



HUMAN SERVICES COMMITTEE

Agenda

WEDNESDAY, February 23, 2011
12:00 pm

Madison Avenue Meeting Room
500 SW Madison

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Discussion/ Possible Action | I. Social Services Semi-Annual Report
(Attachment) |
| Discussion/ Possible Action | II. Council Policy Review: 97-4.07, "City-Owned Art
Objects on Private Property"
(Attachment) |
| Discussion/ Possible Action | III. Herbert Farm Natural Area Management Plan
(Attachment) |
| Information | IV. Other Business |

Next Scheduled Meeting

Tuesday, March 8, 2011 at 12:00 pm
Madison Avenue Meeting Room, 500 SW Madison Ave

Agenda

None at this time

MEMORANDUM

DATE: February 15, 2011
TO: Human Services Committee
FROM: Ken Gibb, Community Development Director 
SUBJECT: Social Service Semi-Annual Report for Period Ending December 31, 2010

I. Issue

Under the terms of the Social Service Funding Agreement between the City of Corvallis and United Way, review and approval of semi-annual reports is required.

II. Discussion

United Way is the City's designated administrator for Social Service funding for FY10-11. In September 2009, the City Council authorized the City Manager to enter into a three-year agreement with United Way, with an annual option to extend the agreement for two additional years. An agreement for administration services was entered into with United Way on July 1, 2010. For FY 10-11, due to the need for budget reductions, the City Council approved a 6.5% reduction in the Social Service Allocation. The amount of the contract for FY 10-11 is \$379,870, of which \$360,876.50 is to be distributed to agencies and \$18,993.50 is the service fee paid to United Way for administration of the program. A payment of 31,566 is made monthly.

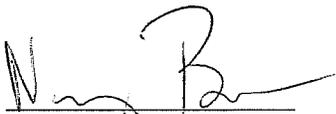
For this first semi-annual report for FY 10-11, all of the agencies receiving Social Service funding from the City have submitted a narrative of their activities, outputs and outcomes, and a year-to-date budget sheet to United Way. Attached, in a report from United Way, are these program reports as provided by the agencies.

United Way has been provided with a copy of this staff report, notified of the upcoming Committee meeting and invited to attend.

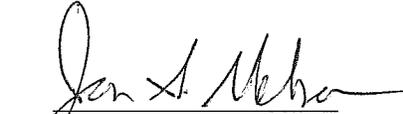
III. Action Recommended

That the Human Services Committee consider this report and recommend the City Council approve acceptance of the Social Service first semi-annual report for FY 10-11.

Review and Concur:


Nancy Brewer
Finance Director

Review and Concur:


Jon S. Nelson
City Manager



City of Corvallis

Social Service Grants

10-11 Six-month Reports

As per our administrative contract, United Way has recently compiled funded program six-month reports for the 10-11 City of Corvallis Social Service funding cycle.

Agencies were asked to provide the following information for each program awarded funding:

Narrative: describe how the grant award has been spent, how many people have been helped, what progress against goals has been tracked, and benefits (or changes) seen for program participants. Also describe how the program has been promoted and give an example of an individual or family receiving service.

Financial Information: Budget worksheet; the financial data requested for reporting purposes has been simplified in an ongoing effort to be conscientious of the agency's time as a resource, while still receiving enough information to make informed decisions.

This document contains the following components:

1. **Agency Requests/Recommendations**
 - Applicant agency/programs
 - Grant awards
2. **Program Reports**
 - Attached as provided by the agency

Agency Requests/Recommendations

Agency	Program	Request	Recommendation	Award
Benton Furniture Share	Program Sustainability	\$11,500	\$6,000	\$4,901
	Beds for Kids	\$10,000	\$7,500	\$6,127
CASA – Voices for Children	Volunteer Training/Supervision	\$15,000	\$10,000	\$8,169
CARDV	Shelter / Advocacy Program	\$50,000	\$38,000	\$38,000
Community Outreach, Inc.	Day Services	\$96,000	\$60,000	\$60,000
	Medical Services	\$19,500	\$15,000	\$12,253
	Behavioral Health Treatment	\$23,000	\$17,957	\$14,668
	Transitional Housing	\$44,000	\$33,000	\$33,000
	Permanent Supportive Housing	\$36,000	\$27,000	\$27,000
Community Services Consortium	Emergency Housing	\$14,916	\$8,000	\$8,000
	Linn-Benton Food Share	\$36,000	\$32,000	\$32,000
	RSVP - SHIBA	\$6,000	\$3,000	\$2,450
Corvallis Community Children's Centers	Tuition Scholarship	\$28,800	\$10,000	\$8,168
Corvallis Environmental Center	SAGE Food for Families	\$18,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Corvallis Homeless Shelter Coalition	Men's Homeless Shelter Services	\$19,000	\$13,500	\$13,500
Heartland Humane Society	Emergency/Safe Housing	\$6,000	\$3,000	\$2,450
Jackson St Youth Shelter	Emergency Shelter	\$25,000	\$19,000	\$19,000
	Transitional Housing	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$6,000
Old Mill Children's Center	Crisis Outreach & Transition	\$30,000	\$15,000	\$12,253
	RAFT	\$25,000	\$19,000	\$15,520
	Sex Abuse Treatment	\$14,000	\$7,000	\$5,718
OR Cascades West	Senior Meals	\$8,000	\$2,500	\$2,500
Parent Enhancement Program	Parent Enhancement Program	\$15,000	\$8,000	\$6,535
Presbyterian Child Care Center	Tuition Assistance Program	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$4,901
Vina Moses Center	Clothing and Household	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$4,084
	FISH Emergency Services	\$6,000	\$4,500	\$3,676
United Way (contract fee - 5%)		---	\$18,994	\$18,994
Totals		\$582,716	\$38,5957	\$379,867



City of Corvallis

10-11 Social Service Funding Interim Report

Period: _____

Please answer the following (outline or bullet list preferred):

Agency Furniture Share

Program Program Sustainability

Award \$ 4,901.00

Narrative

What has the grant award been spent on?

