1998 is also likely out of compliance, it is also possible that some of those structures would meet today’s code. Without a detailed inspection for each structure it is not feasible to assess current seismic code compliance.

In addition, properties 2 and 37 fits blight criteria based on conditions being *unfit and unsafe to occupy based on defective design and quality of physical construction*.

ORS 457.010(1)(a)(B)

Three properties in the district fit blight criteria (a)(B), these are properties 32, 37, and 45. These buildings are unfit or unsafe to occupy based on *faulty interior arrangement and exterior spacing*.

ORS 457.010(1)(a)(C)

None of the properties in the District were determined to have structures that are unfit for their intended purpose or unsafe to occupy due to *overcrowding and a high density of population*.

ORS 457.010(1)(a)(D)

None of the properties in the District were determined to have structures that are unfit or unsafe to occupy based on *inadequate provision for ventilation, light, sanitation, open spaces and recreation facilities*.

ORS 457.010(1)(a)(E)

Five properties in the district were classified as unfit or unsafe to occupy based on *obsolescence, deterioration, dilapidation, mixed character or shifting of uses*. These are properties 37, 50, 65, 67, and 79.

ORS 457.010(1)(b)

Nine properties in the district were classified blighted due to *economic dislocation, deterioration or disuse of property resulting from faulty planning*. These are properties 17, 30, 37, 38, 45, 65, 67, 88 and 107.

ORS 457.010(1)(c)

Eight properties met the blight criteria due to *the division or subdivision and sale of property or lots of irregular form and shape and inadequate size or dimensions for property usefulness and development*. These were properties 56a, 56b, 60, 69, 80, 95, 103, and 104. Several of these properties are comprised of multiple taxlots and it may be that some of these lots fit the criteria, but not all. Details are listed in property matrix, Attachment 3.

ORS 457.010(1)(d)

None of the properties in the District are characterized by the existence of property or lot layouts in disregard of contours, drainage or other physical characteristics of the terrain and surrounding conditions.

ORS 457.010(1)(e)

A total of 22 locations and/or properties in the district are blighted based on the criteria: *the existence of inadequate streets and other rights of way, open spaces and utilities*. Of these, 19 are locations are in the street or pedestrian rights-or-way with map identification numbers 109-127, and three are taxlot properties with map identification numbers 30, 37 and 107.

Locations were classified as meeting this criteria if there were extensive breaks in the sidewalk resulting in an uneven surface, large holes in the pavement, crosswalks with holes and uneven ramps, all of which contribute to lack of accessibility. Extensive damage in road surfaces was also noted in the survey.

ORS 457.010(1)(f)

None of the properties in the District are characterized by the existence of property or lots or other areas that are subject to inundation by water.

ORS 457.010(1)(g)

Sixty-five properties met the blight criteria: *a prevalence of depreciated values, impaired investments and social and economic maladjustments to such an extent that the capacity to pay taxes is reduced and tax receipts are inadequate for the cost of public services rendered.*

In particular, properties with evidence of depreciated values were classified as blighted. Depreciated values are defined in this survey as having a ratio of 4:1 or less of property Improvement Value to Land Value. These are properties: 1, 2, 5, 9, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56a, 56b, 57, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 68, 70, 73, 74, 75, 77, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84, 87, 88, 89, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98, 100, 103, 104, 105 and 107. Some of these properties have multiple taxlots, so the ratio was created by totaling values for taxlots.

The depreciation ratio is based on staff research in 2010 which did a comparison of analyses completed by other communities in the state, including Springfield, Tillamook and Portland. Properties that have no land value such as public buildings, open space or public plazas, have N/A (not applicable) in the Matrix and Detailed reports.

ORS 457.010(1)(h)

Fifty-one properties were classified as blighted based on the following criteria: *a growing or total lack of proper utilization of areas, resulting in a stagnant and unproductive condition of land potentially useful and valuable for contributing to the public health, safety and welfare.*

In particular, properties with one floor or less were identified as blighted. This is based on the rationale that the district is primarily zoned C-3, Major Commercial, with a maximum allowable height of 150 feet. Properties with one floor or less, indicate an underutilization of property. Blight determination under this criteria was also based on a review of the property's vacancy and empty space, such as empty storefronts and large open space areas such as below ground stairwells with courtyards, oversized open sidewalk areas, or surface parking. These indicate that potential use of the property is less than its current state. These are properties 4, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 50, 51, 56a, 56b, 59, 60, 64, 65, 66, 68, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84, 87, 88, 91, 92, 95, 97, 103, 104, and 107.

ORS 457.010(1)(i)

There are nine properties in the district that are classified as blighted based on the definition criteria: *a loss of population and reduction of proper utilization of the area, resulting in its further deterioration and added costs to the taxpayer for the creation of new public facilities and services else-where.*

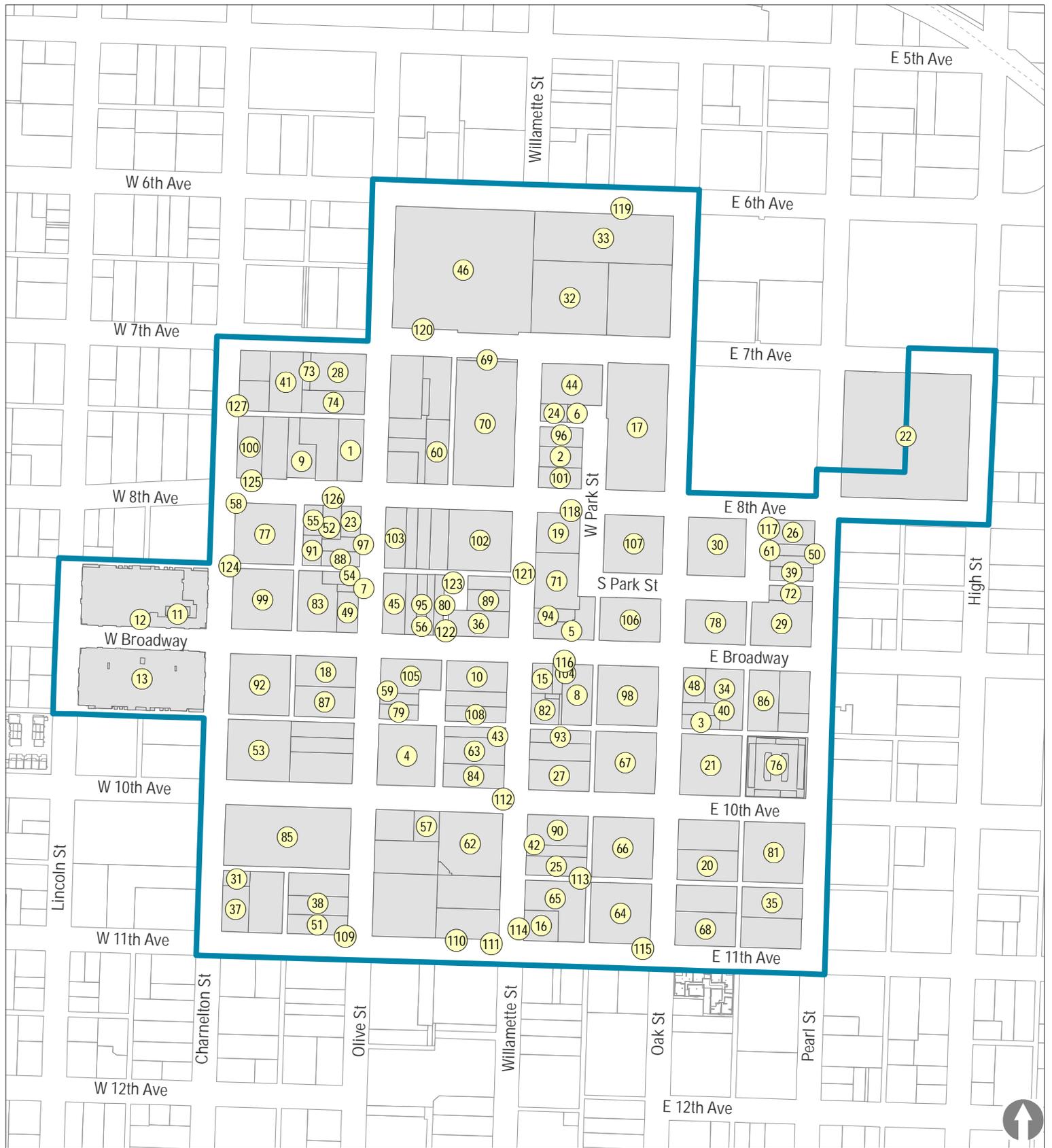
This determination was based on a review of the property's state of disrepair and lack of apparent maintenance visible in public owned spaces with vegetation overgrowth, rusted materials, garbage, broken utility connections and ground contamination risks such as the former McAyeals Cleaners site which is now publically owned. Property in these conditions and continued deterioration add to current costs of maintenance and public services. A privately owned property was classified under this criteria based on its vacancy status and extensive property deterioration which encroaches into public right-of-way, thus increasing costs to taxpayers. These are properties: 11, 15, 22, 30, 37, 38, 65, 67 and 107.

3 CONCLUSION

A total of 76 or 70% of properties in the Downtown Urban Renewal District are determined to have blighted conditions. In addition to the 76 properties, 19 locations have blighted conditions found in roads and sidewalks. These conditions are so prevalent and consistent in the area that the city concludes that the entire urban renewal area is blighted. The blighted conditions impact the safety, health and welfare of the community through decreased property values and taxes, potentially unsafe conditions for accessibility through deteriorating public right-of-ways, lack of seismic stability and maintenance in public buildings and open spaces, vacancy and outdated structural designs that are deteriorating. The evidence of blight and blighting influences reduces the economic activity in the area, leading to lowered value and a disincentive to invest. Urban renewal funds that are directed at improving or reducing the blighted conditions will attract positive activity downtown, stimulate economic development and private investment, promote downtown revitalization, and enhance the value of the area as a whole. As the number of businesses and opportunities for investment increases, existing businesses and development will also benefit, including restaurants, retail and housing, leading to improved conditions, and higher property values within the Urban Renewal District.

The four projects included in the proposed 2016 Plan Amendment were selected for their ability to address blighted conditions and to serve as catalysts for reducing the prevalence of blight with the Plan Area. The improvements to the Park Blocks and the other downtown open spaces will target areas with documented evidence of blight in order to increase the accessibility, enjoyment and use of these areas. As a result, the downtown open spaces will transform from underutilized areas to amenities drawing additional users and ultimately new residents and employees. Adding high-speed fiber will also add significant value to the district by creating the conditions for businesses to succeed, particularly those businesses in the growing cluster of high-tech firms. Strengthening businesses in this economic sector increases the ability of firms to add new employees, grow the business base, and add additional value to properties within the Plan Area. Using urban renewal funds to assist in the renovation of the Lane Community College former downtown campus directly addresses a significant blighted property downtown. When this large, underutilized and outdated structure is transformed for new uses, the property will support other activities downtown and the blighting influence of a vacant property will be removed, which will positively impact adjacent and nearby properties. Improvements for the Farmers' Market will strengthen the local food sector of our regional economy and reduce or remove the blighting conditions of the existing location. A renovated location or new structure will also enhance the ability of the Farmers' Market to serve as an amenity to other businesses and residents' downtown, as well as an attraction for the entire community, leading to additional activity downtown and ultimately greater economic stability and increased values within the Plan Area.

Map to Accompany Downtown Urban Renewal Slums and Blight Report 2016



- Property or Location inventoried with label
- Downtown Urban Renewal District
- Urban Renewal Properties

0 50 100 Feet

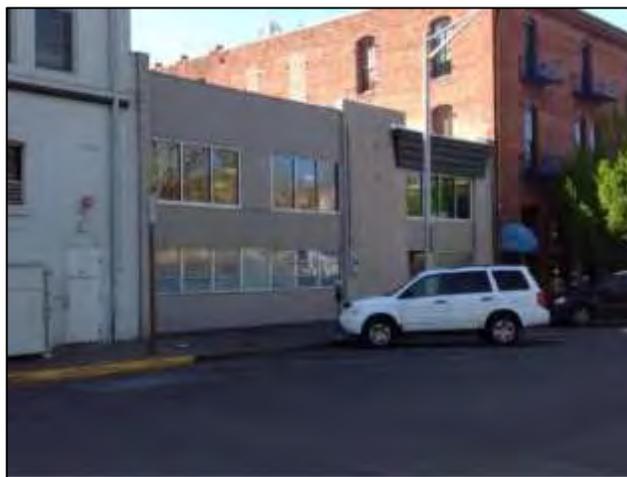


Property: 1	Name: 8 th and Olive Building	Determination of Blight: Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311215300	1703311215500	Depreciation Ratio: 2.45
Property Notes:	Building appears in good condition. Determination of blight ORS 457.010 (1)(g).	



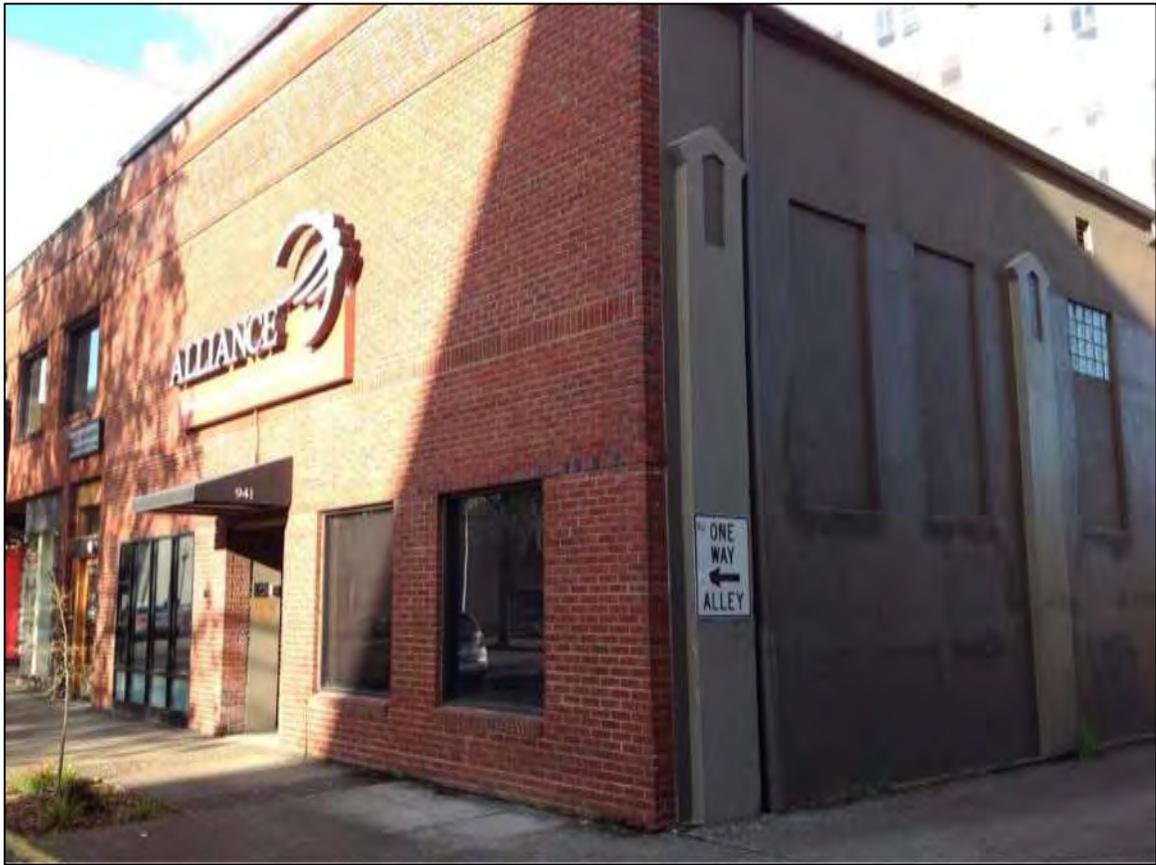
Photos show multiple sides of building.

Property: 2	Name: AHM Brands	Determination of Blight: Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311109300		Depreciation Ratio: 1.93
Property Notes:	Building appears in fair condition. One location has what appears to be tape holding tiles in place on west side. Determination of blight ORS 457.010 (1)(a)(A) and (g).	



Photos: Top: Building facing Willamette Street; bottom left: sections with what appears to be taped tiles; bottom right: back side of building facing West Park Street.

Property:	3	Name:	Alliance insurance	Determination of Blight:	No
Taxlot(s):	1703311406800			Depreciation Ratio:	6.75
Property Notes:	Building is in good condition.				



Photos: Building front facing Oak Street.

Property: 4	Name: Atrium Building	Determination of Blight: Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311302600		Depreciation Ratio: 4.00
Property Notes:	Property is in fair conditions and has mostly city offices. There are signs of damage visible on the exterior, with damaged exterior stairs and older windows. The windows on the upper levels do not open regularly affecting ventilation. The property has underutilized outdoor open space and closed street side windows on south side. Blight determination based on ORS 457.010 (1)(a)(A), and (h) and includes seismic stability concerns.	



Photos: Top: Building view from 10th Avenue and Olive Street; middle left: image of damage on interior stairwell window edge; middle right: underutilized open space facing 10th Avenue; bottom left: wood damage example; bottom right: exterior stairs damage.

Property: 5	Name: Aveva	Determination of Blight: Yes
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Taxlot(s):	1703311403900	Depreciation Ratio:	2.15
Property Notes:	The property appears in good shape. The building has some exterior damage along the building-ground line, including an area with piping exposed, one section appears boarded up on 2nd floor and the adjacent parking lot has damage. The adjacent parking is also underutilized space. Determination of blight ORS 457.010 (1)(g).		



Photos: Top: front of building facing Broadway and Willamette Street; middle left: damage on building ground line; middle right: exposed pipes on building ground line; bottom: damage on parking lot.

Property:	6	Name:	Baden & Company	Determination of Blight:	No
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Item A.

Taxlot(s):	1703311109001	Depreciation Ratio:	5.09
Property Notes:	Building appears in good shape.		



Photos: Building front facing West Park Street.

Property: 7	Name: Barbershop and Tattoo, Emerald Vapors	Determination of Blight: No
Taxlot(s): 1703311304700		Depreciation Ratio: 6.62
Property Notes:	Building appears in good shape	



Photos: Front of building facing Olive Street.

Item A.

Property: 8	Name: Belly	Determination of Blight: No
Taxlot(s): 1703311405200		Depreciation Ratio: 4.38
Property Notes:	Building in good condition. Building has offices on second floor, bottom floor commercial.	



Photos: Building front facing East Broadway.

Property: 9	Name: Brenners Furniture	Determination of Blight: Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311214900	1703311215400	Depreciation Ratio: 1.92
Property Notes:	Building is large, appears in fair condition. The facade section with tiles appear to be wearing. Determination of blight ORS 457.010 (1)(a)(A) and (g).	



Photos: Top: front of building facing West 8th Avenue; bottom: close-up view of wear on façade tiles.

Item A.

Property: 10	Name: Broadway Commerce Center	Determination of Blight: No
Taxlot(s): 1703311301300		Depreciation Ratio: 13.97
Property Notes:	Recently renovated (last five years). Building in good condition. Office on top 4 floors and commercial on bottom.	



Photos: View of building on Broadway and Willamette Street.

Property: 11	Name: Broadway Place North	Determination of Blight: Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311316100	1703311316300	Depreciation Ratio: N/A
1703311316500	1703311316800	1703311316900
Property Notes:	Building is in good condition. . Property has upper level apartments, street level commercial, and lower level public parking. The building has closed restrooms which create added costs to taxpayer through continued maintenance, loss of population, underutilization of space. The use of a portable restroom adds to costs to taxpayer, increases safety concerns due to its alley location and closed environment, and adds to perceptions of area being blighted. Depreciation ratio cannot be calculated since land value is zero. Building is also adjacent to a poor condition building to the north not in district. Blight Determination based on ORS 457.010 (h) and (i).	



Photos: Top: building on NW corner of Broadway and Charnelton Street; bottom: portable restroom in alley north of building.

Property: 12, 13	Name: Broadway Place North & South	Determination of Blight: No
Taxlot(s): 1703311316700		Depreciation Ratio: NA
Property Notes:	These are taxlots on the Broadway place properties, north and south that in both regions. No determination of slums and blight.	

Item A.

Property: 14	Name: Broadway Place South	Determination of Blight: No
Taxlot(s): 1703311316200	1703311316400	Depreciation Ratio: NA
1703311316600	1703311316900	
Property Notes:	Property in good shape.	



Photos: View of property mid-block on Broadway.

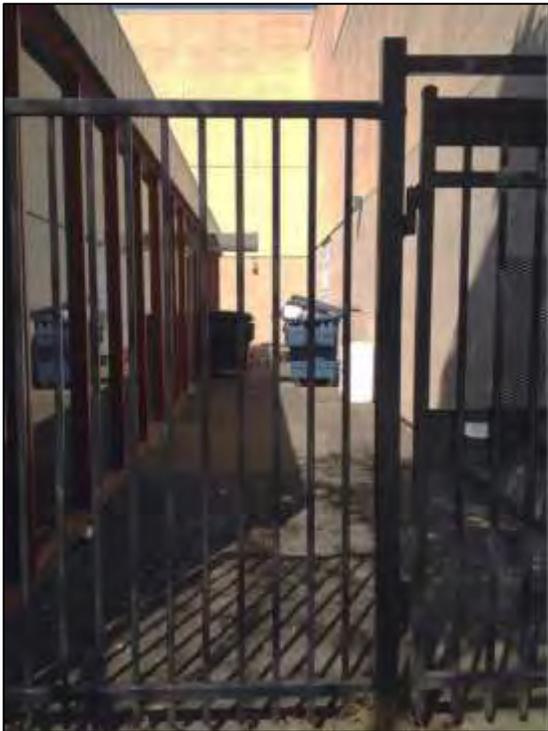
Property: 15	Name: Broadway Plaza	Determination of Blight: Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311404801		Depreciation Ratio: 0.10
Property Notes:	This property is a public open space plaza. The property is underutilized, does not have utilities such as running water, or amenities such as a drinking fountain, restrooms, or shade. The area also has concerns for safety based on past vandalism. Blight determination by ORS 457.010 (1)(g), (h), and (i).	



Photos: View of property from Broadway and Willamette Street.

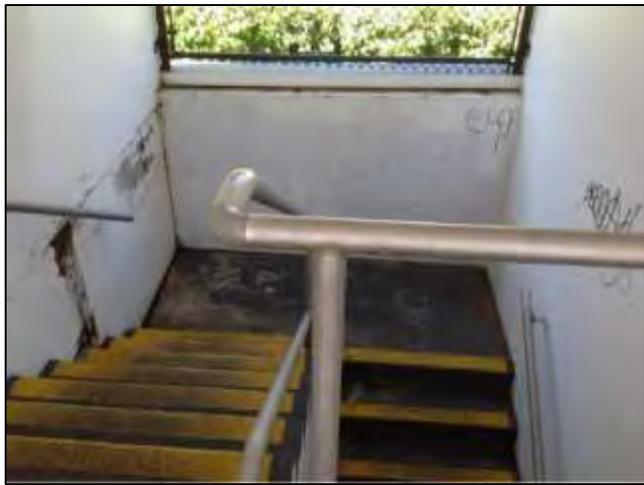
Item A.

Property: 16	Name: Business	Determination of Blight: Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311412900		Depreciation Ratio: 0.92
Property Notes:	Buildings appear in good condition. Property is a series of storefront businesses in single story building, including a smoke shop, salon, tattoo parlor and mini-mart. There is a fenced off alleyway behind the building that is underutilized space and is used for garbage. Blight determination by ORS 457.010 (1)(g) and (h).	



Photos: Top: view of business from Willamette Street; bottom, view of alley around businesses.

Property: 17	Name: Butterfly Lot	Determination of Blight: Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311109500		Depreciation Ratio: 0.06
Property Notes:	This property is a two level parking structure with second level below ground. The property is deteriorated with large pot holes, rusty access stairwells, graffiti, and deteriorated building. Surrounding the property there are uneven sidewalks and numerous utility boxes in green spaces. The angle of the pedestrian access ramps is questionable. Determination of blight with ORS 457.010 (1)(a)(B), (g), and (h).	



Photos: Top: view of property from 8th Avenue at West Park Street; bottom left: pedestrian walkway; bottom right: stairwell on property to lower level.

Images continued on next page.

Property 17 – Butterfly Lot Images continued



Photos: Top left: image of access ramp damage; top right: image showing example of damage to building; middle left: image shows green space on property with utility boxes and garbage; middle right: deterioration of pavement shown with holes and uneven surface; bottom: access ram shown.

Property: 18

Name: Buy 2 block

Determination of Blight:

Yes

Taxlot(s):	1703311304900	Depreciation Ratio:	3.90
Property Notes:	The building appears in good condition. Several stores occupy this single story block including Subway, Buy 2, and the Jazz Station. Determination of blight ORS 457.010 (1)(g), and (h).		



Photos: Top: view of property from Broadway and Olive Street; bottom: view of property looking east on Broadway.

Item A.

Property: 19	Name: Cascade Title	Determination of Blight: Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311404600		Depreciation Ratio: 3.52
Property Notes:	Building appears in relatively good condition. It is an older building, but has some wear such as cracks in pavement. Determination of blight ORS 457.010 (1)(g).	



Photos: Top: View of property from West 8th Avenue and West Park Street; middle left: image shows example of cracks in pavement on sidewalk outside building; middle right: image shows wear; bottom: image shows damage in cement at base of stair railing.

Property: 20	Name: Century Link	Determination of Blight: Yes
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Taxlot(s):	1703311411500	1703311411600	Depreciation Ratio:	NA
Property Notes:	Property appears in good shape. The building is a telecommunications building with a brick exterior, street level windows on two sides for store, museum and offices. The property also has empty space on north and west side. The building design does not allow easy building re-use. Determination of blight ORS 475.010 (h).			



Photos: Top: view of building facing Oak Street; bottom: example of empty space outside museum on north side.

Property:	21	Name:	Citizens building	Determination of Blight:	No
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Item A.

Taxlot(s):	1703311406900	Depreciation Ratio:	16.22
Property Notes:	The property appears in good condition. The property has a ten story office building, however half of bottom floor appears to be vacant.		



Photos: View of building on Oak Street.

Property: 22	Name: City Hall block	Determination of Blight: Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311110600		Depreciation Ratio: 0
Property Notes:	The property is vacant after previous City Hall was removed. The southwest portion of the block in the plan area is intended for the new Eugene City Hall plaza, and plans for the eastern half block in the plan area are currently undetermined. Property is vacant and underutilized. Determination of blight is based on ORS 457.010 (1)(g), (h) and (i).	



Photos: View of property from East 8th Avenue and Pearl Street.

Property: 23	Name: City of Eugene Auditor	Determination of Blight: Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311303900		Depreciation Ratio: 2.05
Property Notes:	Building appears to be in good condition. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(g) and (h).	



Photos: View of building on 8th Avenue.

Item A.

Property: 24	Name: Commercial and office	Determination of Blight: Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311109000		Depreciation Ratio: 2.75
Property Notes:	Property appears in good condition. Building is a single story with commercial and office uses. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(g) and h.	



Photos: Front of building facing Willamette Street.

Property: 25	Name: Concentric Sky	Determination of Blight: No
Taxlot(s): 1703311412700		Depreciation Ratio: 4.76
Property Notes:	Property appears in good shape. There is a large hole in pavement in back of building.	



Photo: Top: front of building facing Willamette Street; bottom: damage in pavement in back of building.

Item A.

Property: 26	Name: Court Reporters and law offices.	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311402300		Depreciation Ratio:	2.07
Property Notes:	Building appears to be in good shape. Has minor blemishes from ages, rust from outdated metal awning, cracks in facade in a spot. Building shows evidence of graffiti that has been painted over in multiple locations. Building has a part of façade that extends out over sidewalk. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(g) and (h).		



Photos: Top: View of property East 8th Avenue and Pearl Street; bottom left: façade piece that extends our over sidewalk; bottom right: damaged and cracked cement walkway at base of building.

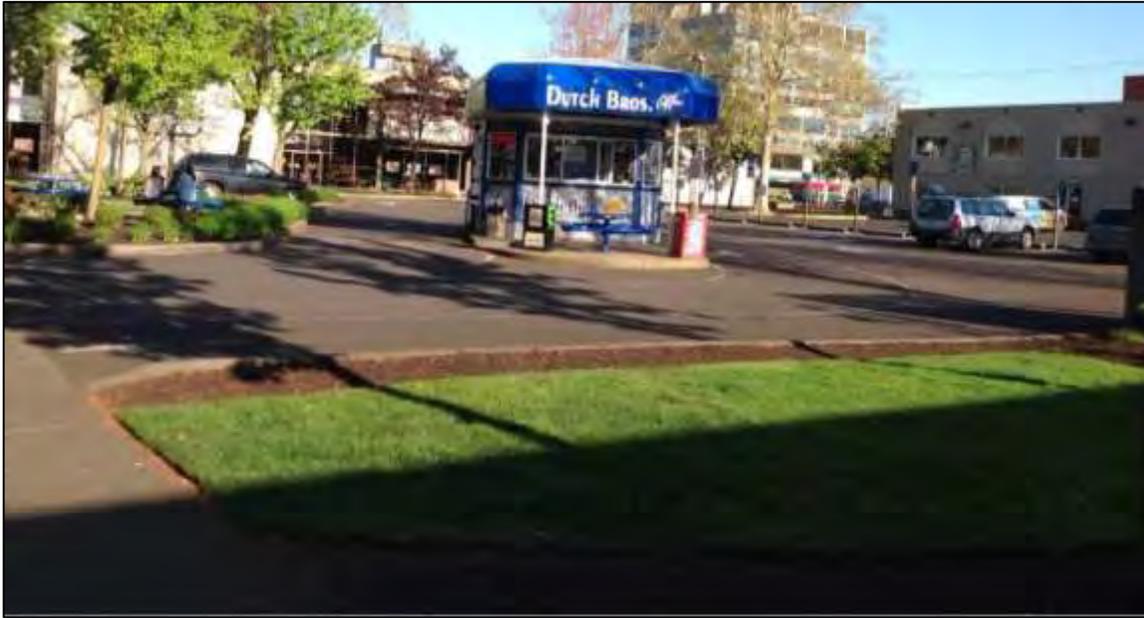
Property: 27	Name: Downtown Athletic Club	Determination of Blight: No
Taxlot(s): 1703311405600	1703311405700	Depreciation Ratio: 6.47
Property Notes: Building appears in good condition.		



Photos: View of property from East 10th Avenue and Willamette Street.

Item A.

Property: 28	Name: Dutch Bros	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311215201		Depreciation Ratio:	0.11
Property Notes:	Property is large, almost 1/4 block and is mostly parking. Property has underutilization of space. Determination of blight based ORS 457.010 (1)(g) and (h).		



Photos: View of property from West 7th Avenue.

Property: 29	Name: East Broadway Shopping	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311402800		Depreciation Ratio:	2.34
Property Notes:	Property appears in good conditions. Building is single level commercial with multiple shops and restaurants. Determination of blight based ORS 457.010 (1)(g) and (h).		



Photos: Top: view of property along East Broadway; bottom: view of building from East Broadway and Pearl Street.

Item A.

Property: 30	Name: East Park block	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311404700		Depreciation Ratio:	0.05
Property Notes:	East park block. Sidewalk is broken and uneven. Ramps not flush with sidewalk (ne corner). Structure does not appear maintained with plants visibly growing on top. There is metal protruding from open area in multiple places, garbage littered around, some benches have rusty metal frames with peeling paint and an area with a broken light fixture in wall. Property does not have a permanent, but has a portable restroom. Determination of blight based ORS 457.010 (1)(b), (e), (g), (h), and (i).		



Photo: Top: view of shelter; bottom left: growth on shelter; bottom right: broken and exposed light fixture

Property 30 – Images continue on next page.

Property 30 images continued.



Photo: Top: Garbage in areas; middle left: example of areas with broken, uneven walkways; middle right: example of areas with metal coming out of walkways; bottom left: portable restroom; bottom right: park bench with peeling paint and rust.

Property:	31	Name:	Edward Jones Investment and housing	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s):	1703311306400			Depreciation Ratio:	3.22

Item A.

Property Notes:	Property is in fair condition and has two buildings. The buildings are built out to the lot line resulting in no open space for tenants. This also results in garbage for the residential units being placed very close to doors. Minor cement damage noted on patio. Units are accessible by ramp. Also, units are bounded east and south by blighted vacant property. Determination of blight based ORS 457.010 (1)(g).
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Photo: Top: front of building facing Charnelton Street; bottom left: image shows proximity of garbage to front door; bottom right: image shows concrete deterioration.

Property: 32	Name: Eugene Conference Center	Determination of Blight: Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311107600	1703311107700	Depreciation Ratio: 6.39
Property Notes:	Property consists of outdoor area and building. Building appears in good shape. Outdoor area is in poor shape with broken tiles and cracked cement, this area also appears underutilized. This property is next to the Eugene Hilton. Building appears to be getting re-roofed. Determination of blight based ORS 457.010 (1)(a)(A), (a)(B), and (h), including seismic stability concerns.	



Photo: Top: View of property from East 7th Ave; bottom left: damage on outdoor awning, bottom right: image shows example of uneven sidewalk.

Property #32 images continued on next page.

Item A.

Property #32 images continued.



Photo: Top: image shows cracked cement along railing; middle: large open space; bottom: example of broken walkway.

Property: 33	Name: Eugene Hilton Hotel	Determination of Blight:	No
Taxlot(s): 1703311107601		Depreciation Ratio:	11.30
Property Notes:	Building appears in fair shape. The steps from the sidewalk have deteriorated so rebar shows. There are lines visible on building cement surface, and the walkway on east side has steep ramp with cracked tiles.		

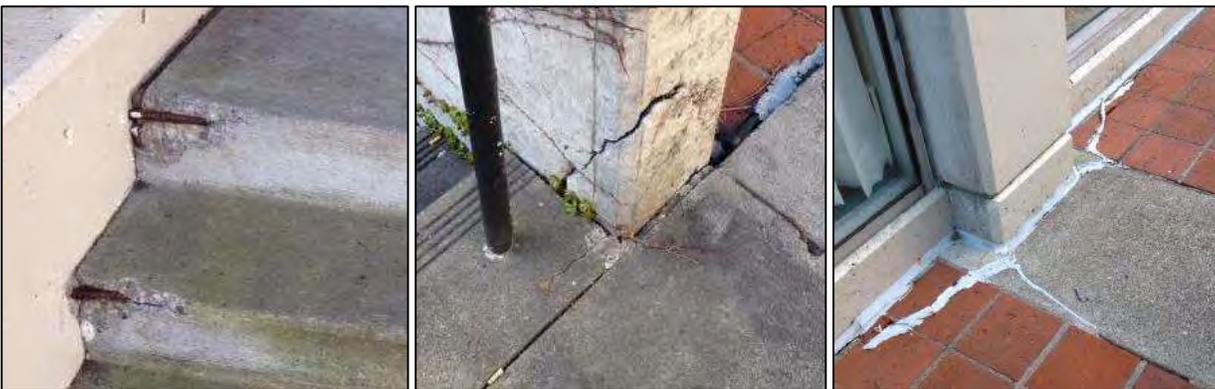


Photo: Top: image of property from Oak Street and East 6th Avenue; bottom left: image shows rebar in deteriorated stairs; bottom middle: cracks shown on stairwell; bottom right: image shows example of visible repairs.

Property: 34	Name: Eugene Professional Building	Determination of Blight:	No
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Item A.

Taxlot(s):	1703311406600	Depreciation Ratio:	7.99
Property Notes:	Building appears in good condition and has a few blemishes such as cracks at base of building. Locations area also visible where building exterior has wear.		



Photo: Top left: view of property from East Broadway; top right: image shows example of façade wear; bottom: cracks in pavement at base of building.

Property:	35	Name:	Firestone Auto Center	Determination of Blight:	Yes
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Taxlot(s):	1703311411200	1703311411300	Depreciation Ratio:	0.21
Property Notes:	Property is a large single level building and is old but appears in fair condition. Has large possible graffiti removal spots on east side. Locations with wood in structure appear to be rotting. Determination of blight based ORS 457.010 (1)(g) and (h).			



Photo: View of property from East 11th Avenue and Pearl Street.

Property:	36	Name:	First on Broadway	Determination of Blight:	No
Taxlot(s):	1703311301100			Depreciation Ratio:	13.66
Property Notes:	Building appears in good condition. Property was recently renovated into second story apartments with ground floor commercial.				



Photo: View of property from Broadway and Willamette Street

Property:	37	Name:	Former Docs Pad	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s):	1703311306200	1703311306300		Depreciation Ratio:	0.14

Property Notes:	Property is formers "Docs Pad", then a salon. Property contains a dilapidated building and parking. This property did have paid parking for a while. Currently property and parking is fenced off. Old light fixtures abut property on south side. An area behind the building is used for parking and pavement is broken with large holes. Building itself has graffiti, large cracks, broken pieces, and garbage. Determination of blight based ORS 457.010 (1)(a)(A), (a)(B), (a)(E), (b), (e), (g), (h), and (i).
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Photo: Top: shows property from SW corner of 11th Ave and Charnelton St, Library can be seen in background; bottom left: shows property from se corner; bottom right: damage to pavement that provides access to parking area behind building.

Property #37 images continued on next page.

Property #37 images continued on next page.



Photo: top and bottom images show back side of building with damage, broken fencing, deteriorated building, overgrown vegetation, graffiti and damaged pavement.

Property:	38	Name:	Former McAyeals Cleaners	Determination of Blight:	Yes
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Item A.

Taxlot(s):	1703311305900	1703311306000	Depreciation Ratio:	0.38
Property Notes:	This property had a dry cleaners which was removed and is currently under public ownership. This property was contaminated and is now being cleaned up. The future of this property unknown. Determination of blight based ORS 457.010 (1)(b), (g), (h), and (i).			



Photo: View of property, with library to the right and Former Doc's Pad visible in background, indicating another blighted property on same block.

Property:	39	Name:	Full City Coffee	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s):	1703311402600			Depreciation Ratio:	2.72

Property Notes: This property appears in good condition. Building has two levels, second level is on west side and appears older. Alley has evidence of graffiti in several spots indicating a possible public safety issue. Determination of blight based ORS 457.010 (1)(g).



Photo: Top: front of building on Pearl Street; bottom: image shows back of building on Park St.

Item A.

Property: 40	Name: Funk and Levis	Determination of Blight:	No
Taxlot(s): 1703311406700		Depreciation Ratio:	5.42
Property Notes:	Building appears in good condition.		



Photo: View of property from Oak Street.

Property: 41	Name: Goodyear Tires	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311214600	1703311214700	Depreciation Ratio:	0.29
1703311215100			
Property Notes:	Property appears in poor shape. Building has peeling paint with moss and plants growing on back. There are garbage and overgrown weeds on rear east location. The property is large about 1/4 block and half appears to be parking. Public sidewalks around building do not look maintained, this adds to further deterioration and perceptions of blight in area. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(g) and (h)		



Photo: Top: view of property from Charnelton Street; bottom left shows example of cement damage; middle: shows garbage and overgrown vegetation on east side of building; bottom right: shows plants growing on side of building.

Item A.

Property: 42	Name: Harlequin Beads	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311412600		Depreciation Ratio:	2.19
Property Notes:	Building appears in good shape. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(g) and h.		

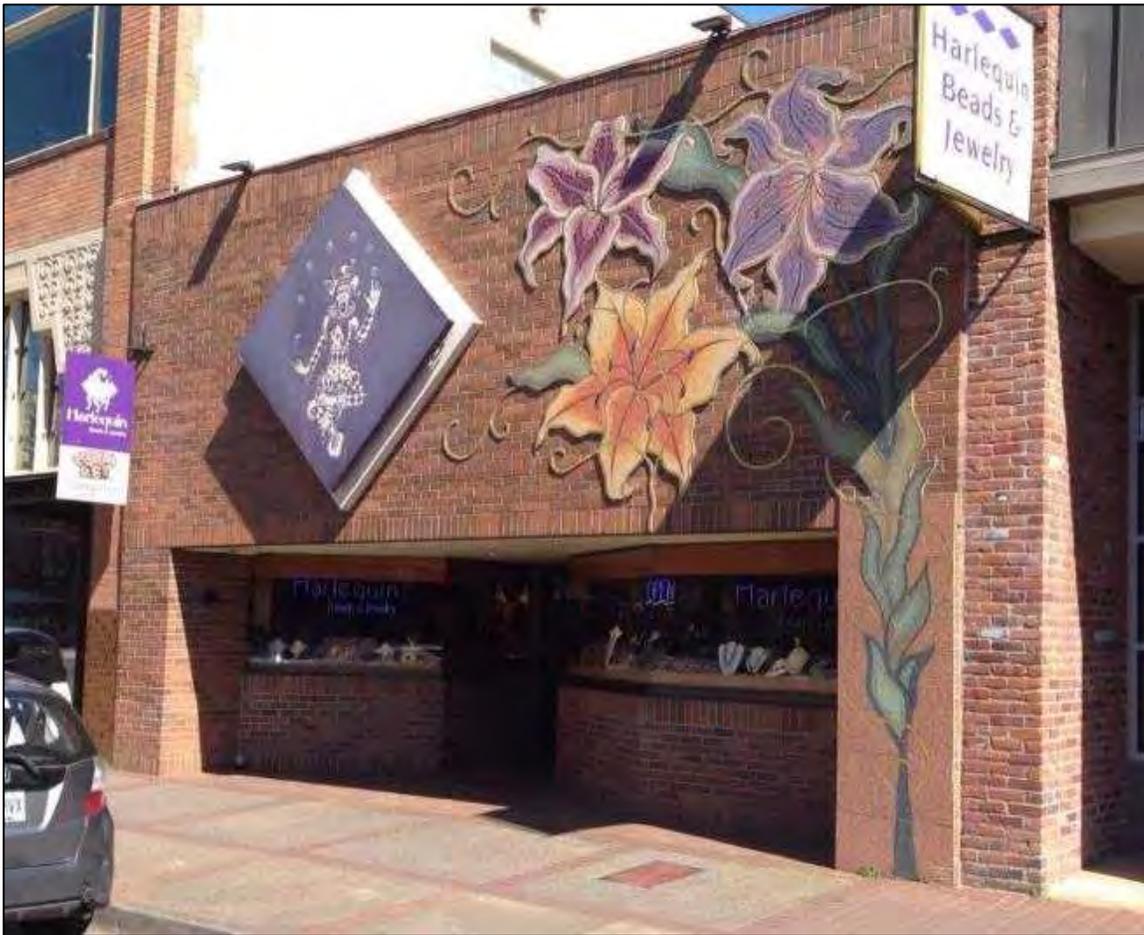


Photo: View of property from Willamette Street.