The grant sustains the Delivery Coordinator position and Jobs Plus employees while raising community awareness to increase furniture and monetary donations and recruit volunteers.

How many people (unduplicated count) have been helped by this program? What activities happened?

551 individuals have been served within the City of Corvallis, with 534 unduplicated. FS continues to work with referring agencies serving at risk populations on an emergency basis to reach the ultimate goal of self-sustainability for families and individuals we serve. We have increased our "Community Awareness" activities to include weekly, monthly and quarterly events and meetings that reach local businesses, professionals, and community members including:

- Chamber of Commerce (participation with coalition)
- Greeters (twice weekly, including speakers meetings & new business generation meetings)
- Rotary, Kiwanis, civic groups, etc.
- Quarterly Fundraisers (Benefit sales, campaigns, clean-ups, furniture drives etc)

Volunteer base continues to grow as we work with LBCC & OSU students and groups, High School groups and "volunteer to work" programs through DHS as well as church groups and other businesses volunteering their services. In FY 9/10 FS had 4382 volunteer hours. FS community awareness has helped tremendously in this area, helping achieve our mission.

What progress have you tracked, compared against targets identified in the original proposal?

The targeted populations are children, families and individuals within the City of Corvallis who are commonly described as the vulnerable population. Our clients are typically living in substandard conditions such as homelessness with disabilities, domestic violence survivors, elderly and or other crisis situations. Tracking data are reported in the following table.

Summarize benefits or changes you have seen for all program participants? Reflect the results in comparison with the goals outlined in the application.

Benefits include *building self-esteem* where children can live and study more comfortably, individuals sleep in beds rather than on the floor, and families escape domestic violence. *Cost savings* averages \$455.00 per household, allowing them to provide other basic needs such as housing and food. *Success is defined and measured* by collecting data on a monthly basis to assess the progress toward each objective. FS served 1,100 individuals in the City of Corvallis in FY 10/11, representing a 20% increase from prior years.

How have you promoted the program? Is the community/potential participants aware this program is available? How are outcomes used in your marketing? How is United Way included in your marketing?

FS promotes programs by networking with groups and businesses, website, presentations, and free advertisement. (Radio PSA, Good Words, In Appreciation, Community Spotlight, My Community, Community Calendar, and FYI.) Free advertisements allow FS to reach the community and promote our programs, saving grant funds to serve more clients in need. FS collaborates with over 65 social service agencies and non-profits including United Way

Agency: Furniture Share

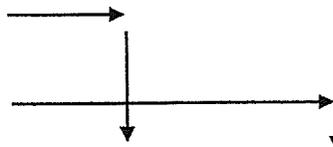
Program Name: Program Sustainability for Furniture for Individuals in Crisis

Funding Request \$

Percent of request awarded:

Grant Award \$

1. What is your spending plan by major category based on the funds? (adjusted from the proposal)
2. What is your actual spending as of this report date by category?



REVENUE		ADJUSTED PROGRAM budget	Program ACTUALS period-to-date	% to Date
		1	2	3
A	Contributions / fundraising income	\$ 12,520	\$ 6,260	50%
B	United Way Grant funding (current year award)	\$ 5,000	\$ 2,500	50%
C	United Way donor-directed designations			#DIV/0!
D	Grants from government agencies	\$ 17,250	\$ 8,625	50%
E	Foundation grants	\$ 23,850	\$ 11,925	50%
F	Program service fees			#DIV/0!
G	Other income			#DIV/0!
H	TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 58,620	\$ 29,310	50%

** Use line "D" to report City Social Service Fund award

EXPENSES

I	Salaries	\$ 33,450	\$ 16,725	\$ 1
J	Payroll taxes and employee benefits	\$ 4,560	\$ 2,280	\$ 1
K	Professional fees and contracted services	\$ 1,500	\$ 750	\$ 1
L	Operations (rent, utilities, equipment, maintenance, etc.)	\$ 8,900	\$ 4,450	\$ 1
M	Materials and supplies	\$ 1,560	\$ 780	\$ 1
N	Travel			#DIV/0!
O	Staff and volunteer development / training costs	\$ 1,450	\$ 725	\$ 1
P	Conferences, conventions, meetings	\$ 450	\$ 225	\$ 1
Q	Direct assistance to individuals			#DIV/0!
R	Miscellaneous expenses	\$ 6,750	\$ 3,375	\$ 1
S	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 58,620	\$ 29,310	50%

Balance \$ - \$ -

Please provide an example of an individual or family receiving service.

A Hispanic family moved from Massachusetts to Corvallis. When this family first entered our program they were on TANF. They have no family here and absolutely no furniture. When they received an apartment they were sleeping and eating on the floor. The services that were provided to this family in need were two beds and linens completed with head and footboards, two dressers with mirrors, nightstands, couch, loveseat, TV stand, TV, floor lamp, rocking chair, kitchen table and chairs. By providing this service Furniture Share was able to give this family the opportunity to make this house a home and to start over and take pride and improve their self-esteem. Based on a scale from 0-10 this family self-esteem went from a 1 to a 10. This family has also enjoyed having breakfast, lunch, and dinner as a family around the kitchen table which has also helped improve their conversations.



City of Corvallis

10-11 Social Service Funding Interim Report

Period: _____

Please answer the following (outline or bullet list preferred):

Agency Bentley Street

Program Family Support

Award \$ 6,127.00

Narrative

What has the grant award been spent on?

The grant sustains the Delivery Coordinator position and Jobs Plus employees while raising community awareness to increase furniture and monetary donations and recruit volunteers.

How many people (unduplicated count) have been helped by this program? What activities happened?

FS has given 622 beds with 244 of them going to the Corvallis area. FS continues to work with referring agencies serving at risk populations on an emergency basis to reach the ultimate goal of ensuring the safety, health, comfort and *quality of life* by providing beds to children within our community. We have increased our "Community Awareness" activities to include weekly, monthly and quarterly events and meetings that reach local businesses, professionals, and community members including: Chamber of Commerce (participation with coalition,) Greeters (twice weekly, including speakers meetings & new business generation meetings), Rotary, Kiwanis, civic groups, etc., and Quarterly Fundraisers (Benefit sales, campaigns, clean-ups, furniture drives etc). Volunteer base continues to grow as we work with LBCC & OSU students and groups, High School groups and "volunteer to work" programs through DHS as well as church groups and other businesses volunteering their services. In FY 09/10 FS had 4382 volunteer hours. FS community awareness has helped tremendously in this area, helping achieve our mission.

What progress have you tracked, compared against targets identified in the original proposal?

The targeted populations are children within the City of Corvallis who are commonly described as the vulnerable population. Our clients are typically living in substandard conditions such as homelessness with disabilities, domestic violence survivors, elderly and or other crisis situations.

Summarize benefits or changes you have seen for all program participants? Reflect the results in comparison with the goals outlined in the application.

BFS is best fit to deliver these services as there is *no other agencies* within the Benton County who provides reused quality beds, pillows, sheets and blankets at *no cost* to children in need within our communities' vulnerable populations. Without a functional sleeping space, families are unable to stabilize their lives or move forward toward a quality education, self-sufficiency, improved health and independence. The challenge of living in an inadequate environment can adversely effect mental and physical health, and significantly increase the probability of repeat hardship. Our services effectively impact the people we assist by reducing mental stress, hopelessness, and despair; strengthening productivity at work and school; improving physical and mental health; increasing family connections and enhancing relationships; restoring dignity; building inner strength, self-reliance, and stability; and offering an opportunity to create a meaningful life. Additionally, our services save city, county and agency resources as stable homes reduce the risk of repeat crisis, and community members who are healthy, stable, and self-reliant make for a safer and more productive population.

How have you promoted the program? Is the community/potential participants aware this program is available? How are outcomes used in your marketing? How is United Way included in your marketing?

FS promotes programs by networking with groups and businesses, website, presentations, and free advertisement. (Radio PSA, Good Words, In Appreciation, Community Spotlight, My Community, Community Calendar, and FYI.) Free advertisements allow FS to reach the community and promote our programs, saving grant funds to serve more clients in need. FS collaborates with over 65 social service agencies and non-profits including United Way.

Agency: Furniture Share

Program Name: Beds for Kids

Funding Request \$ 10,000.00

Grant Award \$ 6,127.00

Percent of request awarded: 61%

1. What is your spending plan by major category based on the funds? (adjusted from the proposal)

2. What is your actual spending as of this report date by category?

		ADJUSTED PROGRAM budget	Program ACTUALS period-to-date	% to Date
		1	2	3
REVENUE				
A	Contributions / fundraising income	\$ 4,995	\$ 2,498	50%
B	United Way Grant funding (current year award)	\$ 6,127	\$ 3,064	50%
C	United Way donor-directed designations			#DIV/0!
D	Grants from government agencies	\$ 14,500	\$ 7,250	50%
E	Foundation grants	\$ 3,873	\$ 1,936	50%
F	Program service fees			#DIV/0!
G	Other income			#DIV/0!
H	TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 29,495	\$ 14,748	50%

** Use line "D" to report City Social Servcie Fund award

EXPENSES

I	Salaries	\$ 15,370	\$ 7,685	\$ 1
J	Payroll taxes and employee benefits	\$ 2,450	\$ 1,225	\$ 1
K	Professional fees and contracted services	\$ 800	\$ 400	\$ 1
L	Operations (rent, utilities, equipment, maintenance, etc.)	\$ 5,450	\$ 2,725	\$ 1
M	Materials and supplies	\$ 925	\$ 462	\$ 0
N	Travel			#DIV/0!
O	Staff and volunteer development / training costs	\$ 925	\$ 463	\$ 1
P	Conferences, conventions, meetings	\$ 200	\$ 100	\$ 1
Q	Direct assistance to individuals			#DIV/0!
R	Miscellaneous expenses	\$ 3,375	\$ 1,688	\$ 1
S	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 29,495	\$ 14,748	50%

Balance \$ - \$

Please provide an example of an individual or family receiving service.