Property: 43	Name: Harry Ritchie Jewelers	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311301600		Depreciation Ratio:	4.42
Property Notes:	Property is older but in relatively good condition. The building has graffiti and evidence of safety concerns including social maladjustments such as sanitation issues along northern pedestrian walkway. There is a lack of first floor windows and there are also windows that are closed off that could be contributing to inappropriate activities in pathway. Along north perimeter of building is Eugene mall remnant. Determination of Blight ORS 457.010 (g).		



Photo: View of property from Willamette Street.

Item A.

Property: 44	Name: Hi-Fi Music Hall	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311108800		Depreciation Ratio:	0.93
Property Notes:	Building appears in good condition. A large portion of property is parking, but this is used by food carts. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(g) and (h).		



Photo: View of property from Willamette Street.

Property: 45	Name: Horsehead	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311303000		Depreciation Ratio:	0.54
Property Notes:	Property is in poor condition. The building is older and deteriorating. The property has two outdoor seating areas: one south and the other north. South seating area has broken fixtures, graffiti, and the building has damage. The south area has a wooden enclosure that look like planter boxes, which are broken with metal exposed and the planters are overgrown and not maintained. Northern outside area has tables and looks to be used as lunch area. There is a small store in the building on the west side of the building. The building is deteriorated with peeling and broken sections. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(a)(B), (b), (g), and (h)		



Photo: Top: image shows south side of property, viewed from Broadway and Olive Street; bottom left shows deterioration of property and graffiti; bottom right: image shows broken light in south area.

Property #45 images continued on next page.

Property #45 images continued.



Photo: Top: image shows building deterioration; middle left: image shows south outside seating area, middle right: shows damage to planter in south outside seating area; bottom: shows exit door for south outside seating area.

Property:	46	Name:	Hult Center parking	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s):	1703311206400			Depreciation Ratio:	11.43

Property Notes: Property is a cement parking garage. The property has visible surface cracks, some that have a white substance coming out of them. There are windows on alley side that have visible water damage inside. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010(1)(a)(A).



Photo: Top: view of property from Olive Street; middle left: cracks visible on structure; middle right: image shows an example of white material in cracks in structure; bottom: image shows example of window with water damage inside.

Property:	47	Name:	Hult Center	Determination of Blight:	Yes
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Item A.

Taxlot(s):	1703311206400	Depreciation Ratio:	11.43
Property Notes:	Property is in fair condition. The property consists of a building, alley and open space. A large portion of the property is underutilized open space and combined with adjacent underutilized open space of conference center these areas are underperforming their potential. Accessibility is low for those with assisted walking devices or wheelchairs, even strollers with steep ramps, bumpy sidewalks. The property has deteriorating features and cracks are visible on building facade. In the building, a large gallery has closed leaving even greater underutilization. The building also has potential seismic stability concerns. Blight determination based on ORS 457.010 (1)(a)(A) and (h).		



Photo: View of building from pedestrian pathway between conference center and Hult Center.

Property #47 images continued on next page.

Property #47 Images continued.

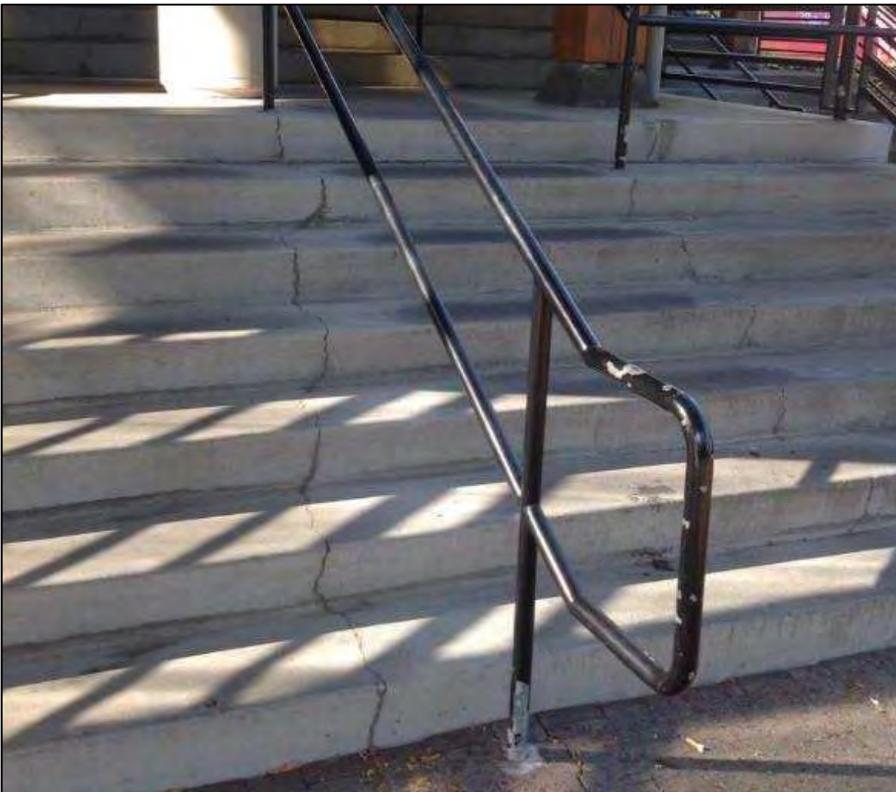


Photo: top left: image shows damage to pipe on rear of building; top right: picture shows an example of sidewalk width; bottom: image shows cracks in steps

Images continued on next page.

Property #47 Images continued



Photo: Image shows open space area, cracks in pavement in stairs landing, and bricks used to create pathways.

Property #47 images continued on next page.

Property #47 images continued.



Photo: Top: image shows deterioration of steps; bottom: image shows cracks in cement of structure

Property #47 images continued.



Photo: Image shows example of cracks along surface (diagonal lines).

Property: 48	Name: IDX	Determination of Blight: No
Taxlot(s): 1703311406500		Depreciation Ratio: 10.20
Property Notes:	Building appears in good condition.	



Photo: Image shows property from Broadway and Oak Street.

Item A.

Property: 49	Name: Jamesons and Glamour Girls	Determination of Blight: Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311304800		Depreciation Ratio: 1.65
Property Notes:	Building appears in good shape. Awning on Glamour Girls has damage along top section. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(g) and (h)	



Photo: Top: view of property from Broadway; bottom: image shows damage to awning top.

Property: 50	Name: Jaqua & Wheatley Law Office	Determination of Blight: Yes
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Taxlot(s):	1703311402400	Depreciation Ratio:	3.44
Property Notes:	Building is in poor condition. There is moss growing out of a crack in front, the raised beds made of brick in front and back have garbage, are overgrown, and are damaged. The building is has closed up windows on both. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1), (g), and (h).		



Photo: Top and bottom images shows front and back of building

Property images continued on next page.

Property #50 images continued.

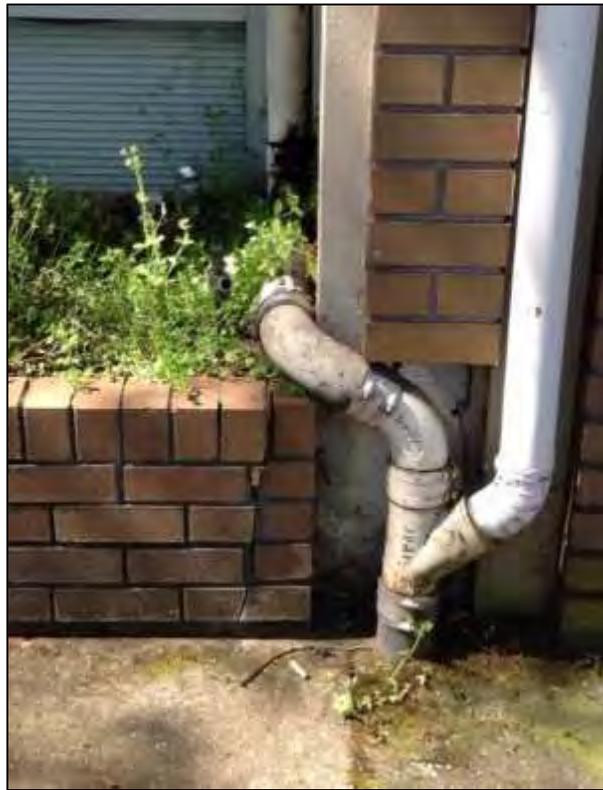


Photo: Top: damage at door base; bottom left: façade deterioration; bottom right: broken bricks, overgrown vegetation.

Property: 51	Name: Kiva Grocery	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311306100		Depreciation Ratio:	1.73
Property Notes:	Property is in good condition. There are city installed artistic bike racks out front but the sidewalk outside of property in poor condition. The property includes a large parking area and is adjacent to 2 blighted properties. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(g) and (h).		



Photo: View of property from 11th Avenue and Olive Street.

Property: 52	Name: KLCC	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311304000		Depreciation Ratio:	3.57
Property Notes:	Building appears in good condition. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(g).		



Photo: View of property from West 8th Avenue.

Property: 53	Name: Lane Community College Downtown Campus	Determination of Blight:	No
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Item A.

Taxlot(s):	1703311305100	1703311305200	Depreciation Ratio:	23.49
	1703311305300	1703311306600		
Property Notes:	Property in good condition. Property has a new building with housing and college campus.			

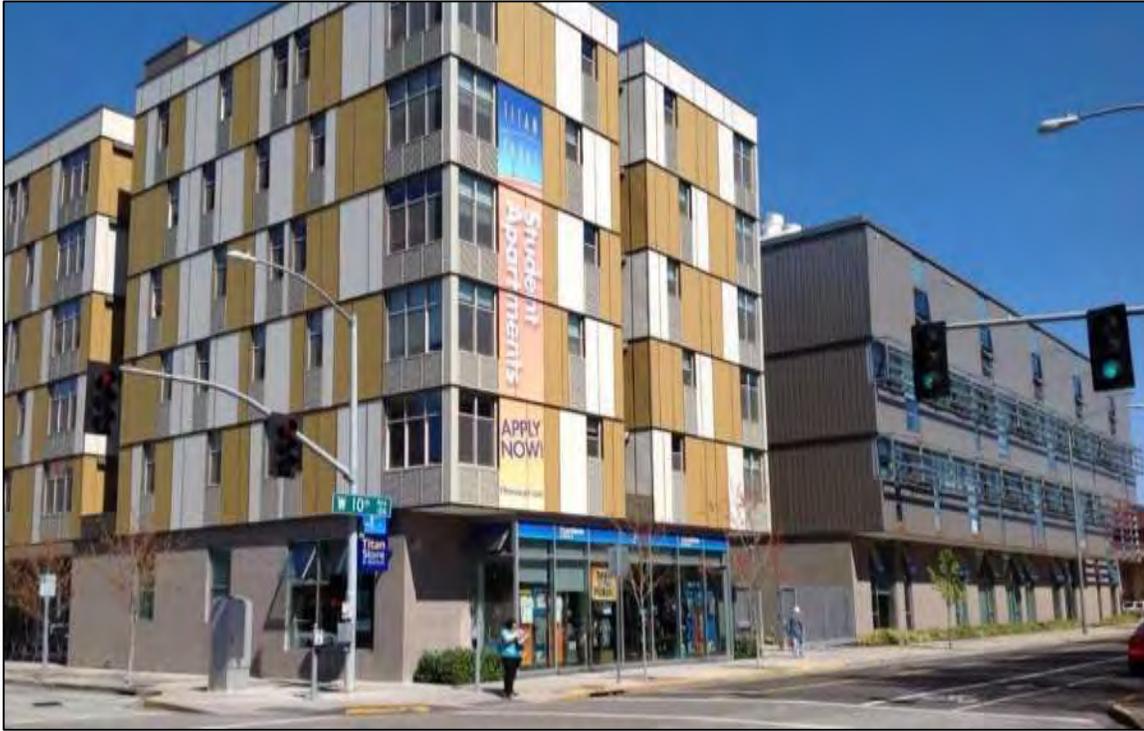


Photo: View of property from West 10th Avenue and Charnelton Street.

Property: 54	Name: Law Office	Determination of Blight: No
Taxlot(s): 1703311304600		Depreciation Ratio: 5.66
Property Notes: Building appears in good condition.		



Photo: Image shows part of property facing Olive Street

Item A.

Property: 55	Name: Law Office	Determination of Blight: Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311304100		Depreciation Ratio: 2.71
Property Notes:	Building appears in good condition. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(g).	



Photo: View of building front from West 8th Avenue.

Property: 56a	Name: Lazar's Bazaar (Shoe Closeout Center)	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311303100		Depreciation Ratio:	2.13
Property Notes:	Building appears in good shape. The ground in front and back are worn. The rear entrance has torn up AstroTurf. Lot shape is very long and thin. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(c),(g), and (h).		



Photo: Image shows front of property from Broadway.

Property #56a images continued on next page.

Property #56a images continued.



Photo: Top image shows back entrance of property; bottom: image shows close-up view of back entrance ground level; bottom right: shows back entrance storage area.

Property: 56b	Name: Lazar's	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311303300		Depreciation Ratio:	2.88
Property Notes:	Building appears in good condition. The front entrance has some minor wear. This property is related to property #56a, a store on the same property, one business to the west. Lot shape is long and very thin. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(c), (g), and (h).		



Photo: Top: front of building facing Broadway; bottom: front entrance wear.

Item A.

Property:	57	Name:	LTD Eugene Station	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s):	1703311301901		1703311302000	Depreciation Ratio:	0.92
	1703311302100		1703311302200		
	1703311302300		1703311302400	1703311302500	
Property Notes:	Property appears in good condition. Property is a public transit bus station with 2 buildings and multiple bus terminals on about ¾ of a block. For both buildings, the presence along 11th Avenue is vacant with closed up windows. Empty space on corner of Willamette and 11th lends to the feeling of vacancy. Windows along Olive Street also drawn. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(g).				



Photo: Images above show transit station.

Property:	58	Name:	LTD Street Section	Determination of Blight:	N/A
Taxlot(s):	1703311306901			Depreciation Ratio:	N/A
Property Notes:	This property is a small corner section of taxlot, possibly intended for EmX.				

Property: 59	Name: Lucky's Bar	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311302800		Depreciation Ratio:	1.64
Property Notes:	Property is in fair condition. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(g) and (h).		



Photo: View of property from Olive Street.

Property:	60	Name:	M. Jacobs	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s):	1703311215600	1703311215800		Depreciation Ratio:	0.85
	1703311215601	1703311215900			
	1703311215602	1703311216000		1703311216100	

Property Notes:

Property is in fair condition. Property consists of a large building and multiple parking lots. The building contains multiple businesses, the north parking lot is a paid parking lot, and the southern lot is general parking and has food carts. The building has fresh paint but shows signs of deterioration, including wood rot on exterior, and a concave sidewalk. Building deterioration also includes the outdoor walkway ceiling panels that are broken and falling out in places, a light with electrical wires showing, and a broken drainpipe on alley. The parking lot is made up of multiple lots with irregular shapes. Lot is used for food carts, sometimes, or is vacant and represents 1/4 block underutilized space. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(a)(A), (c),(g), and (h).



Photo: Top: View of property from East 8th Avenue and Olive Street; bottom images show damaged wood on structure.

Property #60 images continued on next page.

Property #60 images continued.



Photo: Top left: example of deteriorated cement; top right: property damage; middle: top of exterior door that is mis-aligned with structure; bottom left: entrance with concave entryway; bottom right: outside light fixture with wires exposed.

Property: 61	Name: Masters Development	Determination of Blight: No
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Item A.

Taxlot(s):	1703311402500	Depreciation Ratio:	6.15
Property Notes:	Building appears in good condition.		



Photo: View of property from Pearl Street.

Property: 62	Name: McDonald Theater building	Determination of Blight: Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311301900		Depreciation Ratio: 1.34
Property Notes:	Property is in fair condition. Property contains a large building that holds not only the Theater, but also a restaurant and several shops, there are also some vacant storefronts with windows covered. The building has cracks along surface on West 10th Avenue. This section also has rot visible in a door, is of poor quality, and mildew/moss is on building edge and a drainage pipe has no connection to drain. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(a)(E) and (g).	



Photo: Top: View of property from West 10th Avenue and Willamette Street; bottom: shows example of damage on building, especially where the door meets the sidewalk

Property #62 images continued on next page.

Property #62 images continued.

Item A.



Photo: Top: image shows where drainpipe does not meet drainage; bottom left: shows cracks in building surface; bottom right: shows damage and deterioration in building.

Property: 63	Name: Newberry's	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311301700		Depreciation Ratio:	2.25
Property Notes:	Building appears in good condition. Building is in good shape at ground floor, and upper levels seem to have more wear around windows. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(g).		



Photo: View of property from Willamette Street.

Property: 64	Name: Office Building (Vacant)	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311412100		Depreciation Ratio:	1.06
Property Notes:	Building is in good condition. The building is currently vacant. The property is mostly parking. Parking is reserved during the day in parking lot. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(g) and (h).		



Photo: View of property from East 11th Avenue and Oak Street.

Property: 65	Name: Old LCC Downtown Building	Determination of Blight:	Yes
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Item A.

Taxlot(s):	1703311412800	Depreciation Ratio:	6.54
Property Notes:	Property is in fair condition. Property consists mainly of the building, which is large, vacant, and lacks windows.. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(a)(E), (b), (h), and (i).		



Photo: Top: view of property from Willamette Street; bottom: view of property from East 11th Avenue.

Property:	66	Name:	Overpark Garage South	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s):	1703311412300			Depreciation Ratio:	5.12

Property Notes: Property is in good condition. This is a cement parking garage with ground floor commercial, including a dance studio and gym. Property contain oversized pedestrian walkways that are underutilized space. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(h).



Photo: Top: View of property from East 10th Avenue; bottom: example of oversize pedestrian walkways and underutilization of space.

Item A.

Property: 67	Name: Overpark Garage North	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311405800		Depreciation Ratio:	4.42
Property Notes:	The property is in good shape. Property is a cement parking garage that extends over East 10 th Avenue, connecting with Property 66. This property has ground floor commercial. The building has underutilized and poorly designed spaces that were formerly public restrooms and open space in pedestrian pathways. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(a)(E), (b), (h) and (i).		



Photo: Top: view of property from Oak Street; bottom: area with closed restrooms and example pedestrian walkways.

Property #67 images continued on next page.

Property #62 images continued.



Photo: Top: example of building condition in interior pathways; bottom: view of alley and area of access to pedestrian walkway to restroom.

Property:	68	Name:	Pacific cascade credit union and other business	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s):	1703311411700		1703311412000	Depreciation Ratio:	2.53

Item A.

Property Notes:	Property is in good condition. The building is single story with large area of parking. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(g), and (h).
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Property: 69	Name: Parcade North Lot	Determination of Blight: Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311216800		Depreciation Ratio: N/A
Property Notes:	This property is a small lot, about 7 feet x 160 feet, on north end of Parcade parking garage. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(c).	

Property: 70	Name: Parcade	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311216801		Depreciation Ratio:	2.58
Property Notes:	Property is in fair condition. Property is a large, older parking garage with ground floor commercial. The garage building appears deteriorated with broken signs, wood areas at street level are broken and look damaged, there are large cracks at the base of the large cement pillars, and the garage surface has areas with deterioration and wear. The sidewalk space near the bars small. The property has a large interior open space that is underutilized. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(a)(A) and (g).		



Photo: Top left: image shows broken sign; top right: large open space; bottom: image shows cracks at base of pillar.

Property #70 images continued on next page.

Property #70 images continued.

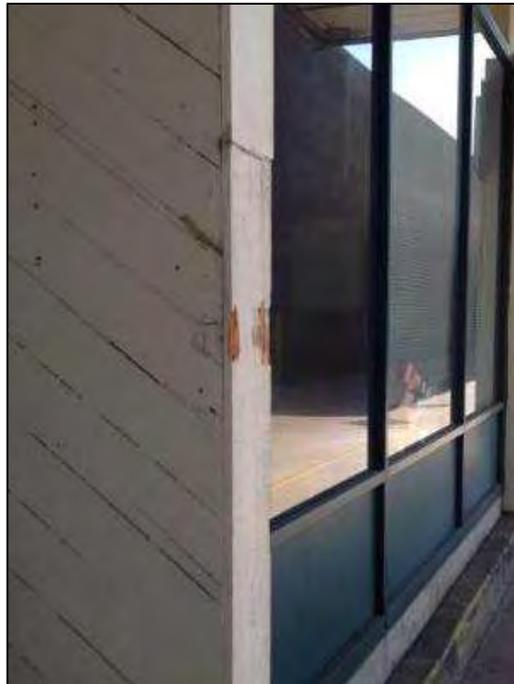


Photo: Top: examples of damage on exterior of structure; bottom: images showing examples of façade damage.

Property: 71	Name: Park Place	Determination of Blight:	No
Taxlot(s): 1703311404400		Depreciation Ratio:	11.88
Property Notes:	Property is in good condition. The building has ground floor commercial on west side with one vacant space. East side has vacant space and not much street level activity. East side of building has section with evidence of building that is gone, there is a west side entry with damage along bottom of entry, and there are former fluorescent light fixtures on front of building.		



Photo: Top: view of property from Willamette Street; bottom: view of property from West Park Street.

Property #62 images continued on next page.

Property #62 images continued.



Photo: Top left shows where sign was partially removed; top right: damaged exterior brick work; bottom: damaged entryway.

Property: 72	Name: Park Place Apts	Determination of Blight:	No
Taxlot(s): 1703311402700		Depreciation Ratio:	14.98
Property Notes: Building is in good condition and recently renovated.			



Photo: View of property from Pearl Street.

Property: 73	Name: Parking	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311215200		Depreciation Ratio:	0.07
Property Notes:	Property in fair condition and is adjacent to another property that is not in good condition. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1) (g) and (h).		



Photo: View of property looking towards West 7th Avenue.

Property: 74	Name: Parking	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311215200		Depreciation Ratio:	0.07
Property Notes:	Good condition. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(g) and (h).		



Photo: View of property looking towards Olive Street.

Item A.

Property: 75	Name: Parking - Ambrosia	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311407700	1703311407600	Depreciation Ratio:	0.03
Property Notes:	This property is a quarter block of surface parking. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1) (g) and (h).		



Photo: View of property from East Broadway Alley along Pearl Street.

Property: 76	Name:	Parking and Commercial		Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s):	1703311407401	1703311407402	1703311407409	Depreciation Ratio:	N/A
	1703311407403	1703311407404	1703311407410		
	1703311407405	1703311407406	1703311407411		
	1703311407407	1703311407408	1703311407412	1703311407413	
Property Notes:	Property is in good condition. The property is a parking garage with ground floor commercial which appears over mostly vacant. There is a ramp on the sidewalk with a questionable angle. Property is underutilized Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(h).				



Photo: Top: view of property from Pearl Street; bottom photo shows ramp with questionable angle for accessibility.

Item A.

Property: 77	Name: Parking - Surface	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311306900		Depreciation Ratio:	0.03
Property Notes:	Property is in fair shape and is a surface parking that is a ¼ block in size. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(g) and (h).		



Photo: View of property from West 8th Avenue.

Property: 78	Name: Parkview Place	Determination of Blight:	No
Taxlot(s): 1703311402900		Depreciation Ratio:	7.98
Property Notes:	Property appears in good condition. The building is older and has a few spots where cement looks worn. The Building also has wood which appears buckled under one window.		



Photo: View of property from East Broadway and Oak Street.

Property: 79	Name: Partially Vacant - former hair salon	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311302700		Depreciation Ratio:	2.83
Property Notes:	Property is in poor condition. There is rotting wood visible in structure on the west side and the storefront is vacant. The east side of the building appears to be office. Condition on the side is good. Blight determination based on ORS 457.010(a)(E), (g), and (h).		



Photo: Top: view of property west side from Olive Street; middle left: photo is east side of building from service court; middle right: detail photo of entryway off Olive Street; bottom: example of wood damage on exterior.

Item A.

Property: 80	Name: Party Downtown & Red Wagon Creamery	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311303400		Depreciation Ratio:	3.80
Property Notes:	Building appears in good condition. Lot shape is long and thin. Back sidewalk seating area is narrow and accessibility questioned. Blight determination based on ORS 457.010 (1)(c), (g), and (h).		



Photo: Top: View of property from West 8th Avenue Alley; bottom: image shows seating area width on alley.

Property: 81	Name: Pearl Street Garage	Determination of Blight:	No
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Taxlot(s):	1703311303400	Depreciation Ratio:	5.44
Property Notes:	Property appears in good condition. This property has ground floor commercial. The stairs show rust damage and some damage visible to surface of structure.		

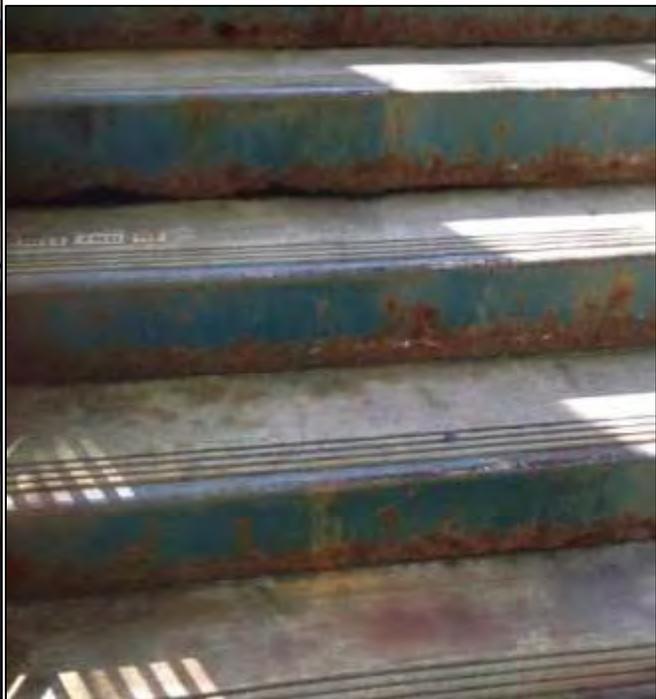


Photo: Top: view of property on East 10th Avenue; bottom left: example of surface damage on buiding; bottom right: example of rust on stairs.

Property:	82	Name:	Persian Rugs and Imports	Determination of Blight:	Yes
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Item A.

Taxlot(s):	1703311404800	1703311405300	Depreciation Ratio:	1.40
	1703311405400			
Property Notes:	Property appears in good condition. The building has a few areas with exterior damage such as damage to Windows with scratched graffiti. Blight determination based on ORS 457.010 (1)(g) and (h).			



Property:	83	Name:	Pipeworks Software	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s):	1703311304500			Depreciation Ratio:	2.58
Property Notes:	Building is in good condition. The street level is not active and is vacant. Blight determination based on ORS 457.010 (1)(g) and (h).				



Photo: View of property on Broadway.

Property: 84	Name: Poppi's Anatolia	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311301800		Depreciation Ratio:	1.95
Property Notes:	Property appears in good condition. Blight determination based on ORS 457.010 (1)(g) and (h).		



Photo: Image shows property front on Willamette Street.

Property: 85	Name: Public Library	Determination of Blight:	No
Taxlot(s): 1703311306500		Depreciation Ratio:	21.67
Property Notes:	Property is fairly new and in good condition.		



Photo: Property from West 10th Avenue and Olive Street.

Property: 86	Name: Quakenbush Building	Determination of Blight:	No
Taxlot(s): 1703311407500		Depreciation Ratio:	5.95

Property Notes: Building appears in good condition even though very old. Questionable section in rear of building with old and visibly patched cinder block construction. Old windows are boarded up alongside of building.



Photo: Top: front of building on East Broadway; bottom left: example of boarded up window along alley; bottom right: view of rear section of building with old cinderblock looking construction.

Property:	87	Name:	RAIN	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s):	1703311305000			Depreciation Ratio:	1.08

Property Notes:	The building is under renovation and is owned by the University of Oregon. Blight determination by ORS 457.010 (1)(g) and (h).
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Photo: View of property from Olive Street.

Item A.

Property: 88	Name: Rogue	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311304400		Depreciation Ratio:	3.38
Property Notes:	Building appears in relatively good condition. Outside seating area in back looks vandalized and in poor shape. Building shows evidence of graffiti. Property is vacant, underutilized, and the extended vacancy creates safety concerns. Blight determination by ORS 457.010 (1)(b),(g), and (h).		



Photo: Top: view of property from Olive Street; bottom: view of back patio damage.

Property: 89	Name: Scan Design	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311300900	1703311301000	Depreciation Ratio:	3.18

Property Notes: Building appears in good shape. Blight determination by ORS 457.010 (1)(g).



Photo: View of property from Willamette Street.

Item A.

Property: 90	Name: Schaefer building	Determination of Blight:	No
Taxlot(s): 1703311412500		Depreciation Ratio:	7.19
Property Notes:	Property appears in good shape. There is a section with damage on NE corner.		



Photo: Top: view of property from East 10th Avenue and Willamette Street; bottom: image shows damage at base of building.

Property: 91	Name: Service court	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311304200		Depreciation Ratio:	0.12
Property Notes:	Property appears in good condition. Blight determination by ORS 457.010(1)(g) and (h).		



Photo: View of property from Olive alley.

Item A.

Property: 92	Name: Shawmed	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311306700		Depreciation Ratio:	1.74
Property Notes:	Property appears in good condition. There are several businesses in one building that is a ¼ block n size. The Shawmed section has few windows. This is a single level building, connected to Oregon Contemporary Theater (OCT). The OCT property is painted in good condition in front but back of OCT in less than good condition with graffiti, peeling paint, but no structural damage. Blight determination by ORS 457.010(1)(g) and (h).		



Photo: Top: View of Shawmed section of building from Braodway; bottom left: view of Oregon Contemporary Theater section from Broadway; bottom right: back section of OCT portion of building.

Property: 93	Name: Shoe-a-Holic	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311405500		Depreciation Ratio:	1.62
Property Notes:	Building appears in good condition. This is an older building and there are a few areas with damage and wear, these include the brick on the side of the building, the façade on the front, and the rear door. Blight determination by ORS 457.010(1)(g).		



Photo: Top left: view of property from Willamette Street; top right: damage by rear door; bottom left: damage to front façade; bottom right: worn brick area.

Property: 94	Name: Shoryuken Lounge and law office	Determination of Blight:	Yes
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Item A.

Taxlot(s):	1703311404000	Depreciation Ratio:	3.10
Property Notes:	Property appears in good condition. East side and second floor appear to be law offices and west 1st floor is a bar and game lounge. The west side of the building has marble looking tiles, a few are gone, and the bottom of building edge has hole. Blight determination by ORS 457.010(1)(g).		



Photo: Top: View of property from Willamette Street; bottom: Damage and deterioration on front of building.

Property:	95	Name:	Sidelines Bar	Determination of Blight:	Yes
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Taxlot(s): 1703311303200	Depreciation Ratio: 1.52
Property Notes: Property appears in good condition. Lot shape is long and very thin. Blight determination by ORS 457.010(1)(c),(g), and (h).	



Photo: Top: front of property facing Broadway; bottom: rear of building.

Property: 96	Name: Smeed Hotel	Determination of Blight: No
Taxlot(s): 1703311109200	Depreciation Ratio:	4.81

Property Notes:	This is an historic building and property appears in good shape.
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Photo: Top: View of property from Willamette Street, bottom: back of property on West Park Street.

Property: 97	Name: Starlight Lounge, Full House Poker	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311304300		Depreciation Ratio:	3.22
Property Notes:	Property appears in good condition. Building contains two businesses. Blight determination based on ORS 457.010(1)(g) and (h).		



Photo: View of property on Olive Street.

Item A.

Property: 98	Name: Summit Bank and shopping	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311406200		Depreciation Ratio:	2.02
Property Notes:	Property appears in good condition. The property is a ½ block with a bank and assorted businesses. There are multiple buildings on the property and about ¼ is parking and another ¼ open space. Building is in good condition but utilization of space is low. Blight determination based on ORS 457.010(1)(g) and (h).		



Photo: Top: view of building from Oak Street and Broadway; bottom: View of property from Oak Street

Property: 99	Name: Sykes	Determination of Blight:	No
Taxlot(s): 1703311306800		Depreciation Ratio:	8.53
Property Notes:	Property is in good condition.		



Photo: View of property from Broadway and Charnelton Street.

Item A.

Property: 100	Name: Theos, Whirled Pies	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311306800		Depreciation Ratio:	3.32
Property Notes:	Building appears in fairly good condition. A few locations show wood deterioration on exterior. Blight determination based on ORS 457.010 (1)(g).		

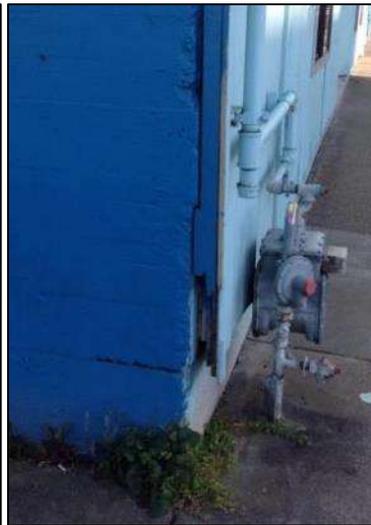


Photo: Top: view of property from West 8th Avenue and Charnelton Street; bottom left: north side of building, bottom right: example of damage on exterior

Property: 101	Name: Tiffany building	Determination of Blight:	No
Taxlot(s): 1703311109400		Depreciation Ratio:	6.79
Property Notes:	Housing over commercial. Building is old, but was renovated a while ago. Property in appears in good condition. Edge where sidewalk meeting building has some damage.		



Photo: View of property from Willamette Street and East 8th Avenue.

Item A.

Property: 102	Name: US Bank	Determination of Blight:	No
Taxlot(s): 1703311300700		Depreciation Ratio:	13.04
Property Notes:	Building appears in good shape		



Photo: View of property from Willamette Street.

Property: 103	Name: US Bank Parking Lot	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311303500	1703311303600	Depreciation Ratio:	0.04
	1703311303700		
Property Notes:	Property in good condition. The property is surface parking lot which consists of multiple narrow and thin lots. Blight determination based on ORS 457.010 (1)(c), (g), and (h).		



Photo: View of property from mid-block West 8th Avenue.

Property: 104	Name: VooDoo Doughnuts	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311404900		Depreciation Ratio:	3.30
Property Notes:	Building appears in good condition. Blight determination based on ORS 457.010 (1)(c),(g), and (h).		



Photo: View of building front from Broadway.

Property: 105	Name: Washburne Building	Determination of Blight:	Yes
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Item A.

Taxlot(s):	1703311302900	Depreciation Ratio:	3.96
Property Notes:	Building in fair condition. There are upper level offices and bottom floor commercial. The building has some peeling paint. Blight determination based on ORS 457.010 (1)(g).		



Photo: View of property from Broadway and Olive Street.

Property:	106	Name:	Wells Fargo	Determination of Blight:	No
Taxlot(s):	1703311403300	Depreciation Ratio:			7.08
Property Notes:	Property is in good condition.				



Photo: View of property from Broadway.

Property: 107	Name: West Park Block	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Taxlot(s): 1703311404700		Depreciation Ratio:	0.05
Property Notes:	Property is in poor conditions. Damage includes broken sidewalks that uneven and have holes, benches are rusty with peeling paint and some are crooked; and there is a broken utility box with wires exposed. Property does not look maintained with garbage lying around and portable restrooms with graffiti add to perceptions of blight. Accessibility is questionable, the ramp is not flush with the sidewalk and it has holes. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1) (b), (e),(g),(h), and (i).		



Photo: Top: view of property from Oak Street; bottom: image shows holes and cracks in pavement leading up to ramp

Property #107 images continued on next page.

Property #107 images continued on next page.



Photo: Top left: portable restroom on property, graffiti is covered by black box; top right: image shows plants growing on shelter; middle left: broken utility box; middle right: example of crooked bench; bottom: metal grate in damaged sidewalk

Property: 108	Name: Woolworth's Building	Determination of Blight:	No
Taxlot(s): 1703311301400	1703311301500	Depreciation Ratio:	19.80
Property Notes:	Building is in good condition. Property is a newer five story office building with bottom floor retail facing Willamette Street.		



Photo: View of property facing Willamette street.

Locations in District not Taxloted – These are locations generally in right-of-way and not on distinct properties.

Area:	109	Name:	Sidewalk	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Notes:	Sidewalk is uneven and broken increasing concerns for accessibility. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(e).				



Area:	110	Name:	Sidewalk	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Notes:	Sidewalk has a large hole in pavement and vegetation is not maintained. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(e).				



Area:	111	Name:	Road	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Notes:	Road with large potholes and liquid in one. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(e).				



Area:	112	Name:	Sidewalk	Determination of Blight:	Yes
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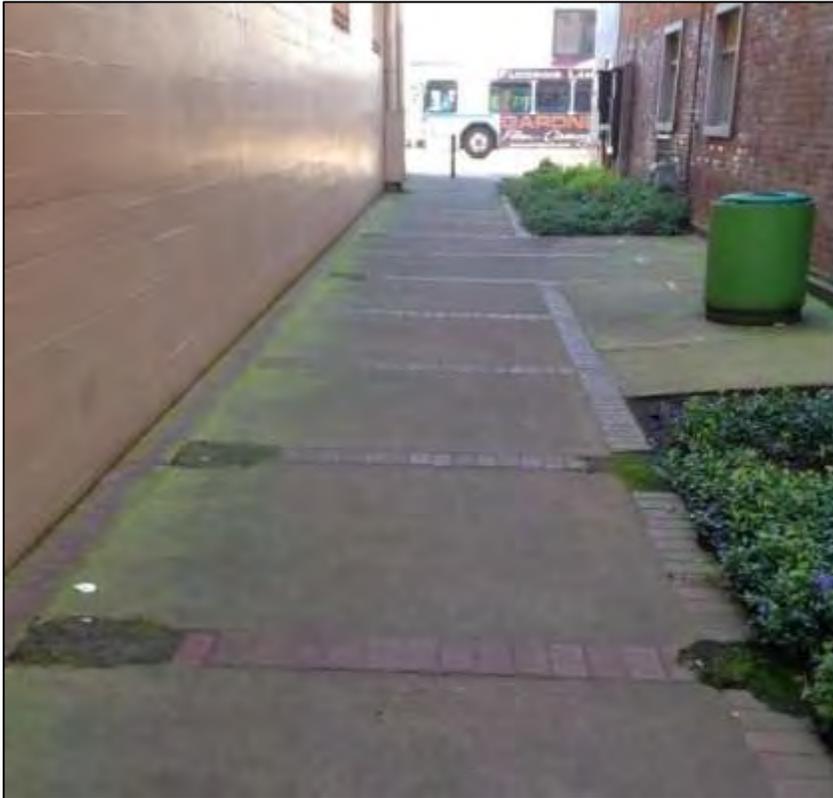
Notes:

Pedestrian crossing at 10th and Willamette. The crossings most notably on 10th Avenue are broken, pitted, and have large holes increasing concerns for accessibility. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(e).



Photo: left: east crossing on 10th, right: west crossing on 10th

Area:	113	Name:	Sidewalk	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Notes:	Pedestrian walkway has damaged and patched sections and there are damaged utility boxes along walkway. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(e).				



Area:	114	Name:	Sidewalk	Determination of Blight:	Yes
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Notes:

The sidewalk and ramp are uneven with holes. The ramp not very accessible due to pavement, ramp and grate. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(e).



Area:	115	Name:	Road	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Notes:	There are several large holes in street. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(e).				



Area:	116	Name:	Sidewalk	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Notes:	This location is a divider between building #8 and #104. Location does not look maintained and is used for garbage. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(e).				



Area:	117	Name:	Sidewalk	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Notes:	Sidewalk around ¼ block damaged, is uneven with holes, has visible wiring, and loose bricks. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(e).				



Photo: bottom image shows wiring in an exposed underground pipe.

Area:	118	Name:	Sidewalk	Determination of Blight:	Yes
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Notes:	Sidewalk has large gap. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(e).
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Area:	119	Name:	Sidewalk	Determination of Blight:	Yes
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Notes:	The sidewalk is uneven and has a large space between tiles. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(e).
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Area:	120	Name:	Sidewalk	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Notes:	The sidewalk is uneven and broken, raising concerns for accessibility. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(e).				



Area:	121	Name:	Road	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Notes:	Road shows several deep cracks. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(e).				



Area:	122	Name:	Pedestrian Walkway	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Notes:	Walkway has holes. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(e).				

Item A.



Area: 123	Name: Alley and service court	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Notes:	In walkway and service court, the pavement is uneven with large holes. The pedestrian walkway leads people to service court with garbage containers. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(e).		



Area: 124	Name: Sidewalk	Determination of Blight:	Yes
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Notes: Sidewalk is uneven with holes. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(e).

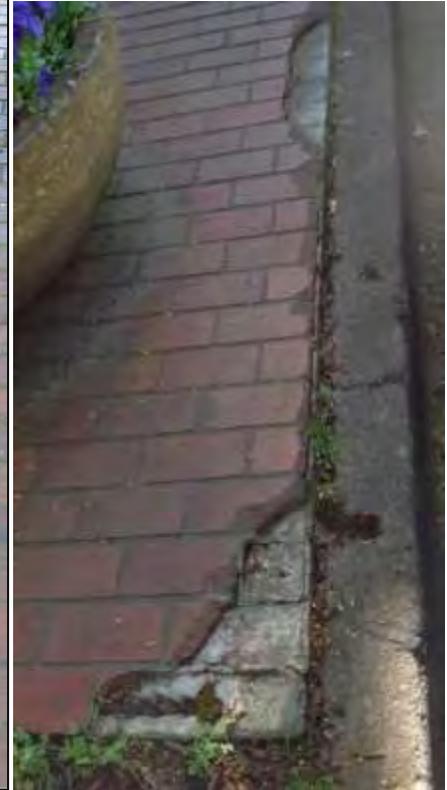


Area:	125	Name:	Sidewalk	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Notes:	Sidewalk is uneven and broken with overgrown vegetation. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(e).				



Item A.

Area:	126	Name:	Sidewalk	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Notes:	Sidewalk is damaged and uneven. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(e).				



Area:	127	Name:	Sidewalk	Determination of Blight:	Yes
Notes:	Sidewalk has large holes, it is uneven, broken, and accessibility is questioned. Determination of blight based on ORS 457.010 (1)(e).				



	Name	Taxlot(s)	(A) Bldg unsafe or unfit to occupy: Defective design and quality of physical construction;	(B) Bldg unsafe or unfit to occupy: Faulty interior arrangement and exterior spacing;	(C) Bldg unsafe or unfit to occupy: Overcrowding and a high density of population; sanitation, open spaces and recreation facilities;	(D) Bldg unsafe or unfit to occupy: Inadequate provision for ventilation, light, character or shifting of uses;	(E) An economic delocation, deterioration, dilapidation, mixed shape and inadequate size or dimensions for property resulting from laying out of property or lots in disregard of contours, drainage and other physical characteristics of the terrain and surrounding development;	(F) The existence of inadequate streets and other rights of way, open spaces and economic readjustments to such an extent that the capacity to pay taxes is reduced and tax receipts are inadequate for the cost of public services rendered;	(G) A growing or total lack of proper utilization of areas, resulting in a stagnant and unproductive condition of land potentially useful and valuable for contributing to the public health, safety and welfare;	(H) A loss of population and reduction of proper utilization of the area resulting in its further deterioration and added costs to the taxpayer for the creation of new public facilities and services else-where.	(I) A loss of population and reduction of proper utilization of the area resulting in its further deterioration and added costs to the taxpayer for the creation of new public facilities and services else-where.	(J) Determination of Blight Cause						
1	8th and Olive building Total		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	2.45	N	N	Yes	g - low depreciation ratio.	
	8th and Olive building	1703311215300																
	8th and Olive building	1703311215500																
2	AHM Brands	1703311109300	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1.93	N	N	Yes	aA - Building in poor condition - tiles are taped into place. g - low depreciation ratio	
3	Alliance insurance	1703311406800	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	6.75	N	N	No		
4	Atrium building	1703311302600	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	4.00	Y	N	Yes	aA - exterior damage, older style of architecture, poor ventilation. signs of damage visible on the exterior, with damaged exterior stairs and older windows. The windows on the upper levels do not open regularly affecting ventilation. Building has seismic concerns due to age; h- underutilized space. The property has underutilized outdoor open space and closed street side windows on south side.	
5	Aveva	1703311403900	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	2.15	N	N	Yes	g - low depreciation ratio	
6	Baden & Company	1703311109001	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	5.09	N	N	No		
7	Barbershop and Tattoo, Emerald Vapors	1703311304700	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	6.62	N	N	No		
8	Belly	1703311405200	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	4.38	N	N	No		
9	Brenners Furniture Total		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1.92	N	N	Yes	aA - building condition - exterior damage. Façade tiles are damaged. g - low depreciation ratio	
	Brenners Furniture	1703311214900											2.15			No		
	Brenners Furniture	1703311215400											1.65			No		
	Broadway Commerce Center	1703311301300	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	13.97	N	N	No		
11	Broadway Place North Total		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N/A	Y	Y	Yes	h - underutilized areas, closed restroom increased public costs and safety concerns, i- closed restrooms - These create added costs to taxpayer through continued maintenance, loss of population, underutilization of space. The use of a portable restroom adds to costs to taxpayer, increases safety concerns due to it's alley location and closed environment, and adds to perceptions of area being blighted. Depreciation ratio cannot be calculated since land value is zero.	
	Broadway Place North	1703311316100																
	Broadway Place North	1703311316100																
	Broadway Place North	1703311316300																
	Broadway Place North	1703311316500																
	Broadway Place North	1703311316500																
	Broadway Place North	1703311316500																
	Broadway Place North	1703311316500																
	Broadway Place North	1703311316800																
	Broadway Place North	1703311316800																
	Broadway Place North	1703311316900																
12	Broadway Place North & South	1703311316700																
13	Broadway Place North & South	1703311316700																
14	Broadway South Total		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N/A	N	N	No	Property in good shape.	
	Broadway Place South	1703311316200																
	Broadway Place South	1703311316200																
	Broadway Place South	1703311316400																
	Broadway Place South	1703311316400																
	Broadway Place South	1703311316600																
	Broadway Place South	1703311316600																
	Broadway Place South	1703311316900																
	Broadway Place South	1703311316900																
	Broadway Place South	1703311316900																
	Broadway Place South	1703311316900																
15	Broadway Plaza	1703311404801							N	N	N	N	Y	0.10	Y	Y	Yes	g - low depreciation ratio; h - underutilized, safety concerns, lack of utilities and empty land - The property is underutilized, does not have utilities such as running water, or amenities such as a drinking fountain, restrooms, or shade. The area also has concerns for safety based on past vandalism. I - increased cost to taxpayer for maintenance, clean-up, and safety patrols
16	Businesses	1703311412900	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	0.92	Y	N	Yes	g - low depreciation value , h - single story

-200-

ID	Name	Taxlot(s)	Taxlot(s)										Value	Ratio	Improvement	Land Value Ratio	Public Health	Population	Blight Cause
			(A) Bldg unsafe or unfit to occupy: Defective design and quality of physical construction;	(B) Bldg unsafe or unfit to occupy: Faulty interior arrangement and exterior spacing;	(C) Bldg unsafe or unfit to occupy: Overcrowding and a high density of population; sanitation, open spaces and recreation facilities;	(D) Bldg unsafe or unfit to occupy: Inadequate provision for ventilation, light, character or shifting of uses;	(E) The division or subdivision and sale of property or lots of irregular form and shape and inadequate size or dimensions for property usefulness and development;	(F) The existence of inadequate streets and other rights of way, open spaces and economic readjustments to such an extent that the capacity to pay taxes is reduced in its further deterioration, safety and welfare;	(G) A growing or total lack of proper utilization of areas, resulting in a stagnant and unproductive condition of land potentially useful and valuable for contributing to the public health, safety and welfare;	(H) A loss of population and reduction of proper utilization of the area, resulting in its further deterioration and added costs to the taxpayer for the creation of new public facilities and services elsewhere.	(I) A loss of population and reduction of proper utilization of the area, resulting in its further deterioration and added costs to the taxpayer for the creation of new public facilities and services elsewhere.	(J) A loss of population and reduction of proper utilization of the area, resulting in its further deterioration and added costs to the taxpayer for the creation of new public facilities and services elsewhere.							
17	Butterfly Lot	1703311109500	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	0.06	Y	N	Yes	b - deteriorated, dilapidated, economic dislocation of property. The property is deteriorated with large pot holes, rusty access stairwells, graffiti, and a deteriorated building. Surrounding the property there are uneven sidewalks and numerous utility boxes in green spaces. The angle of parking surface is not accessible. g - low depreciation value. h - less than single story	
18	Buy 2 block	1703311304900	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	3.90	Y	N	Yes	g - low depreciation value , h - single story	
19	Cascade Title	1703311404600	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	3.52	N	N	Yes	g - low depreciation value	
20	Century Link Total		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N/A	Y	N	Yes	h - lack of proper utilization of area, unproductive condition for potentially valuable land, no land value. The building is a telecommunications building with a brick exterior, street level windows on two sides for store, museum and offices. The property also has empty space on north and west side. The building design does not allow easy building re-use.	
	Century link	1703311411500																	
	Century link	1703311411600																	
21	Citizens building	1703311406900	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	16.22	N	N	No		
22	City Hall block	1703311110600							N	N	N	N	Y	0.00	Y	Y	Yes	g - The previous City Hall was removed, property has no assumed improvement value. h - underutilization of property, and unproductive potentially valuable land. While this site is intended to be the future plaza of the Eugene City Hall the land is currently vacant. i - removal of previous City Hall has resulted in loss of population and added costs for the taxpayer for creation of new public facilities elsewhere.	
	City of Eugene Auditor	1703311303900	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	2.05	Y	N	Yes	g - low depreciation value , h - single story	
	Commercial and office	1703311109000	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	2.75	N	N	Yes	g - low depreciation value , h - single story	
	Concentric Sky	1703311412700	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	4.76	N	N	No		
26	Court Reporters and law offices.	1703311402300	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	2.07	Y	N	Yes	g - low depreciation value , h - single story. Building has minor blemishes from age, rust from outdated metal awning, cracks in facade in a spot. Building shows evidence of graffiti that has been painted over in multiple locations. Building has a part of facade that extends out over sidewalk.	
27	DAC Total		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	6.47	N	N	No		
	DAC	1703311405600																	
	DAC	1703311405700																	
28	Dutch Bros	1703311215201	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	0.11	Y	N	Yes	g - low depreciation value. h - single story. Property is large, almost 1/4 block and is mostly parking. Property has underutilization of space.	
29	East Broadway Shopping	1703311402800	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	2.34	Y	N	Yes	g - low depreciation value , h - single story	
30	East Park block	1703311404700	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	0.05	Y	Y	Yes	b - meets definition through economic dislocation, deterioration and disuse of property - while some of the area is landscaped as a park, much of the property is vacant with deteriorated conditions as a result of faulty planning including lack of resources for maintenance and repair. Examples include: vegetation growing on top of structure, metal protruding from the ground in open area in multiple places, garbage and litter, benches with rusty metal frames, peeling paint and a broken light fixture in wall. e - existence of inadequate ROW: sidewalks are broken and uneven, ramps are not flush with sidewalk. Property has accessibility issues due to items extruding from ground and uneven surfaces. g - low depreciation ratio, social maladjustments and safety concerns. h - meets definition through vacancy, areas of the property are primarily vacant open space with no direct use since it is mainly open cement. i - meets definition through loss of population - people do not visit as much (evident by no people) due to lack of amenities as well as lack of programming resources on days when markets not in place. Added costs to taxpayer through garbage, site cleanup and other sanitation issues. Property has portable restroom for sanitation which adds to costs for taxpayer. Other costs to taxpayer include safety patrols.	
31	Edward Jones Investment and housing	1703311306400	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	3.22	N	N	Yes	g - low depreciation value	
32	Eugene Conference Center building Total		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	6.39	Y	N	Yes	aA - seismic concerns; aB - faulty exterior spacing, h - underutilized - Property outdoor area in poor shape with broken tiles and cracked cement, uneven sidewalks, and damage on awning.	
	Eugene Conference Center	1703311107600																	
	Eugene Conference Center	1703311107700																	
33	Eugene Hilton	1703311107601	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	11.30	N	N	No		
34	Eugene Professional Building	1703311406600	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	7.99	N	N	No		

ID	Name	Taxlot(s)	Taxlot(s)										Value	Ratio	Blighted	Blight Cause		
			(A) Bldg unsafe or unfit to occupy: Defective design and quality of physical construction;	(B) Bldg unsafe or unfit to occupy: Faulty interior arrangement and exterior spacing;	(C) Bldg unsafe or unfit to occupy: Overcrowding and a high density of population; sanitation, open spaces and recreation facilities;	(D) Bldg unsafe or unfit to occupy: Inadequate provision for ventilation, light, character or shifting of uses;	(E) The division or subdivision and sale of property or lots of irregular form and shape and inadequate size or dimensions for property usefulness and development;	(F) The existence of inadequate streets and other rights of way, open spaces and economic maladjustments to such an extent that the capacity to pay taxes is reduced and tax receipts are inadequate for the cost of public services rendered;	(G) A growing or total lack of proper utilization of areas, resulting in a stagnant and unproductive condition of land potentially useful and valuable for contributing to the public health, safety and welfare;	(H) A loss of population and reduction of proper utilization of the area, resulting in its further deterioration and added costs to the taxpayer for the creation of new public facilities and services else-where.	(I) A loss of population and reduction of proper utilization of the area, resulting in its further deterioration and added costs to the taxpayer for the creation of new public facilities and services else-where.	(J) A loss of population and reduction of proper utilization of the area, resulting in its further deterioration and added costs to the taxpayer for the creation of new public facilities and services else-where.					(K) A loss of population and reduction of proper utilization of the area, resulting in its further deterioration and added costs to the taxpayer for the creation of new public facilities and services else-where.	
35	Firestone Auto Center Total		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	0.21	Y	N	Yes	g - low depreciation value , h - single story, underutilized space due to building height and large parking lot.
	Firestone Auto Center	1703311411200																
	Firestone Auto Center	1703311411300																
36	First on Broadway	1703311301100	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	13.66	N	N	No	
37	Former Docs Pad Total		Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	0.14	Y	Y	Yes	aA - quality of construction, building is dilapidated. aB - exterior spacing - area around building in poor condition and is fenced off. aE - Building is deteriorated and dilapidated. b - property has an economic dislocation due to vacancy and deterioration. Property is disused due to faulty planning due to extended vacancy and it is fenced off and vandalized. e - property has open space as a parking lot but it is damaged with large holes. g - low depreciation ratio. h - property is stagnant and unproductive, not contributing to public health safety and welfare due to it extended vacancy, damage and isolation. l - property is an expense to taxpayers due to its loss of population, reduced proper utilization and deterioration through lost property tax revenue, damaged utility and lack of improvements.
	Former Docs Pad	1703311306200																
	Former Docs Pad	1703311306300																
-202-	Former McAyeals Cleaners Total						Y	N	N	N	N	Y	0.38	Y	Y	Yes	b - property has an economic dislocation due to lack of use and contamination. g - low depreciation ratio. h - property is underutilized, stagnant and unproductive due to its closed off status while it undergoes clean-up. Property does not contribute to public health, safety and welfare. l - property is an expense to taxpayers for cost of cleanup, maintenance and fencing. This contaminated property requires extensive public funds to evaluate and coordinate clean up.	
	Former McAyeals Cleaners	1703311305900																
	Former McAyeals Cleaners	1703311306000																
39	Full City Coffee	1703311402600	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	2.72	N	N	Yes	g - low depreciation ratio
40	Funk and Levis	1703311406700	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	5.42	N	N	No	
41	Goodyear Tires Total		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	0.29	Y	N	Yes	g - low depreciation ratio. h - single story. Property is underutilized due to single story building and large parking lot.
	Goodyear Tires	1703311214600																
	Goodyear Tires	1703311214700																
	Goodyear Tires	1703311215100																
42	Harlequin Beads	1703311412600	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	2.19	Y	N	Yes	g - low depreciation ratio. h - single story
43	Harry Ritchie Jewelers	1703311301600	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	4.42	N	N	Yes	g - Presence of social maladjustments and safety concerns on north side of building including behavior issues and graffiti which place greater demand for public services to be rendered.
44	Hi-Fi Music Hall	1703311108800	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	0.93	Y	N	Yes	g - low depreciation ratio. h - single story
45	Horsehead	1703311303000	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	0.54	Y	N	Yes	aB - faulty exterior spacing. South seating area is primarily vacant, has broken fixtures and graffiti. b - economic dislocation, deterioration, and disuse resulting from faulty planning. The property is damaged and deteriorating. g - low depreciation ratio. h - single story. Property has underutilized ground floor open areas with damage and lack of maintenance. The south area has a low wooden enclosure which is broken with metal exposed and the planters are overgrown and not maintained. These conditions are unproductive for contributing to the health, safety of the public.
46	Hult Center parking	1703311206400	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	11.43	N	N	Yes	aA - seismic concerns due to age. The property has visible surface cracks, some that have a white substance coming out of them. There are windows on alley side and have visible water damage.
47	Hult Center	1703311206400	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	11.43	Y	N	Yes	aA - seismic concerns due to age. h - Property is underutilized with stagnant and unproductive conditions of land, land that is potentially useful and valuable to the public. Currently, a large portion of the property in underutilized open space and combined with adjacent underutilized open space of conference center these areas are underperforming in terms of value and potential use. Accessibility is low for those with assisted walking devices or wheelchairs, even strollers with steep ramps and bumpy sidewalks. The property has deteriorating features and cracks are visible on building facade. In the building, a large gallery has closed leaving even greater underutilization.
48	IDX	1703311406500	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	10.20	N	N	No	

Item #	Name	Parcel ID	Taxlot(s)										Area	Value	Ratio	Blight Cause	Remarks	
			(A) Bldg unsafe or unfit to occupy: Defective design and quality of physical construction;	(B) Bldg unsafe or unfit to occupy: Faulty interior arrangement and exterior spacing;	(C) Bldg unsafe or unfit to occupy: Overcrowding and a high density of population; sanitation, open spaces and recreation facilities;	(D) Bldg unsafe or unfit to occupy: Inadequate provision for ventilation, light, character or shifting of uses;	(E) The division or subdivision and sale of property or lots of irregular form and shape and inadequate size or dimensions for property usefulness and development;	(F) The existence of inadequate streets and other rights of way, open spaces and economic adjustments to such an extent that the capacity to pay taxes is reduced in its further deterioration, safety and welfare;	(G) A growing or total lack of proper utilization of areas, resulting in a stagnant and unproductive condition of land potentially useful and valuable for contributing to the public health, safety and welfare;	(H) Improvement Value to Land Value Ratio	(I) A loss of population and reduction of proper utilization of the area, resulting in its further deterioration and added costs to the taxpayer for the creation of new public facilities and services else-where.	(J) Determination of Blight Cause						
49	Jamesons and Glamour Girls	1703311304800	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1.65	N	N	Yes	g - low depreciation ratio. h - single story
50	Jaqua & Wheatley Law Office	1703311402400	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	3.44	Y	N	Yes	g - low depreciation ratio. h - single story. Underutilized property. Building is in poor condition. There is moss growing out of a crack in front, the raised beds made of brick in front and back have garbage, are overgrown, and are damaged. The building is has closed up windows on both sides.
51	Kiva Grocery	1703311306100	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1.73	Y	N	Yes	g - low depreciation ratio. h - single story
52	KLCC	1703311304000	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	3.57	N	N	Yes	g - low depreciation ratio
53	Lane Community College Downtown Campus Total		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	23.49	N	N	No	
	Lane Community College Downtown Campus	1703311305100																
	Lane Community College Downtown Campus	1703311305200																
	Lane Community College Downtown Campus	1703311305300																
	Lane Community College Downtown Campus	1703311306600																
54	Law office	1703311304600	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	5.66	N	N	No	
55	Law office	1703311304100	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	2.71	N	N	Yes	g - low depreciation ratio
	Lazar's Bazaar (Shoe Closeout Center)	1703311303100	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	2.13	Y	N	Yes	c - lot shape is irregular (long and thin). g - low depreciation ratio. h - single story
	Lazar's Bazaar	1703311303300	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	2.88	Y	N	Yes	c - lot shape is irregular (long and thin). g - low depreciation ratio. h - single story
57	LTD Eugene Station Total		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	0.92	N	N	Yes	g - low depreciation ratio. Property is a public transit bus station with two buildings and multiple bus terminals on about 3/4 of a block. For both buildings, the presence along 11th Avenue is vacant with closed up windows. Vacant business space on corner of Willamette and 11th.
	LTD Eugene Station	1703311301901																
	LTD Eugene Station	1703311302000																
	LTD Eugene Station	1703311302100																
	LTD Eugene Station	1703311302200																
	LTD Eugene Station	1703311302300																
	LTD Eugene Station	1703311302400																
	LTD Eugene Station	1703311302500																
58	LTD Street section	1703311306901												N/A			No	
59	Lucky's Bar	1703311302800	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1.64	Y	N	Yes	g - low depreciation ratio. h - single story
60	M. Jacobs building Total		N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	0.85	Y	N	Yes	aA - building condition. The building shows signs of deterioration including wood rot on exterior and a concave sidewalk. Building deterioration also includes the outdoor walkway ceiling panels that are broken and falling out in places, a light with electrical wires showing, and a broken drainpipe on alley. c - irregular shape lots. The parking lot is made up of multiple lots with irregular shapes. g - depreciated values. h - underutilized property with extensive parking, and building with single story. Lot is used for food carts or is vacant and represents 1/4 block underutilized space.
	M. Jacobs building	1703311215600																
	M. Jacobs building	1703311215601																
	M. Jacobs building	1703311215602																
	M. Jacobs building	1703311215800																
	M. Jacobs building	1703311215900																
	M. Jacobs building	1703311216000																
	M. Jacobs building	1703311216100																
61	Masters Development	1703311402500	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	6.15	N	N	No	
62	McDonald Theater building	1703311301900	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1.34	N	N	Yes	aE - Building is deteriorated in places, has a mix of changing uses. Property contains a large building that holds not only the theater, but also a restaurant and several shops, there are also some vacant storefronts with windows covered. The building has cracks along surface on West 10th Avenue. This section also has rot visible in a door, is of poor quality, and mildew/moss is on building edge and a drainage pipe has no connection to drain. g - low depreciation ratio.
63	Newberry's	1703311301700	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	2.52	N	N	Yes	g - low depreciation ratio

ID	Name	Taxlot(s)	Taxlot(s)										Value	Ratio	Blighted	Cause		
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64	Office Building (Vacant)	1703311412100	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1.06	Y	N	Yes	g - low depreciation ratio. h - underutilized property - The building is currently vacant. The property is mostly parking. Parking is reserved during the day in parking lot
65	Old LCC Downtown Building	1703311412800	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	6.52	Y	Y	Yes	aE - Property is obsolete in design - it is an old (1930s) vacant underutilized building with outdated style - no windows, and dated interior with extended vacancy, b - the property has an economic dislocation with lack of tenants for an extended period of time and consuming a large footprint in the area due to lack of planning for building after closure. h - property experiences a lack of property utilization, is stagnant and unproductive. i - Property has experienced a loss of population and reduction of utilization of the area.
66	Overpark Garage South	1703311412300	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	5.12	Y	N	Yes	h - Property contain oversized pedestrian walkways that are underutilized space.
67	Overpark Garage North	1703311405800	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	4.42	Y	Y	Yes	aE - obsolescence (closed restrooms). b - economic dislocation and disuse of property through closed restrooms. h - underutilization. i - loss of population or proper utilization - property has large pathways that are underutilized along with closed restrooms that create increased costs for taxpayers. Property has damaged pedestrian pathways.
68	Pacific Cascade Credit Union and other business Total		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	2.53	Y	N	Yes	g - low depreciation ratio. h - underutilized property -The building is single story with large area of parking.
	Pacific cascade credit union and other business	1703311411700																
	Pacific cascade credit union and other business	1703311412000																
	Parcade North Lot	1703311216800	N				N	Y	N	N	N	N	N		N	N	Yes	c - irregular lot size - This property is a small lot, about 7 feet x 160 feet, on north end of Parcade parking garage.
70	Parcade	1703311216801	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	2.58	N	N	Yes	aA - seismic concerns due to age. g - low depreciation ratio and underutilized space. The garage building appears deteriorated with broken signs, wood areas at street level are broken and damaged, there are large cracks at the base of the large cement pillars, and the garage surface has areas with deterioration and wear. The sidewalk space near the bars is very small. The property has a large interior open space that is underutilized.
71	Park Place	1703311404400	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	11.88	N	N	No	
72	Park Place Apts	1703311402700	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	14.98	N	N	No	
73	Parking	1703311215200							N	N	N	N	Y	0.07	Y	N	Yes	g - low depreciation ratio. h- underutilized space.
74	Parking	1703311215202							N	N	N	N	Y	0.07	Y	N	Yes	g - low depreciation ratio. h- underutilized space.
75	Parking -Ambrosia Total								N	N	N	N	Y	0.03	Y	N	Yes	g - low depreciation ratio. h- underutilized space.
	Parking - Ambrosia	1703311407600																
	Parking - Ambrosia	1703311407700																
76	Parking and commercial Total		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N/A	Y	N	Yes	h- underutilized space - based on vacancy of businesses.
	Parking and commercial	1703311407401																
	Parking and commercial	1703311407402																
	Parking and commercial	1703311407403																
	Parking and commercial	1703311407404																
	Parking and commercial	1703311407405																
	Parking and commercial	1703311407406																
	Parking and commercial	1703311407407																
	Parking and commercial	1703311407408																
	Parking and commercial	1703311407409																
	Parking and commercial	1703311407410																
	Parking and commercial	1703311407411																
	Parking and commercial	1703311407412																
	Parking and commercial	1703311407413																
77	Parking, surface	1703311306900	N							N	N	N	Y	0.03	Y	N	Yes	g - low depreciation ratio, h- underutilized space. - property has a large parking lot that is about 1/4 block in size.
78	Parkview Place	1703311402900	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	7.18	N	N	No	
79	Partially Vacant - former hair salon	1703311302700	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	2.83	Y	N	Yes	aE - deteriorated, Property is in poor condition. There is rotting wood visible in structure on the west side and the storefront is vacant. g - low depreciation ratio. h - single level building, west side is vacant underutilized space.
80	Party Downtown & Red Wagon creamery	1703311303400	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	3.80	Y	N	Yes	c - lot irregular (long and thin), g - low depreciation ratio. h- single level. Back sidewalk seating area is narrow and accessibility questioned.

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	Name																		
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81	Pearl Street Garage	1703311411400	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	5.44	N	N	No		
82	Persian Rugs and Imports Total		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1.40	Y	N	Yes	g - low depreciation ratio. h- single level	
	Persian Rugs and Imports	1703311404800																	
	Persian Rugs and Imports	1703311405300																	
	Persian Rugs and Imports	1703311405400																	
83	Pipeworks Software	1703311304500	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	2.58	Y	N	Yes	g - low depreciation ratio, h- underutilized space - vacant ground floor.	
84	Poppi's Anatolia	1703311301800	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1.95	Y	N	Yes	g - low depreciation ratio. h- single level	
85	Public Library	1703311306500	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	21.67	N	N	No		
86	Quakenbush Building	1703311407500	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	5.95	N	N	No		
87	RAIN	1703311305000	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1.08	Y	N	Yes	g - low depreciation ratio. h- single level	
88	Rogue	1703311304400	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	3.38	Y	N	Yes	b - deterioration. g - low depreciation ratio. h - underutilization, stagnant and unproductive- building is vacant. Outside seating area in back looks vandalized and is in poor shape. Building shows evidence of graffiti. Property is vacant, underutilized, and the extended vacancy creates safety concerns.	
89	Scan Design Total		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	3.10	N	N	Yes	g - low depreciation ratio.	
	Scan Design	1703311300900												3.66					
	Scan Design	1703311301000												2.73					
90	Schaefer building	1703311412500	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	7.19	N	N	No		
	Service court	1703311304200												0.12	Y	N	Yes	g - low depreciation ratio. h- underutilized - property is surface lot	
	Shawmed	1703311306700	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1.74	Y	N	Yes	g - low depreciation ratio. h- single level	
	Shoe-a-holic	1703311405500	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1.62	N	N	Yes	g - low depreciation ratio.	
	Shoryuken Lounge and law office	1703311404000	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	3.10	N	N	Yes	g - low depreciation ratio.	
	Sidelines Bar	1703311303200	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	1.52	Y	N	Yes	c - lot irregular shape (long and thin). g - low depreciation ratio. h- single level	
	Shameed Hotel	1703311109200	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	4.81	N	N	No		
97	Starlight Lounge, Full House Poker	1703311304300	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	3.22	Y	N	Yes	g - low depreciation ratio. h- single level.	
98	Summit Bank and shopping	1703311406200	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	2.02	N	N	Yes	g - depreciated values. h- underutilized - property has large open spaces and parking. The property is a 1/2 block with a bank and assorted businesses. There are multiple buildings on the property and about 1/4 is parking and another 1/4 open space. Building is in good condition but utilization of space is low.	
99	Sykes	1703311306800	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	8.53	N	N	No		
100	Theos, Whirled Pies	1703311214800	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	3.32	N	N	Yes	g - low depreciation ratio	
101	Tiffany building	1703311109400	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	6.79	N	N	No		
102	US Bank	1703311300700	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	13.04	N	N	No		
103	US Bank surface parking Total		N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	0.04	Y	N	Yes	c - irregular lots - The property is a surface parking lot which consists of multiple narrow and thin lots. g - low depreciation ratio. h - underutilized - property is surface parking	
	US Bank surface parking	1703311303500																	
	US Bank surface parking	1703311303600																	
	US Bank surface parking	1703311303700																	
	US Bank surface parking	1703311303800																	
104	VooDoo Doughnuts	1703311404900	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	3.30	Y	N	Yes	c - lot irregular shape (long and thin). g - low depreciation ratio. h- single level building	
105	Washburne Building	1703311302900	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	3.96	N	N	Yes	g - low depreciation ratio	
106	Wells Fargo	1703311403300	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	7.08	N	N	No		
107	West Park block	1703311404700	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	0.05	Y	Y	Yes	b - meets definition through economic dislocation, deterioration and disuse of property. Property is mostly vacant open space with deteriorated conditions as a result of faulty planning due to lack of resources for maintenance and repair. Examples include: broken sidewalks that are uneven and have holes, rusty and damaged benches and a broken utility box with wires exposed. Property does not look maintained with garbage lying around and portable restrooms with graffiti add to perceptions of blight. e - inadequate rights of way, open space and utilities - property has deteriorated sidewalks with holes and are uneven, presence of unknown metal grate in sidewalk. Accessibility is not consistent, the ramp is not flush with the sidewalk and it has holes. g - low depreciation ratio, social maladjustments and safety concerns. h - - meets definition through vacancy, areas of the property are primarily vacant open space with no direct use since it is mainly open cement. I - meets definition through added costs to taxpayer through garbage cleanup, potential sanitation issues. Property has portable restroom for sanitation which adds to costs for taxpayer. Other costs to taxpayer include safety patrols.	

Name		Taxlot(s)																	
		(A) Bldg unsafe or unfit to occupy: Defective design and quality of physical construction;	(B) Bldg unsafe or unfit to occupy: Faulty interior arrangement and exterior spacing;	(C) Bldg unsafe or unfit to occupy: Overcrowding and a high density of population; sanitation, open spaces and recreation facilities;	(D) Bldg unsafe or unfit to occupy: Inadequate provision for ventilation, light, character or shifting of uses;	(E) An economic delocation, deterioration, dilapidation, mixed shape and inadequate size or dimensions for property resulting from the laying out of property or lots in disregard of contours, drainage and other physical characteristics of the terrain and surrounding development;	(F) The existence of inadequate streets and other rights of way, open spaces and economic readjustments to such an extent that the capacity to pay taxes is reduced and tax receipts are inadequate for the cost of public services rendered;	(G) A growing or total lack of proper utilization of areas, resulting in a stagnant and unproductive condition of land potentially useful and valuable for contributing to the public health, safety and welfare;	(H) Improvement Value to Land Value Ratio	(I) A loss of population and reduction of proper utilization of the area, resulting in its further deterioration and added costs to the taxpayer for the creation of new public facilities and services else-where.	Determination of Blight Cause								
108	Woolworth's Building Total	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	19.80	N	N	No		
	Woolworth's Building	1703311301400																	
	Woolworth's Building	1703311301500																	
Properties that Meet Criteria		7	3	0	0	5	9	8	0	3	0	65	51	9	76				
Locations in District not Taxloted																			
109	Sidewalk									N	Y	N		N	N		Yes	e - existence of inadequate ROW - sidewalks are broken and uneven. Sidewalk has accessibility issues for people who use mobility devices or are seeing impaired.	
110	Sidewalk									N	Y	N		N	N		Yes	e - existence of inadequate ROW - Sidewalk has a large hole in pavement and vegetation is not maintained. Large holes present accessibility issues for people who use mobility devices or are seeing impaired.	
111	Road									N	Y	N		N	N		Yes	e - existence of inadequate streets - road has extensive damage.	
112	Sidewalk									N	Y	N		N	N		Yes	e - existence of inadequate street and ROW - pedestrian crossings at 10th & Willamette are broken and uneven. Crosswalks have accessibility issues for people who use mobility devices or are seeing impaired.	
-206-	Sidewalk									N	Y	N		N	N		Yes	e - existence of inadequate ROW - Pedestrian walkway has damaged and patched sections and there are damaged utility boxes along walkway. Damage in walkway presents accessibility issues for people who use mobility devices or are seeing impaired.	
-206-	Sidewalk									N	Y	N		N	N		Yes	e - existence of inadequate ROW - The sidewalk and ramp are uneven with holes. The ramp is not very accessible due to pavement, ramp and grate. Damage in walkway presents accessibility issues for people who use mobility devices or are seeing impaired.	
115	Road									N	Y	N		N	N		Yes	e - existence of inadequate streets - There are several large holes in street.	
116	Sidewalk									N	Y	N		N	N		Yes	e - existence of inadequate ROW - This location is a divider between building #8 and #104. Location does not look maintained and is used for garbage.	
117	Sidewalk									N	Y	N		N	N		Yes	e - existence of inadequate ROW - Sidewalk around ¼ block damaged, is uneven with holes, has visible wiring, and loose bricks. Damage in walkway presents potential accessibility issues for people who use mobility devices or are seeing impaired.	
118	Sidewalk									N	Y	N		N	N		Yes	e - existence of inadequate ROW - Sidewalk has large gap. Damage in walkway presents accessibility issues for people who use mobility devices or are seeing impaired.	
119	Sidewalk									N	Y	N		N	N		Yes	e - existence of inadequate ROW - The sidewalk is uneven and has a large space between tiles. Damage in walkway presents accessibility issues for people who use mobility devices or are seeing impaired.	
120	Sidewalk									N	Y	N		N	N		Yes	e - existence of inadequate ROW - The sidewalk is uneven and broken. Damage in walkway presents accessibility issues for people who use mobility devices or are seeing impaired.	
121	Road									N	Y	N		N	N		Yes	e - existence of inadequate streets - road shows several deep cracks.	
122	Pedestrian walkway									N	Y	N		N	N		Yes	e - existence of inadequate ROW - Walkway has holes. Damage in walkway presents potential accessibility issues for people who use mobility devices or are seeing impaired.	
123	Alley and service court									N	Y	N		N	N		Yes	e - existence of inadequate ROW, streets - In walkway and service court, the pavement is uneven with large holes. The pedestrian walkway leads people to service court with garbage containers. Damage in walkway presents accessibility issues for people who use mobility devices or are seeing impaired.	
124	Sidewalk									N	Y	N		N	N		Yes	e - existence of inadequate ROW - Sidewalk is uneven with holes. Damage in walkway presents accessibility issues for people who use mobility devices or are seeing impaired.	
125	Sidewalk									N	Y	N		N	N		Yes	e - existence of inadequate ROW - Sidewalk is uneven and broken and has overgrown vegetation. Damage in walkway presents accessibility issues for people who use mobility devices or are seeing impaired. Overgrown vegetation can also signal lack of maintenance and can create sanitation issues.	
126	Sidewalk									N	Y	N		N	N		Yes	e - existence of inadequate ROW - Sidewalk is damaged and uneven. Damage in walkway presents accessibility issues for people who use mobility devices or are seeing impaired.	

**Summary of Council Discussions/Actions
on Downtown Improvements**

On December 14, 2015, council directed the City Manager to schedule a work session to inform the council on the downtown high-speed fiber project and improved Park Blocks and all the mechanisms for funding these projects.

On January 11, 2016, council discussed the two projects and gave feedback on the scope to inform the January 20 work session on funding mechanisms.

At the January 20 work session, council discussed a variety of funding options and requested follow-up information that staff provided at the January 27 work session.

On February 8, council provided direction to the City Manager to present to the Agency Board for its review a proposed amendment to the Downtown Urban Renewal Plan that would increase the spending limit to pay for:

- creation of a high-speed fiber network downtown,
- Park Blocks/open space improvements,
- a permanent, improved space for a possible year-round Farmers' Market, and
- redevelopment of the old LCC building at 1059 Willamette Street.

Council also requested a recommended alternative to the Downtown Urban Renewal funding option.

The Urban Renewal Agency Board reviewed a draft amendment and alternative funding option on March 14 and "moved to forward to the City, including the Planning Commission, as well as to the overlapping taxing districts, and request that the City Manager schedule a public hearing on proposed amendments to the Downtown Urban Renewal Plan, consistent with the draft plan and report included in Attachments H and I. In addition, individual work sessions shall be scheduled after council break on each of the four types of projects including alternative funding strategies." Those work sessions occurred on:

- April 14 on high-speed fiber,
- May 9 on Farmers' Market,
- May 9 on Park Blocks/open space, and
- May 18 on former LCC Downtown Center.

On May 23, council held a public hearing on the proposed ordinance; sixty people spoke.

On May 25, council held a work session to review comments received from the public, Planning Commission, and overlapping taxing districts. Using a matrix of estimated project levels and three boundary expansion options, council directed the City Manager to bring back the revised, proposed ordinance, Plan, and Report for action on June 13 that includes:

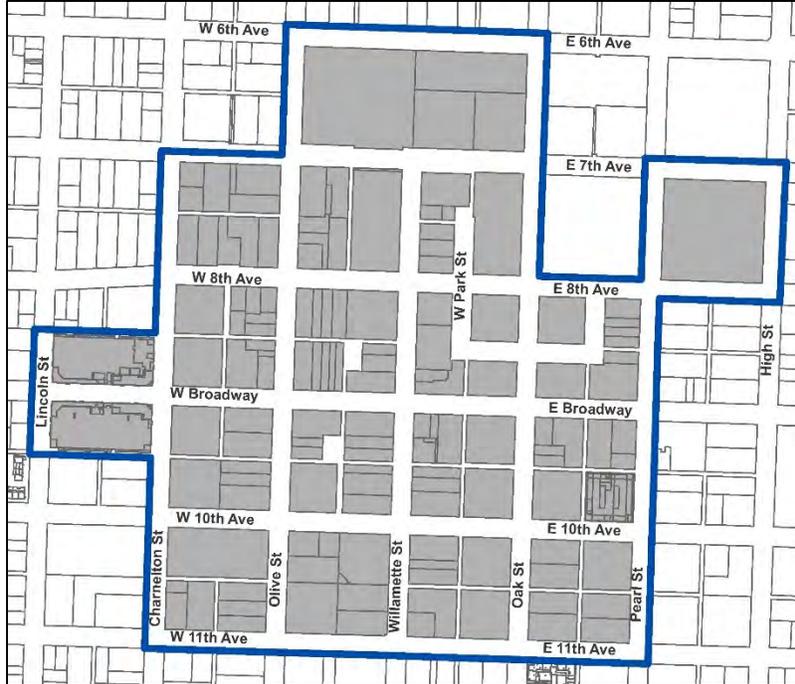
- the fiber project, the moderate level Farmers' Market project, the low Park Blocks/open spaces project except at \$5.2 million, the moderate Old LCC Building

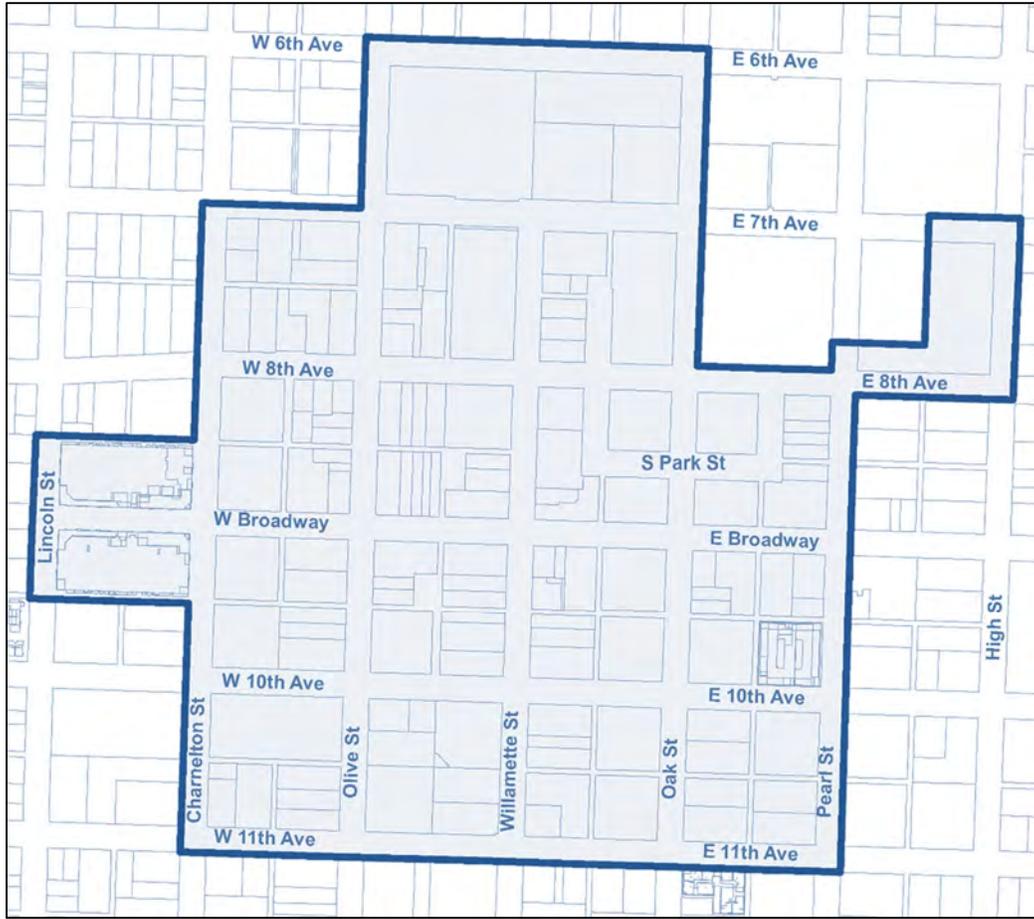
project, and project delivery administration, for a total maximum indebtedness amount of \$18.7 million; and

- boundary option B, which includes the East Park Block area and a reduced portion of City Hall block, with a prohibition against using urban renewal funds for either the City Hall building or for a parking lot in the expansion area adjacent to High Street.