A Hispanic family moved from Massachusetts to Corvallis. When this family first entered our program they were on TANF. They have no family here and absolutely no furniture. When they received an apartment they were sleeping and eating on the floor. The services that were provided to this family in need were two beds and linens completed with head and footboards, two dressers with mirrors, nightstands, couch, loveseat, TV stand, TV, floor lamp, rocking chair, kitchen table and chairs. By providing this service Furniture Share was able to give this family the opportunity to make this house a home and to start over and take pride and improve their self-esteem. Based on a scale from 0-10 this family self-esteem went from a 1 to a 10. The family's health also improved the parent stop suffering from sore pains and the child got longer and better sleeps during the nights which allowed the child to be more attentive and productive in school.



City of Corvallis

10-11 Social Service Funding Interim Report

Period: 07/01/2010 -06/30/2011

Please answer the following (outline or bullet list preferred):

Agency CASA – Voices for Children

Program Volunteer Training and Supervision

Award \$ 8,169

Narrative

What has the grant award been spent on?

- CASA Advocacy Academy Training- 8 new court advocates engaged in 30-40 hour training.
- Supervision for the new advocates provided by CASA Volunteer Supervisor.
- 8 new advocate support includes: use of printer, phone, internet, and resources.
- Accompany new advocates to court hearings – experiential child case training

How many people (unduplicated count) have been helped by this program? What activities happened?

100% of all children removed from their homes due to abuse and/or neglect that are in legal custody of the courts care: 58 children plus 28 adult parents and two interns – 88 total.

Activities: Training in the following areas: mental health, child development, conflict resolution, court hearings-report forms, child welfare policy and protocol, effective communication and culturally responsive services. CASA Conference – Working with adolescents and Cognitive Problem Solving & Teen Panel – discussion of teens in foster care, barriers and challenges.

What progress have you tracked, compared against targets identified in the original proposal?

- Each advocate's progress is tracked for state and federal law compliance, including National CASA standards on a monthly basis.
- Each child's case is tracked - expeditious permanency case plan & state and federal law compliance.
- The original proposal targeted goals are met.

Summarize benefits or changes you have seen for all program participants? Reflect the results in comparison with the goals outlined in the application.

- Children spent less time in foster care – expeditious permanency is the primary goal.
- Children experience less abuse due to having a CASA assigned on each case
- All children served although staff is now reduced to executive director and a .75 Volunteer Advocate due to a reduction in donations.
- Each advocate has court hearing mentorship 100% of the time at each court hearing for additional training and guidance.
- Judges are meeting with Executive Director on quarterly.

How have you promoted the program? Is the community/potential participants aware this program is available? How are outcomes used in your marketing? How is United Way included in your marketing?

CASA – Voices for Children has consulted extensively with two videographers and social media experts to enhance its marketing plan beginning 01/01/11. One videographer prepared a teen DVD the second is helping us promote a CASA – A Child's Journey in Court

The promotion has resulted in having to limit the number of interested applicants to the Advocacy Academy since we have had an overwhelming number of interested community members.

Participated in OSU Non-Profit Exposition

Public Speaking engagements to social services clubs

Participated in Unite Way Promotional Video

Promoted several non-profits by inviting their participation in the CASA Catwalk Event 09/2010.

Agency: CASA - Court Appointed Special Advocates

Program Name: CASA - Voices for Children

Funding Request \$ 15,000.00

Percent of request awarded: 54%

Grant Award \$ 8,169.00

1. What is your spending plan by major category based on the funds? (adjusted from the proposal)

2. What is your actual spending as of this report date by category?

		ADJUSTED PROGRAM budget	Program ACTUALS period-to-date	% to Date
REVENUE		1	2	3
A	Contributions / fundraising income	\$ 52,600	\$ 32,863	62%
B	United Way Grant funding (current year award)	\$ 1,800	\$ 4,084	227%
C	United Way donor-directed designations	\$ 443	\$ 443	100%
D	Grants from government agencies	\$ 13,480	\$ 17,336	129%
E	Foundation grants	\$ 3,496	\$ 1,000	29%
F	Program service fees			#DIV/0!
G	Other income	\$ 4,896		0%
H	TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 76,715	\$ 55,726	73%

** Use line "D" to report City Social Service Fund award

EXPENSES

I	Salaries	\$ 48,006	\$ 42,602	\$ 1
J	Payroll taxes and employee benefits		\$ 12,644	#DIV/0!
K	Professional fees and contracted services	\$ 700	\$ 215	\$ 0
L	Operations (rent, utilities, equipment, maintenance, etc.)	\$ 6,692	\$ 6,666	\$ 1
M	Materials and supplies	\$ 4,395	\$ 1,103	\$ 0
N	Travel	\$ 200	\$ -	\$ -
O	Staff and volunteer development / training costs	\$ 4,825	\$ 3,250	\$ 1
P	Conferences, conventions, meetings	\$ 250	\$ -	\$ -
Q	Direct assistance to individuals	\$ -	\$ -	#DIV/0!
R	Miscellaneous expenses	\$ -	\$ 437	#DIV/0!
S	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 65,068	\$ 66,917	103%

Balance \$ 11,647 \$ (11,191)



City of Corvallis

10-11 Social Service Funding Interim Report

Period: July 2010- December 2010

Please answer the following (outline or bullet list preferred):

Agency Center Against Rape and Domestic Violence (CARDV)

Program Shelter/Advocacy Services

Award \$ 38,000.00

Narrative

What has the grant award been spent on? 9% of the Shelter and Advocacy Services

- Personnel costs
- Client Assistance costs (motel vouchers, language interpretation services, bus tickets and gas vouchers)
- Operations (rent, utilities, equipment, maintenance) for 3 facilities
- Mileage for staff providing 24-hour client assistance
- Staff and volunteer development

How many people (unduplicated count) have been helped by this program? What activities happened?