Urban Renewal Plan for the Downtown Urban Renewal District

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Adopted July 1968
- Modified -
December 1968
December 1989
June 1998
September 13, 2004
May 24, 2010
_____, 2016

Urban Renewal Agency of the City of Eugene, Oregon



URBAN RENEWAL PLAN FOR THE DOWNTOWN URBAN RENEWAL DISTRICT

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I. ADOPTION

Resolution Number	Date	Purpose
Resolution No. 257	7/3/1968	Adoption of the Urban Renewal Plan for the Central Eugene Project (the Plan).

II. AMENDMENTS

Amendment Number	Date	Purpose
Resolution No. 1609	12/19/1968	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Modified the Plan to allow for additional projects as required by HUD to receive additional federal funds.
Ordinance No. 19648	11/8/1989	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Aligned the Plan with Metro Plan policies: strengthen the area's position as a regional service center, maintain the Eugene central business district as a vital center, incorporate principles of compact urban growth, encourage retail and commercial development in the downtown area, and promote the development of parking structures in the downtown core. ○ Expiration set for FY10.
Ordinance No. 20120	6/1/1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Responded to Measure 50 to a) include a maximum amount of indebtedness and b) select Option 1 for the city-wide special levy as the method for collecting ad valorem property taxes for payment of debts related to urban renewal projects. ○ Limited expenditure of new funds to completing existing projects and construction of a new main library. ○ Removed the business assistance loan program. ○ Approved a plan to reduce district administration costs over the following three years.
Ordinance No. 20328	9/13/2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Expanded the projects for which tax increment funds could be used ○ Created a public advisory committee ○ Added the requirement for specific Agency approval of projects greater than \$250,000 (other than loans), and adding a limit of \$100,000 on the mandate for a public hearing in the event of a plan change (applies to minor amendments that can be approved by the URA without ORS 457.095 approval – Section 1200, C of the 2004 Plan). ○ Added the Downtown Revitalization Loan Program (DRLP). ○ Expiration set for 2024.
Ordinance No. 20459	5/24/2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Limited scope of two previously approved projects, removed the ability to initiate all other previously approved projects, and authorized one new project expenditure of new funds to completing existing projects and construction of a new main library. ○ Except for the three projects and existing projects previously approved no initiation of additional projects. ○ Expiration upon the repayment or defeasance of debt related to the urban renewal projects specifically identified in the Plan.

URBAN RENEWAL PLAN FOR THE DOWNTOWN URBAN RENEWAL DISTRICT

Section 100 – Introduction

The Downtown Urban Renewal Plan was revised in 2016 to expand a previously approved project and to authorize several new projects. The previously approved project is “Public Parks, Public ~~plazas~~Plazas, Public Rest Rooms, Public Open Spaces, and Streets: Park Blocks Improvements for the Farmers’ Market”, which will be expanded to fund improved parks and plazas throughout the Plan Area, including improvements to the Park Blocks for overall community use, to support the continued use for the Saturday Market, and to ~~improve~~assist in the ~~area for the development of an improved permanent~~ Farmers’ Market. ~~in the Plan Area.~~ The new projects are “Public Utilities: High-Speed Fiber” for the implementation ~~plan~~ costs that benefit the Plan Area, ~~and~~ “Other Public Facilities: Old Lane Community College Building” for the redevelopment of the now vacant school building. Except for these projects, the Agency will not initiate additional projects to be funded with tax increment dollars after the date of this 2016 Amendment.

~~Upon the repayment or defeasance of debt related to the urban renewal projects specifically identified in the Plan, as amended by the 2016 Amendment, the~~The Downtown Urban Renewal District will cease collecting tax increment dollars, ~~and return~~ any unused tax increment funds ~~will be returned~~ to Lane County for redistribution to overlapping taxing districts, ~~and the City Council will determine how to close out the Plan. – as provided in Section 1300 A of this plan.~~

Section 200 – Definitions

The following definitions will govern this Plan.

2016 Amendment means the update to the Plan that was completed in 2016.

Agency means the Urban Renewal Agency of the City of Eugene.

Butterfly Parking Lot means the property on the northwest corner of 8th Avenue and Oak Street that is owned by Lane County and in use as a two-level parking structure.

Downtown Plan means the Eugene Downtown Plan as adopted by the Eugene City Council in 2004 as a refinement of the Eugene Springfield Metropolitan Area General Plan.

Eugene Fiber Implementation Plan means the plan to extend the municipal high-speed fiber network to downtown buildings and establish the high-speed connection between local and regional internet exchanges.

High-Speed Fiber means the portion of the Eugene Fiber Implementation Plan that is located within the Plan Area and that benefits the Plan Area.

Old LCC Building means the 66,000 square foot building at 1059 Willamette Street owned by Lane Community College and vacated in January 2013 when the new Lane Community College Downtown Campus opened ~~on~~at 10th Avenue and Olive Street.

Plan means this Urban Renewal Plan for the Downtown District.

Plan Area means the property included in the Downtown Urban Renewal District as more fully described in Section 300.

Projects means only the urban renewal projects that are listed in Section 600 of the Plan, as amended by the 2016 Amendment.

Tax Increment Financing means a method of financing urban renewal projects as authorized by ORS Chapter 457.

Willamette to Willamette Initiative means the collection of projects focusing on infrastructure and activity along 8th Avenue ~~to and from~~between the Willamette River ~~and~~ Willamette Street.

Section 300 – Legal Description

The Downtown Urban Renewal District includes an area of approximately ~~7775~~ acres. The Plan Area includes all of the land within the boundaries designated on the map attached as Plan Exhibit A and described as containing all lots or parcels of property, situated in the City of Eugene, County of Lane, State of Oregon, bounded generally as described in Plan Exhibit B.

Section 400 – Goals and Objectives

A. GOALS

The goals of the Plan are to:

1. Improve the function, condition, and appearance of the Plan Area through:
 - a. Infrastructure improvements to parks, plazas, and open space, including the Park Blocks, to provide an inviting civic space aligned with the Willamette to Willamette Initiative, better opportunities for the Farmers' Market, and inviting and accessible connections between the parks, plazas and open space;
 - b. FundingAssisting in the creation of an improved permanent Farmers' Market that will reinforce cultural, commercial and redevelopment activities downtown and bring thousands of people into the Plan Area to purchase

farm fresh produce and other products, including people who otherwise would not travel into the Plan Area;

~~b.c.~~ Construction of critical utility high-speed fiber;

~~e.~~ Redevelopment of the Old LCC Building;

d. Redevelopment of the Old LCC Building into an active use, bringing more people into the Plan Area, thereby making the entire Plan Area more attractive for other businesses and removing the blighting influence of a vacant building in a significant location along Willamette Street.

2. Eliminate blight and blighting influences;
3. Strengthen the economic conditions of the Plan Area; and
4. Enhance downtown’s role as the regional economic, governmental, and cultural center and a central location for public and private development and investment.

B. OBJECTIVES

Development in the Plan Area has been intended to implement the adopted policies contained in the Downtown Plan and to develop downtown as the heart of a livable, economically strong, and sustainable city. The objectives for the Plan are to ensure that:

1. The parks, plazas, Farmers’ Market, and open space provide inviting civic spaces:
 - a. Benefit the Plan Area and community overall to bring even more community members into the Plan Area and allow for accessibility and connectivity between the public spaces,
 - b. Benefit the community overall and the Farmers’ Market with an improved permanent space in the Plan Area so the market can continue to bring hundreds of community members into the Plan Area and remain viable as an organization, and
 - c. Benefit downtown, as athletes, visitors, media and local residents are in the center of our city for the World Track and Field Championships in 2021;
2. High-speed fiber can:
 - a. Increase internet speed for lower monthly costs;
 - b. Increase the competitiveness of the existing technology sector, which will increase the number and size of technology businesses and related jobs, in accordance with the Regional Prosperity Economic Prosperity Plan;
 - c. Reduce costs and increased telecommunications speed for the City, Lane Community College, Lane County, Lane Council of Governments (LCOG), 4+4 and Bethel school districts; and
 - d. Lower the cost of telecommunications service for residential buildings inside the Plan Area and at least two existing affordable housing projects within one block of the Plan Area;

3. Redevelopment of the Old LCC Building will transform a large, vacant building adjacent to Lane Transit District into an active use contributing to downtown vitality.

Section 500 – Land Use Plan

The use and development of all land within the Plan Area shall comply with the regulations prescribed in the City’s comprehensive plan, zoning ordinance, subdivision ordinance, City charter, or any other applicable local, State or Federal laws regulating the use of property within an urban renewal area.

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Section 600 – Urban Renewal Projects

To achieve the objectives of this Plan, the Agency may incur indebtedness to finance the following urban renewal projects, and no others, and may pay that indebtedness with tax increment funds:

A. PUBLIC PARKS, PUBLIC PLAZAS, FARMERS' MARKET, PUBLIC REST ROOMS~~RESTROOMS~~, PUBLIC OPEN SPACES, AND STREETS

Former Section 600 A of the Plan authorized the Agency to participate in funding infrastructure improvements to the Park Blocks in order to make that location more attractive and functional for the Farmers' Market. Beginning with the effective date of the 2016 Amendment, the Agency will also be able to use tax increment funds in the Plan Area to help create an improved permanent Farmers' Market, as well as to improve any public parks, public plazas, ~~rest rooms~~restrooms, open spaces, ~~and~~ streets, ~~and~~ sidewalks within the Plan Area. The Agency may spend tax increment funds on infrastructure improvements to these elements that may include the design, acquisition, construction or rehabilitation of public spaces, or parks or public facilities within the Plan Area, including but not limited to shelters, buildings, landscaping, walkways, plazas, accessibility improvements, lighting, furniture, and art. A portion of that total may also be spent on changes to the surrounding streets (e.g. 8th Avenue, Oak Street, and OakPark Street), reincorporating the site of the Butterfly Parking Lot as part of the historic four corners of the Park Blocks, and connecting the public spaces as part of the Willamette to Willamette Initiative. ~~(The planning work was started in the fall of 2015 and is a more comprehensive way of looking at the Park Blocks and 8th Avenue; how they fit into the bigger vision for connecting downtown to the river, and creating a fabulous public realm downtown.)~~However, tax revenue funds shall not be used to pay for construction of a new City Hall building, nor to pay for a parking lot on the block bounded by Pearl Street, 8th Avenue, High Street, and 7th Avenue.

Council Question 1 – What scope for the park blocks improvements?

- ~~OPTION A: spruce up~~
- ~~OPTION B: minimum blank slate~~
- ~~OPTION C: blank slate~~

Council Question 2 – What scope for the open space improvements?

- ~~OPTION 1: minimal lighting and benches~~
- ~~OPTION 2: park blocks plus~~
 - a) ~~Broadway Plaza~~
 - b) ~~Hult Plaza~~
 - c) ~~City Hall Plaza~~
 - d) ~~Connections between the spaces (lighting, furniture, art)~~

Council Question 3 – Should the boundary be expanded?

- ~~OPTION 1: expand to include East Park Block area~~
- ~~OPTION 2: expand to cover the City Hall Block so that it's a possible location for Farmers' Market and/or so City Hall Plaza could be enhanced~~

- ~~OPTION 3: keep boundary as it is and only improve the west Park Block~~

~~*Community Engagement:* The project will begin with asking the community about their aspirations and vision for our town square, as well as a needs assessment in our growing downtown neighborhood. The results of that work could likely necessitate a placemaking plan (focusing on uses, amenities, activities and pathways) and a management plan (focusing on operations) to illustrate and implement the community vision. The geographic area could be limited to the Park Blocks or have a broader approach as “Park Blocks Plus,” which could include other key downtown open spaces: Hult Plaza, Broadway Plaza, the plaza at the new City Hall [if added to the Plan Area boundary], the new riverfront park, and the pedestrian path system in between these places. If the scope extends beyond the Plan Area, other sources of funds will contribute to the cost.~~

~~*Implementation:* Implementation would be based on the community engagement results as approved by the Agency Board through its regular course of business in the budget process. It could include implementation of components of the 2006 Master Plan for the Park Blocks, which focused on changes to all surrounding streets and reincorporating the southern half of the Butterfly Parking Lot; removing barriers on the southeast and southwest Park Blocks, which was not part of the 2006 Master Plan; and building a permanent structure for the Farmers’ Market. If the Butterfly Parking Lot/Park Blocks is not feasible, the Agency may improve/purchase another location within the Plan Area for the Farmers’ Market.~~

~~Other downtown open space projects that are not yet developed, but that are vetted through the community engagement project and approved by the Agency Board would also be eligible for implementation.~~

~~*Community Engagement & Approval Process:* Prior to the approval of construction for any of the improvements authorized by this subsection A, the Agency shall complete the following activities:~~

- ~~1. The community will be invited to share their aspirations and vision for the public parks, plazas, open spaces and streets in the Plan Area. In addition, the community will be invited to share ideas about an improved permanent Farmers’ Market before funding can be approved for construction.~~
- ~~2. Agency staff shall present to the City’s elected officials the information from the community engagement activities identified in paragraph 1. In addition, staff will estimate costs for the specific project or projects, as well as possible funding mechanisms that could be authorized by either the Agency Board or the City Council, including such mechanisms as tax increment financing, grants, General Obligation bonds, General Fund dollars, and private contributions.~~
- ~~3. Following or concurrently with the presentation of the information in paragraph 2, a public hearing shall be held to allow the public to comment directly to the elected officials on whether a specific project should move forward, and if so, how it should be funded.~~

4. Following the public hearing, the Agency Board may authorize the use of tax increment financing for the specific project or projects that were the subject of the public hearing, or alternatively, decide that a different funding mechanism should be used for all or part of the cost of constructing the project.

B. PUBLIC UTILITIES: *High-Speed Fiber*

The Agency may assist with the Eugene Fiber Implementation Plan to extend the municipal high-speed fiber network to downtown buildings and to establish the high-speed connection between local and regional internet exchanges for costs attributable to the Plan Area.

Installing Downtown Fiber: The 2013 City of Eugene Broadband Strategic Plan identified the development of a downtown fiber network as a strategic goal. After completion of the Strategic Plan, City staff worked with Lane Council of Governments (LCOG) and the Eugene Water and Electric Board (EWEB) on a successful pilot project, to test the feasibility of implementing a downtown network. The City, EWEB, and LCOG identified a workable method to connect several commercial buildings by running fiber optics cables through existing electrical conduit. With LCOG, EWEB, and the Technology Association of Oregon, the Fiber Implementation Plan a) calls to construct fiber connections to additional downtown buildings and b) includes the costs and benefits of leasing a publicly operated connection from a local internet connection point to large, regional internet exchanges ~~in~~ Portland and San Jose, California.

High-speed fiber will serve and benefit the Plan Area because: (1) ~~Existing~~existing businesses and new businesses benefiting from the high speed and competitive ~~cost~~market will grow employment and attract new investments to the Plan Area; (2) ~~housing~~residents of housing in the Plan Area will have an added benefit for living within in the Plan Area; and (3), and public agencies ~~within the Plan Area~~ will have reduced costs and increased telecommunication speed ~~for City, Lane Community College, Lane County, and LCOG.~~

C. OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES: *Old LCC Building*

The Agency may ~~fund~~provide funds as part of redevelopment of the Old LCC Building, which may include housing or activities that advance the Regional Prosperity Economic Development Plan (e.g., an innovation center with maker space, wet lab, or art/tech incubator). The building will benefit the Plan Area by increasing public usage of the area and stimulating additional public and private investment. This work would include Lane Community College and could include collaboration with others.

Prior to the approval of tax increment funds for construction of these improvements the Agency shall follow the public input and approval process identified in subsection A of this section 600.

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D. PROJECT DELIVERY AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES

Many of the Agency's project delivery and administrative activities are provided through a contract between the City of Eugene and the Agency dated June 15, 2004.

1. The Agency may retain the services of independent professional people or organizations to provide project delivery administrative or technical services such as:
 - a. Project management;
 - b. Preparation of market, feasibility, or other economic studies;
 - c. Public engagement;
 - d. Preparation of design, architectural, engineering, landscaping architectural, planning, development, or other developmental studies;
 - e. Preparation of property acquisition appraisals;
 - f. Provision of special rehabilitation, restoration, or renovation feasibility and cost analysis studies;
 - g. Provision of legal, debt issuance, accounting or audit services;
 - h. Assistance with preparation of the annual financial report required under Section 800 of this Plan and the financial review required under Section 900 of this Plan; and
 - i. Support ongoing investments within the Plan Area (e.g. potential new businesses, existing businesses with expansion, dealing with safety issues).
2. The Agency may acquire, rent, or lease office space and office furniture, equipment, and facilities necessary for it to conduct its affairs in the management and implementation of this Plan.
3. The Agency may invest its reserve funds in interest-bearing accounts or securities authorized under ORS 294.
4. The Agency may borrow money, accept advances, loans, or grants from any legal source, issue urban renewal bonds and receive tax increment proceeds as provided for in Section 700 of this Plan.

E. EXISTING ACTIVITIES

The Agency may complete urban renewal projects authorized prior to the 2016 Amendment (for example, the [Farmers' Market improvements, the Broadway Commerce Center and Woolworth Building projects at Willamette and Broadway, and repay debt issued for LCC's Downtown Campus and the Broadway Place Garages, and improvements to downtown lighting](#)).

The Farmers' Market improvements that were authorized in the 2010 Amendment are part of the expanded Farmers' Market project identified in Section 600 A. The Agency also may continue to operate the Downtown Revitalization Loan Program. All dollars loaned must come from program revenue and not from tax increment funds.

Section 700 – Methods for Financing the Projects

The Agency may borrow money and accept advances, loans, grants, and other legal forms of financial assistance from the Federal government, State, City, County, or other public body, or from any source, public or private, for the purposes of undertaking and carrying out the Projects authorized by this Plan.

Ad valorem taxes, if any, levied by a taxing body upon the taxable real and personal property situated in the Plan Area, shall be divided in accord with and pursuant to Section 1c, Article IX of the Oregon Constitution and ORS 457, and used by the Agency for the Projects authorized by this Plan.

The Agency shall adopt and use a fiscal year ending June 30 accounting period. Each year, the Agency shall develop a budget in conformance with the provisions of ORS Chapter 294 and ORS 457, which shall describe sources of revenue, proposed expenditures, and activities.

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Section 800 – Annual Financial Statement Required

A financial statement shall be prepared and provide information in accordance with ORS 457. The statement shall be filed with the City Council and notice shall be published in accordance with ORS 457.

Section 900 – Community Member Participation

The activities and projects defined in this Plan, and the adoption of amendments to this Plan shall be undertaken with the participation of community members, owners, tenants as individuals, and organizations who reside within or who have financial interest within the Plan Area together with the participation of general residents of the City. The Agency shall convene not less than once each year a committee of such persons to: a) prepare a report on: a) the activities of the Agency for the previous fiscal year, and b) determine whether the Agency's expenditure of tax increment dollars was limited to the projects authorized by this Plan and the associated administrative costs authorized by the Plan.

Prior to the approval of tax increment funds for construction of Section 600 A and C improvements the Agency shall follow the "community engagement and approval process" identified in subsection A of Section 600.

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Section 1000 – Non-Discrimination

In the preparation, adoption, and implementation of this Plan no public official or private party shall take any action to cause any person, group, or organization to be discriminated against in a manner that violates Section 4.613 of the Eugene Code, 1971.

Section 1100 – Recording of this Plan

A copy of this Plan shall be recorded with the recording officer of Lane County.

Section 1200 – Procedures for Changes or Amendments

The Plan will be reviewed and analyzed periodically and may need to be modified based on public engagement results, design engineering for the fiber project, project negotiations for [the Farmers' Market](#), and project scoping for the Old LCC Building. Types of Plan Amendments are:

A. TYPE ONE AMENDMENT – SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE REQUIRING SPECIAL NOTICE

Type One amendments shall require approval per ORS 457.095, and notice as provided in ORS 457.120. Type One plan changes will consist of:

1. Increases in the Plan Area boundary in excess of one percent (1%) of the existing area of the Plan.
2. Increases in the maximum indebtedness that can be issued or incurred under this Plan.

B. TYPE TWO AMENDMENT – SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE NOT REQUIRING SPECIAL NOTICE

Type Two amendments shall require approval per ORS 457.095, but will not require notice as provided in ORS 457.120. Type Two amendments will consist of:— [any change or additions to the projects listed in Section 600.](#)

- ~~1. The addition of improvements or activities which represent a substantial change in the purpose and objectives of this Plan and which cost more than \$500,000. The \$500,000 amount will be adjusted annually from the year 2016 according to the "Engineering News Record" construction cost index for the Northwest area.~~
- ~~2. Any change or provision of this Plan which would modify the goals and objectives or the basic planning principles of this plan.~~

~~Substantial changes shall include, but are not limited to, revisions in project boundaries, land uses, project activities, street system changes, or other elements desired by the Agency Board that will change the basic planning principles of this Plan.~~

C. TYPE THREE AMENDMENT – MINOR AMENDMENT

Minor amendments are any change that does not require a Type One or Type Two amendment and may be approved by the Agency Board in resolution form. Such amendments are defined as:

- ~~1.—Amendments to clarify language, add graphic exhibits, make minor modifications in the scope or location of improvements authorized by this Plan, or other such modifications which do not change the basic planning or engineering principles of the Plan.~~
- ~~2.—Acquisition of property for purposes specified in Section 600A of this Plan.~~
- ~~3.—Addition of a project substantially different from those identified in Section 600 of the Plan or substantial modification of a project identified in Section 600 if the addition or modification of the project costs less than \$500,000 in 2016 dollars.~~
- ~~4.—Increases in the Plan Area boundary not in excess of one percent (1%).~~

D. AMENDMENT TO THE CITY’S COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OR ANY OF ITS IMPLEMENTING ORDINANCES

Should the City Council amend the City’s comprehensive plan or any of its implementing ordinances and should such amendment cause a substantial change to this Plan, the City Council amending action shall cause this Plan to be amended provided that the Planning Commission and City Council approve the amendment. In the event of such amendment, the text and/or exhibits of this Plan, if applicable to this Plan, shall be changed accordingly by duly recorded ordinance.

Section 1300 – Duration and Validity of Approved Plan

A. DURATION OF THE PLAN

Taxes may be divided under this Plan only until the maximum indebtedness for the Plan Area has been issued and paid or defeased, or the Agency has determined that it will not issue the full amount of that maximum indebtedness, and all indebtedness that will be issued has been issued and paid or defeased. When that indebtedness has been paid or defeased the Agency will notify the assessor pursuant to ORS 457.450(2) to cease dividing taxes for the Plan Area, and shall return any unused tax increment funds to Lane County for redistribution to overlapping taxing districts. However, the Downtown District and this Plan may remain in effect as long as legally required to exist and until the Agency transfers any remaining assets and liabilities of the Plan Area to the City of Eugene. As of the date of the 2016 Amendment, it is estimated that: the last fiscal year for which taxes will be divided is FY_____. [Blank to be filled in once Council determines the maximum indebtedness amount; package A = FY25, package B = FY30, package C = FY46]FY27.

B. VALIDITY

Should a court of competent jurisdiction find any word, clause, sentence, section, or part of this Plan to be invalid, the remaining words, clauses, sentences, section, or parts shall be unaffected by any such finding and shall remain in full force and effect for the duration of the Plan.

Section 1400 – Maximum Indebtedness

The sum of \$33,000,000 million was established in 1998 as the spending limit (maximum amount of new indebtedness which could be issued or incurred from tax increment funds) under this Plan after June 1, 1998. That figure was developed using the estimated project costs, plus a 5% annual inflation factor. The 2010 Amendment increased the maximum indebtedness amount by \$13.6 million, to a total of \$46.6 million.

The 2016 Amendment increased the maximum indebtedness amount by \$__ million [Blank to be filled in once Council determines package size; A = \$17M, B = \$25M, C = \$48M], to a total of \$__ million [Blank to be filled in once Council determines package size; which would be added to the existing total]. The 2016 Amendment increased the \$18.4 million, to a total of \$65 million. The maximum indebtedness limit established by this Section 1400 does not apply to or limit:

1. The obligation of the Agency to pay interest on indebtedness issued or incurred under this Plan;
2. Any indebtedness issued to refund indebtedness issued or incurred under this Plan, to the extent that the refunding indebtedness does not exceed the principal amount of the refunded indebtedness, plus the amount of the refunding indebtedness that is used to pay costs of the refunding;
3. Funds to repay indebtedness existing on the date of the 1998 Amendment; and
4. Expenditures made from funds other than tax increment funds, such as loans made from the Downtown Revitalization Loan Program.

Legislation passed in 2009 (ORS 457.220) placed additional limits on how much a municipality can increase maximum indebtedness. That same legislation, however, also provides that those limitations “do not apply to the extent the municipality approving a plan obtains the written concurrence of taxing districts imposing at least 75 percent of the amount of taxes imposed under permanent rate limits in the urban renewal area.” The City concurred with that increase in maximum indebtedness when it approved this Plan. After consultation with the other overlapping taxing districts, the School District 4J Board voted 7:0 on May 18, 2016 “to concur with the Eugene City Council’s proposed plan amendment to increase maximum indebtedness for the Downtown Urban Renewal District by up to \$48 million in accordance with ORS 457.220 and 457.470(7).” The City and School District 4J imposed at least 75% of the amount of taxes imposed under permanent rate limits in the Downtown Urban Renewal District in FY 2015.

Therefore, the new legislative limitations are not applicable to the proposed maximum indebtedness increase. After consultation with the other overlapping taxing districts, _____ resulting from the 2016 Amendment.

Additionally, the LCC Board and the Lane County Board of County Commissioners provided support for the amendment. On May 11, 2016, the LCC Board of Directors voted 6:0 to support the proposed projects, specifically the LCC Downtown Center project, for inclusion in the Downtown Urban Renewal Plan amendment and the use of tax increment financing as the

[funding mechanism. On May 24, 2016, the Lane County Board of County Commissioners voted 4:1 to approve a letter of support.](#)

Section 1500 – Formal Matters

At this time, no property is anticipated to be purchased that would result in relocation. If property is identified for purchase that would involve relocation, the Agency would develop provisions for relocation.

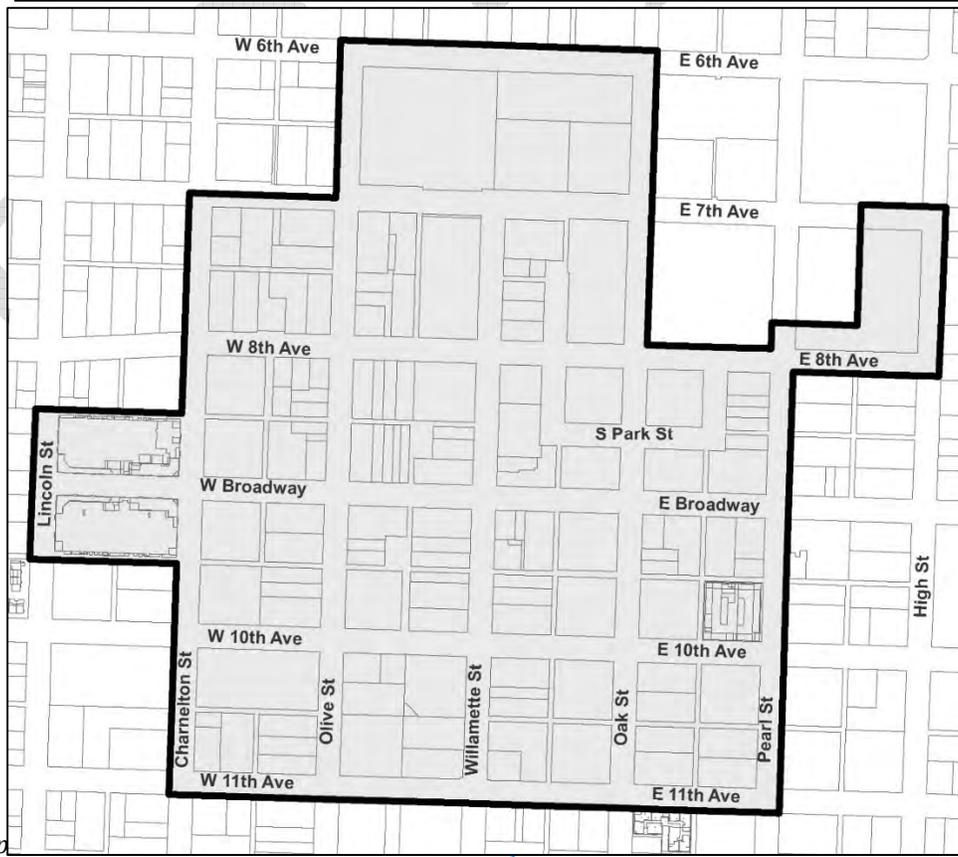
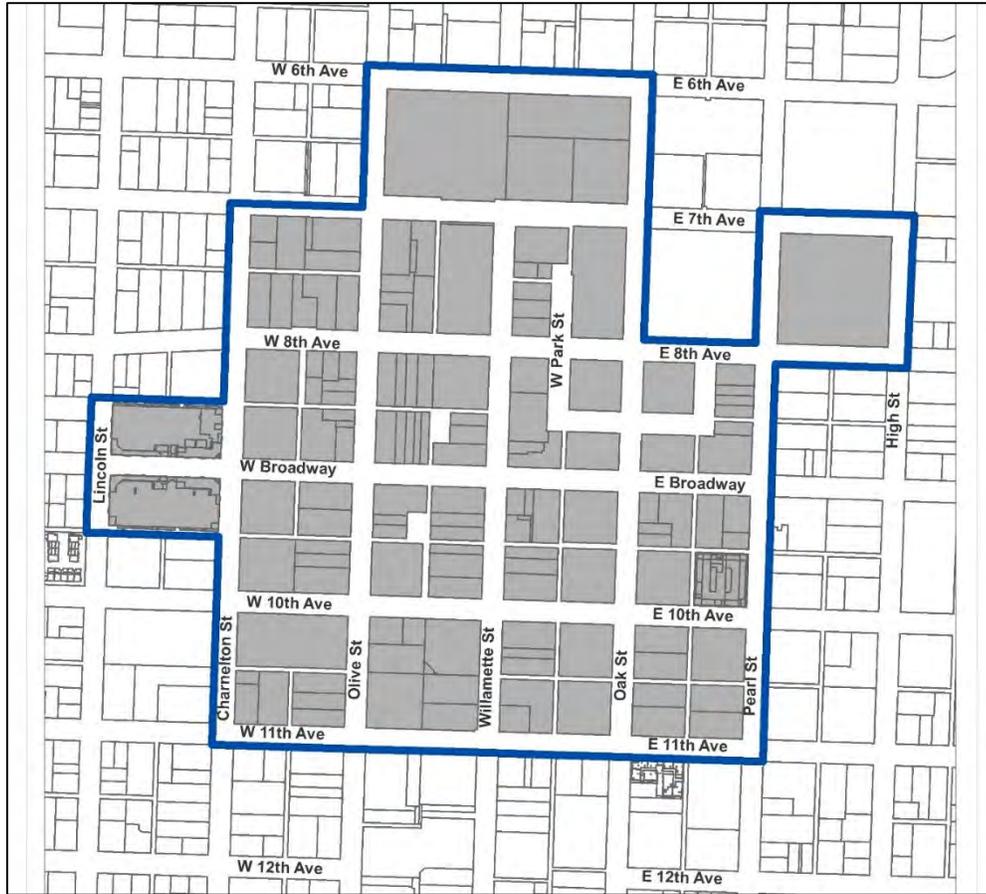
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PLAN EXHIBIT A: Plan Area Map

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PLAN EXHIBIT B: Plan Area Description

Beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of 11th Avenue and Charnelton Street in the City of Eugene, Lane County, Oregon, commencing northerly along the west right-of-way line of Charnelton Street to the point of intersection of the south right-of-way line of the alley between 10th Avenue and Broadway;

- (1) thence, westerly along the south right-of-way line of said alley to the west line of Lincoln Street;
- (2) thence, northerly along the west right-of-way line of Lincoln Street to the point of intersection of the north right-of-way line of the alley between Broadway and 8th Avenue if extended;
- (3) thence, easterly along the north right-of-way line of said alley to the west right-of-way line Charnelton Street;
- (4) thence, northerly along the west right-of-way line of Charnelton Street to the northwest corner of the intersection of 7th Avenue and Charnelton Street;
- (5) thence, easterly along the north right-of-way line of 7th Avenue to the northwest corner of the intersection of 7th Avenue and Olive Street;
- (6) thence, northerly along the west right-of-way line of Olive Street to the northwest corner of the intersection of 6th Avenue and Olive Street;
- (7) thence, easterly along the north right-of-way line of 6th Avenue to the northeast corner of the intersection of 6th Avenue and Oak Street;
- (8) thence, southerly along the east right-of-way line of Oak Street to the northeast corner of Oak Street and South Park Avenue;
- (9) thence, easterly along the north right-of-way line of South Park Avenue extended to the east right-of-way line of Pearl Street;
- (10) thence, southerly along the east line of Pearl Street to the southeast corner of the intersection of Pearl Street and West 11th Avenue; and
- (11) thence westerly along the south right-of-way line of West 11th Avenue to the point of beginning.

Portion of the City Hall Block description

A tract of land located in the Northeast one-quarter of Section 31 in Township 17 South, Range 3 West of the Willamette Meridian being more particularly described as follows:

A tract of land located in the Northeast one-quarter of Section 31 in Township 17 South, Range 3 West of the Willamette Meridian being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the Southwest corner of Block 18 as platted and recorded in Skinner's Donation to Eugene per Judgement Docket "A" page 2, Lane County Oregon Plat Records in Lane County, Oregon; thence Southerly along the westerly line of Block 24 of said Skinner's Donation to Eugene to the Northwest corner of Block A of Mulligan Addition to Eugene as platted and recorded in Volume A, Page 122, Lane County Oregon Plat Records in Lane County, Oregon; thence Westerly along the Northerly line of Block 1 of said Mulligan Addition to Eugene to the Northwest corner of said Block 1 of said Mulligan Addition to Eugene; thence Southerly along the west line of said Block 1 to the Southwest corner of Lot 3 in said Block 1; thence westerly to the centerline of Pearl Street; thence Northerly along said centerline to the intersection with

~~the Southerly line when extended the south line of Block 7 of said Mulligan Addition to Eugene; thence Westerly along said south line of said Block 7 to the Southeast corner of said Block 7; thence Northerly along the East line of said Block 7 to the Southeast corner of Block 6 of said Mulligan Addition to Eugene; thence Easterly along the south line of Block 17 of Skinner's Donation to Eugene to the point of beginning being the Southwest corner of Block 18 of said Skinner's Donation to Eugene and there ending, all in Eugene, Lane County, Oregon.~~

East Park Block Area

~~northerly to the Southwest corner of Block said Block 24; thence West to the Southeast corner of~~
~~A tract of land located in the Northeast one-quarter of Section 31 in Township 17 South, Range 3 West of the Willamette Meridian being more particularly described as follows;~~

~~Beginning at Southeast corner of Lot 1, Block 7 Mulligan Addition to Eugene as platted and recorded in Volume A, Page 122, Lane County Oregon Plat Records in Lane County, Oregon; thence Easterlynortherly along the projection of the East line of said Block 7, 50.00 feet; thence running 50.00 feet distant and parallel to the south line of said Lot 1 Block 24 to the centerline of Pearl Streetthe now vacated alley within said Block 24; thence SoutherlyNortherly along said Pearl Streetalley centerline to the intersection when projected the southSouth line of Lot 6, Block 12Block 17 in said Skinner's Donation to Eugene; thence along the South line of said Block 17 to the Southwest corner of Said Block 18 and there ending, all in Eugene, Lane County, Oregon.~~

East Park Block Area description

A tract of land located in the Northeast one-quarter of Section 31 in Township 17 South, Range 3 West of the Willamette Meridian being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the Southwest corner of Block 24 as platted and recorded in Skinner's Donation to Eugene per Judgement Docket "A" page 2, Lane County Oregon Plat Records in Lane County; thence Southerly along the west line of Block 1 of Mulligan Addition to Eugene as platted and recorded in Volume A, Page 122, Lane County Oregon Plat Records in Lane County, Oregon to the Southwest corner of Lot 3, Block 24 of said Mulligan Addition;
thence Westerly along the projected south line of said Lot 6 and along the north right-of-way line of South Park Street to the intersection with the east right-of-way line of Oak Street; thence northerly along said east right-of-way line of said Oak Street to the northerly right-of-way line of East 8th Avenue; thence Easterly along said northerly right-of-way line of said East 8th Avenue to the point of beginning being the SoutheastSouthwest corner of said Lot 1, Block 724 of Mulligan AdditionSkinner's Donation to Eugene and there ending, all in Eugene, Lane County, Oregon.

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Attachment D**Plan Amendment Process Feedback Summary**

State law requires a “substantial plan amendment” for council to increase the maximum indebtedness or to increase the district boundary by more than 1%. The substantial amendment process requires a mailed notification to all Eugene property owners; review by the Planning Commission; notification to other impacted taxing districts; and a public hearing.

Written Comment: The public record (submitted written comment, copies of the notices, and taxing district materials) is in a binder in the City Council Office. Submitted written comment was also provided as follows:

- Comments received through May 18 were included as an attachment to the May 25 work session materials;
- Comments received May 19 – May 23 were provided at the May 23 public hearing;
- Comments received May 24 – May 25 were provided at the May 25 work session;
- Comments received May 26 – June 6 are included as an attachment to the June 13 work session materials; and
- Comments received June 7 – June 13 will be provided at the June 13 work session.

Public Comment: A public notice was mailed to Eugene property owners on April 18. Council held a public hearing regarding the proposed ordinance on May 23. Sixty individuals spoke during the public hearing.

Planning Commission: The Planning Commission discussed the amendments on May 9 and adopted a motion recommending “council approval of the amendments based on the Planning Commission’s review of the proposed new boundary and the new projects contemplated in the Plan with respect to their consistency with the City’s planning policies. The motion does not include consideration of the financial aspects of the plan.” (*Passed 4:3 Mills, Baker, and Barofsky opposed*). The Planning Commission also emphasized its support for the boundary expansion to include connecting the Downtown District to the Riverfront District along 8th Avenue so that urban renewal funds can be used to make improvements as part of the Willamette to Willamette Initiative. Several Commissioners expressed the following additional comments: a) concerns that expanding the boundary to include the City Hall block (as opposed to just 8th Avenue) may exacerbate public frustration over the City Hall project and incorrectly give the impression that council wants to fill the \$7 million budget gap with urban renewal funds, b) concerns that scope and scale for individual projects is too broadly defined, and c) encouragement to make the public process transparent, including council’s process for refining/deciding the specific spending. The Planning Commission meeting is available for viewing online:

<http://www.eugene-or.gov/2109/Planning-Commission-Webcasts>

Taxing Districts: The overlapping taxing districts (School District 4J, Lane Education Service District, LCC, and Lane County) were sent notifications in writing on April 15 of the proposed plan amendment and provided a copy of the plan and report.

The School District 4J Board discussed the proposed plan amendment on May 4; the Board voted 7:0 on May 18 “to concur with the Eugene City Council’s proposed plan amendment to increase maximum indebtedness for the Downtown Urban Renewal District by up to \$48 million in accordance with ORS 457.220 and 457.470(7)”.

On May 11, the LCC Board of Directors discussed their building, reviewed the proposed plan amendment, and voted 6:0 to support the proposed projects, specifically the LCC Downtown Center project, for inclusion in the Downtown Urban Renewal Plan amendment and the use of tax increment financing as the funding mechanism.

The Lane County Board of County Commissioners (BCC) reviewed the proposed plan amendment on May 17, expressed support for the amendment, and approved a letter of support on May 24. *(Approval of the letter passed 4:1 with Commissioner Sorenson voting in opposition.)*

No comments were received from Lane Education Service District.

RE THE TOWN URBAN RENEWAL EXTENSION

5-25-16

AFTER READING THE CITY NOTICE AND WATCHING THE HEARING, THESE ARE MY CONCERNS.

HIGH SPEED FIBER:

SHOULDN'T THE CABLE CO. THAT HAS BEEN GRANTED THE RIGHTS TO SERVICE THE DOWNTOWN AREA, WITH THEIR RESULTING PROFITS, BE REQUIRED TO INSTALL THE FIBER OPTICS? THE CITY SHOULD CERTAINLY HAVE CONSIDERABLE INFLUENCE UPON THEM.

PERMANENT FARMER'S MARKET:

COULDN'T A PERMANENT FARMER'S MARKET BE PRIVATELY FINANCED BY SOMEONE WHO WOULD PROFIT WITH VENDERS FEES OR FINANCED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF THE FARMERS AND OTHER VENDERS WHO WOULD PROFIT FROM THE FACILITY? PERHAPS THE CITY COULD HELP LEAD IN ONE OF THESE DIRECTIONS.

LCC OLD BUILDING:

ANY IMPROVEMENTS HERE SHOULD BE DONE IN THE USUAL CONTEXT OF THE TOTAL SCHOOLS BUDGET FROM THE COMBINATION OF STATE REVENUE AND LOCAL PROPERTY TAX SOURCES.

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES:

MY HOPE IS THAT THE CITY WOULD USE MOST DOWNTOWN PARK RESOURCES FOR THE AREAS ADJACENT TO THE RIVER, WHICH ARE THE CITY'S MOST UNIQUE AND PRECIOUS AREAS.

TO MAKE THE DOWNTOWN AREA ATTRACTIVE TO PRIVATE INVESTMENT REQUIRES A LONG TERM FOCUS ON THE BASICS OF GOOD GOVERNANCE: SCHOOL FUNDING THAT IS NOT NEAR THE BOTTOM OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE, MAINTAINING THE CITY'S INFRASTRUCTURE, LAW ENFORCEMENT THAT DOES NOT TURN A BLIND EYE TO OPEN DRUG USE AND A JUSTICE SYSTEM THAT WILL ADDRESS THE CAUSES OF THIS DRUG ABUSE AND THE MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES THAT ARE AT THE ROOT OF SO MUCH OF THE CRIME AND HOMELESSNESS IN THE DOWNTOWN AREA.

THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY FOR THIS INPUT.

JIM WINTERS
5592 AUSTIN WAY
EUGENE, 97402

NOBEL FLANNERY Amanda

From: JIM WINTERS <JWINTERS3339@COMCAST.NET>
Sent: Wednesday, May 25, 2016 11:34 PM
To: NOBEL FLANNERY Amanda
Subject: DOWNTOWN URBAN RENEWAL PLAN
Attachments: DOWNTOWN URBAN RENEWAL EXTENSION.doc

NOBEL FLANNERY Amanda

From: Edward Singer <edsinger72@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, May 25, 2016 9:04 AM
To: *Eugene Mayor, City Council, and City Manager
Subject: Downtown Urban Renewal District

Terminate the district now as was promised in 2010. I'm tired of supporting downtown businesses via the renewal district. Ed Singer

NOBEL FLANNERY Amanda

From: Ron-Janet Bevirt <beznys@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, May 27, 2016 8:33 AM
To: *Eugene Mayor, City Council, and City Manager
Subject: Terminate DTURD as Promised

The City “says” they want to build public trust, it starts by "doing", following through on their vow to end the Downtown Urban Renewal District (DTURD).

It’s failed for 48 years after tens of millions of invested public dollars and was unsuccessful despite subsidies exceeding the entire district’s taxable valuation. After all this speculation the real property values have hardly increased.

Don’t divert revenue from property taxes paid to keep schools, parks, jails, public safety and infrastructure vital. Don’t privatize public resources for developers by siphoning necessary funds away from indispensable community, city and county services.

Comply with your legislated, adopted plan that states DTURD's termination in the 2010 amended text. Act in accordance to the words of "terminate" in Section 100 and "shall terminate" in Sections 1200 and 1300 A.

Do not expand the district's boundary by 10% or increase your spending capacity by \$18.7 million beyond the \$46.6 million limit, terminate DTURD!

City staff suggested bonds and grants that could pay for community-supported projects that can expand the downtown’s high-speed fiber network, redevelop the old LCC building, improve space for the Lane County Farmers' Market, and upgrade Park Blocks/open spaces without DTURD.

The city needs to take ethical action and terminate DTURD as previously agreed, they’ll show their commitment to follow through on their written words. By not terminating, they’ll demonstrate even more reasons of why the community can not trust them. This decision is fundamental in constructing an underlaying foundation of good relations.

It's imperative that the city do the right thing and not betray the public that has voted 70% to 30% to end DTURD. It’s time to create trust, not demolish it further. The city can use financially sensible means to fund the worthwhile projects mentioned above. The issue is about how the city can get creative and obtain the money resources necessary to support the four proposed downtown projects in a responsible way.

Thank you Councilor Brown, Taylor and Zelenka for keeping your word. Councilor Poling it would be a major mistake to not stand by your word. Councilor Clark, Evans, Syrett, Pryor and Poling, these four projects need alternative funding sources. Keeping taxpayer’s dollars where they are indented would be best for the community’s interests in the long run. Mayor Piercy, this is a pivotal moment for the city, support an end to DTURD as Promised!

Place this in the public record relating to DTURD and Public Trust.

Janet Bevirt

2915 Charnelton St

Eugene, OR 97405

NOBEL FLANNERY Amanda

From: BRIAN <brian1813@msn.com>
Sent: Thursday, June 02, 2016 1:48 PM
To: Bonny McCornack
Cc: ZELENKA Alan; TAYLOR Betty L; PRYOR Chris E; SYRETT Claire M; BROWN George R; POLING George A; EVANS Greg A; CLARK Mike; NOBEL FLANNERY Amanda
Subject: Re: comments "for the record" for the DTURD public hearing.
Attachments: DSCN4517 (754x1024).jpg; DSCN4518 (1024x481).jpg

Thank you Bonny for further clarifying the recent library levy, and for mentioning Mr. Ruiz's history at his previous position with the City of Fresno.

I was also going to thank Betty Taylor for questioning the city manager during the work session. Ruiz did say the council requested information on the four projects, but I don't think they requested such a glossy *sales pitch* from "Denny's Team". The staff presentation when beyond providing information, they went out-of-their-way to advertise these projects, and advocate for the URD extension and amendment. Furthermore, the notice I received in the mail from the city, on the May 23rd public hearing, is another example how the city manager has turned the council's request into an advertising campaign. (Picture of notice attached above.)

I would also like to thank George Polling for pointing-out that the city staff's farmer's market comparisons, to bigger cities and different locations, were not entirely accurate equivalents to our farmer's market.

I light of all this, AND the exploding cost of the new city hall, the failing Envision Eugene (SW-SAZ), the published admission of "not a good decision" by the city manager (to upgrade the city hall without council's approval), and Greg Evan's email, (which encouraged a better line-of-communication with the city manager), I hope the majority of the council will do their due diligence, rather than shield the manager and get testy toward anyone for pointing-out the real costs and impacts of an expanded URD to all property taxpayers and renters.

Brian Weaver

From: Bonny McCornack
Sent: Thursday, June 02, 2016 12:13 PM
To: BRIAN
Cc: ZELENKA Alan ; TAYLOR Betty L ; PRYOR Chris E ; SYRETT Claire M ; BROWN George R ; POLING George A ; EVANS Greg A ; CLARK Mike ; NOBEL FLANNERY Amanda
Subject: Re: comments "for the record" for the DTURD public hearing.

Just FYI, the library levy came on line with this budget and it resulted in the addition of 18.5 FTEs . The council and the budget committee showed a stunning lack of interest as to what happens with all those "new employees" in 5 years when the levy allegedly expires. They were equally complacent about whether those are really new FTEs or are they just being moved around? Are they existing staff with a new job description? Are existing positions now being funded by the levy so that their current funding remains in the GF and thus can be spent on more of whatever Ruiz wants- with the obsequious complicity of the council? That's called BACKFILLING. Welcome to Ruiz's (with rubber stamp from council) "New Normal."
That was the CULTure he instituted in Fresno which facilitated a painful downturn in their economy before he fled for higher ground (and salary.)

Bonny

On Jun 2, 2016, at 11:18 AM, BRIAN <brian1813@msn.com> wrote:

Alan,

The recent library bond restored some main branch library hours, yes, but this bond was two years after the defeated service fee, and was advertised by our illustrious city manager to “enhance” Eugene’s already award winning library system, by adding **EXTRA** services. Do you remember??

Sure, a few prudent spending cuts were made after the fee was defeated, but there were no actual service cuts to the degree that you and a few others promised would happen. So please, save the lecture about credibility. I will add that judging by the sour tone of your response, I’m at least happy that I was able to get through to you.

Brian

From: ZELENKA Alan

Sent: Thursday, June 02, 2016 10:42 AM

To: BRIAN

Cc: TAYLOR Betty L ; PRYOR Chris E ; SYRETT Claire M ; BROWN George R ; POLING George A ; EVANS Greg A ; CLARK Mike ; NOBEL FLANNERY Amanda

Subject: Re: comments “for the record” for the DTURD public hearing.

ABSOLUTELY NOT TRUE!

That year we made significant cuts around \$2M, including all the things you list. That is why we did a library bond and are now just adding back part of some of these services. You should really do your homework Brian before rattling off an email - it doesn't add to your credibility.

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 2, 2016, at 9:37 AM, BRIAN <brian1813@msn.com> wrote:

Dear Councilors,

Recall in 2013 when the city manager and several councilors made “wide-eyed” promises/guarantees, that if the city service fee was defeated, there would be “deep and painful” cuts in city services; specifically public pools, libraries, and COHOOTS services. (all the most popular services) Well, the fee was defeated by a 2-to-1 landslide shellacking, yet surprisingly NO service cuts were ever made.

Then, during the subsequent Budget Committee held on 5-13-13, there were many *declarations* made by committee members, who promised to adopt a budget that would never put funding services at risk again.

Fast forward to now, to the recent work sessions where too many councilors (the same ones who threatened service cuts in 2013) now seem ready amend the URD to divert up to \$48 million away from those same services, without regard to their previous funding commitments. So much

Item A.

for the empty rhetoric from the 5-13-13 budget committee meeting. And to claim the URD is a “tool” that will not add any additional tax burden, and/or service cuts, which would impact EVERYBODY, including low income renters, is another dishonest claim. Do you see the pattern? (And, of course, this is not to mention **another broken promise** to terminate the URD in 2010.)

The Lane County Farmer’s Market is a county function, and should involve the county jurisdiction. (Its no surprise that Commissioner Par Farr testified that the county would welcome a URD cash infusion for a county function.) Of course now the market may be involved in a land swap/negotiation in an corroborative effort (hopefully corroborative) between the city and county. Those negotiations should happen first before city URD funds are committed (if any) for the market.

The future of old LCC building should be left to the college to decide. George Brown made a good sensible arguments explaining why, during the work session.

The Park Blocks appear to be doing fine serving the people who apparently need a place to pass an afternoon, or need medical treatment from the onsite mobile medical unit. Beyond that, it seems the Blocks are being used as an excuse to amending the URD.

Finally, a fiber optic project is the only proposal that may make sense, if the URD promise must be broken. Why can’t the businesses who would benefit from fiber help fund this project? This would be no different from any infrastructure upgrade that would be benefited by a specific neighborhood, such as a new sewer line.

If amending the URD results in a proposed property tax increase (levy, measure, or fee) to fund services, expect to get a ear full from the local taxpayer, and from renters as well. I feel it would be foolish to leverage-out an amended URD, if it must be done at all. The more funds diverted away from services, the greater the risk to service funding. It’s a real shame that the city manager hasn’t elaborated-on this balance, but his deceitfulness is apparently now becoming his hallmark.

Thanks for your consideration,

Brian Weaver
Ward 1

NOBEL FLANNERY Amanda

From: JIM WINTERS <JWINTERS3339@COMCAST.NET>
Sent: Thursday, June 02, 2016 6:43 PM
To: NOBEL FLANNERY Amanda
Subject: Re: Downtown Urban Renewal Amendment Update

Thanks for the update, but in view of the 2 to 1 vote against, the last time the general public had a say on the matter and the city council's promise to end the urban renewal district, it would be ill advised to continue without a public vote.

From: NOBEL FLANNERY Amanda
Sent: Thursday, June 02, 2016 12:15 PM
Subject: Downtown Urban Renewal Amendment Update

Thank you for your interest in the proposed downtown projects and Downtown Urban Renewal Plan amendment. As you may know, the Eugene City Council is considering an amendment to the Downtown Urban Renewal Plan for these downtown improvements:

- High-Speed Fiber
- Farmers' Market Space Improvements
- Lane Community College (LCC) Old Building Redevelopment
- Park Blocks & Open Space Improvements

For the projects to be eligible for urban renewal funds, the City Council would need to adopt an ordinance amending the current Downtown Urban Renewal Plan to increase the spending limit and expand the boundary.

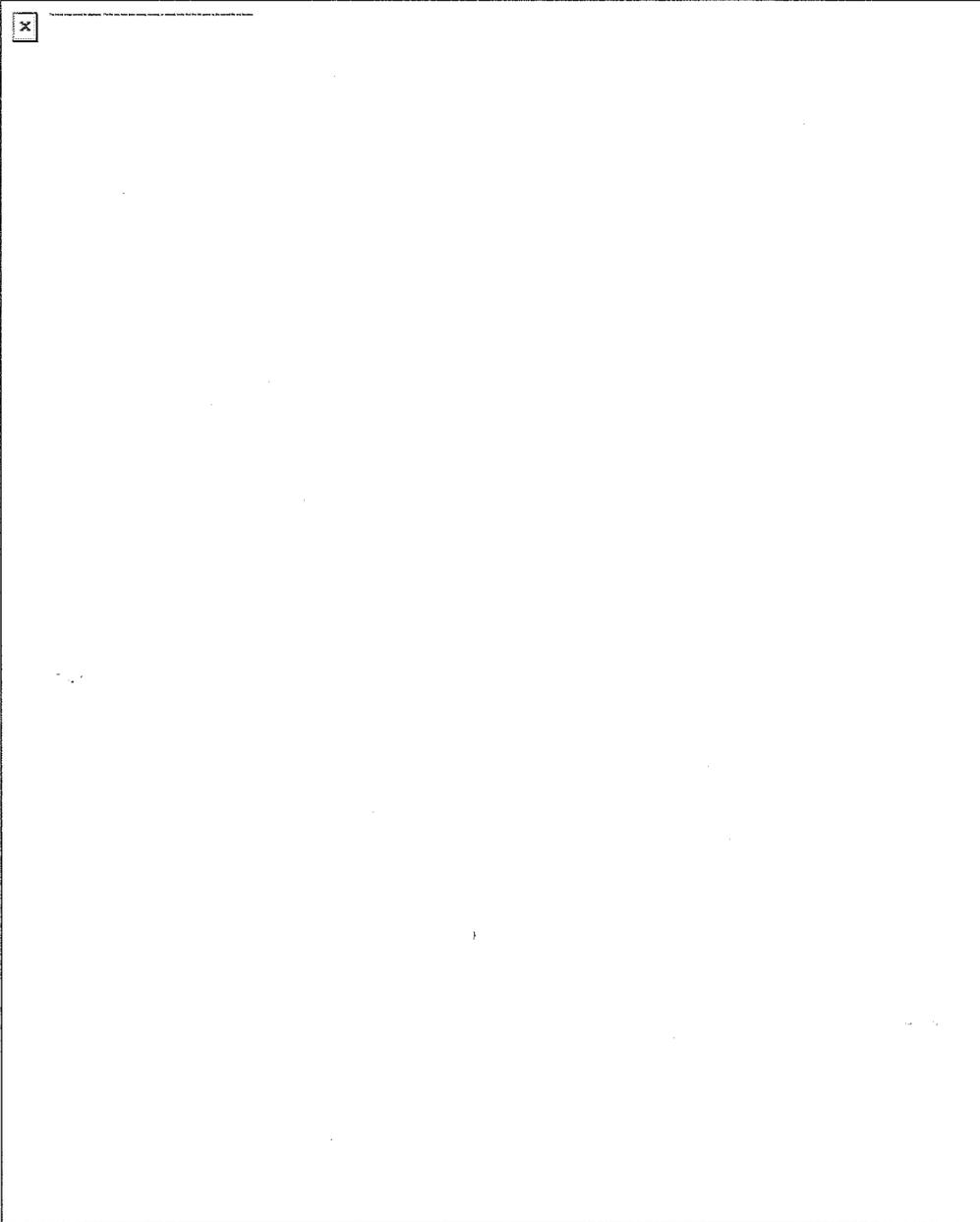
On May 25, City Council reviewed comments from the May 23 public hearing, written comments received as of that day, and feedback from the overlapping taxing districts. Council discussed and asked for several revisions to the proposed plan amendment including:

- an urban renewal spending limit of up to \$18.7 million,
- a boundary expansion to include the East Park Block area, 8th Avenue, and a part of the City Hall block (shown below), and
- a prohibition on using urban renewal funds for either the City Hall building or for a parking lot in the expansion area adjacent to High Street.

The proposed spending limit increase is based on a matrix the Council reviewed of the potential projects and estimated costs at low, moderate, or high levels.

Prior to undertaking any projects, each project would need to receive budget approval through the City Council, acting as the Agency Board. This is separate from the amendment process and would occur later, once project details are determined. Each project would be reviewed through the budget process, which includes public hearings. At the May 25 work session, Councilors discussed including additional public input process to the Downtown Urban Renewal Plan, which they plan to talk about more at their upcoming June 13 work session.

The boundary expansion Council will consider includes the East Park Block area, 8th Avenue, the new City Hall plaza



area, and the eastern half of City Hall Block for a possible Farmers' Market location.

City Council is scheduled to discuss the updated plan amendment and vote on June 13, 2016 on the plan amendment ordinance.

For more information on the proposed ordinance, projects, and urban renewal visit www.eugene-or.gov/UR.

Amanda Nobel Flannery

Economic Prosperity Programs Manager

Community Development Division

City of Eugene

(541) 682-5535

I am out of the office on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.

-245-

DOWNTOWN IMPROVEMENTS

REVISED PROPOSED URBAN RENEWAL AMENDMENT

City of Eugene
June 13, 2016



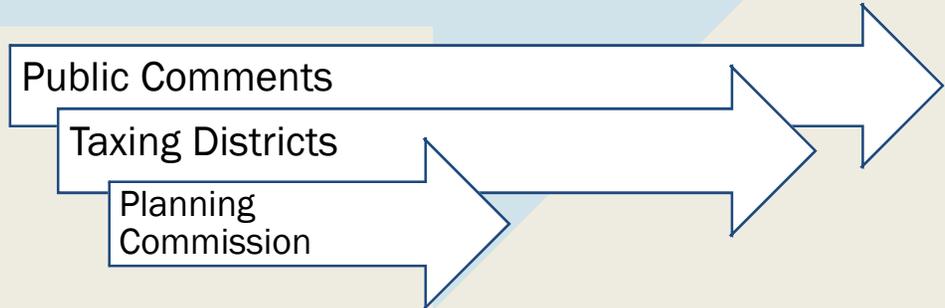
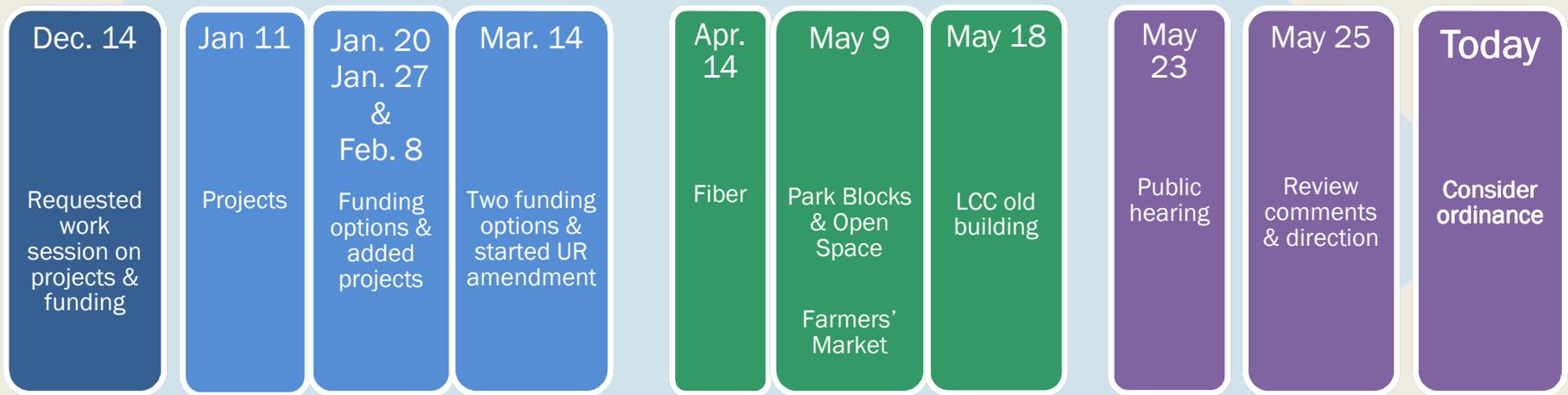


TODAY

- ❖ Background
- ❖ May 25 Council Direction
- ❖ Revised Proposed Amendment
- ❖ Discussion & Action

Background

-247-

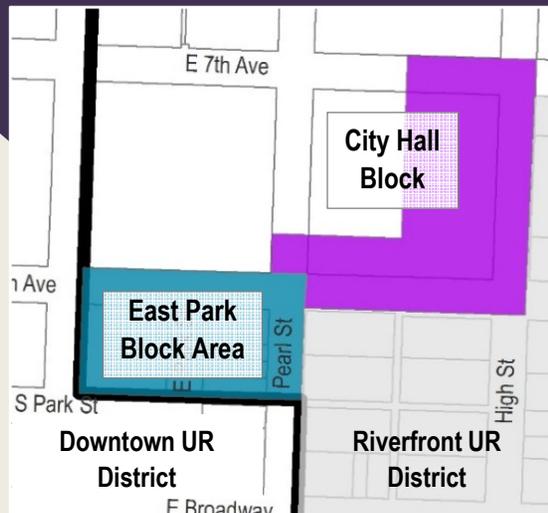


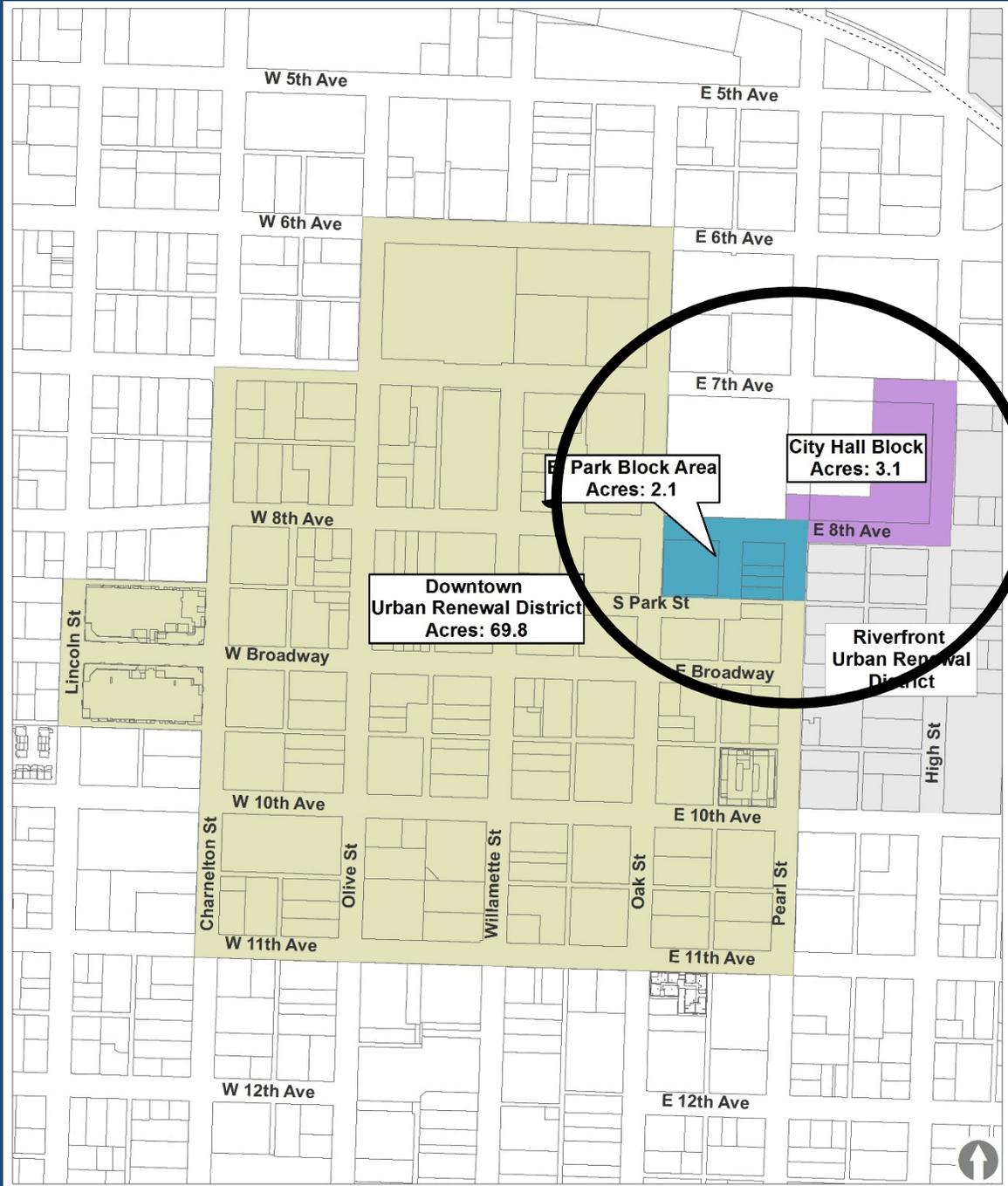
May 25 Council Direction

4 projects

\$18.7M
spending
limit

Not for
City Hall
building or
parking lot



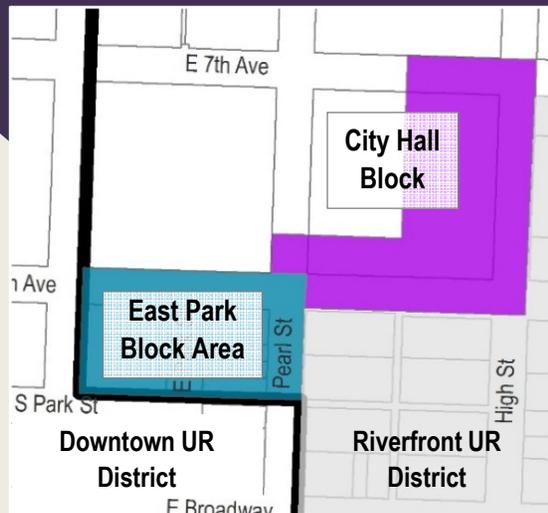


May 25 Council Direction

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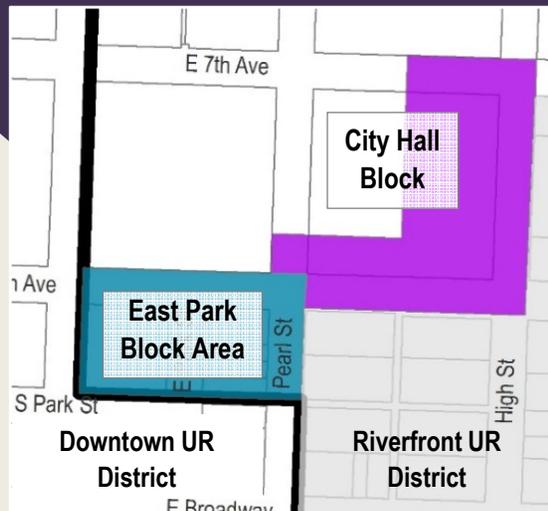


Revised Proposed Amendment

4 projects

~~\$18.7M~~
\$18.4M
spending
limit

Not for
City Hall
building or
parking lot



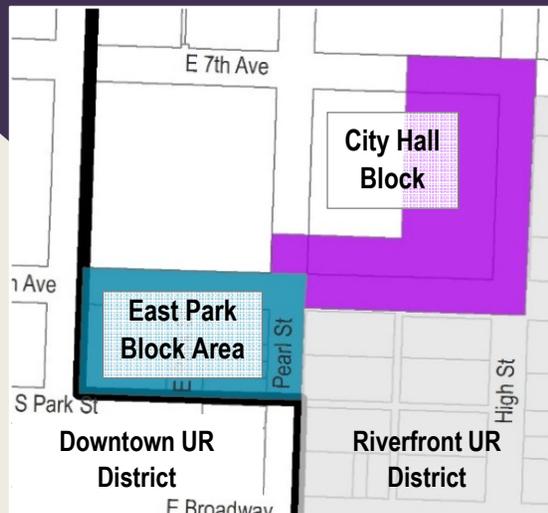
Revised Proposed Amendment

COMMUNITY
ENGAGEMENT

4 projects

\$18.4M
spending
limit

Not for
City Hall
building or
parking lot



Process

Council Amendment:
Project Eligible

Community Engagement
& Project Scoping

Council Review #1

Public Hearing

Council Review #2

Choose Not To
Implement

Move Forward

- *Funding Decision*
- *Budget Process w/ public hearing*



EUGENE CITY COUNCIL

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY



Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag

Meeting Date: June 13, 2016
 Department: Central Services
www.eugene-or.gov

Agenda Item Number: 1
 Staff Contact: Kris Bloch
 Contact Telephone Number: 541-682-8497

ISSUE STATEMENT

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag will be recited in observance of Flag Day which is celebrated on June 14.

BACKGROUND

The City Council voted at its June 27, 2011, work session to begin formal council meetings with a voluntary recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag at those meetings closest to the following holidays: Memorial Day, Veterans Day, Flag Day, and the Fourth of July. In addition, the council voted to begin a practice of reading from the Declaration of Independence and/or the Constitution of the United States at the beginning of its meeting closest to the Fourth of July.

According to the United States Code, Title 4 (U.S. Flag Code), the Pledge "...should be rendered by standing at attention and facing the flag with the right hand over the heart. When not in uniform, men should remove any non-religious headwear with their right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Persons in uniform should remain silent, face the flag, and render the military salute."

The Pledge is as follows: *"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."*

CITY MANAGER'S RECOMMENDATION

No recommendation is necessary.

SUGGESTED MOTION

No motion is necessary.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Staff Contact: Kris Bloch

Item 1.

Telephone: 541-682-8497
Staff E-Mail: kris.d.bloch@ci.eugene.or.us

EUGENE CITY COUNCIL

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY



Ceremonial Matters

Meeting Date: June 13, 2016
Department: City Manager's Office
www.eugene-or.gov

Agenda Item Number: 2
Staff Contact: Beth Forrest
Contact Telephone Number: 541-682-5882

ISSUE STATEMENT

This item is to acknowledge awards and achievements and inform the public of proclamations signed by the Mayor. No action is required by the City Council.

BACKGROUND

At its 1997 fall process session, the council agreed to include a monthly agenda item entitled "Ceremonial Matters." From time to time, the Mayor is asked to sign proclamations or acknowledge awards received, which serve to encourage and educate the community about important issues and events.

CITY MANAGER'S RECOMMENDATION

This is an information item only.

ATTACHMENTS

None.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Staff Contact: Beth Forrest
Telephone: 541-682-5882
Staff E-Mail: beth.l.forrest@ci.eugene.or.us

EUGENE CITY COUNCIL

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY



Public Forum

Meeting Date: June 13, 2016
Department: City Manager's Office
www.eugene-or.gov

Agenda Item Number: 3
Staff Contact: Beth Forrest
Contact Telephone Number: 541-682-5882

ISSUE STATEMENT

This segment allows citizens the opportunity to express opinions and provide information to the council. Testimony presented during the Public Forum should be on City-related issues and should not address items which have already been heard by a Hearings Official, or are on the present agenda as a public hearing item.

SUGGESTED MOTION

No action is required; this is an informational item only.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Staff Contact: Beth Forrest
Telephone: 541-682-5882
Staff E-Mail: beth.l.forrest@ci.eugene.or.us

EUGENE CITY COUNCIL

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY



Approval of City Council Minutes

Meeting Date: June 13, 2016
Department: City Manager's Office
www.eugene-or.gov

Agenda Item Number: 4A
Staff Contact: Kris Bloch
Contact Telephone Number: 541-682-8497

ISSUE STATEMENT

This is a routine item to approve City Council minutes.

SUGGESTED MOTION

Move to approve the minutes of the May 11, 2016, Work Session, May 16, 2016, Work Session, May 18, 2016, Work Session, May 23, Work Session and Meeting, and May 25, 2016, Work Session.

ATTACHMENTS

- A. May 11, 2016, Work Session
- B. May 16, 2016, Work Session
- C. May 18, 2016, Work Session
- D. May 23, 2016, Work Session and Meeting
- E. May 25, 2016, Work Session

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Staff Contact: Kris Bloch
Telephone: 541-682-8497
Staff E-Mail: kris.d.bloch@ci.eugene.or.us

ATTACHMENT A**MINUTES**

**Eugene City Council
Harris Hall, 125 East 8th Avenue
Eugene, Oregon 97401**

**May 11, 2016
12:00 p.m.**

Councilors Present: George Brown, Betty Taylor, George Poling, Mike Clark, Claire Syrett Chris Pryor

Councilors Absent: Greg Evans, Alan Zelenka

Mayor Piercy opened the May 11, 2016, city council work session.

1. WORK SESSION: Avago Technologies Enterprise Zone Investment

Community Development Manager Denny Braud gave an update on the proposed investment in the old Hynix facility by Avago Technologies and provided background information on the Enterprise Zone.

Council discussion:

- Proposal represents a symbiotic relationship; Avago needs the City and the City needs Avago.
- For-profit businesses can afford to pay taxes; no extension needed.
- Council should consider wages of workers before approval of extension.
- Adjustments to criteria for extensions should be reevaluated.
- Proposal could have a significant positive impact in employment and local economy.
- Creating good jobs for people in the community is really important.
- Supporting high-tech manufacturing is a community-wide goal.

2. WORK SESSION: Housing and Homelessness Update

City Manager's Office Division Manager Mia Cariaga, Policy Systems Analyst Jason Dedrick, and Grants Manager Stephanie Jennings, gave a housing and homelessness update including a PowerPoint presentation on City of Eugene efforts, regional work, and State legislation.

Council discussion:

- More time for a discussion is needed; important issue for council consideration.

The meeting adjourned at 1:32 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Chuck Crockett
Deputy City Recorder

MINUTES

**Eugene City Council
Harris Hall, 125 East 8th Avenue
Eugene, Oregon 97401**

**May 16, 2016
5:30 p.m.**

Councilors Present: George Brown, Betty Taylor, Alan Zelenka, George Poling, Mike Clark, Greg Evans, Chris Pryor

Councilors Absent: Claire Syrett

Mayor Piercy opened the May 16, 2016, City Council work session.

1. COMMITTEE REPORTS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM MAYOR, CITY COUNCIL AND CITY MANAGER

Council discussion:

- Human Services Commission is discussing homelessness and veterans' issues.
- Council discussion of proposed Stormwater fee increases is needed.
- LRAPA discussion on emissions is postponed until September.
- City should reach out to Northeast Neighbors about potential project coming forward.
- HOME funds group finalized its list of projects.
- Police awards event was a great success.
- LCOG approved its budget.
- LTD is continuing work on the West Eugene EmX route.
- Lane Workforce Council will be electing new officers.
- McKenzie Watershed Council finished a 10-year work plan.
- MWMC is working on restructuring a bond to save taxpayers millions of dollars.
- Metropolitan Planning Commission submitted project requests to the State.
- Cable Commission opened franchise agreement negotiations with Comcast.
- Final segment of I-5 / Beltline interchange is underway.
- Friendly Area Neighbors Tool Box project opening a success.

WORK SESSION: Housing and Homelessness Update Continued

2. Policy Systems Analyst Jason Dedrick, and Grants Manager Stephanie Jennings continued the discussion with Council on homelessness and housing.

Council discussion:

- Those who no longer need emergency housing are not included in homeless count.
- Further discussion on how to aid other organizations working on the same issues is needed.
- Investment in permanent housing actually costs less in the long-run.
- Housing First isn't meant to replace shelter options; both are needed.
- Work with property managers to help remove barriers for potential renters.
- Community Justice Program creates a system that gives people the assistance they need.
- All kinds of barriers exist to housing projects ready to build; look at how to remove these.

Item 4.A.

The meeting adjourned at 6:33 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Chuck Crockett
Deputy City Recorder

ATTACHMENT C**MINUTES**

**Eugene City Council
Harris Hall, 125 East 8th Avenue
Eugene, Oregon 97401**

**May 18, 2016
12:00 p.m.**

Councilors Present: George Brown, Betty Taylor, Alan Zelenka, George Poling, Greg Evans, Chris Pryor

Councilors Absent: Mike Clark, Claire Syrett

Mayor Piercy opened the May 18, 2016, City Council work session.

1. WORK SESSION: Downtown Improvements – Old Lane Community College Building

Community Development Manager Denny Braud and Economic Development Planner Anne Fifield gave a PowerPoint presentation on the history of the old Lane Community College building, potential uses of the space, and funding alternatives.

Council discussion:

- Public/private partnerships are viable alternatives for this project.
- Every proposed project can be paid for without amending the Urban Renewal District.
- City shouldn't get involved in LCC property transactions.
- City has already collaborated with LCC on a joint project with great success.
- Expanding maker space footprint in downtown core is essential for growing businesses.
- Hands-on approach and partnerships have helped revive downtown; more is needed.
- Urban Renewal is a tool; put trust in the City Manager to use it appropriately.
- A youth center downtown is needed.

2. WORK SESSION: Climate Recovery Ordinance Update

Climate and Energy Analyst Matt McRae, Sustainability Liaison Ethan Nelson, and Engineer Matt Rodrigues gave a PowerPoint presentation discussing emissions from internal operations and reduction strategies.

Council discussion:

- Good to see numbers on actions the City has taken and will continue to pursue.
- Better and more frequent reporting is needed; transparency and community education and outreach is critical.
- Further research on the impacts of idling and emissions controls is needed.

MOTION AND VOTE: Councilor Zelenka, seconded by Councilor Evans, moved to direct the City Manager to develop a motion for City Council action on the June 27, 2016 meeting: (a) that adopts the proposed targets and benchmarks (proposed by staff at our November 23rd, 2015 Council meeting) that meets our two short-term goals of carbon neutrality for city operations by 2020, and 50% reduction in community-wide fossil fuel use by 2030; and (b) adopts a long-term community-wide goal of achieving 350 parts per million of CO₂ in the atmosphere by 2100. **PASSED 6:0.**

Item 4.A.

The meeting adjourned at 1:29p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Chuck Crockett
Deputy City Recorder

MINUTES

Eugene City Council
Harris Hall, 125 East 8th Avenue
Eugene, Oregon 97401

May 23, 2016
5:30 p.m.

Councilors Present: George Brown, Betty Taylor, Alan Zelenka, George Poling, Mike Clark, Greg Evans, Claire Syrett, Chris Pryor

Mayor Piercy opened the May 23, 2016, City Council Work Session.

A WORK SESSION: West Eugene Enterprise Zone & E-Commerce Zone Re-Designation

Community Development Manager Denny Braud gave a PowerPoint presentation discussing the Enterprise Zone; public benefit criteria, the E-Commerce Zone process, zone activity, and re-designations.

Council discussion:

- A comparison of the City's enterprise zone with others in the state was requested.
- Companies are generally able to meet the criteria already created.
- Local, small businesses have benefitted most from this incentive; enables them to stay and invest in the community.
- Payoff is most apparent in economic development opportunities.
- Revisiting local criteria is advisable; well worth the investment.
- Support expressed for establishing a committee to review the criteria; no rush to complete review before zone extension is approved.
- Approve Enterprise Zone by July 1st so there are no gaps or loss of e-commerce opportunities.

MOTION AND VOTE: Councilor Syrett, seconded by Councilor Zelenka, moved to ask City staff to prepare an outline of a process for updating the public benefit criteria to present to council when the Enterprise Zone is brought back for renewal. **PASSED 8:0**

B. COMMITTEE REPORTS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM MAYOR, CITY COUNCIL, AND CITY MANAGER

Council discussion:

- Work is being done on diesel fuel reductions through a state legislative work group.
- Human Rights Commission discussed and supported resolution on refugees.
- Citizens are happy about the recent improvements to Fox Hollow Road.
- MPC is setting greenhouse gas targets for the State.

C. UPDATE: Railroad Quiet Zone

City Engineer Mark Schoening gave a brief update on the progress and status of the railroad quiet zone project.

Council discussion:

- Support expressed for plans to do a triple bottom line analysis on the project.
- Project represents a citywide benefit; makes sense to break it up into phases.

Item 4.A.

- Proposal raises a larger question of gentrification issues in affected neighborhoods.
- Cautious about phased approach as other areas of the community want **it**.

CONSENT CALENDAR

D.

MOTION AND VOTE: Councilor Evans, seconded by Councilor Zelenka, moved to approve the items on the consent calendar. **PASSED 8:0**

The work session adjourned at 6:52p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Chuck Crockett
Deputy City Recorder

MINUTES

**Eugene City Council
Harris Hall, 125 East 8th Avenue
Eugene, Oregon 97401**

**May 23, 2016
7:30 p.m.**

Councilors Present: George Brown, Betty Taylor, Alan Zelenka, George Poling, Mike Clark, Greg Evans, Claire Syrett, Chris Pryor

Mayor Piercy opened the May 23, 2016, City Council Meeting.

1. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG

Mayor Piercy read an excerpt from a Presidential Proclamation on Memorial Day followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Chris Steiner and Alondra Duran from Willamette High School.

2. RESOLUTION

MOTION AND VOTE: Councilor Syrett, seconded by Councilor Evans, moved to adopt a resolution declaring the City of Eugene's commitment in protecting refugees and celebrating the contributions of refugees to their new communities in the United States. **PASSED 8:0.**

3. PUBLIC FORUM

1. Willie Mims – Invited Council to the Mims House Memorial Monument unveiling.
2. Coreal Riday-White – Supported action and implementation of the climate ordinance.
3. William Ivanoff – Supported embracing refugees and City support for the homeless.
4. Jordan Katzeff – Supported action and implementation of the climate ordinance.
5. Zach Mulholland – Supported action and implementation of the climate ordinance.
6. Jonathan Brandt – Supported a railroad quiet zone; will create jobs and city revenue.
7. Ronald Dalton – Thanked Council for Opportunity Village and the lease extension.
8. Christina Kazlas – Thanked Council for Opportunity Village and the lease extension.
9. Brent Was – Thanked Council for Opportunity Village and the lease extension.
10. Carlos Vasquez – Thanked Council for Opportunity Village and the lease extension.
11. Corina MacWilliams – Supported action and implantation of the climate ordinance.
12. Drix – Presented a new concept that everyone is now your friend.
13. Neil Afnold – Supported more funding for foster youth and programs.
14. Nicholas Ward – Showed his love for the Council.
15. Peter Grotticelli – Supported more efforts to help the homeless.