- 2034 Crisis line calls to the 24-hour hotline
- Sheltered 38 women and 41 children for a total of 969 bed nights
- 301 times advocates provided transportation or assistance with transportation to residents and their children

What progress have you tracked, compared against targets identified in the original proposal?

- 38 women and 41 children sheltered compared to the 85 adults and 79 children for the last year
- 2034 calls to the hotline compared to the 5074 total calls from the previous 12 months
- 16 individuals attended support group compared to 28 individuals last year

Summarize benefits or changes you have seen for all program participants? Reflect the results in comparison with the goals outlined in the application.

- Immediate safety for adults and children through the crisis line or the crisis intervention
- Increased understanding of the dynamics and impact of domestic violence
- Increased understanding of and access to legal and community resources

How have you promoted the program? Is the community/potential participants aware this program is available? How are outcomes used in your marketing? How is United Way included in your marketing?

- Brochures that are widely distributed in the community, presentations, newsletters, website and social media
- Yes, the community is aware this program is available
- Outcomes are used in our marketing through our website, newsletters and presentations
- United Way is acknowledged during community presentations as a supporter of CARDV

Agency: Center Against Rape & Domestic Violence

Program Name: Shelter and Advocacy Services

Funding Request \$ 50,000.00

Percent of request awarded: 76%

Grant Award \$ 38,000.00

1. What is your spending plan by major category based on the
2. What is your actual spending as of this report date by

REVENUE		ADJUSTED PROGRAM budget	Program ACTUALS period-to-date	% to Date
		1	2	3
A	Contributions / fundraising income	\$ 32,664	\$ 19,676	60%
B	United Way Grant funding (current year award)	\$ 23,115	\$ 11,558	50%
C	United Way donor-directed designations	\$ 2,273	\$ 1,150	51%
D	Grants from government agencies	\$ 243,514	\$ 124,900	51%
E	Foundation grants	\$ 4,271	\$ 2,230	52%
F	Program service fees	\$ 85	\$ 40	47%
G	Other income	\$ 3,346	\$ 1,900	57%
H	TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 309,268	\$ 161,454	52%

** Use line "D" to report City Social Service Fund award

EXPENSES

I	Salaries	\$ 199,780	\$ 100,913	51%
J	Payroll taxes and employee benefits	\$ 49,958	\$ 24,576	49%
K	*Professional fees and contracted services	\$ 7,368	\$ 4,359	59%
L	Operations (rent, utilities, equipment, maintenance, etc.)	\$ 31,078	\$ 13,848	45%
M	Materials and supplies	\$ 2,725	\$ 1,431	53%
N	Travel	\$ 1,465	\$ 648	44%
O	Staff and volunteer development / training costs	\$ 1,703	\$ 364	21%
P	Conferences, conventions, meetings	\$ 511	\$ 174	34%
Q	Direct assistance to individuals	\$ 9,195	\$ 4,388	48%
R	Misc expenses-**Capital Improvement Proj	\$ 5,485	\$ 3,456	63%
S	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 309,268	\$ 154,157	50%
		Balance \$	- \$	7,297

COMMENTS:

Please explain any special circumstances (anticipated or actual)

EXPENSES:

*Professional Fees took a jump because of expenses for an Interim Executive Director contracted with TACs

**Capital Improvement Projects: Driveway Drainage
Sewer line replacement
Roof repair

In the fall of this year a woman came to CARDV's shelter with her two small children. The woman's first contact with CARDV was when advocates responded to her home after her abuser was arrested on a domestic violence criminal charge. The day after advocates met her at her home, her abuser was released from jail and she made the decision to come into CARDV's Emergency Shelter. While the client was in shelter she was able to meet daily with Advocates to talk about her safety, resources and information about the dynamics and impact of domestic violence. CARDV Advocates assisted her while she filled out the needed paperwork for a Restraining Order, accompanied her to the courthouse and provided childcare for her two children during the court hearing. The client was able to get information and education about the civil and criminal legal process from CARDV Advocates. CARDV Advocates provided transportation to the DHS Self Sufficiency office for the client to be connected with financial resources to maintain self sufficiency during and after shelter services. After a few days in shelter, the client was able to return home when her abuser was served with the restraining order. The restraining order and safety planning the client received enabled her to feel confident that she would be safe while she stayed in her home. The client remained in contact with CARDV for a few months over the hotline for support, safety planning, information and resources.



City of Corvallis

10-11 Social Service Funding Interim Report

Period: July – December 2010

Please answer the following (outline or bullet list preferred):

Agency Community Outreach

Program Day Services

Award \$ 60,000

Narrative

What has the grant award been spent on?