4. PUBLIC HEARING: A Special Ordinance Granting an Exemption to the Application of Section 6.200 of the Eugene Code, 1971 (Ordinance to Renew Five-Year Exception to Application for Controlled Ecological Burning)

There was no testimony for this item.

5. PUBLIC HEARING: An Ordinance Adopting an Amended Urban Renewal Plan for the Downtown Urban Renewal District

1. Laura Keir – Encouraged public support for improvements to Farmers’ Market.
2. Angela Norman – Encouraged public support for improvements to Farmers’ Market.
3. Linda Perrine – Encouraged public support for improvements to Farmers’ Market.
4. Thomas Murray – Encouraged public support for improvements to Farmers’ Market.
5. Bobbie Cirel – Encouraged public support for improvements to Farmers’ Market.
6. Carl Berg – Encouraged public support for improvements to Farmers’ Market.
7. Shareen Vogel – Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
8. Kelly Bosch – Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
9. Tobey Ritchie – Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
10. Ashley Petsch – Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
11. Thomas Pettus-Czar – Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan.
12. Tony McCown – Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
13. Mary Spilde – Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
14. Pat Farr – Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
15. Janet Brown – Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
16. William Ivanoff – Opposed an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
17. Judy Morse – Supported LCC building being turned into a movie theatre.
18. Katie Hall– Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
19. Larissa Straily– Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
20. Annie Loe – Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
21. Erik Quick-Warner – Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan.
22. Alyssa Windell– Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
23. Bonny Bettman McCornack – Opposed an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal plan.
24. Kari Westlund – Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
25. Emily Semple - Opposed an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
26. Stephen Parac– Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
27. Gerry Gaydos – Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
28. Milton Oda– Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
29. Sherry Schaefer – Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
30. John Park – Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
31. Tenille Woodward – Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
32. Lindsey McCarthy – Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
33. Jamie Shelton – Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
34. Larry Banks – Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
35. Clif Cox – Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
36. John Simpson – Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
37. Brian Weaver - Opposed an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
38. Jenette Kime – Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
39. Rob Bennett – Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
40. Gary Wildish – Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
41. Jerry Harris – Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
42. Linda Lynch – Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
43. Lee DeVeau - Opposed an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
44. Paul Nicholson - Opposed an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
45. Sarah Bennett – Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
46. Liora Sponko – Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
47. Ronald Bevirt - Opposed an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
48. John Stapleton– Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
49. Pete Knox– Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
50. Lena Houston Davisson – Opposed an ordinance for the Urban Renewal plan for downtown.
51. Joshua Purvis – Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
52. Brittany Quick-Warner – Supported an ordinance for the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
53. Ryan Olds – Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
54. John Barofsky – Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.

55. Galen Mittermann – Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown. ^{Item 4.A.}
56. Dave Hauser – Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
57. Brennan Besancon – Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
58. Larry Price – Supported an ordinance amending the Urban Renewal Plan for downtown.
59. Moshie Zimmerman - Supported all projects as long as General Fund is fully funded.
60. Theresa O’Hara – Opposed the proposed ordinance if it will raise property taxes.

Council discussion

- Farmers’ Market is wonderful but extension of the Urban Renewal District is not the answer; these projects can be funded in other ways.

The meeting adjourned at 10:22 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Chuck Crockett
Deputy City Recorder

ATTACHMENT E**MINUTES**

**Eugene City Council
Harris Hall, 125 East 8th Avenue
Eugene, Oregon 97401**

**May 25, 2016
12:00 p.m.**

Councilors Present: George Brown, Betty Taylor, Alan Zelenka, George Poling, Mike Clark, Greg Evans, Claire Syrett, Chris Pryor

Mayor Piercy opened the May 25, 2016, City Council work session.

1. WORK SESSION: Ordinance on Downtown Urban Renewal Plan Amendment

Assistant City Manager Sarah Medary, Community Development Manager Denny Braud, and Economic Prosperity Manager Amanda Nobel Flannery, continued the discussion on the Urban Renewal Plan Amendment process, overview, and options for moving forward.

Council discussion:

- Councilors may have differing opinions on how proposed projects are funded; agreement must first be reached on which projects to proceed with.
- Urban renewal isn't needed for any of these projects; other funds can be used.
- This action represents the next stage in the continuation of development of downtown.

MOTION: Council Clark, seconded by Councilor Poling, moved to direct the City Manager to bring back a revised proposed plan amendment that includes the fiber project, the moderate level Farmers' Market project, the low Park Blocks/open spaces project except at \$5.2 million, the moderate old LCC Building project, and project delivery/admin, for a total maximum indebtedness amount of \$18.7 million.

Council discussion:

- Many other projects have merit; decision on use of urban renewal shouldn't be rushed.
- Urban Renewal District is the most rational way to accomplish these projects.
- Termination of the district doesn't mean projects go away; find other ways to fund projects.
- This is general direction: a broad outline and not a final decision.
- Funding levels are at the right place; proposals will benefit the entire community.
- Park blocks would be more appropriately funded through a park bond.
- Before money is spent, a plan that adds a public process and specifics on projects is needed.

MOTION TO SUBSTITUTE AND VOTE: Councilor Zelenka, seconded by Councilor Brown, moved to substitute for the prior motion council expressing intent to support the four projects laid out on the matrix at moderate for fiber, moderate for Farmers' Market, low for park blocks, and moderate for the old LCC building, with the actual funding mechanisms not determined as part of the motion.

FAILED 3:5; Councilors Taylor, Brown, and Zelenka in support.

Council discussion:

- There is general support for all of these projects; urban renewal funds are not needed.
- Council should not approve of all projects at one time; more clarity around specifics of each project is needed.
- Discuss of Broadway Plaza should happen separately.

Item 4.A.

- This will become a conversation about the dollar amounts and not the merits of the projects.

VOTE ON MAIN MOTION: PASSED 5:3, Councilors Taylor, Brown, and Zelenka opposed.

MOTION AND VOTE: Councilor Zelenka, seconded by Councilor Evans, moved to direct the City Manager to bring back a revised proposed plan amendment that includes boundary option B, with a prohibition on using urban renewal funds for either the City Hall building or for a parking lot in the expansion area adjacent to High Street. **PASSED 5:3**; Councilors Taylor, Brown, and Syrett opposed.

Council discussion:

- Important to retain some flexibility with regard to space for the Farmers' Market.
- Limited option is the most appropriate since the proposal already expands the zone.

The meeting adjourned at 1:29 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Chuck Crockett
Deputy City Recorder

EUGENE CITY COUNCIL

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY



Approval of Tentative Working Agenda

Meeting Date: June 13, 2016
Department: City Manager's Office
www.eugene-or.gov

Agenda Item Number: 4B
Staff Contact: Beth Forrest
Contact Telephone Number: 541-682-5882

ISSUE STATEMENT

This is a routine item to approve City Council Tentative Working Agenda.

BACKGROUND

On July 31, 2000, the City Council held a process session and discussed the Operating Agreements. Section 2, notes in part that, "The City Manager shall recommend monthly to the council which items should be placed on the council agenda. This recommendation shall be placed on the consent calendar at the regular City Council meetings (regular meetings are those meetings held on the second and fourth Monday of each month in the Council Chamber). If the recommendation contained in the consent calendar is approved, the items shall be brought before the council on a future agenda. If there are concerns about an item, the item may be pulled from the consent calendar at the request of any councilor or the Mayor. A vote shall occur to determine if the item should be included as future council business." Scheduling of this item is in accordance with the Council Operating Agreements.

RELATED CITY POLICIES

There are no policy issues related to this item.

COUNCIL OPTIONS

The council may choose to approve, amend or not approve the tentative agenda.

CITY MANAGER'S RECOMMENDATION

Staff has no recommendation on this item.

SUGGESTED MOTION

Move to approve the items on the Tentative Working Agenda.

ATTACHMENTS

A. Tentative Working Agenda

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Staff Contact: Beth Forrest
Telephone: 541-682-5882
Staff E-Mail: beth.l.forrest@ci.eugene.or.us

EUGENE CITY COUNCIL TENTATIVE WORKING AGENDA

June 8, 2016

JUNE 13	MONDAY	
5:30 p.m.	Council Work Session	
Harris Hall	Expected Absences:	
A. WS and Possible Action: Downtown Urban Renewal Plan Amendment		90 mins - PDD/Nobel
7:30 p.m.	Council Meeting	
Harris Hall	Expected Absences:	
1. Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag (Flag Day)		
2. Ceremonial Matters		
3. Public Forum		
4. Consent Calendar		
a. Approval of City Council Minutes		CS/Bloch
b. Approval of Tentative Working Agenda		CS/Forrest
5. Action: Exemption to Burn Ban Ordinance		PW/Miller
6. Action: Appointments to Boards, Committees and Commissions		CS/Forrest
JUNE 15	WEDNESDAY	
Noon	Council Work Session	
Harris Hall	Expected Absences:	
A. WS: Community Justice Update		90 mins – CS/Hammitt
JUNE 20	MONDAY	
5:30 p.m.	Council Work Session	
Location TBD	Expected Absences:	
1. South Willamette Meeting		CMO
JUNE 22	WEDNESDAY	
Noon	Council Work Session	
Harris Hall	Expected Absences:	
A. WS: Parks and Recreation System Plan Update		45 mins – PW/LRCS
B. WS: Industrial Corridor Community Organization		45 mins - PDD
JUNE 27	MONDAY	
5:30 p.m.	Council Work Session	
Harris Hall	Expected Absences: Evans, Taylor	
A. WS: \$15 Minimum Wage for City and Contract Employees		45 mins – CS/
B. WS: Climate Recovery Update		45 mins – CS/Nelson
7:30 p.m.	Council Meeting	
Harris Hall	Expected Absences:	
1. Public Forum		
2. Consent Calendar		
a. Approval of City Council Minutes		CS/Bloch
b. Approval of Tentative Working Agenda		CS/Forrest
c. Resolution Approving LIRPTE for River Road Apartments		PDD/Meyi-Galloway
3. PH: Ordinance on Metro Plan Amendments - Brenelaine Investments		PDD/Galloway
4. PH and Action: COE Supplemental Budget		CS/Miller
5. PH and Action: COE FY17 Proposed Budget		CS/Miller
6. PH and Action: URA FY17 Proposed Budget		CS/Miller

A=action; PH=public hearing; WS=work session

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EUGENE CITY COUNCIL TENTATIVE WORKING AGENDA

June 8, 2016

JUNE 29	WEDNESDAY
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Noon	Council Work Session	
Harris Hall	Expected Absences: Evans, Taylor	
A. WS: Downtown Parking		45 mins – PDD/Petry
B. WS:		

JULY 11	MONDAY
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5:30 p.m.	Council Work Session	
Harris Hall	Expected Absences:	
A. WS: City Hall		90 mins – CS/Penwell

7:30 p.m.	Council Meeting	
Harris Hall	Expected Absences:	
1. Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag (Independence Day)		
2. Public Forum		
3. Consent Calendar		
a. Approval of City Council Minutes		CS/Bloch
b. Approval of Tentative Working Agenda		CS/Forrest
c. Authorization of EWEB Bond (refinancing)		CS/Cutsogeorge

JULY 13	WEDNESDAY
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Noon	Council Work Session	
Harris Hall	Expected Absences:	
A. WS: Healthy Downtown		45 mins – PDD/Hammond
B. WS: Overview of Chronic Nuisance Code		45 mins- PDD/Nicholas

JULY 18	MONDAY
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7:30 p.m.	Council Public Hearing
Harris Hall	Expected Absences:
1. PH:	

JULY 20	WEDNESDAY
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Noon	Council Work Session	
Harris Hall	Expected Absences:	
A. WS: Minority, Women, & Disadvantaged Business Enterprise		45 mins – CS/Silvers
B. WS: Renter Displacement Protection		45 mins – PDD/Jennings

JULY 25	MONDAY
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5:30 p.m.	Council Work Session	
Harris Hall	Expected Absences:	
A. WS: Police Auditor & CRB Annual Reports		45 mins – PA/Gissiner
B. WS: Avago Enterprise Zone Request		45 mins – PDD/Braud

7:30 p.m.	Council Meeting	
Harris Hall	Expected Absences:	
1. Public Forum		
2. Consent Calendar		
a. Approval of City Council Minutes		CS/Bloch
b. Approval of Tentative Working Agenda		CS/Forrest
3. Action: CDBG Human Services Capital Facilities RFP		PDD/Jennings
4. Committee Reports and Items of Interest from Mayor, City Council and City Manager		

EUGENE CITY COUNCIL TENTATIVE WORKING AGENDA

June 8, 2016

JULY 27	WEDNESDAY
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Noon	Council Work Session	
Harris Hall	Expected Absences:	
A. WS: Rental Housing Code		45 mins – PDD/Nicholas
B. WS:		

COUNCIL BREAK: JULY 28, 2016 – SEPTEMBER 12, 2016

SEPTEMBER 12	MONDAY
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5:30 p.m.	Council Work Session	
Harris Hall	Expected Absences:	
A. WS: Process Session		90 mins - CS

7:30 p.m.	Council Meeting	
Harris Hall	Expected Absences:	
1. Public Forum		
2. Consent Calendar		
a. Approval of City Council Minutes		CS/Bloch
b. Approval of Tentative Working Agenda		CS/Forrest
3. Committee Reports: LWP, Chamber of Commerce, HPB, LRAPA, MWMC		

SEPTEMBER 14	WEDNESDAY
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Noon	Council Work Session	
Harris Hall	Expected Absences:	
A. WS:		45 mins –
B. WS:		45 mins –

SEPTEMBER 19	MONDAY
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7:30 p.m.	Council Public Hearing
Harris Hall	Expected Absences:
1. PH:	

SEPTEMBER 21	WEDNESDAY
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Noon	Council Work Session	
Harris Hall	Expected Absences:	
A. WS: Police Auditor Annual Performance Evaluation		45 mins – CS/
B. WS:		

SEPTEMBER 26	MONDAY
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5:30 p.m.	Council Work Session	
Harris Hall	Expected Absences:	
A. Committee Reports and Items of Interest from Mayor, City Council and City Manager		30 mins
B. WS:		

7:30 p.m.	Council Meeting	
Harris Hall	Expected Absences:	
1. Public Forum		
2. Consent Calendar		
a. Approval of City Council Minutes		CS/Bloch
b. Approval of Tentative Working Agenda		CS/Forrest

A=action; PH=public hearing; WS=work session

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EUGENE CITY COUNCIL TENTATIVE WORKING AGENDA

June 8, 2016

SEPTEMBER 28	WEDNESDAY	
Noon	Council Work Session	
Harris Hall	Expected Absences:	
A. WS:		45 mins –
B. WS:		45 mins –
OCTOBER 10	MONDAY	
5:30 p.m.	Council Work Session	
Harris Hall	Expected Absences:	
A. Committee Reports and Items of Interest: HRC, SC, HSC, LCOG, MPC, PSCC		30 mins
B. WS:		
7:30 p.m.	Council Meeting	
Harris Hall	Expected Absences:	
1. Public Forum		
2. Consent Calendar		
a. Approval of City Council Minutes		CS/Bloch
b. Approval of Tentative Working Agenda		CS/Forrest
OCTOBER 12	WEDNESDAY	
Noon	Council Work Session	
Harris Hall	Expected Absences:	
A. WS:		
B. WS:		
OCTOBER 17	MONDAY	
7:30 p.m.	Council Public Hearing	
Harris Hall	Expected Absences:	
1. PH:		
OCTOBER 19	WEDNESDAY	
Noon	Council Work Session	
Harris Hall	Expected Absences:	
A. WS:		
B. WS:		
OCTOBER 24	MONDAY	
5:30 p.m.	Council Work Session	
Harris Hall	Expected Absences:	
A. Committee Reports and Items of Interest from Mayor, City Council and City Manager		30 mins
B. WS:		
7:30 p.m.	Council Meeting	
Harris Hall	Expected Absences:	
1. Public Forum		
2. Consent Calendar		
a. Approval of City Council Minutes		CS/Bloch
b. Approval of Tentative Working Agenda		CS/Forrest
OCTOBER 26	WEDNESDAY	
Noon	Council Work Session	
Harris Hall	Expected Absences:	
A. WS:		
B. WS:		

A=action; PH=public hearing; WS=work session

EUGENE CITY COUNCIL TENTATIVE WORKING AGENDA

June 8, 2016

ON THE RADAR

Work Session Polls/Council Requests	Status
1. Public notice requirements and policies for property sales (Clark)	TBD

EUGENE CITY COUNCIL

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY



Action: A Special Ordinance Granting an Exemption to the Application of Section 6.200 of the Eugene Code, 1971 (Ordinance to Renew Five-Year Exception to Application for Controlled Ecological Burning)

Meeting Date: June 13, 2016
 Department: Public Works
www.eugene-or.gov

Agenda Item Number: 5
 Staff Contact: Shelly Miller
 Contact Telephone Number: 541-682-4888

ISSUE STATEMENT

The purpose of this proposed ordinance is to provide an exception to the application of Eugene Code 6.200 (open burning) for prescribed burning by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), and City of Eugene for wetland vegetation protection, management, and restoration for a period of five years.

BACKGROUND

Council Action History

In 1986, and 1987, the City Council first approved exceptions to the application of Eugene Code 6.200 to permit The Nature Conservancy to conduct controlled ecological burns in the Willow Creek Natural Area. Due to the recurring nature of these requests, in September 1990, the City Council approved a five-year exception for the Willow Creek Natural Area by Ordinance No. 19715. The five-year exception has been re-approved in consecutive five-year periods since: 1995- Ordinance No. 20014, 2001- Ordinance No. 20231, 2006- Ordinance No. 20370, and 2011- Ordinance No. 20476.

Purpose for and application of exception

The purpose of these controlled burns is to maintain native prairie vegetation and to control invasive vegetation in the native prairie sites. To date, The Nature Conservancy has conducted burns within the area covered by the exceptions in 1986, 1987, 1991, 1994, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2011, and 2015. In addition, controlled burns were conducted on BLM lands within the exception area in 1996, 1998, 2000, 2005, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014 and on City of Eugene land in 2002, 2007, 2008, 2012, 2013, and 2014. The total area burned annually under the latest exception (between 2011 and 2015) ranged from 17 to 206 acres (78 acres on average).

Policy Issues

The two primary policy areas are (1) maintaining and improving air quality in the Metro Area and (2) protecting, maintaining and managing wetlands designated for restoration and protection in the

West Eugene Wetlands Plan and the associated rare plant and animal species. A key policy issue is the proposed expansion of areas allowed to be burned, and any potential air quality impacts or community perceptions of potential problems from these prescribed burns, contrasted with past City efforts to curtail commercial grass seed field-burning in the southern Willamette Valley. The City lobbied to exempt ecological burns from state regulations curtailing commercial grass seed field-burning for the purposes of improving habitat and providing fire-fighting training opportunities. Both of these goals are met in this ordinance.

Other Background Information

See attached Memorandum dated May 16, 2016; a white paper by Ed Alverson, and journal article.

Timing

The appropriate season for conducting controlled ecological burns in wetland areas is late summer to early fall. Since the previously approved exception to the open burning ordinance expired on December 31, 2015, no ecological burning can be conducted within City limits until this exception is approved. Therefore, staff recommends immediate action on the ordinance, so that it will become effective prior to the upcoming burning season.

COUNCIL OPTIONS

1. Take action on the item at the June 13, 2016, council meeting.
2. Direct staff to make modifications to the proposed ordinance and take action on the revised ordinance at the July 11, 2016, council meeting.

CITY MANAGER'S RECOMMENDATION

The City Manager recommends that the council take action on the proposed ordinance at the June 13, 2016, meeting.

SUGGESTED MOTION

Move to adopt Council Bill 5154, to provide a five-year exception to the application of Eugene Code 6.200 to provide for prescribed burning by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, The Nature Conservancy, and the City of Eugene for wetland vegetation protection, management, and restoration.

ATTACHMENTS

- A. Proposed ordinance
- B. Exhibit A: map of potential burn sites within current city limits and outside of city limits but within UGB
- C. Memorandum from Staff, dated May 16, 2016
- D. "Use of Controlled Ecological Burns in Willamette Valley Native Prairies", Ed Alverson, May 2011
- E. Nuckols, J.L., N.T. Rudd, E.R. Alverson, and G.A. Voss. 2011. Comparison of burning and mowing treatments in a remnant Willamette Valley wet Prairie, Oregon, 2001-2007. Northwest Science, Vol. 85 (2): 303-316.

F. Copy of Eugene Code 6.200 Outdoor Burning

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Staff Contact: Shelly Miller

Telephone: 541-682-4888

Staff E-Mail: shelly.a.miller@ci.eugene.or.us

ATTACHMENT A

ORDINANCE NO. _____

GRANTING AN EXEMPTION TO THE APPLICATION OF SECTION 6.200 OF THE EUGENE CODE, 1971.**The City Council of the City of Eugene finds as follows:**

A. Section 6.200 of the Eugene Code, 1971, (EC), proscribes the practice of open burning within the City of Eugene with specified exceptions to this ban. This ordinance is a component of local measures designed to assure compliance with federal ambient air quality standards.

B. Maintenance and enhancement of air quality is critical to the health and welfare of metropolitan area residents, the area's ability to attract new businesses, and the avoidance of sanctions for noncompliance.

C. The West Eugene Wetlands Plan (the Plan) was adopted by the City Council on May 20, 1992, by Ordinance No. 19853 as a refinement to the Metro Plan. The Plan was amended by the City Council by Ordinance Nos. 19867, 20002, 20119, 20126, 20147, 20171, 20200, 20201, 20208, and 20259 during the years 1992 to 2002. The Plan sets forth policies for preserving significant wetlands in West Eugene, allowing development of lower quality wetlands, and establishing a system for mitigation of filled wetlands. The Plan also includes goals and policies for protecting and expanding populations and habitats of rare, threatened or endangered plants, including Bradshaw's lomatium (*Lomatium bradshawii*), Willamette Valley daisy (*Erigeron decumbens* var. *decumbens*), and white-topped aster (*Aster curtus*), and policies for protecting and managing the native Willamette Valley wet prairie plant community. In addition, the Plan contains policies for managing the preserved wetlands in public ownership.

D. Experimental burns conducted in 1986, 1987, and 1991 in the Willow Creek natural area within wetland habitat containing the above-mentioned plant species have resulted in expansion of populations of those plants in the areas burned. Controlled burns in 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015 on several sites have also been beneficial for managing wetland habitat and maintaining and improving wet prairie habitat.

E. Management of these wetlands and preservation of native plant species and native plant communities requires controlled open burning of vegetation for scientific purposes and to foster growth of wetlands species in the areas noted on the map attached as Exhibit A hereto and incorporated herein by reference. This burning of vegetation in these areas will help restore them to their historical condition and replicate the indigenous environment for the plants.

F. Some wetland sites owned by the City, Bureau of Land Management, and The Nature Conservancy that are currently outside of the Eugene City limits and/or the urban growth boundary also need controlled open burning for the purpose of managing wet prairie habitat and protecting rare plant species. Some of these areas may be annexed to the City within the period from 2016 to 2020.

G. A limited and special exception to the open burning ban in EC 6.200 is necessary for the purposes outlined above. This limited exception is based upon the high costs and limited practicability of alternative vegetation management and control methods, the limited nature of the expected burns, air pollution control strategies that will be employed to prevent significant degradation of air quality, the special recognition given to this area and habitat in the comprehensive planning documents, the City's direct responsibility under those plans for preservation of the natural resources in this area, and the general public benefit derived from the preservation of this habitat. This limited exception is unique and should not serve as precedent for future exceptions for other purposes or signal any relaxation of the City's commitment to preservation of air quality.

H. Exceptions to the open burning ban for the management of wetlands in the West Eugene Wetlands Plan area have been previously granted by the City Council by Ordinance No. 19403 enacted August 13, 1986, Ordinance No. 19493 enacted July 27, 1987, Ordinance No. 19634 enacted September 11, 1989, Ordinance No. 19715 enacted September 12, 1990, Ordinance No. 19983 enacted September 12, 1994, Ordinance No. 20014 enacted May 22, 1995, Ordinance No. 20231 enacted June 25, 2001, Ordinance No. 20370 enacted June 26, 2006, and Ordinance 20476 effective July 16, 2011. An exception is again necessary to ensure the continued proper and effective management of this valuable natural resource area.

NOW, THEREFORE,

THE CITY OF EUGENE DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The findings set forth above are adopted.

Section 2. The City shall continue to use its outdoor burning ordinance as one method for maintaining and improving air quality of the metropolitan area.

Section 3. An exception to the application of EC 6.200 is given to the Bureau of Land Management, Eugene Public Works Department, and The Nature Conservancy to conduct periodic "wetland management" controlled open burning of vegetation for scientific purposes and to foster growth of wetlands plant species in the areas noted on the map attached as Exhibit A hereto and incorporated herein by reference, providing the following conditions are met:

- a. Prior to commencement of any burn, the Bureau of Land Management, Eugene Public Works Department, or The Nature Conservancy shall give notice to the Eugene Fire Marshal and the Lane Regional Air Protection Agency and shall obtain the approval of those agencies to conduct the burn in the time, place, and manner proposed.
- b. No more than 250 acres of open burning shall be conducted within the City of Eugene in any one calendar year.

- c. Environmental protection and fire suppression strategies, personnel, and equipment (including wind direction, moisture regime, and firefighting equipment) shall be approved in advance by the Eugene Fire Marshal and Lane Regional Air Protection Agency. The Bureau of Land Management, Eugene Public Works Department, and The Nature Conservancy shall comply with all conditions imposed by those agencies.
- d. Burning shall only occur when wind and weather conditions are such that air quality impacts are minimized and safety can be maintained.
- e. Burns shall occur periodically only in the time period between the effective date of this Ordinance and December 31, 2020.
- f. The Bureau of Land Management, Eugene Public Works Department, and The Nature Conservancy assume responsibility for providing all equipment and personnel associated with the burn and for complying with all applicable federal, state and local laws.

Section 4. In the event the areas are annexed to the City prior to December 31, 2020, an exception to the application of EC 6.200 is given to the Bureau of Land Management, Eugene Public Works Department, and The Nature Conservancy to conduct periodic "wetland management" controlled open burning of vegetation for scientific purposes and to foster growth of wetlands plant species in any of the "Ecological Burn Site" areas shown on the map attached as Exhibit A hereto and incorporated herein by reference, following annexation of those sites to the City of Eugene, providing the following conditions are met:

- a. Prior to commencement of any burn, the Bureau of Land Management, Eugene Public Works Department or The Nature Conservancy shall give notice to the Eugene Fire Marshal and the Lane Regional Air Protection Agency and shall obtain the approval of those agencies to conduct the burn in the time, place and manner proposed.
- b. No more than 75 acres of open burning shall be conducted within any one calendar year.
- c. Environmental protection and fire suppression strategies, personnel and equipment (including wind direction, moisture regime, and firefighting equipment) shall be approved in advance by the Eugene Fire Marshal and Lane Regional Air Protection Agency. The Bureau of Land Management, Eugene Public Works Department, and The Nature Conservancy shall comply with all conditions imposed by those agencies.
- d. Burning shall only occur when wind and weather conditions are such that air quality impacts are minimized and safety can be maintained.
- e. Burns shall occur periodically only in the time period between the effective date of this Ordinance and December 31, 2020.

- f. The Bureau of Land Management, Eugene Public Works Department, and The Nature Conservancy assume responsibility for providing all equipment and personnel associated with the burn and for complying with all applicable federal, state and local laws.

Passed by the City Council this

_____ day of _____, 2016.

City Recorder

Approved by the Mayor this

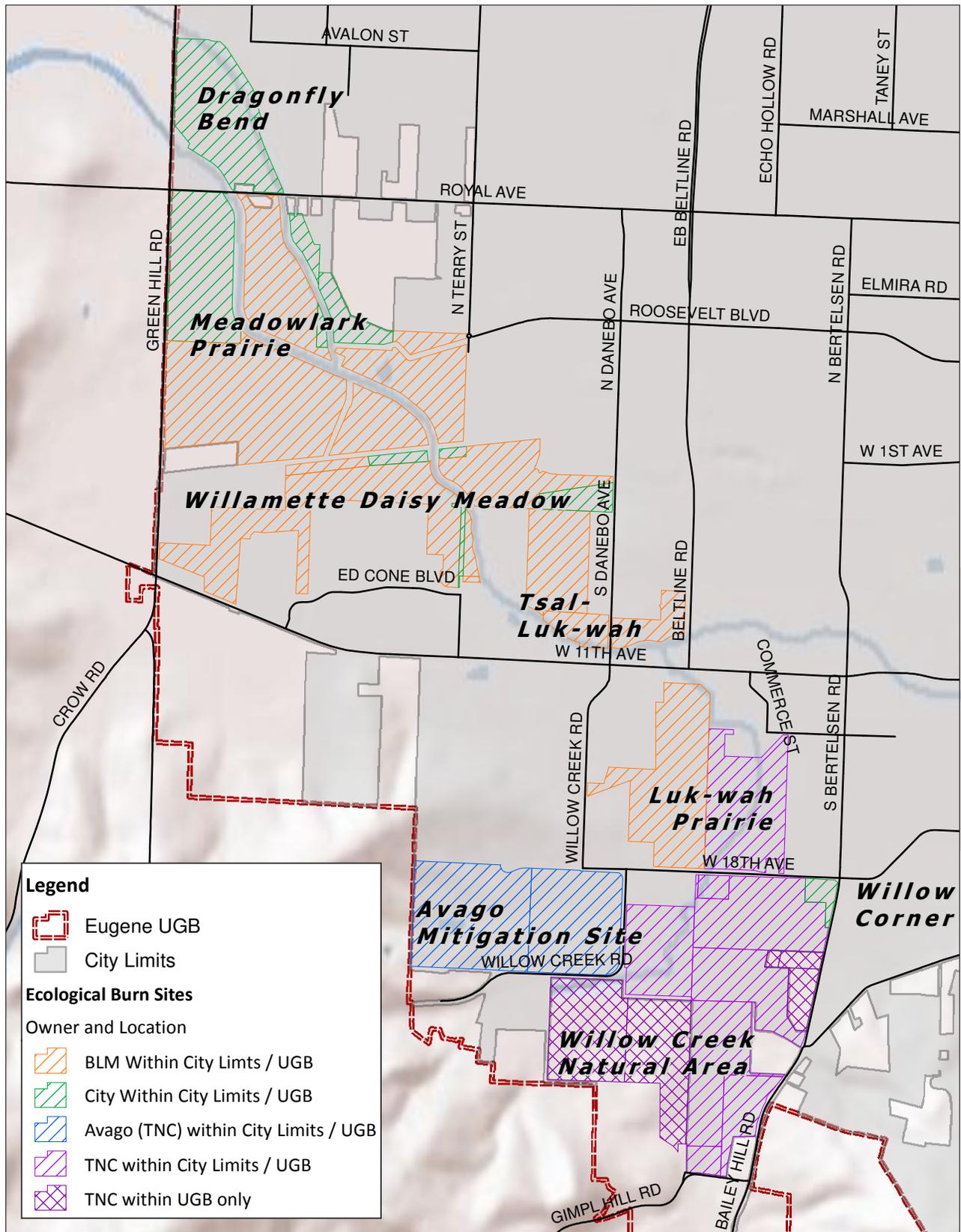
_____ day of _____, 2016.

Mayor

Exhibit A

Ecological Burn Sites - 2016-2020

Within City Limits and/or Urban Growth Boundary (UGB)





ATTACHMENT C

MEMORANDUM

Date: May 16, 2016

To: Mayor Piercy and City Council

From: Shelly Miller, Ecological Services Team Supervisor, 541-682-4888

Subject: Exception to Open Burning Ordinance for Controlled Ecological Burns in West Eugene

1. Introduction

The use of fire, an important natural process, under carefully managed conditions and circumstances is currently referred to as ecological burning. Controlled ecological burns have been successfully conducted in West Eugene, under a City Council exemption from the prohibition of open burning, since 1986. The purpose of this memo is to provide specific information regarding the proposed application of ecological burns in West Eugene over the next five years. Background information regarding the justification and need for ecological burning is provided in the attached white paper, "Use of Controlled Ecological Burns in Willamette Valley Native Prairies," by Ed Alverson (2011) and "Comparison of Burning and Mowing Treatments in a Remnant Willamette Valley Wet Prairie, 2001-2007 (Nuckols, et al. 2011).

2. Description of acreage and locations to be burned

Over the next five years, agencies responsible for managing protected wetland sites in west Eugene propose controlled ecological burns on a maximum of 250 acres within the City limits annually, and a maximum of 75 acres outside City limits but within the urban growth boundary annually. Ordinance Exhibit A shows the areas that are proposed for ecological burning at some point within the next five years.

3. Description of Potential impacts to Adjacent Properties

Item 5.

Potential impacts to adjacent properties depends largely upon the location of the property relative to the prevailing wind direction at the time of the burn. Controlled burns in West Eugene would be conducted only under conditions where the prevailing wind is coming from the north or northeast. Thus, impacts to properties to the north or northeast of the burn site would generally be negligible, as smoke is dispersed to the south and southwest. Burns would also be conducted under atmospheric conditions that result in optimal lift and dispersion of smoke. The smoke column would likely be visible overhead from properties within a half mile of the burn sites. Some slight ash fall might also be experienced with most ash fall occurring within 500 feet downwind of the burn site.

Special precautions will be taken for burns at sites that are adjacent to manufacturing facilities where smoke is a special concern. Burns would only be conducted with prevailing winds that carry the smoke away from these facilities, and at a time when the manufacturing process is not in operation and air intake systems are not in use.

4. Reasons for When, How Often, and Where Burning Will Occur

Controlled ecological burns will be conducted in the late summer or early fall. This is the season in which herbaceous vegetation is dormant and is not permanently damaged by fire. Burns will occur only on days when the weather conditions (temperature, relative humidity, and wind speed) provide the proper window to conduct a safe burn. Generally controlled ecological burns are conducted after the first fall rains have reduced regional fire hazards somewhat but fine fuels such as grasses are still brown and dormant.

Research to date indicates that the optimal burn frequency for meeting site ecological goals is once every three to six years. Thus, most of the sites will only be burned once during the next five year period. Decisions of which parcels to propose for burning and when is decided annually using information from site assessments.

The areas selected for ecological burning typically include the highest quality native prairie remnants under protective management. These are typically the sites that will benefit most from burning. Many of these prairie sites contain endangered plant species which have been shown to benefit from such burns.

5. Description of Burning Procedures

Controlled ecological burns will be conducted by trained personnel from the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), the Eugene-Springfield Fire Department (ESFD), trained Parks and Open Space Division staff, contract crews, and other partner fire protection agencies (e.g., Oregon Department of Forestry). Beginning in 2008, the City of Eugene Fire Department (now ESFD) began serving as the lead agency for burns on

Cityowned land. This allows EFD the additional benefit of using controlled burns as valuable wild- land fire training opportunities for staff.

The State of Oregon has delegated to the Lane Regional Air Pollution Authority (LRAPA) the authority for management of air quality within the Eugene-Springfield area. In order to conduct controlled ecological burns, partners must submit a permit application to LRAPA that includes all of the planned burn sites for the next year. The LRAPA reviews the application and issues a special permit. In addition, both LRAPA and the Oregon Department of Agriculture are involved in determining whether burning can be conducted on a given day and site, based on the impact that expected weather conditions will have on smoke dispersal.

Controlled ecological burns are conducted only under the authority of an approved burn plan (as described above), which identifies specific parameters under which the burn may be accomplished.

Elements of the plan include:

1. The identification of the resource/ecological fire objectives.
2. The prescription "window" under which the burn can be accomplished, which includes temperature, relative humidity, wind speed and direction and the conditions of the fuel to be consumed.
3. A communications plan.
4. A notification plan (for emergency services and interagency information).
5. An ignition and holding plan, which defines specifically how the area will be ignited and what resources will be used to suppress the fire along the perimeter.
6. An equipment and staffing plan which defines specifically the amount of staff that will be needed, the amount and type of equipment that will be used in the ignition and holding actions.
7. A contingency plan, identifying the amount and type of resources that will be on site, in addition to ignition and holding resources, in event an escapement occurs.

Prior to ignition, all required permits will be obtained and all jurisdictional interagency fire departments will be notified of the proposed burn. Immediately after the burn, aggressive mop up is implemented to extinguish all smoldering embers and latent heat.

All personnel active on the ecological burns receive extensive training in the use and application of fire in wild land and urban interface situations. In addition, ecological burns provide agencies with a unique controlled opportunity to train staff in wildland fire fighting techniques and to become familiar with fire- fighting equipment operation.

In all cases a fire break is established around a planned burn. This may consist of an existing road, trail, or a mowed line which will be used as a holding line with proper water/foam support. The ecological burn area is evaluated well in advance to ascertain the location of the fire lines, holding areas, water sources and values at risk. A thorough safety briefing for all participants is conducted prior to ignition. By conducting the briefing, all personnel are informed of the sequence of events that will occur as the burn progresses.

All weather parameters required by the appropriate agencies are measured. This is accomplished by launching helium balloons to verify transport wind direction and by obtaining the meteorological conditions at the site. The weather conditions are documented each fifteen minutes throughout the duration of the burn.

In the event traffic control is required professional, certified flaggers will be used, required ODOT permits will be obtained and proper signing per OSHA regulations will be instituted. A burn boss is assigned to each burn project. The burn boss has access to a cellular phone at the burn site and numerous interagency radio frequencies are at the boss's discretion to use. Lookouts are posted downwind to keep the boss apprised of any abnormalities. In most cases a qualified EMT is on site to assist with medical situations.

6. Description of Public Notice and Outreach

We will follow the typical procedure for notification of the Council's public hearing on this item. Postcards will be sent to all neighbors within ¼ mile of each burn unit. If individual addresses are not available for residents in neighboring apartment complexes alternative methods will be used such as door hangers and posters. When burn season is active, the partners will maintain a web-based blog, Facebook page, and 1-800 number to provide updates on active burns and near-term plans.

7. Controlled ecological burns and recent state legislation

Controlled ecological burns are exempted from recent state legislation curtailing open burning on commercial grass seed farms. The City lobbied for this exemption in order to provide both an important tool for protecting and restoring biological diversity in wetland prairies and to provide opportunities for training fire staff in wildland fire-fighting techniques.

8. Costs and Who Pays for Burning

Costs of burning are paid by either the land-owning agency or the agency providing the burn crews. The fee for obtaining the burn permit from the Lane Regional Air Pollution Authority

(LRAPA) is paid on a rotating basis by the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, City of Eugene, Friends of Buford Park and Mt. Pisgah or The Nature Conservancy. These organizations pool all of their native prairie ecological burns under a single LRAPA permit.

BLM crews serve as the lead agency for burns on federal lands. The Nature Conservancy uses its own trained staff along with contract crews to provide burn resources at the Willow Creek Preserve. The Eugene-Springfield Fire Department provides lead support with trained Parks and Open Space Division staff on City burns. However, all of these organizations, along with other partner agencies such as the Oregon Department of Forestry, have historically collaborated, volunteering support for each other to ensure adequate resources are available at each ecological burn, regardless of who owns the land.

9. Conclusions

This pending proposal for authorization to conduct controlled ecological burns follows the course of past requests authorized by the Eugene City Council. We believe the proposed burning can be accomplished with minimal, temporary, negative impacts to adjacent property owners and multiple, long-term benefits to natural areas and local plant and animal life in and surrounding the City of Eugene.

ATTACHMENT D

**USE OF CONTROLLED ECOLOGICAL BURNS IN
WILLAMETTE VALLEY NATIVE PRAIRIES**

Edward R. Alverson
The Nature Conservancy
May 2011

Controlled ecological burning involves the controlled use of fire as a management tool in natural areas. Scientists have been using controlled burns throughout the Willamette Valley to meet natural area conservation objectives and habitat restoration goals. The purpose of this paper is to provide historical background and ecological information to better understand why controlled ecological burns are considered to be so essential to natural area management in the Willamette Valley.

1. Natural History and Role of Fire in the Willamette Valley

The first explorers and settlers who arrived in the Willamette Valley in the early 1800's described the Willamette Valley as supporting extensive areas of prairie and oak savanna. Land surveys conducted by the General Land Office of the US Government in the 1850's documented that about 1 million acres of the Willamette Valley were prairie lands at that time (Christy and Alverson, in press). These native prairie and oak habitats have been greatly reduced in extent due to agriculture, grazing of domestic livestock, residential and urban development, and expansion of forest vegetation into former prairies. Only small remnants of high quality native prairie and savanna are known to currently exist in the Willamette Valley at present. The exact number of remaining acres has not been documented, but the reduction from the original extent has been estimated to be close to 98%.

The exact details of how the prairies and savannas originally became established are uncertain. The prairies may have become established during a time when the climate was warmer and drier than today (Hansen 1942, Walsh et al. 2010). At present, the climate of the Willamette Valley is sufficiently cool and moist to support forest vegetation on most sites in the absence of disturbance, but prairie or savanna may have been the "climax" vegetation at an earlier time when the climate was warmer and drier than today.

However, there is some evidence that the extensive prairies and savannas were maintained, if not actually created, by fires set by Native Americans. Studies documenting pollen deposits in the Willamette Valley since the end of the ice age has shown a positive correlation between increases in grass pollen and increases in charcoal contained in the sediments at certain times in the past (Walsh et al. 2010). This suggests the possibility that prairies and savannas may have been created or maintained by human-set fires, since the incidence of lightning-caused fires in the Willamette Valley is generally low. More studies are needed to provide greater understanding of how prairies

and savannas came to dominate the Willamette Valley in prehistoric times, but many researchers today believe that fire played a significant role.

The Kalapuya Indians had abundant motivation to use fire in the landscape (Boyd, 1999). Because of the falls on the Willamette River at Oregon City, the Willamette was not a major salmon stream, and the Kalapuya did not utilize salmon to the extent that tribes along the Columbia River did. Instead, the Kalapuya hunted game such as deer and elk, and gathered food plants from the native flora. The prairies provided the majority of their food plants, including camas (*Camassia* spp.) bulbs, yampah (*Perideridia* spp.) roots, and tarweed (*Madia* spp.) seeds. Though they were not farmers in the conventional sense, they used fire to maintain habitats for valued food plants just as a farmer tills and plants a field to produce a crop. In addition, they may have found fire useful in hunting game, by attracting animals to browse on the fresh green growth that emerges soon after a fire. During the millennia that the Kalapuya people (presumably) subjected the Willamette Valley to fires, a diverse flora and fauna evolved that had appropriate adaptations to avoid, withstand, or even become dependent on fire to maintain suitable habitats. In some cases, these were animal and plant species occurring nowhere else in the world except the Willamette Valley.

Thus it was a "natural" landscape shaped (most likely) by human-set fires that the first explorers and settlers encountered in the early 1800's (Habeck 1961, Johannessen et al. 1970, Towle 1974). Morris (1934), Johannessen (1971) and Boyd (1986) document this practice through reviews of the early explorers and missionaries journals (David Douglas-1826, John Work-1834, C. Wilkes 1845, B. Hines-1881, etc.). These records report that fires were set annually in late summer and early fall, and covered extensive portions of the Willamette Valley. The main difficulty with the historic record is that it does not clearly describe how often presettlement fires returned to any given location, and that is a pertinent question that cannot necessarily be determined from the historical record (Whitlock and Knox, 2002).

Drastic population declines resulting from introduced diseases, and ultimately, the removal of the Kalapuya Indians to the Grand Ronde Reservation halted wide scale burning in the Willamette Valley in the 1830's and 1840's. Without fire, wet prairies that have been left undisturbed have in many cases gradually changed into ash forests, while the drier prairies and savannas have succeeded to oak woodlands and maple and Douglas-fir forests.

2. Fire Effects

Having established that fires likely were a significant feature of the presettlement landscape, scientists began developing hypotheses regarding the specific roles that fire plays in maintaining prairie habitats. Historical analyses of vegetation change at individual sites led to the development of a number of hypotheses, including:

- 1) Fires occurring at frequent intervals maintained open prairie habitats and prevented colonization of trees and shrubs on sites where they would be able to occur if fire was excluded;
- 2) Many herbaceous prairie species possess tolerance or even adaptation to fire as a frequent influence; and
- 3) Some non-native plant species, particularly those coming from regions where fires do not occur, are negatively affected by fire.

Thus, implementing controlled ecological burns could potentially reduce cover of invading woody plants, enhance the populations of native plant species, and help reduce the abundance of some undesirable non-native plants.

Experience with controlled burning in native prairies began in the 1970's at Finley National Wildlife Refuge, and continued in the 1980's on land at Fern Ridge Reservoir owned by the US Army Corps of Engineers, and at The Nature Conservancy's Willow Creek Natural Area. Ten controlled burns, typically covering 10 to 50 acres, have been conducted in the wet prairie habitats at Willow Creek, in 1986, 1987, 1991, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2001, 2005, 2007, and 2009. Over the past 15 years, additional controlled burns have occurred on BLM lands in 1996, 1998, 2000, 2005, and 2009, and on City of Eugene land in 2002, 2007, and 2008. In general, the results of the burns have supported the hypotheses listed above. Typically, new green growth begins to sprout within two weeks after the burn; species such as tufted hairgrass, the dominant native grass in wet prairies, grow more vigorously through the fall and winter than in unburned areas. The following year, and often the following two years, see increases in the flowering and seed production of many native prairie plants.

With increased flowering and seed production, the fire adapted species may gradually increase in population size. For example, a study of the State and Federal listed endangered Bradshaw's lomatium (*Lomatium bradshawii*) found that within two years of a fire the populations showed an increase in density of vegetative and reproductive plants (Pendergrass et al., 1999). At Willow Creek, monitoring data consistently show native species that were used as food plants by Kalapuya people such as camas (*Camassia quamash*), wild onion (*Allium amplexans*), and yampah (*Perideridia* spp.) increase in abundance in the year following woody vegetation removal or controlled burns (Jancaitis 2001). This is consistent with research at Fern Ridge Reservoir where camas (*Camassia quamash*), and tarweed (*Madia glomerata*), two species used by Kalapuya people, increased in abundance after repeated burning (Taylor 1999, Pendergrass 1995).

From 2001 to 2007, The Nature Conservancy collected data for an experiment designed to compare the response of wet prairie species to burning and mowing. Burn and mow treatments were implemented twice through the duration of the study, in 2001 and 2005. For both, burn and mow treatments, more "desirable" species responses (increases in a native species or decreases in non-native species) were recorded. However, 15 species showed a desirable treatment response from burning, while only 8 species showed a desirable treatment response from mowing. The higher

level of desirable responses from the burn treatments suggests that fire is a critical management tool in wet prairie, at least in higher quality native remnants (Nuckols et al., in press).

While late summer mowing is a useful management treatment for holding back vegetative succession, we have observed stronger effects of fire on woody vegetation than from mowing. While most woody plants (except for conifers) readily sprout after mowing or burning, we have observed that controlled ecological burns are successful in killing a small percentage of trees and shrubs outright. After repeated controlled burns, tree stumps become sufficiently damaged that a percentage are completely consumed by fire, resulting in an end to additional sprout production. In the last few years at Willow Creek, manual removal of woody plants has been implemented in conjunction with controlled burns, to help speed progress toward achieving site management goals.

Burning also appears to reduce the use of prairie habitats by meadow voles, which are small rodents that eat vegetation. During peak years of vole abundance (such as in 2001 and 2005), they can have substantial negative impacts on native prairie communities because of their herbivory (grazing) of native prairie plants.

We still have much to learn about fire effects in Willamette Valley prairies. The response of prairie species to management treatments such as fire or mowing are complex and may vary from year to year depending upon a variety of environmental factors, from fire behavior to precipitation patterns. As we continue to implement controlled burns, long term monitoring and data collection efforts will be a key to helping us improve our prairie management strategies as well as refine our restoration priorities.

3. Benefits and Potential Drawbacks to Controlled Ecological Burns

Reviewing the landscape history of the Willamette Valley provides the perspective that fire has been an important component of the "natural" ecosystem for thousands of years, and monitoring data for recent controlled burns supports the idea that many native prairie plants benefit from such fires. One of the reasons herbaceous prairie plants benefit from fire is because the fires that burn in these prairies are of low intensity and are of short duration. During a low intensity controlled burn, the dried leaf litter is consumed, but the meristems (growing points) of the plants are left unharmed, protected in the crown of the plant or buried underground. The precise reasons for the benefits of fire are not fully understood, but a variety of mechanisms have been proposed. For some species, seeds may lie dormant in the soil until the heat from a fire breaks the seed coat and stimulates germination. The burning of leaf litter that occurs during a fire releases nutrients and makes them available to plants when they otherwise would not be, providing a sort of fertilizer effect. When the leaf litter is burned, the bare soil that is left behind may be a better microenvironment for germination of seeds of native prairie plants, due to increased light and better contact with the soil. Other biological functions, such as soil microbial activity, may also be stimulated by fire.

Of course, fires can have negative effects as well. Most animals are able to move out of the way of typical prairie fires, and we have observed only a minor amount of vertebrate wildlife mortality (small numbers of dead garter snakes) in previous controlled burns in West Eugene. Invertebrates, especially those that are present in the leaf litter, may be more subject to mortality by controlled burns, but their populations can usually persist if some areas of habitat are always left unburned. Because of this possibility, The Nature Conservancy burns more no more than 1/3 of the habitat of the endangered Fender's blue butterfly at Willow Creek in any one year.

Controlled ecological burns will always need to be treated with caution because of the potential for fire to spread beyond the burn unit. Safety is always the paramount consideration, and it is incumbent upon the burn boss to ensure that a controlled burn is conducted under appropriate conditions. Fire managers use computer models to predict fire behavior given certain site conditions, and under specific weather conditions. These models are used to determine the appropriate range of temperatures, humidity, and wind speed under which a burn can be safely conducted. For each controlled burn, a burn plan is prepared that states the conditions under which the controlled burn can be safely carried out, and if those conditions are not met, the burn is postponed until a later date. The burn plan also specifies the crew and equipment needed, and the pattern by which ignition will occur. Safety is also bolstered by providing appropriate fire breaks that are mowed or plowed around the burn unit to help contain the fire within the desired area

The main drawback of controlled ecological burns from the point of the general public is the smoke that is generated. While a controlled burn may resemble a grass field burn, the amount of smoke produced by a controlled burn in a native prairie is much less than a burn of an equal area of grass seed field. This is because the amount of fuel present in a grass seed field is 2 to 4 times greater per unit area than in a native prairie. Controlled burns in Eugene are only conducted when the prevailing wind blows the smoke away from the populated urban areas, and under atmospheric conditions that provide for the most efficient dispersal of smoke. Weather conditions are monitored continuously during a burn to ensure prevailing winds remain appropriate during the entire ignition period. Similarly, burn units are typically smaller than grass seed fields which mean that the actual length of time during which the burns occur is quite short and the amount of fuel burned during an event is generally less than typical grass seed field burns.

4. Alternatives to Controlled Ecological Burns

A number of alternatives to controlled ecological burning have been proposed, but none appear to provide all of the ecological benefits of fire. Mowing can inhibit the growth of woody plants and maintain the open prairie aspect. Mowing also may improve habitat for some of the rare prairie species, if it is done at the proper time of year. For example, the Bradshaw's lomatium population in Amazon Park has greatly increased in size over the past 15 years since the first mowing has been delayed until the plants have finished growth and the seeds have matured. At the plant community level, as noted above, mowing was found to provide ecological benefits in wet prairie, but not as extensive as the benefits of controlled burns.

However, mowing large acreages can be expensive, and wet prairies typically have a very irregular surface with numerous divots, hummocks, and ant mounds that make equipment operation difficult. Mowing may promote the growth of invasive non-native grasses such as tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*). Mowing also does not provide the nutrient cycling benefits or microhabitats suitable for seedling germination that fire provides.

Manual labor can be used to remove woody plants that have invaded prairie habitats. In fact, at Willow Creek we have determined that manual removal is necessary to achieve our management goals because the ash and pear trees are too well established to be removed by fires occurring on a 2 to 5 year interval. Removal of woody plants also reduces the amount of fuel that the fire could consume, and reduces the smoke that is produced by controlled burns. However, once the woody plants are removed, fire plays a useful role by killing back any seedlings or stump sprouts that may emerge.

Using heavy equipment to remove woody plants is an undesirable option in native prairie remnants, because the soil disturbance would damage existing vegetation and likely allow invasive non-native species to increase. Using manual labor to remove woody vegetation causes less damage to the existing herbaceous cover, but is generally more expensive.

It may be possible to use tractor-mounted propane torches to achieve some of the ecological benefits of controlled burns in sites that are especially smoke-sensitive. However, the same problems with negotiating the divots, hummocks, and ant mounds mentioned above under mowing are pertinent here.

5. Summary and Conclusions

The Willamette Valley has an interesting history of interactions between human populations and the natural landscape, of which fire was a significant component. Controlled ecological burning is viewed by scientists and land managers as an important tool for ensuring that this natural legacy is passed on to future generations. Some type of active management of these native prairie sites is necessary to maintain open habitat conditions and keep out woody plants, and fire is the most natural means to achieve these ends. Without controlled burning, we will find it to be both more difficult and more expensive to maintain remaining high quality native prairie sites. Although controlled burns may result in some localized, short term inconveniences to the public, our experience as land managers indicates that the overall benefits, both to the general public and to the natural habitats, outweigh the inconveniences involved.

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Comparison of Burning and Mowing Treatments in a Remnant Willamette Valley Wet Prairie, Oregon, 2001–2007

Author(s): Jason L. Nuckols, Nathan T. Rudd, Edward R. Alverson and Gilbert A. Voss

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Jason L. Nuckols¹, The Nature Conservancy, 87200 Rathbone Road, Eugene, Oregon 97402

Nathan T. Rudd, The Nature Conservancy, 821 S.E. 14th Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97214

Edward R. Alverson, and Gilbert A. Voss, The Nature Conservancy, 87200 Rathbone Road, Eugene, Oregon 97402

Comparison of Burning and Mowing Treatments in a Remnant Willamette Valley Wet Prairie, Oregon, 2001–2007

Abstract

Wet prairies dominated by the perennial bunchgrass *Deschampsia cespitosa* occurred extensively in the Willamette Valley at the time of Euro-American settlement. Historical evidence and recent habitat changes suggest that late summer fires set by Native Americans suppressed woody vegetation and promoted vegetative growth, seed production and seedling recruitment of herbaceous species. Using prescribed fire for prairie management is challenging; dry season mowing is often the preferred alternative in wet prairies. We initiated a seven year experiment to compare the effects of late summer/fall mowing and burning on native and non-native vascular plants in a remnant Willamette Valley wet prairie. We analyzed change in percent frequency from pre-treatment to the first two post-treatment years (and over all years) with ANOVA for a randomized complete block design. Twenty-five of 61 species or life stages showed treatment effects from burning or mowing. Ordination and MRBP tests indicated small treatment effects on overall species composition. With burning, the response of 15 species was desirable relative to management objectives (the increase of a native herbaceous or decrease of non-native or woody species) and eight showed undesirable effects. With mowing, eight and seven species exhibited desirable and undesirable treatment outcomes, respectively. While both fire and mowing appear to provide short term benefits to native wet prairie plants, more species benefitted from burning than mowing. While prescribed fire may be a preferred management tool where and when it can be implemented, the optimal management treatment will depend upon the suite of introduced species at a given site.

Introduction

Wet prairies were extensive in the Willamette Valley at the time of Euro-American settlement, occupying approximately 138,000 ha, or about 10% of the Willamette Valley ecoregion. Wet prairies occupied areas of seasonally wet or saturated soils, typically on valley terraces, within a larger landscape mosaic of over 670,000 ha dominated by wet prairie, upland prairie, and savanna (Christy and Alverson 2011). Since settlement, most of these plant communities have been lost to agriculture, urban development, invasive plant species, and ecological succession (Johannessen et al. 1971, Christy and Alverson 1994), and only small fragments, amounting to less than 2% of the original extent, still remain as remnant native-dominated prairie and savanna (E. Alverson, unpublished data).

Many ecologists conclude that fires, largely set by Native Americans, were an important ecological influence for maintaining the prairie-savanna mosaic on the Willamette Valley landscape (Johannessen et al. 1971, Boyd 1999). This conclusion is supported by anecdotal

historical evidence as well as modern observations of secondary succession occurring in extant prairies and savannas. Frequent fires effectively retard establishment of woody vegetation in prairies and savannas. This is accomplished by killing woody seedlings and some saplings (particularly conifers), and by top-killing broadleaf shrubs and tree saplings, though broadleaf woody plants often resprout from a protected root system. Fire also has other potential and differential effects on recruitment, vegetative growth, survival, distribution, and reproductive output of herbaceous plants in prairie and savanna habitats. Fire effects on abundance of both native and non-native herbaceous plants have been documented in Willamette Valley wet prairies (Pendergrass 1995, Streatfield and Frenkel 1997, Taylor 1999, Jancaitis 2001, Clark and Wilson 2001, Wilson 2002).

Prescribed fire has been used to manage Willamette Valley wet prairies since the 1970s. However, implementing controlled burns in small remnants within a larger context of agricultural and urban lands is logistically challenging (Hamman et al. 2011), prompting consideration of alternative methods of maintaining native prairies. Mowing vegetation during the dry

¹Author to whom correspondence should be addressed. Email: jnuckols@tnc.org

season (late summer or early fall), at the same time that fires typically occur, is an alternative commonly employed by prairie managers in the region (Campbell 2004). Mowing is clearly effective at suppressing woody vegetation, at least for the short term, with little or no apparent damage to native herbaceous species that are largely dormant at this time of year. However, it is less clear whether mowing produces a beneficial response of native herbaceous plant species relative to introduced species. To investigate this question, we initiated a seven year experiment to compare the effects of late summer/fall mowing and burning on native and non-native vascular plants within a remnant Willamette Valley wet prairie. Our study is the first to compare species responses to fire and mowing in a high quality Willamette Valley wet prairie.

Methods

We designed a replicated field study in a wet prairie remnant at the Willow Creek Natural Area, a 210 ha preserve managed by The Nature Conservancy and located on the west side of Eugene, Lane County, Oregon (Figure 1). Though one of the best remaining examples of wet prairie in the Willamette Valley, Willow Creek is typical in that remnant habitat is surrounded by a land use mix that includes protected lands, urban development, agricultural lands, and rural residential lands. Prescribed fire has been used as a management treatment over about 20 ha of wet prairie at Willow Creek since 1986, with return intervals generally between 2 and 5 years. The study was implemented as a randomized complete block design in four macroplots (each 50 x 100 m) originally established for monitoring

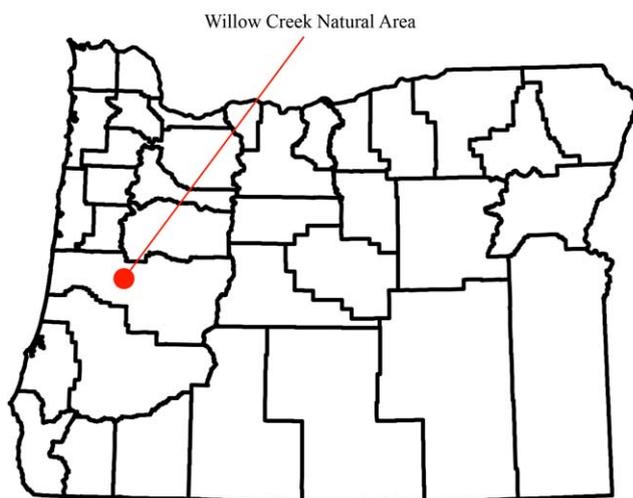


Figure 1. Location of the Willow Creek Natural Area, Lane County, Oregon.

the wet prairie community. Each macroplot served as an experimental block, with a third randomly assigned to a burn, mow, or control (no management) treatment. In the late summer of 2001, treatments were applied to three macroplots, and in 2005, treatments were applied to all four macroplots. No other treatments were applied in intervening years. The burns were completed October 2, 2001, and September 27, 2005. Both took place under similar conditions between 1100 and 1500 hrs PDT at temperatures ranging 24 to 30 °C, with relative humidity ranging from 30 - 40% and winds from 5-10 kph. Standard fire behavior calculations provide an output reference fine fuel moisture of approximately 6% for these conditions and a resulting flame length of 1-1.5 m. Mow treatments were applied the week before burn treatments using rotary style mowers set at heights of approximately 15 cm.

We measured vegetation response to treatments with nested frequency plots, the same method historically used for monitoring the plant community. We estimated percent frequency of plant species by noting presence in permanently located, nested quadrats of 1.0, 0.10, and 0.01 m² (48 per treatment unit) in mid- to late summer every year between 2001 and 2007. Nested quadrats provide a way of simultaneously estimating frequency at varying spatial scales for rare and common species (Elzinga et al. 1998). Plots were systematically located after a random start along nine transects in each macroplot. Quadrats were spaced at 2 m intervals along each transect for all macroplots, except 3 m intervals for macroplot 1. Presence in the smallest sized quadrat was noted for each species. Sampling of vascular plants involved a subset of all species that occurred with at least 10% frequency across all macroplots when comprehensive vegetation monitoring was initiated in 1993, though a few additional taxa were added in subsequent years prior to 2001 (Table 1). Taxonomy generally follows Cook and Sundberg (2011), with the exception of *Danthonia*, which follows Hitchcock (1950).

For each treatment period, we compared effects of burning and mowing on the change in percent frequency from pre-treatment to the first two post-treatment years (calculated as post-pretreatment) with ANOVA for a randomized complete block design ($\alpha = 0.1$). Treatment effects on change from 2001 to 2007 were also analyzed, resulting in five ANOVA models for each species. Macroplot 1 was excluded from analysis for 2001 and overall treatment effects because it did not receive the first round of treatments. Fisher's LSD was used for comparing treatment means. We analyzed data for 61 species or life stages (32 native herbaceous, 27

TABLE 1. List of species sampled for the Willow Creek wet prairie burn/mow experiment. Congeneric species pairs indicate taxa that were not distinguished in field data collection. An asterisk * denotes species for which data were analyzed. All guilds with more than one species were also analyzed for treatment effects.

<p>Native Annual Forbs <i>Centaurium muhlenbergii</i> <i>Centunculus minimus</i>* <i>Cicendia quadrangularis</i> <i>Lotus unifoliolatus</i> <i>Madia</i> spp.*</p> <p>Native Perennial Forbs <i>Allium amplexens</i>* <i>Apocynum cannabinum</i> <i>Brodiaea coronaria</i> or <i>B. elegans</i> ssp. <i>hooveri</i>* <i>Camassia leichtlinii</i> ssp. <i>suksdorfii</i> <i>Camassia quamash</i> ssp. <i>maxima</i> [reprod.]* <i>Camassia quamash</i> ssp. <i>maxima</i> [veg.]* <i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> s.l. <i>Erigeron decumbens</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>* <i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i> var. <i>leucophyllum</i>* <i>Fragaria virginiana</i> var. <i>platyphylla</i>* <i>Grindelia integrifolia</i>* <i>Horkelia congesta</i> ssp. <i>congesta</i>* <i>Lomatium bradshawii</i>* <i>Lotus formosissimus</i>* <i>Microseris laciniata</i> ssp. <i>laciniata</i>* <i>Perideridia montana</i> or <i>P. oregana</i>* <i>Potentilla gracilis</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>* <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> var. <i>lanceolata</i>* <i>Pyrrocoma racemosa</i>* <i>Ranunculus occidentalis</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i> <i>Ranunculus orthorhynchus</i> var. <i>orthorhynchus</i> <i>Sericocarpus rigidus</i>* <i>Sisyrinchium idahoense</i>, <i>S. bellum</i>, or <i>S. hitchcockii</i>* <i>Symphotrichum hallii</i>* <i>Toxicoscordion venenosum</i>* <i>Triteleia hyacinthina</i>* <i>Wyethia angustifolia</i>*</p> <p>Native Annual Graminoids <i>Juncus bufonius</i> s.l.*</p> <p>Native Perennial Graminoids <i>Carex aurea</i>* <i>Danthonia californica</i> var. <i>americana</i>* <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> var. <i>cespitosa</i>* <i>Dichanthelium acuminatum</i> var. <i>fasciculatum</i>* <i>Eleocharis acicularis</i> var. <i>acicularis</i> <i>Juncus nevadensis</i> var. <i>nevadensis</i>* <i>Juncus occidentalis</i> or <i>J. tenuis</i>* <i>Luzula comosa</i> s.l.*</p> <p>Native Shrubs & Trees <i>Crataegus suksdorfii</i> <i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>* <i>Spiraea douglasii</i> var. <i>douglasii</i>* <i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i></p>	<p>Introduced Annual Forbs <i>Centaurium erythraea</i> [reprod.]* <i>Centaurium erythraea</i> [veg.]* <i>Galium divaricatum</i> or <i>G. parisiense</i>* <i>Geranium dissectum</i> <i>Linum bienne</i>* <i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>* <i>Trifolium dubium</i>* <i>Vicia hirsuta</i> or <i>V. tetrasperma</i>* <i>Vicia sativa</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i></p> <p>Introduced Biennial Forbs <i>Daucus carota</i> [reprod.]* <i>Daucus carota</i> [veg.]* <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> [reprod.]* <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> [veg.]*</p> <p>Introduced Perennial Forbs <i>Hypericum perforatum</i>* <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>* <i>Leontodon saxatilis</i> ssp. <i>saxatilis</i>* <i>Mentha pulegium</i>* <i>Plantago lanceolata</i>* <i>Senecio jacobea</i></p> <p>Introduced Annual Graminoids <i>Aira caryophyllea</i> or <i>A. elegans</i>* <i>Briza minor</i>* <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> ssp. <i>hordeaceus</i> <i>Cynosurus echinatus</i></p> <p>Introduced Perennial Graminoids <i>Agrostis capillaris</i>* <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>* <i>Festuca rubra</i> var. <i>commutata</i>* <i>Holcus lanatus</i>* <i>Juncus marginatus</i>* <i>Phleum pretense</i> <i>Poa compressa</i> <i>Schedonorus arundinaceus</i>*</p> <p>Introduced Shrubs & Trees <i>Pyrus communis</i>* <i>Rosa eglanteria</i> or <i>R. nutkana</i> (invasive native shrub)* <i>Rubus armeniacus</i>*</p>
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introduced herbaceous, and 2 native woody invasive species). We limited data analysis to species with an average change of at least 10% absolute frequency in at least two treatment blocks, as well as some rare

species not meeting these criteria, and most woody species occurring in the wet prairie. Species omitted from analysis were generally at low frequency or not widely distributed within the wet prairie habitat. In

addition, we analyzed data for plant guilds (scored as present at the smallest scale containing a guild member for each quadrat) to compare treatment responses of the functional group and its component species.

We chose to analyze absolute change in frequency because this provides the simplest interpretation of treatment effects for management applications. An alternative approach would have been to analyze post-treatment frequency with the pre-treatment abundance as a covariate in ANCOVA. While ANCOVA has greater power at larger sample sizes, it may have less power for small studies such as ours because it uses an extra degree of freedom for estimating the effect of the covariate. The problem of low power extends to testing the assumption of equal slopes among treatments. A simple interpretation of treatment effects is not possible when slopes are unequal, and this condition may also lead to a low power test for the main effect (Engqvist 2005). Finally, it is inappropriate to use ANCOVA to adjust for initial differences of the covariate (i.e., pre-treatment abundance) between treatments (Quinn and Keough 2002). Although baseline abundance was similar across treatments for most species, this was not true for some of the non-native species and guilds.

Data for the quadrat size exhibiting the largest average temporal change were typically used for each species or guild (usually 1 m²). We examined residual plots and max/min variance (of change) ratios to identify severe violations from the assumption of homogeneous variances (> 5). ANOVA on balanced designs is very robust to departures from normality, but not to heterogeneous variances (Quinn and Keough 2002). Percentage data outside the midrange of 30-70% are known to be more problematic for ANOVA, because the variance of binomial data is a quadratic function of the mean (Zar 1996, Warton and Hui 2011). The arcsine square-root transformation is a commonly recommended remedy, although Zar (1996) states that a transformation is not warranted for balanced designs. Our analysis revealed a few cases where the arcsine transformation reduced treatment variance ratios and detected small treatment effects (usually < 10% absolute change in frequency) that were not significant for raw data. However, these cases were typically introduced upland species uncharacteristic of native wet prairie, and the transformation produced larger variance ratios and non-significant results for other species with larger treatment differences. Because of these discrepancies and the difficulty interpreting results (i.e., change in the arcsine scale), we report results only for untransformed data. Although logistic regression may be the

most suitable analysis for binomial data, it can result in inflated Type I error rates and lower power for very small sample sizes (Warton and Hui 2011). SAS 9.2 and Systat 13 were used for univariate analysis and graphing time trends for species and guilds.

We characterized treatment effects as desirable or undesirable according to species origin. We considered a desirable treatment effect to be one that indicates success in attaining our management objectives (Wilson and Clark 2001). For example, a desirable treatment effect is an increase in frequency of a native herbaceous species, or a decrease in an introduced (or any woody) species. An undesirable treatment effect is a decrease in frequency of a native species or an increase in an introduced species. Only treatments significantly different from the control were counted. For example, if frequency of a native species increased significantly more in burn than mow but neither treatment was different from control, it was not scored as a desirable effect for burn or undesirable effect for mow. Plot data were collected separately for vegetative and reproductive life stages for four taxa, (one native and three introduced) because we anticipated different responses in their vegetative and reproductive life stages (Table 1). The different life stages are therefore treated as separate “species” for this analysis.

To illustrate annual changes in species composition for each macroplot and treatment, we used non-metric multi-dimensional scaling (NMS) in PC-ORD (v. 5.32). Data were relativized by species maxima to equalize the importance of common and rare species (McCune and Grace 2002). The autopilot mode of NMS was used with the Sorensen (Bray-Curtis) distance measure, the maximum thoroughness setting and randomization tests; the best configuration was re-run to apply the varimax rotation to increase orthogonality among axes. Separate ordinations were done for the years of 2001-2003 (excluding macroplot 1) and 2005-2007 (using all four macroplots). Successional vectors were used to illustrate the rate and direction of changes in species composition for each macroplot; vectors were also translated to the origin to highlight treatment differences (McCune and Grace 2002). We report Kendall’s tau (a rank correlation coefficient) instead of Pearson’s *r* to examine correlations of species abundance with ordination axes, because the former does not assume linearity.

We used the Blocked Multi-Response Permutation Procedure (MRBP) in PC-ORD to test for differences in species composition among treatments in each year (McCune and Grace 2002). This procedure compares the observed average distances within treatments with

those expected by chance. A measure of effect size, the chance-corrected within-group agreement (A) is reported along with P -values. $A = 0$ if within-group differences are equal to the random expectation, is < 0 when group members more dissimilar than expected, and $= 1$ if all plots within groups are identical. Values for ecological data are commonly < 0.1 even when groups are significantly different (McCune and Grace 2002). Data were relativized by species maxima to reflect ordination results. We used the default Euclidean distance measure and median alignment of blocks to emphasize differences among treatments within blocks for MRBP tests, setting $\alpha = 0.1$ for all comparisons. To determine whether treatment effects on composition were being driven by only larger changes of more abundant species, we also ran MRBP on data relativized by species totals, giving equal weight to common and rare species (McCune and Grace 2002). Only species analyzed for treatment effects with ANOVA were included in the multivariate analyses.

Results

Of the 61 species or life stages (all hereafter called species) included in the analysis, 25 responded at least once to mowing, prescribed fire, or both treatments. Fourteen of these were native herbaceous species, 10 were introduced herbaceous species, and one an invasive native woody species. In addition, one native guild and four introduced guilds were impacted by treatments (Tables 2 and 3).

The magnitude and persistence of treatment effects varied considerably across species and over time. Statistically significant effects were often of short duration and not consistent for both treatment periods. Fourteen species had a significant response to a given treatment in only one comparison, while 11 responded to a given treatment in more than one comparison. There was no indication of cumulative treatment effects even for the latter group.

The importance of prescribed fire as a management treatment was highlighted by a simple tally of species with a significant response in any one of the five pre-post treatment comparisons. These comparisons included both the first and second years following the 2001 and 2005 treatments, as well as a comparison of the final year of the study (2007) and the pre-treatment conditions (Table 4). Fifteen species showed a significant desirable response to fire, while eight responded in a desirable direction to mowing. Fewer species responded in an undesirable direction, and the burn and mow treatments were more equal in this regard (eight

for fire and seven for mowing). Thus, nearly twice as many species exhibited a desirable response to fire compared to mowing, and exhibited a more favorable ratio of desirable to undesirable outcomes.

With native guilds, the only treatment effect that was undesirable was for perennial forbs from 2005 to 2006 for both burn and mow treatments (Table 2). This effect was the result of a greater increase from 2005 to 2006 in the control than in either treatment.

For introduced guilds, we documented treatment effects for biennial forbs, perennial forbs, and annual graminoids. Burning temporarily suppressed introduced biennial forbs in 2006, but delivered persistent, unfavorable management responses in introduced annual graminoids in each two year post-treatment period. Introduced perennial forbs were the only guild that showed contradictory results, with a desirable treatment effect in the first year after the 2005 burn, but an undesirable treatment effect in the second year after the 2001 burn. An undesirable treatment effect for this guild was also recorded in the mow treatment in the second year after the 2001 burn (Table 3).

Recording frequency of different life stages allowed us to distinguish different responses to the two management treatments (Tables 2 and 3). For *Leucanthemum vulgare*, fire was beneficial in reducing vegetative plants relative to the control, but no burn treatment effect was observed for the flowering life stage. In contrast, an undesirable response to mowing was detected as the flowering life stage increased in the first year after both the 2001 and 2005 treatments. Flowering *Camassia quamash* increased significantly relative to the control in the first year following the 2001 burn, but not significantly in the second year, while vegetative *C. quamash* increased significantly in the second year but not significantly in the first (Figure 2 and Table 2). The significant second year increase in the vegetative plants may have resulted from seed produced in the first year after the burn, but we did not distinguish first year seedlings from older vegetative plants.

The direction of treatment effect was consistent for the ten species with significant responses to the same treatment in more than one pre-post comparison. Only one species exhibited inconsistent treatment effects. *Linum bienne*, an introduced annual forb, decreased in abundance relative to control after the 2001 prescribed burn but showed a relative increase from 2001 to 2007 (Table 3). One possible explanation for this result is the timing of the burns relative to seedling germination triggered by fall precipitation. Local weather data from the Eugene airport are consistent with the hypothesis

that more seed was left to germinate after the 2005 burn. Measuring from August 1 of each year, more rain and more days with measurable precipitation occurred prior to the 2001 burn (2.7 cm over 13 days before October 2) compared to the 2005 burn (1.6 cm over 6 days before September 27). Furthermore, the magnitude of the desirable treatment effect (3.5) was much smaller than that of the undesirable one (22.9). We interpret these results as representing variation in response reflecting the subtle interplay between the phenology of each plant species and the specific unique conditions of the vegetation at the time of treatment application.

Time vectors from NMS ordinations showed that most of the variation in composition was due to spatial (macroplot) differences and temporal changes common across treatments (Figures 3 and 4). Many of the species more highly correlated with ordination axes were unaffected by treatments (Table 5).

However, we did document treatment effects on composition (Table 6). Treated plots within the same macroplot varied in the rate (vector length) or direction of compositional change, especially in the first post-treatment year (Figures 3b and 4b, Table 6a). Treatment effects were smaller and inconsistent in 2002-03, with $A < 0.1$ even for significant P -values. The burn-mow difference in 2002 was driven largely by trends in Macroplot 3, which also contributed largely to the burn effect in 2003 (Figure 3b). Effects were larger after the second set of treatments in 2006, when composition varied among all three treatment levels (Figure 4b). This is likely due to the greater power from an additional macroplot. The 2007 difference between control and burn was largely due to Macroplots 1 and 7 (Figure 4b). MRBP results for data relativized by species totals are similar to those from the relativization by maxima, suggesting that real changes in composition (and not just abundance) contributed to these differences (Table 6b).

Discussion

The results of our study can be viewed both as a broad measure of the value of implementing management treatments in wet prairie and as a focused appraisal of individual species responses to a limited number of treatment events. However, interpretation of our results is somewhat complicated by variation in abiotic and biotic environmental parameters during the course of the study. In particular, the years 2001 and 2005 were marked by both extremely low precipitation and by high population numbers of voles (*Microtis* sp.). Vole herbivory appeared to be selective, with a disproportionate impact on certain species of herbaceous plants, both

native and introduced. The effect of low precipitation and high vole abundance in 2005 is particularly illustrated by the graph of time trends for *Camassia quamash* (Figure 2). Because the 2001 and 2005 vegetation data represent both the pre-treatment vegetation condition and the high impact of vole herbivory, treatment effects on individual species (and on species composition) are inevitably confounded with influences of these other factors. Large changes in frequency of some species were observed in control plots, sometimes larger than the changes observed in the treatment plots. As a result, ordination analysis revealed that treatment effects on composition were small relative to the natural temporal variation observed across all plots (Figures 3–4).

The greater ratio of desirable to undesirable treatment responses (particularly the 1.9:1 ratio for the burn treatment), highlights the importance and value of management in Willamette Valley wet prairies. Furthermore, only 13 of the 61 species analyzed (seven native and six introduced) exhibited an undesirable response to either management treatment for any year to year comparison. In the absence of natural and historic anthropomorphic disturbance regimes (primarily fire), active management is needed to prevent conversion of prairie to forest and halt the increase of introduced herbaceous species at the expense of declining native species. The challenge is identifying the set of management approaches that most favor native over non-native (or native invasive) species appropriate for a given site.

In our study more species/life stages responded favorably to fire than mowing (15 vs. 8). Of particular management importance is the desirable response to fire by seven of ten native perennial forbs showing significant treatment effects, five “species” of which (*Brodiaea coronaria/elegans*, *Camassia quamash*/reproductive, *Camassia quamash*/vegetative, *Toxicoscordion venenosum*, and *Triteleia hyacinthina*) were geophytes growing from underground bulbs or corms.

However, both treatments promoted favorable responses for several native species. The perennial forb *Potentilla gracilis* and the perennial graminoids *Deschampsia cespitosa* and *Juncus occidentalis* all responded in a desirable direction to both treatments. Two introduced annual forbs, *Centaureum erythrea* (the reproductive life stage) and *Galium divaricatum* or *G. parisiense*, showed beneficial responses to either treatment as well. Suppressing establishment of woody vegetation in wet prairie is another goal of our management, and we found both burning and mowing effective at reducing the invasive native woody plant *Fraxinus latifolia* in the second year after the 2005 treatments.

TABLE 2. Significant treatment effects of the Mow/Burn experiment for native guilds and herbaceous species at the Willow Creek Preserve, 2001-2007. Change in % frequency from pre- to two post treatment years (and from 2001 to 2007) is reported for Control. Treatment effects are calculated as the difference between the change in % frequency between each treatment and Control, e.g., Δ Burn - Δ Control. Results are for 1 m² unless noted otherwise. Significant treatment effects at the 0.1 level (Fisher's LSD) are in bold text; a positive number in bold represents a desirable treatment effect, and negative number in bold represents an undesirable treatment effect.

Guild/Species	2001 Treatments: Change from 2001 to (n = 3)						2005 Treatments: Change from 2005 to (n = 4)								
	2002			2003			2007			2006			2007		
	Δ Control	Δ Burn - Δ Control	Δ Mow - Δ Control	Δ Control	Δ Burn - Δ Control	Δ Mow - Δ Control	Δ Control	Δ Burn - Δ Control	Δ Mow - Δ Control	Δ Control	Δ Burn - Δ Control	Δ Mow - Δ Control	Δ Control	Δ Burn - Δ Control	Δ Mow - Δ Control
Perennial Native Forbs (0.01 m²)	7.6	7.6	2.8	9.7	0.7	-1.4	15.3	-4.2	0.7	10.4	-8.3	7.8	4.2	1.0	
<i>Brodiaea coronaria</i> or <i>B. elegans</i>	1.4	-4.2	-3.5	2.1	14.6	0.0	9.0	8.4	-6.2	2.6	3.1	10.9	11.5	-4.1	
<i>Camassia quamash</i> ssp. <i>maxima</i> [reprod]	11.8	25.7	4.9	35.4	11.8	-28.5	34.7	27.1	0.0	25.0	11.5	4.2	20.3	1.6	
<i>Camassia quamash</i> ssp. <i>maxima</i> [veg.] (0.1 m ²)	13.9	9.0	0.0	13.9	13.2	-11.8	20.1	12.5	-6.2	28.6	-3.1	-2.6	31.8	-6.3	
<i>Grindelia integrifolia</i>	0.0	-2.1	4.2	6.9	-6.2	6.3	16.0	-12.5	8.3	1.0	-2.6	4.7	1.6	1.5	
<i>Horkelia congesta</i> ssp. <i>congesta</i>	0.0	-2.1	2.1	0.0	-2.1	0.7	0.0	-1.4	0.7	0.0	0.5	-0.5	0.0	-0.5	
<i>Lotus formosissimus</i>	-7.6	0.0	1.4	-8.3	1.4	2.1	-13.2	-7.6	6.3	5.2	-5.2	-6.3	2.1	-2.6	
<i>Microseris laciniata</i> ssp. <i>laciniata</i> (0.1 m ²)	2.8	11.8	2.8	-0.7	9.7	4.2	-2.8	1.4	3.5	6.8	0.5	-2.6	1.6	0.0	
<i>Potentilla gracilis</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	-2.8	-2.1	3.5	-3.5	0.0	8.4	-3.5	5.6	14.6	1.0	1.6	2.1	-4.7	6.8	
<i>Toxicoscordion venenosum</i>	2.1	2.8	0.0	2.1	0.7	0.0	5.6	2.7	9.0	1.6	17.2	5.7	0.6	9.9	
<i>Triteleia hyacinthina</i>	2.1	1.4	0.0	1.4	17.4	-0.7	1.4	2.1	0.0	-0.5	2.6	0.5	2.6	0.5	
Native Annual Graminoids															
<i>Juncus bufonius</i> s.l.	0.7	11.1	1.4	6.3	-2.8	-1.4	0.7	3.5	0.7	15.6	2.1	-13.5	1.6	1.0	
Native Perennial Graminoids (0.01 m²)															
<i>Danthonia californica</i> var. <i>americana</i> (0.1 m ²)	-3.5	0.0	2.1	-3.5	1.4	4.9	-14.6	6.2	6.9	-2.1	3.6	4.7	3.1	4.7	
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> var. <i>cespitosa</i> (0.01 m ²)	4.2	-20.1	-4.2	4.2	-15.3	-1.4	2.1	-3.5	0.7	-6.3	0.0	5.2	-3.1	1.0	
<i>Juncus occidentalis</i> or <i>J. tenuis</i>	-4.9	11.1	9.0	-9.0	9.0	11.1	-14.6	1.4	2.8	-5.2	0.5	7.3	4.2	-2.6	
	-16.7	11.1	7.0	-16.7	9.7	0.0	6.9	-9.7	-1.4	31.8	-2.6	2.6	30.7	-5.2	

TABLE 3. Significant treatment effects of the Mow/Burn experiment for introduced guilds herbaceous species, and native woody species at the Willow Creek Preserve, 2001-2007. Change in % frequency from pre- to two post treatment years (and from 2001 to 2007) is reported for Control. Treatment effects are calculated as the difference between the change in % frequency between each treatment and Control, e.g., Δ Burn - Δ Control. Results are for 1 m² unless noted otherwise. Significant treatment effects at the 0.1 level (Fisher's LSD) are in bold text; a negative number in bold represents a desirable treatment effect, and a positive number in bold represents an undesirable treatment effect.