This grant has provided integrated Day Services to homeless and low-income individuals in our community, including: Homeless Emergency Services; Community Food Pantry access; Crisis, Intervention, Information, and Referral Services; and Emergency Shelter for men, women, and families in crisis. Funding has been used to meet program operating costs, consisting primarily of staff salaries and ongoing facilities expenses (maintenance, utilities, depreciation, etc.)

How many people (unduplicated count) have been helped by this program? What activities happened?

- 2,399 visits providing a shower or use of the community kitchen/food pantry
- 539 food boxes distributed, feeding 1,844 people
- 3,575 anonymous contacts providing crisis intervention, information, and/or referral services
- 961 bus tickets distributed providing transportation throughout Corvallis and Albany
- 89 men received 828 nights of emergency housing
- 46 women received 346 nights of emergency housing
- 27 families received 235 nights of emergency housing
- 49 children received 388 nights of emergency housing

What progress have you tracked, compared against targets identified in the original proposal?

- Homeless Emergency Services – We served an estimated 100 unduplicated individuals (half of the original estimate in our proposal of 200 individuals) during the reporting period – for a total of over 5,974 HES units of service - with food and community kitchen access (thereby reducing hunger among homeless individuals); shower (i.e. improved hygiene for clients); and mail, message, telephone service, and document storage (outcome: providing those who live on the street resource that may benefit them in acquiring housing, public services, and employment). Approximately 100 unduplicated clients (half of the original estimate in our proposal of 200 individuals) during the reporting period received requested information on services in the community so that they may be connected with the resources to improve their circumstances.
- Community Food Pantry – reduced hunger among low-income community members by providing over 1,500 meals via 539 food boxes during the reporting period, which meets and exceeds half of our original yearly estimate of 3,000 meals via 900 food boxes.
- Crisis Intervention, Information & Referral – We responded to 3,575 calls or visits requesting information or crisis intervention. While this is not quite half of the total 8,000 calls or visits each year that we estimated in our proposal, we anticipate that during the next reporting period our numbers will reach the original estimated yearly total.
- Emergency Shelter – Outcomes include: increased client stability; increased access to nutritious food, transportation resources, knowledge of resources in the community, and increased access to medical services. In serving 211 individuals in our Emergency Shelter during the reporting period, we have already surpassed our yearly estimate of 200 individuals. We still have approximately 60% of our clients enter our Transition Housing program, thereby increasing their housing stability.

Summarize benefits or changes you have seen for all program participants? Reflect the results in comparison with the goals outlined in the application.

Our Homeless Emergency Services have helped to ensure that all homeless adults have access to basic services.

Our Community Food Pantry ensured that all low-income community members experiencing food insecurity had access to emergency food boxes through Community Outreach.

Our Crisis Intervention, Information & Referral program provided crisis intervention, community service information and referral services to community members in need so that they could access the resources they need to achieve stability.

Our Emergency Shelter provided homeless community members (including men, women, and children) access to emergency housing, food, hygiene supplies, and emergency assistance.

How have you promoted the program? Is the community/potential participants aware this program is available? How are outcomes used in your marketing? How is United Way included in your marketing?

Information about Community Outreach and its twelve (12) integrated programs is made available through other social service agencies, area non-profits, and direct referrals. We work diligently to ensure that the most up-to-date information is made available through print media, the organization website, and Facebook. The development staff at Community Outreach uses our outcome models to design and implement the information distributed to potential clients. Community Outreach recognizes that the United Way is a valued partner in our commitment to helping the homeless and working poor and we continue to thank them in our marketing material when appropriate.

The population served by our Day Services program is too diverse to select one individual or family to represent the group as a whole, particularly considering that a vast number of contacts in this program are anonymous (those accessing our crisis intervention, information, and referral service). We also have a number of clients who access our Community Kitchen and Shower that choose to use aliases rather than give their actual names. Hundreds of individuals are served by the Day Services program each month, receiving crisis intervention, information, and referral services; food through our community kitchen and pantries; a shower and hygiene supplies through our community shower; mail, telephone, and messaging services; and Corvallis and Albany bus tickets. This program has multiple outcomes depending on the individual circumstances of the person, or persons, contacting our organization. Some repeatedly seek these services, particularly those homeless individuals in need of food and a shower daily, and some use us as a one-time reference for information concerning community resources that are or may be available to them.



City of Corvallis

10-11 Social Service Funding Interim Report Period: July – Dec 2010

Please answer the following (outline or bullet list preferred):

Agency Community Outreach

Program Medical Services

Award \$ 12,253

Narrative

What has the grant award been spent on?

This grant has provided low-cost medical clinics for the uninsured, providing outpatient clinical medicine, diabetes education, physical therapy, limited psychiatric care, referrals to specialists, and gynecological services. Funding has been used to meet program operating costs, consisting primarily of staff salaries, liability insurance, and ongoing facilities expenses (maintenance, utilities, depreciation, etc.).

How many people (unduplicated count) have been helped by this program? What activities happened?

- 1,448 medical visits to approximately 443 unduplicated clients

These medical clinics for the uninsured provided:

- Physical exams
- Acute and limited chronic care
- Diabetes education and supplies
- Physical therapy
- Limited psychiatric care
- Gynecological care
- Referrals to specialists for radiology, lab tests, and prescription medications

What progress have you tracked, compared against targets identified in the original proposal?

Community Outreach averaged 26 clinics per month in Corvallis and 5 clinics per month in Lebanon. Each of these individuals benefitted from increased access to the services listed below.

Summarize benefits or changes you have seen for all program participants? Reflect the results in comparison with the goals outlined in the application.

Medical clinic clients benefitted from increased access to:

- Acute care
- Physical therapy, diabetes education, psychiatric, and gynecological services
- Specialists, lab tests, radiology, and prescription medications
- Follow-up care
- Dental care, education, tooth extractions, teeth cleaning and preventative dental education.

How have you promoted the program? Is the community/potential participants aware this program is available? How are outcomes used in your marketing? How is United Way included in your marketing?

Information about Community Outreach and its twelve (12) integrated programs is made available through other social service agencies, area non-profits, and direct referrals. We work diligently to ensure that the most up-to-date information is made available through print media, the organization website, and Facebook. The development staff at Community Outreach uses our outcome models to design and implement the information distributed to potential clients. Community Outreach recognizes that the United Way is a valued partner in our commitment to helping the homeless and working poor and we continue to thank them in our marketing material when appropriate.

The Medical Clinic program has a wide array of clients who come to us suffering from debilitating heart issues, diabetes, chronic pain, mental illness, and those simply in need of basic medical care. They all hope to receive acute care and treatment in dealing with their individual medical condition, and they are provided with the appropriate services needed to assist them, including referrals, prescription, and labs. The outcomes vary by individual situation, with some clients returning for further needed services.

During the time covered by the reporting period, we began offering gynecological/women's services clinics in addition to our basic medical, psychiatric, physical therapy, diabetes, and dental clinics. At present, the gynecological/women's services clinics have seen only clients who require basic annual exams and preventative services that they do not otherwise have access to. Our female patients are predominantly Hispanic and all have been referred to the women's services program after attending one of our general medical clinics. Fortunately, to date, there have been no reported cases of medical abnormalities, which is one of the primary benefits of this program: the prevention of cervical cancer through early detection is particularly important to our volunteer doctor and nurse.

By continuing to offer medical clinics to the homeless, low-income, and uninsured, Community Outreach strives to provide our clients with the medical assistance required to prevent life-threatening illnesses and diseases.

City of Corvallis

10-11 Social Service Funding Interim Report Period: July – Dec 2010

Please answer the following (outline or bullet list preferred):

Agency Community Outreach

Program Behavioral Health Treatment

Award \$ 14,668

Narrative

What has the grant award been spent on?

This grant has provided professional counseling services to homeless and low-income community members through our Mental Health Services and Alcohol & Drug Treatment Services. Funding has been used to meet program operating costs, consisting primarily of staff salaries and ongoing facilities expenses (maintenance, utilities, depreciation, etc.).

How many people (unduplicated count) have been helped by this program? What activities happened?

- 41 clients received 202 hours of mental health treatment
- 50 clients received 1,778 hours of alcohol and drug treatment services

What progress have you tracked, compared against targets identified in the original proposal?

Our alcohol and drug treatment achieved the following targets:

- 60% of the clients who enrolled in the A&D Program successfully completed treatment
- 75% of clients completed a relapse prevention plan
- 100% of the staffing was attended by members of the multi-disciplinary treatment team
- 75% of clients participated in all scheduled individual sessions
- 100% of the clients' level of care was reviewed (quarterly reviews)
- Counselors attempted to consult with clients' other treatment providers 100% of the time
- 100% of the clients were offered referrals to other treatment providers if therapeutically indicated
- 100% of the open charts were reviewed at least once by our quality assurance team

Our mental health treatment achieved the following targets:

- 80% of clients demonstrated an increased understanding of their psychiatric symptoms (e.g., identify 3 symptoms of depression)
- 80% of clients identified 1-3 techniques they can utilize to decrease symptoms and/or 80% of clients identified 1-3 supportive systems they can utilize for assistance when symptoms increase (e.g., family, friends, agencies)
- 80% of clients either self-reported and/or had a counselor observe decreased psychiatric symptoms within a 6 month period
- 100% of clients were able to identify appropriate community resources and name two
- 100% of clients were able to identify 2-3 personal strengths
- 100% of domestic violence clients received treatment addressing DV specific needs
- 100% of domestic violence clients were offered a safety plan
- 75% of domestic violence clients demonstrated knowledge about the cycle of abuse and developed a safety plan as needed
- 100% of charts were reviewed

Summarize benefits or changes you have seen for all program participants? Reflect the results in comparison with the goals outlined in the application.

All clients were able to identify two appropriate community resources by name and two personal strengths. The majority of Mental Health clients received and demonstrated the following benefits:

- Increased understanding of their psychiatric symptoms
- Increased ability to use behavioral techniques to manage psychiatric symptoms
- Identification of supportive systems clients can utilize for assistance when symptoms increase
- Decreased psychiatric symptoms that interfere with successful daily functioning

All domestic violence clients received treatment addressing DV specific needs and were offered a safety plan; most of our domestic violence clients demonstrated knowledge about the cycle of abuse.

How have you promoted the program? Is the community/potential participants aware this program is available? How are outcomes used in your marketing? How is United Way included in your marketing?