Guild/Species	2001 Treatments: Change from 2001 to (n = 3)						2005 Treatments: Change from 2005 to (n = 4)								
	2002			2003			2007			2006			2007		
	Treatment effect		Δ Control	Treatment effect		Δ Control	Treatment effect		Δ Control	Treatment effect		Δ Control	Treatment effect		Δ Control
Introduced Annual Forbs (0.1 m ²)	-2.1	-6.2		4.2	-11.1		-9.7	9.7		-31.9	0.0		-2.1	-8.9	
<i>Centaurium erythraea</i> [reprod.]	-1.4	-43.0	6.3	0.0	-36.8	7.6	-19.4	-28.5	-13.2	-14.6	-68.2	0.5	-44.8	-27.1	-16.7
<i>Centaurium erythraea</i> [veg.]	-23.6	-34.7	14.6	-65.3	2.8	5.6	-55.6	-1.4	-11.1	-54.2	-9.9	8.3	-65.1	-2.1	-10.9
<i>Galium divaricatum</i> or <i>G. parisiense</i>	-2.1	0.7	-11.1	-6.9	-4.2	-21.6	-17.4	-2.7	-24.3	21.9	-27.1	-11.0	-28.1	-6.8	-19.8
<i>Linum bienne</i>	1.4	-3.5	2.1	4.9	2.1	2.1	1.4	22.9	0.7	12.0	1.0	5.2	2.6	9.4	-4.2
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	5.6	-1.4	-1.4	4.9	-4.9	-3.5	-1.4	-0.7	-6.9	0.0	5.2	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.5
Introduced Biennial Forbs	-16.7	-2.1	8.3	-11.1	-6.9	-1.4	-0.7	-5.6	-4.2	3.1	-14.0	1.1	1.6	-6.8	-2.6
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> [reprod.]	-7.6	3.4	36.8	15.3	-15.3	6.9	21.5	-6.9	3.5	-22.9	12.5	24.5	6.3	-2.6	-7.3
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> [veg.]	-17.4	-4.2	6.9	-27.1	1.4	13.2	-1.4	-8.3	-8.3	-1.0	-11.0	4.6	-1.0	-6.3	-3.6
Introduced Perennial Forbs	-10.4	3.5	6.9	-29.9	21.6	24.3	9.0	5.6	0.0	7.8	-11.4	4.2	0.0	-4.7	2.1
(0.1 m ²)	-5.6	2.1	8.4	-2.8	3.5	10.4	22.9	-7.6	5.6	2.6	-8.9	-3.1	3.6	-2.6	-3.1
<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	0.7	33.3	-9.0	3.5	29.1	-6.3	-0.7	19.4	-15.3	16.1	16.7	2.7	4.2	16.1	-9.9
Introduced Annual Graminoids (0.1 m ²)	-20.8	9.0	3.5	-11.1	9.0	9.7	-3.5	16.0	2.8	3.6	-2.1	-0.5	-0.5	10.4	-1.1
<i>Aira caryophylla</i> or <i>A. elegans</i>	1.4	39.6	6.2	6.9	29.9	1.4	2.1	19.4	-11.8	36.5	13.0	-13.1	15.6	16.2	-19.8
<i>Briza minor</i>	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0
Introduced Perennial Graminoids	0.0	-3.5	-0.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.7	-1.4	0.0	4.2	-3.6	-2.6	5.2	-6.8	-4.2
Native Trees - <i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	0.0	-3.5	-0.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.7	-1.4	0.0	4.2	-3.6	-2.6	5.2	-6.8	-4.2

TABLE 4. Vascular plant species showing significant treatment effects of the Mow/Burn experiment at the Willow Creek Preserve, for at least one year-to-year comparison for the period 2001-2007. Treatments showing significant effects are indicated with an asterisk (*). Results are for the 1 m² quadrat size unless noted otherwise.

Species responses in any year to year comparison				
Species	Positive Response		Negative Response	
	Burn +	Mow +	Burn -	Mow -
Native Perennial Forbs				
<i>Brodiaea coronaria</i> or <i>B. elegans</i>	*			
<i>Camassia quamash</i> ssp. <i>maxima</i> [veg.] (0.1 m ²)	*			*
<i>Camassia quamash</i> ssp. <i>maxima</i> [reprod]	*			*
<i>Grindelia integrifolia</i>		*	*	
<i>Horkelia congesta</i> ssp. <i>congesta</i>			*	
<i>Lotus formosissimus</i>			*	
<i>Microseris laciniata</i> ssp. <i>laciniata</i> (0.1 m ²)	*			
<i>Potentilla gracilis</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	*	*		
<i>Toxicoscordion venenosum</i>	*			
<i>Triteleia hyacinthina</i>	*			
Native Annual Graminoids				
<i>Juncus bufonius</i> s.l.				*
Native Perennial Graminoids				
<i>Danthonia californica</i> var. <i>americana</i> (0.1 m ²)			*	
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> var. <i>cespitosa</i> (0.01 m ²)	*	*		
<i>Juncus occidentalis</i> or <i>J. tenuis</i>	*	*		
Introduced Annual and Biennial Forbs				
<i>Centaurium erythraea</i> [veg.]	*			
<i>Centaurium erythraea</i> [reprod.]	*	*		
<i>Galium divaricatum</i> or <i>G. parisiense</i>	*	*		
<i>Linum bienne</i>	*		*	*
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>			*	*
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> [veg.]	*			
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> [reprod.]				*
Introduced Perennial Forbs				
<i>Mentha pulegium</i>			*	
Introduced Annual Graminoids				
<i>Aira caryophyllea</i> or <i>A. elegans</i>			*	
<i>Briza minor</i>		*		*
Native Woody Species				
<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	*	*		
Overall number of significant responses per treatment category:	15	8	8	7

Results that contradict our management goals are of equal interest. Both treatments were generally ineffective at suppressing introduced grasses (Table 3). Fire produced relatively large and consistent increases in *Briza minor* after both treatment periods, while mowing appeared to suppress it in 2006-2007 (Table 3). Fire

also increased *A. caryophyllea/elegans* after the 2005 treatment. However, both species are small statured annuals, which are likely to benefit from a short term removal of thatch and litter after a burn, and do not appear to suppress associated native species. Both species tend to decline to pre-burn abundance a few years after

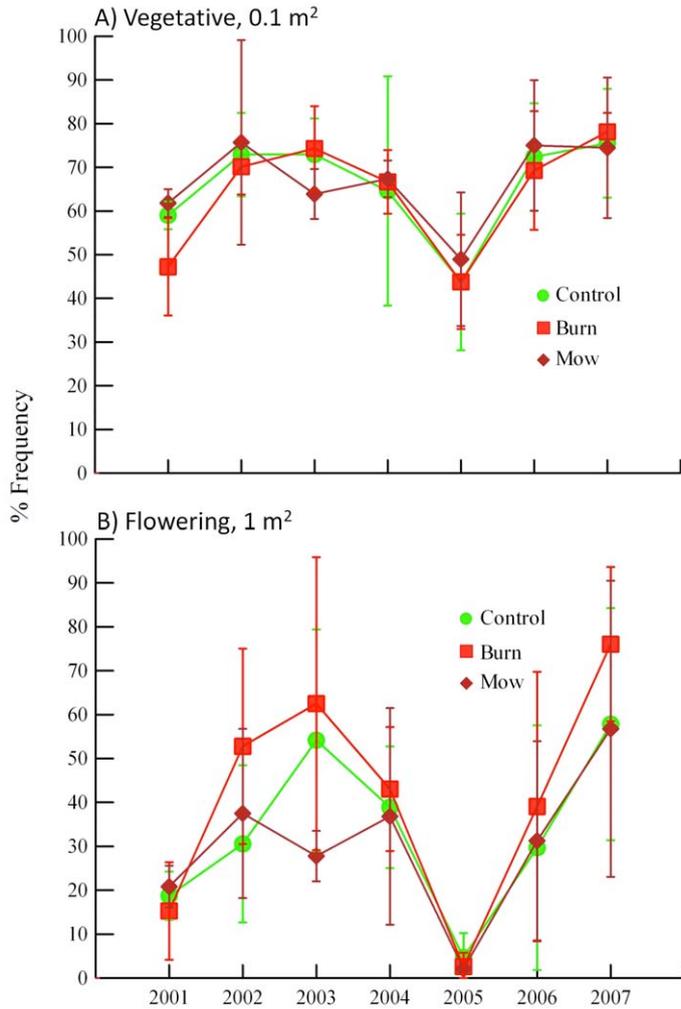


Figure 2. Mean (\pm SD) percent frequency by treatment and year for vegetative and flowering *Camassia quamash*. n = 3 for 2001-2004; n = 4 for 2005-2007.

the burn (there was no significant treatment effect for either species in the 2001 to 2007 comparison), so provided burns are not conducted on short rotation they are unlikely to be highly problematic in Willamette Valley most wet prairies.

Several native species also exhibited undesirable responses to burning. *Danthonia californica* var. *americana* was suppressed by the 2001 fire. This may be of little consequence from a community perspective, since *D. californica* var. *americana* is among the most abundant native herbaceous species in the wet prairie at Willow Creek. The fire effect did not persist to the 2001-2007 comparison and was not generated by the second round of treatments. *Lotus formosissimus* is a relatively uncommon native perennial forb in the Willamette Valley, and concern for this species is more about its substantial decline from 2001 to 2007 across all treatments than about the negative impact of the 2005 burn.

Horkelia congesta ssp. *congesta* declined in the second year after the 2001 burn relative to the control, though the treatment effect in this study was perhaps too small to be considered biologically important. This is a globally at-risk taxon restricted to a small number of prairie remnants throughout its global range of the Willamette and Umpqua Valleys as a consequence of habitat loss, invasive species, and grazing (U.S Fish and Wildlife Service 2010). However, this species is also monitored at Willow Creek with more intensive census plots. Unburned subpopulations of *H. congesta* located outside of the treated macroplots declined after 2001 even more strongly

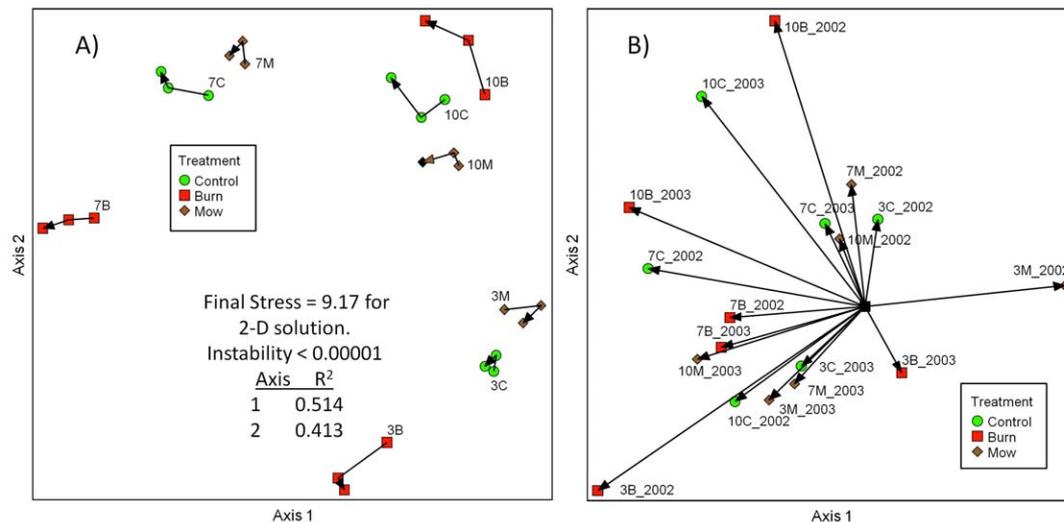


Figure 3. A) Time vectors (2001-2003) for treatment plots from NMS ordination with arrow indicating the direction of time vector (last point is 2003). B) Vectors translated to the origin. Data relativized by species maxima.

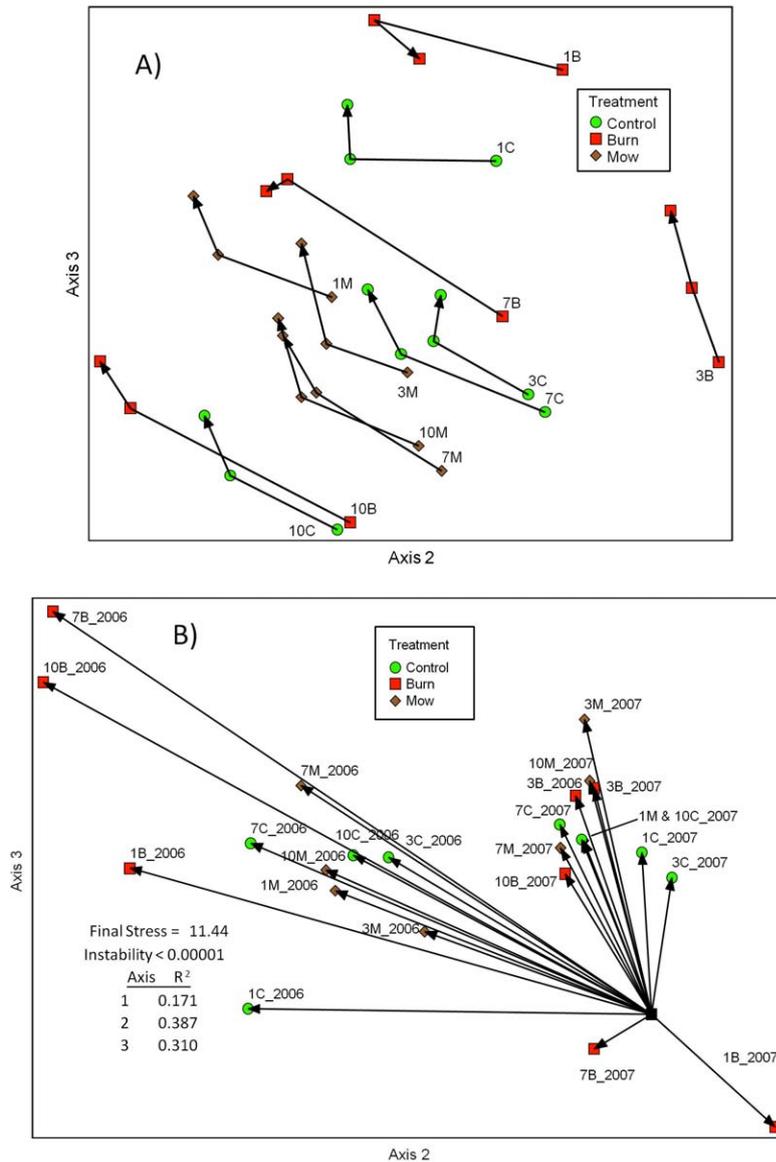


Figure 4. A) Time vectors (2005-2007) for treatment plots from NMS with arrow indicating the direction of time vector (last point is 2007). B) Vectors translated to the origin. Data relativized by species maxima.

than in the burn treatments. This focused monitoring allows managers to track population trends more precisely and make specific modifications to management treatments (such as exclude areas of occupied habitat from future burn units) if warranted.

Grindelia integrifolia was the only native species that increased with mowing while decreasing after burning. Its response to mowing was consistent for both the 2001 and 2005 mow treatments, but the negative response to fire was only observed in the first post-treatment period. This is a relatively weedy native species and fluctuations in its abundance are not especially problematic from a management perspective.

Because some non-native plant species in Willamette Valley wet prairies may be adapted to fire or mowing, decisions about management treatments may differ depending upon the suite of introduced species that occur at a given site. In the case of Willow Creek, we feel that the fire-adapted species (particularly non-native annual grasses) are not especially problematic given our likely burn regime. In fact, fire is the preferred treatment for non-native species of greater management concern than introduced grasses, such as the forbs *Leucanthemum vulgare* and *Mentha pulegium*. Both species increased in response to mowing, and the former decreased after burning (in its vegetative life stage). At other sites, fire-adapted non-natives not present at Willow Creek may call for an emphasis on mowing over fire.

Our results are similar in many ways to results of previous studies of management treatments, particularly fire, in Willamette Valley wet prairies (Streatfield 1995, Pendergrass 1995, Taylor 1999, Jancaitis 2001, Clark and Wilson 2001, Wilson 2002). These studies documented desirable responses to a burn treatment relative to the control for native species such as *Camassia quamash*, *Microseris laciniata*, *Potentilla gracilis*, and *Toxicoscordium venenosum*, as well as negative responses of the abundant native grass *Danthonia californica*.

Results presented here also share some similarities to studies of fire in a broader range of habitats across the larger Willamette Valley-Puget Trough-Georgia Basin ecoregion as well. For example, Dunwiddie (2002) observed an increase in cover of annual species in upland prairie on Yellow Island, San Juan County, Washington, for the first three years following a 1987 burn, after which cover of annuals returned to pre-burn levels. In our study, a similar fire effect was observed particularly with non-native annual grasses. While the burn treatment exhibited a greater frequency change (increase) over the course of our study (2001-2007) as compared to the change in the control, the difference between the two comparisons was not statistically significant.

Our results also suggest that controlled burns produce beneficial treatment effects that are not duplicated by mowing alone. However, given the logistical constraints

TABLE 5. Kendall's tau rank correlation coefficients with NMS ordination axes for each treatment period. Species listed have a coefficient of at least ± 0.40 for one axis. Statistics for 2005-2007 are provided only for axes 2 and 3, which explained 70% of the variance in that data matrix. * indicates species responding to one or both treatments (Tables 2-3).

Species	Axis			
	2001-2003		2005-2007	
	1	2	2	3
<i>Aira caryophyllea/elegans</i> *	0.04	0.60	-0.55	-0.50
<i>Allium amplexans</i>	-0.49	0.24	-0.21	0.58
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	0.08	-0.51	0.21	0.21
<i>Brodiaea coronaria</i> or <i>B. elegans</i> *	-0.50	0.07	-0.23	0.34
<i>Briza minor</i> *	0.01	0.27	-0.51	-0.12
<i>Carex aurea</i>	0.11	-0.44	-0.04	0.45
<i>Centaurium erythraea</i> [reprod.]*	0.44	-0.09	0.26	-0.32
<i>Centunculus minimus</i>	-0.10	-0.41	0.20	0.07
<i>Danthonia californica</i> var. <i>americana</i> *	-0.02	0.38	-0.41	-0.31
<i>Daucus carota</i> [reprod.]	0.55	-0.18	-0.23	-0.08
<i>Daucus carota</i> [veg.]	0.71	-0.24	-0.07	-0.15
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> var. <i>cespitosa</i> *	-0.40	0.53	-0.47	-0.09
<i>Erigeron decumbens</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>	-0.42	0.43	-0.38	-0.08
<i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i> var. <i>leucophyllum</i>	0.07	0.61	-0.48	-0.38
<i>Festuca rubra</i> var. <i>commutata</i>	0.40	0.15	-0.40	-0.26
<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i> *	0.76	-0.20	-0.07	0.12
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i> var. <i>platyphylla</i>	0.55	-0.29	-0.10	-0.08
<i>Galium divaricatum</i> or <i>G. parisiense</i> *	0.14	0.42	-0.04	-0.60
<i>Grindelia integrifolia</i> *	-0.36	0.56	-0.28	-0.35
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	-0.09	0.56	-0.41	-0.30
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	0.34	-0.21	0.45	-0.19
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	0.58	-0.29	-0.56	0.15
<i>Juncus marginatus</i>	0.30	-0.58	0.16	0.48
<i>Juncus nevadensis</i> var. <i>nevadensis</i>	-0.55	-0.10	0.05	0.36
<i>Juncus occidentalis</i> or <i>J. tenuis</i> *	-0.18	0.49	-0.45	-0.15
<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i> ssp. <i>saxatilis</i>	0.27	-0.19	-0.50	-0.11
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> [veg.]*	0.66	-0.23	-0.26	-0.35
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> [reprod.]*	0.65	-0.14	-0.31	-0.25
<i>Linum bienne</i> *	0.50	-0.02	-0.38	-0.33
<i>Lomatium bradshawii</i>	0.03	-0.44	-0.15	0.47
<i>Lotus formosissimus</i> *	-0.52	-0.05	0.37	0.34
<i>Luzula comosa</i> s.l.	0.19	0.24	-0.51	0.15
<i>Madia</i> spp.	0.19	0.17	-0.42	-0.38
<i>Microseris laciniata</i> ssp. <i>laciniata</i> *	-0.52	0.33	-0.46	-0.05
<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	0.54	-0.26	0.16	-0.41
<i>Perideridia montana</i> or <i>P. oregana</i>	-0.11	0.41	-0.39	-0.29
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	0.42	0.29	-0.50	-0.25
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> var. <i>lanceolata</i>	0.28	0.22	-0.48	-0.31
<i>Pyrrocoma racemosa</i>	0.52	-0.49	-0.05	0.41
<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	0.25	-0.66	0.04	0.50
<i>Schedonorus arundinaceus</i>	0.22	-0.56	0.38	0.18
<i>Sericocarpus rigidus</i>	-0.03	-0.49	0.12	0.68
<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i> , <i>S. hitchcockii</i> or <i>S. idahoense</i>	-0.53	0.27	-0.37	-0.06
<i>Spiraea douglasii</i> var. <i>douglasii</i>	0.37	-0.66	0.33	0.07
<i>Symphyotrichum hallii</i>	0.40	0.28	-0.53	-0.06
<i>Trifolium dubium</i> *	0.66	-0.40	0.05	-0.04
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i> /or <i>V. tetrasperma</i>	0.40	-0.23	0.08	-0.24
<i>Wyethia angustifolia</i>	0.48	-0.23	-0.13	0.21

TABLE 6. Summary of MRBP tests for differences in species composition among treatments for data relativized by A) species maxima and B) species totals. Statistics for pairwise comparison are provided where the treatment effect is significant at the 0.1 level. The chance-corrected within-group agreement (*A*) is a measure of within-treatment heterogeneity compared to that expected by chance.

A) Year	Treatment		Control vs. Burn		Control vs. Mow		Burn vs. Mow	
	<i>A</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>P</i>
2001	-0.00976	0.6391	----	----	----	----	----	----
2002	0.03553	0.0937	0.00282	0.5258	0.04903	0.1555	0.01781	0.0698
2003	0.04533	0.0902	0.07217	0.0760	-0.02056	0.5539	0.05107	0.1565
2005	0.04775	0.0844	0.03980	0.1457	0.02702	0.2667	0.08068	0.1337
2006	0.12432	0.0019	0.12857	0.0299	0.12174	0.0355	0.14549	0.0402
2007	0.05059	0.0816	0.06107	0.0453	0.01044	0.3354	0.05779	0.2019

B) Year	Treatment		Control vs. Burn		Control vs. Mow		Burn vs. Mow	
	<i>A</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>P</i>
2001	0.01647	0.2731	----	----	----	----	----	----
2002	0.03553	0.0937	0.00282	0.5258	0.04903	0.1555	0.01781	0.0698
2003	0.07715	0.0707	0.10458	0.0907	0.01667	0.4180	0.04849	0.2667
2005	0.02984	0.0437	0.02236	0.1548	0.02430	0.2130	0.03589	0.1673
2006	0.08069	0.0024	0.04449	0.0483	0.10646	0.0327	0.07494	0.0426
2007	0.04602	0.0932	0.04654	0.0596	0.04646	0.0492	0.05033	0.2154

to implementing controlled burns and their undesirable effects on some species, an integrated program of fire and mowing may provide the optimal mix for promoting native biodiversity while reducing the risk or magnitude of undesirable ecological responses. Remnant Willamette Valley wet prairies, like upland prairies, savannas, and oak woodlands, therefore require an integrated management approach to achieve biodiversity conservation objectives. Fire and mowing are best viewed as parts of an integrated management regime that includes other activities such as herbicide applications to manage noxious weeds, manual or mechanical removal of woody vegetation, and seeding and planting of native grasses and forbs. Other studies of combined treatments have shown more desirable results can be achieved, especially when enhancing lower quality prairie remnants, if treatments are scheduled with a specific sequence and timing. In this context, the value of burning over mowing as a management tool comes not just from the greater number of desirable effects observed in this study, but also from its potential to create a window for additional restoration treatments such as seeding or herbicide application (Stanley et al. 2011).

Decisions about where, when, and how often to implement fire or mowing treatments are largely made based on context; some factors to consider will inevitably be site specific, but other factors may be common for a class or classes of sites. Based upon the findings of our study and others, there are two situations where the use of fire is especially appropriate. The first is in high

quality prairies, where the abundance of native herbaceous plants compared to non-native species makes an overall positive response most likely. In such sites, even where certain native species experience a decline, there is a higher probability that the openings thus created will be colonized by another native species, compared to the response in a low quality prairies. Second, fire is a preferred management tool over mowing in lower quality prairies where individual non-native species that exhibit a desirable response to fire are specific management targets. *Leucanthemum vulgare*, which is abundant in many prairie remnants, is an example of a non-native species that exhibited a desirable response to fire in our study in the vegetative stage, while the effect of mowing on the reproductive stage produced an undesirable effect. Thus our study provides additional insights to support managers' decision-making processes when considering and prioritizing potential prairie management treatments.

Acknowledgments

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6.200 Outdoor Burning.

- (1) No person shall kindle, maintain or allow to be maintained, an outdoor fire, bonfire, rubbish fire or garbage fire; nor shall any person kindle, maintain or allow to be maintained a fire for the purpose of burning grass, hay or straw, tree limbs and trimmings; nor shall any person maintain or allow to be maintained a fire for land clearing operations, or commercial burning; nor shall any person kindle, maintain or allow to be maintained any other type of open burning with the following exceptions:
 - (a) Outdoor recreation fire used for cooking with the fire in a fireplace, barbecue set, or an outdoor fire used for cooking only.
 - (b) Recreation fire in an approved campsite in fire pits provided.
 - (c) Fires set and maintained for fire fighting training or training fire protection personnel.
 - (d) In cases of fire hazard that cannot in the judgment of the fire marshal be removed or disposed of in any other practical manner, a fire may be allowed by written permit only. Said permit is to be issued by the fire marshal.
- (2) No person shall accumulate or suffer or allow to accumulate material which in the judgment of the fire marshal constitute a fire hazard. Any such accumulation is a nuisance and subject to abatement as provided in this Code.

EUGENE CITY COUNCIL

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY



Action: Appointments to Boards, Commissions and Committees

Meeting Date: June 13, 2016
 Department: City Manager's Office
www.eugene-or.gov

Agenda Item Number: 6
 Staff Contact: Kris Bloch
 Contact Telephone Number: 541-682-8497

ISSUE STATEMENT

This is an action item to appoint members to the Budget Committee, Civilian Review Board, Historic Review Board, Human Rights Commission, Metropolitan Wastewater Management Commission, Planning Commission, Police Commission, Toxics Board and Whilamut Natural Area Citizen Planning Committee.

BACKGROUND

Each year, the council makes appointments to boards, committees and commissions. Chapter 2 of the Eugene Code addresses standing committees to the City Council and the appointment process for each body. For most standing committees created in the code, council is the appointing authority.

The annual recruitment for boards, committees and commissions was initiated on January 19, 2016, and concluded on March 31, 2016. The recruitment was publicized on the Internet, in newspapers, at City offices, and at City- and neighborhood-related meetings and events.

Members of the council were provided with copies of the applications. Applicants who received five or more votes to be appointed or reappointed, were automatically placed in nomination for formal appointment. Those who received at least three votes in any category were invited for an interview.

RELATED CITY POLICIES

The boards, committees and commissions serve as advisory bodies to the City Council in the development of various City policies.

COUNCIL OPTIONS

1. Appoint applicants who have been nominated;
2. Appoint other applicants from the pool, or
3. Seek additional candidates for these positions.

CITY MANAGER'S RECOMMENDATION

The City Manager has no recommendation on this item; the appointments are made by the council.

SUGGESTED MOTIONS

Budget Committee

There are three vacancies on the Budget Committee. No candidate received the five votes necessary for automatic nomination. Therefore, the names of the three candidates who received the most votes (four votes each) are included below as a starting point for the nomination and appointment process.

Move to appoint Garrett Dunlavey to Position 3 on the Budget Committee for a three-year term beginning July 1, 2016, and ending on June 30, 2019.

Move to appoint Jon Jasper to Position 5 on the Budget Committee for a three-year term beginning July 1, 2016, and ending on June 30, 2019.

Move to appoint Shaun Londahl to Position 6 on the Budget Committee, for an unexpired term ending on June 30, 2018.

Civilian Review Board

There are three vacancies on the Civilian Review Board; two incumbents (Steve McIntire and Christopher Wig) applied and received enough votes in the initial balloting process to be nominated for reappointment. The council also chose to interview one other applicant (Richard Roseta). After the balloting which followed the interview process, Mr. Roseta received enough votes to be automatically nominated for appointment.

On May 4, 2016, a CRB subcommittee met to review the applications and recommend qualified candidates for council consideration. All ten applicants received a rating.

Move to reappoint Steve McIntire to Position 3 on the Civilian Review Board, for a three-year term beginning July 1, 2016, and ending on June 30, 2019.

Move to reappoint Christopher Wig to Position 4 on the Civilian Review Board for a three-year term beginning July 1, 2016, and ending on June 30, 2019.

Move to appoint Richard Roseta to Position 6 on the Civilian Review Board for an unexpired term beginning July 1, 2016, and ending on June 30, 2018.

Historic Review Board

There is one vacancy on the Historic Review board for an unexpired term due to the resignation of Barbara Perrin. Six applicants applied. The Mayor and Planning Commission Chair Bill Randall interviewed applicants on May 27.

Move to appoint Zarina Bell to Position 2 on the Historic Review Board for an unexpired term ending on June 30, 2017.

Human Rights Commission

At the time of the annual recruitment, there were two vacancies on the Human Rights Commission. From the eligible pool of candidates, the council chose to interview four applicants. Since the council balloting for final nominees, a third vacancy on the commission has occurred.

In a parallel process, a subcommittee of the Human Rights Commission reviewed the applications and recommended appointment of the following, in ranked order: Joel Iboa, Julia Johnson, Emily Miller, Aria Seligman and Lynne McKinney.

No candidate received the five votes necessary for automatic nomination. Therefore, the names of the three candidates who received the most votes (four votes each) are included below as a starting point for the nomination and appointment process.

Move to appoint Aria Seligman to Position 5 on the Human Rights Commission, a three-year term beginning July 1, 2016, and ending on June 30, 2019.

Move to appoint Julia Johnson to Position 6 on the Human Rights Commission, a three-year term beginning on July 1, 2016, and ending on June 30, 2019.

Move to appoint Aimee Walsh to Position 7 on the Human Rights Commission, for an unexpired term ending on June 30, 2018.

On a related note, Commissioner Chris Nunes recently moved and is no longer living within the Eugene Urban Growth Boundary, as required by City code. He and staff have indicated their preference that he remain on the HRC until his term expires on June 30, 2017. The council may choose to:

- A. Waive the residency requirement and allow Mr. Nunes to complete his term; or
- B. Decline to waive the residency requirement and appoint a new commissioner (chosen from within the recruitment pool) to serve the remainder of Mr. Nunes' term.

Planning Commission

There is one vacancy on the Planning Commission. One applicant, incumbent Mark Baker, was interviewed.

Move to reappoint Mark Baker to Position 1 on the Planning Commission for a four-year term beginning July 1, 2016, and ending on June 30, 2020.

Police Commission

There are four vacancies on the Police Commission. One applicant, incumbent William Whalen reapplied and the Mayor nominated him for reappointment. Six other applicants were interviewed by a subcommittee of the Police Commission and the Mayor nominated three applicants from this group.

Move to reappoint William Whalen to Position 1 for a four-year term beginning July 1, 2016, and ending on June 30, 2020.

Move to appoint Edward Goehring to Position 2 for a four-year term beginning July 1, 2016, and ending on June 30, 2020.

Move to appoint Justine Dauenhauer to Position 3 for a four-year term beginning July 1, 2016, and ending on June 30, 2020.

Move to appoint Silver Mogart to Position 8 for a four-year term beginning July 1, 2016, and ending on June 30, 2020.

Sustainability Commission

There are four vacancies on the Sustainability Commission. All four are councilor-appointee positions and were filled by councilor appointment

Councilor Brown appointed Ralph McDonald to the Ward 1 position for a four-year term beginning July 1, 2016, and ending on June 30, 2020.

Councilor Taylor reappointed Jerry Diethelm to the Ward 2 position for a four-year term beginning July 1, 2016, and ending on June 30, 2020.

Councilor Poling reappointed Kevin O'Brien to the Ward 4 position for a four-year term beginning July 1, 2016, and ending on June 30, 2020.

Toxics Board

There were two vacancies on the Toxics Board; one for an “industry” position and one for an “advocacy” position. Only one applicant, Derrick Thoma, applied. Mr. Thoma applied for the industry position and he received enough votes to be automatically nominated.

A special recruitment is open from May 1 to June 30 to recruit for the remaining unfilled advocacy position and to fill an unexpired term created by the resignation of Amber Every from Position 2, an industry representative position. The applicant materials and a ballot for these positions will be distributed to the council in early June.

Move to appoint Derrick Thoma to Position 1, an industry representative on the Toxics Board for a three-year term beginning on July 1, 2016, and ending on June 30, 2019.

Whilamut Natural Area Citizen Planning Committee

There are two vacancies on the Whilamut CPC. One incumbent (Nancy Bray) reapplied and the Mayor nominated her for reappointment. The Mayor also nominated Laurel Burke for the one remaining vacancy for appointment.

Move to reappoint Nancy Bray to Position 6 on the Whilamut Natural Area Citizen Planning Committee, for a three-year term beginning July 1, 2016, and ending on June 30, 2019.

Move to appoint Laurel Burke to Position 12 on the Whilamut Natural Area Citizen Planning Committee, for an unexpired term ending on June 30, 2017.

ATTACHMENT

A. Results of Ballot for Appointment to Boards, Committees and Commissions

NOTE: A notebook containing all applications and related information was provided to City Councilors in April. Please refer to notebook for additional details on the applicants and committees.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Staff Contact: Kris Bloch
Telephone: 541-682-8497
Staff E-Mail: kris.d.bloch@ci.eugene.or.us

**BALLOT FOR BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS
INTERVIEWS/APPOINTMENTS
Spring 2016**

PLEASE RETURN BY FRIDAY, MAY 13, 2016

**BALLOT FOR BUDGET COMMITTEE
Spring 2016**

Please indicate those persons you would like to appoint. Any candidate receiving five or more votes to appoint will be placed in nomination for formal appointment at a City Council meeting.

Name: _____

BUDGET COMMITTEE: THREE (3) VACANCIES

* Indicates current member

Last Name	First Name	Interview	Appoint	Reappoint	Notes
Davis	Jayson	Withdrew			(Santa Clara)
Dunlavey	Garrett	Interviewed	GP CP CS AZ		SC 2nd choice (Fairmount)
Eason	Kelley	Interviewed	BT GE		(Goodpasture Island)
Fischer	Tom		GB		2nd choice - Library (Churchill)
Jasper	Jon	Interviewed	GP GE CP GB		2nd choice - Police (Churchill)
Londahl	Shaun	Interviewed	GP GE CP AZ		(Churchill)
Mulholland	Zach	Interviewed	BT CS GB		Planning 2nd choice (Jefferson Westside)
Silber	Georgette	Interviewed	BT CS AZ		2nd choice - CRB 3rd choice - CSAC 4th choice - HRC (SW Hills)

BALLOT FOR CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARD Spring 2016

Please indicate those persons you would like to interview. Any candidate receiving three or more votes will be scheduled for an interview with the council.

Name: _____

CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARD: THREE (3) VACANCIES**

****A third vacancy will be created when current member Bernadette Conover resigns on May 10, 2016. For this reason, the council is being re-balloted to allow additional selection of applicants to be interviewed for the third vacancy.**

* Indicates current member

Last Name	First Name	Interview	Appoint	Reappoint	Notes
Botta	Wayne		GP		(Harlow)
Knotts	Joshua		GB		(DNA)
McIntire*	Steve			Nominated for reappointment	HRC 1st choice (ABC)
Prince	Randy				HRB 2nd choice (Amazon)
Roseta	Richard		BT GE CP CS AZ		2nd choice - Police (SE Neighbors)
Saxe	Spencer				1st choice - HRC (Amazon)
Silber	Georgette				1st choice - Budget (SW Hills)
Silber	Robert				2nd choice - Budget Comm. (SW Hills)
Walker	Barbie				(WUNA)
Wig*	Christopher			Nominated for reappointment	(Jefferson Westside)

**BALLOT FOR HISTORIC REVIEW BOARD
Spring 2016**

FYI only. Mayor/Planning Commission Chair nominate, Council appoints; no balloting required.

Name: _____

HISTORIC REVIEW BOARD: ONE (1) VACANCY

* Indicates current member

Last Name	First Name	Notes
Baker	Mark	Planning 1st choice (WUN)
Bell	Zarina	(Whiteaker)
Edrington	David	(Friendly)
Kleiver	Heather	CSAC 2nd choice (Fairmount)
Prince	Randy	CRB 1st choice (Amazon)
Smith	Andrea	CSAC 2nd choice (Goodpasture Island)

BALLOT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION Spring 2016

Please indicate those persons you would like to appoint. Any candidate receiving five or more votes to appoint will be placed in nomination for formal appointment at a City Council meeting.

Name: _____

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION: TWO (2) VACANCIES

* Indicates current member

Last Name	First Name	Interview	Appoint	Reappoint	Notes
Arellano	Laurita				(Trainsong)
Clark	Jamie				(Eugene UGB?)
Dauenhauer	Justine				Police 1 st choice (Downtown)
Feinstein	Shane				SC 2 nd choice (River Road)
Iboa	Joel	Interviewed	GE CS GB		(Whiteaker)
Johnson	Julia	Interviewed	GP BT CP GB		Also applied to Planning and SC (Churchill)
Kennedy	Anthony				(Churchill)
Kieser	Todd		BT		CSAC 2 nd choice (Harlow)
Knotts	Joshua				CRB 2 nd choice (Downtown)
McKinney	Lynne				(RRCO)
Miller	Emily				(Friendly)
Mogart	Silver				Police 1 st choice (Amazon)
Moore	Ryan				(WUN)
Saxe	Spencer				CRB 2 nd choice (Amazon)
Scales	Shaunia				(River Road)
Seligmann	Aria	Interviewed	GE CS GB AZ		CSAC 2 nd choice (SE Neighbors)
Silber	Georgette				CSAC 1 st choice (SW Hills)
Walsh	Aimee	Interviewed	GP CP GB AZ		(ABC)

BALLOT FOR PLANNING COMMISSION Spring 2016

Please indicate those persons you would like to appoint or reappoint. Any candidate receiving five or more votes to appoint or reappoint will be placed in nomination for formal appointment at a City Council meeting.

Name: _____

PLANNING COMMISSION: ONE (1) VACANCY

* Indicates current member

Last Name	First Name	Interview	Appoint	Reappoint	Notes
Anderson	Roman				(Harlow)
Arkin	Lisa		BT		(Friendly)
Baker*	Mark	Interviewed		GP GE CP CS GB AZ	HRB 2 nd choice (WUN)
Gray	Cliff				(Trainsong)
Haschemeyer	Andrew				Police 2 nd choice (Jefferson Westside)
Johnson	Julia				SC and HRC also (Churchill)
Mongan	Eric				(SE Neighbors)
Mowry	Beverley				(Friendly Area)
Muholland	Zach				BC 1 st choice (Jefferson Westside)

BALLOT FOR POLICE COMMISSION Spring 2016

FYI only. Mayor nominates, Council appoints; no balloting required.

POLICE COMMISSION: FOUR (4) VACANCIES

* Indicates current member

Last Name	First Name	Notes
Cunningham	Richard	(Active Bethel Citizens)
Dauenhauer	Justine	HRC 2 nd choice (Downtown)
Davie	William	(SE Neighbors)
Goehring	Edward	(Friendly)
Haschemeyer	Andrew	Planning 1 st choice (Jefferson Westside)
Hinton	Carolyn	(Churchill)
Jasper	Jon	BC 1 st choice (Churchill)
Mogart	Silver	HRC 2 nd choice (Amazon)
Roseta	Richard	(SE Neighbors)
Silber	Robert	CRB 1 st choice (SW Hills)
Whalen*	William	(NE Neighbors)

BALLOT FOR SUSTAINABILITY COMMISSION Spring 2016

FYI only. Councilor-appointee positions; no balloting required.

SUSTAINABILITY COMMISSION: FOUR (4) VACANCIES

* Indicates current member

Last Name	First Name	Notes
Aspegren	Bill	(SUNA)
Burke	Laurel	Whilamut 1 st choice (SEN)
Dunlavey	Garrett	BC 1 st choice (Fairmount)
Feinstein	Shane	(River Road)
Hayles	Laurel	(ABC)
Herrman	Tyce	(Fairmount)
Johnson	Julia	Planning and HRC also (Churchill)
McDonald	Ralph	(SW Hills)
Nelson	Thomas	(Jefferson Westside)
Schewlakow	Daniel	(SW Hills)
Wilhite	Shannon	MWMC 1 st choice (Fairmount)

BALLOT FOR TOXICS BOARD Spring 2016

Recruitment is underway for one “advocacy” position which was not filled during the General Recruitment. A third vacancy was created by the recent resignation of an “industry” representative. Deadline for the recruitment to fill these two positions is May 31.

No balloting required.

Name: _____

TOXICS BOARD: TWO (2) VACANCIES

- One (1) Industry Representative
- One (1) Advocacy Position
-

* Indicates current member

Last Name	First Name	Appoint	Reappoint	Notes
Thoma	Derrick		Received enough votes to be nominated	Industry Rep. (SW Hills)

**BALLOT FOR
WHILAMUT NATURAL AREA CITIZEN PLANNING COMMITTEE
Spring 2016**

Mayor nominates; council appoints. No balloting required.

* Indicates current member

WHILAMUT CITIZEN PLANNING COMMITTEE: TWO (2) VACANCIES

Last Name	First Name	Notes
Bray*	Nancy	(Friendly Area)
Burke	Laurel	SC 2nd choice (SEN)
Flatley-Gilkey	Carolyn	(SE Neighbors)
Hayles	Laurel	(ABC)