Information about Community Outreach and its twelve (12) integrated programs is made available through other social service agencies, area non-profits, and direct referrals. We work diligently to ensure that the most up-to-date information is made available through print media, the organization website, and Facebook. The development staff at Community Outreach uses our outcome models to design and implement the information distributed to potential clients. Community Outreach recognizes that the United Way is a valued partner in our commitment to helping the homeless and working poor and we continue to thank them in our marketing material when appropriate.

During the time covered by this report, a Native American woman contacted Community Outreach for mental health counseling, having been referred by crime-victim services as her daughter was murdered in another state several years ago. She has been in intractable depression with chronic crying & grieving, and with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) aversion and startle-symptoms since the crime and trial. She lives with her other child, an adult daughter, and her two (2) grandchildren in an extended family system. Her tribal benefits provide physical health care but not the mental health services needed in this case. She is a former worker who currently does not work due to repetitive stress injuries. She participated in regular counseling sessions with one of our trained therapists, who has experience in trauma counseling, and reported her symptoms and functioning level as much improved upon conclusion of our services. She was able to come to us as long as she desired, and we allowed her to set the conclusion criteria for when she felt ready to discontinue counseling. She may return to Community Outreach in the future if she desires or needs additional services.



City of Corvallis

10-11 Social Service Funding Interim Report

Period: July – Dec 2010

Please answer the following (outline or bullet list preferred):

Agency Community Outreach

Program Transitional Housing

Award \$ 33,000

Narrative

What has the grant award been spent on?

This grant has provided shelter, life skills classes, access to other integrated services, and individualized case management services to men, women, and families with children. Funding for this program has been used to meet program operating costs, consisting primarily of staff salaries and ongoing facilities expenses (maintenance, utilities, depreciation, etc.).

How many people (unduplicated count) have been helped by this program? What activities happened?

- 65 men received 3,129 nights of transitional housing
- 30 women received 1,483 nights of transitional housing
- 22 families received 802 nights of transitional housing
- 31 children received 1,198 nights of transitional housing

What progress have you tracked, compared against targets identified in the original proposal?

Community Outreach provided transitional housing and case management services to 148 men, women, and families with children from July 2010 to December 2010. These individuals showed the following progress during the reporting period:

- 60% of clients obtained some sort of income
- 50% of clients secured permanent housing
- 80% of clients were able to name 2-3 community resources
- 90% of clients attended weekly life skills and other classes
- 100% of uninsured clients were given the opportunity to see a doctor at one of medical clinics
- 80% of clients received needed substance abuse or mental health treatment through Community Outreach, or were referred to another treatment provider

Summarize benefits or changes you have seen for all program participants? Reflect the results in comparison with the goals outlined in the application.

Transitional Housing clients received the following benefits:

- Increased skills to help them secure employment and permanent housing
- Increased knowledge of community resources they can access for needed assistance
- Increased life skills to help them lead healthy, productive lives
- Increased access to integrated services addressing root causes of homelessness and poverty

How have you promoted the program? Is the community/potential participants aware this program is available? How are outcomes used in your marketing? How is United Way included in your marketing?

Information about Community Outreach and its twelve (12) integrated programs is made available through other social service agencies, area non-profits, and direct referrals. We work diligently to ensure that the most up-to-date information is made available through print media, the organization website, and Facebook. The development staff at Community Outreach uses our outcome models to design and implement the information distributed to potential clients. Community Outreach recognizes that the United Way is a valued partner in our commitment to helping the homeless and working poor and we continue to thank them in our marketing material when appropriate.

During the period covered by this report, one of our female Transitional Housing clients made the successful transition into a permanent housing situation and continues to show progress in sustaining successful parenting skills and responsible living habits.

This client came to Community Outreach with a very difficult background. At 31 years old, her only employment was as a prostitute and exotic dancer. All of her children were in Department of Human Services (DHS) custody upon her entrance to our Transitional Housing program. She also suffered from substance abuse and mental health issues and was diagnosed with an anti-social personality by our Behavioral Health Treatment Services counselors. Additionally, she was a survivor of a domestic violence situation.

After entering Community Outreach's Transitional Housing program, she began receiving case management services through our Family Support Services program. Her youngest child was able to join her in housing and eventually she re-gained custody of him during her stay. Additionally, she showed continued growth in parenting skills in her one-on-one meetings with our Family Support Mentor. Her son was able to participate in our therapeutic childcare center, Mari's Place, providing much-needed daycare services for both mother and child. This client also accessed additional community resources during her stay, including those offered by Old Mill School and the Parent Enhancement Program (PEP).

This client left our Transitional Housing program in November of 2010 and continues to receive case management services through our Families in Transition (FIT) program. Our Family Support Mentor feels very positive about this client's continued improvements. The client is very receptive and open to getting help, a contributing factor to her success in changing her ineffective parenting behaviors. She is very willing to challenge herself and has enrolled in classes at Linn-Benton Community College to earn her Associate's degree in Business Administration. Most importantly, this client has gained her own housing, sustained her housing situation, and remains clean and sober since leaving our Transitional Housing program. She shows continued growth in all areas of parenting and responsible living, and we look forward to following her progress as she works toward self-sustainability.



City of Corvallis

10-11 Social Service Funding Interim Report

Period: July – December 2010

Please answer the following (outline or bullet list preferred):

Agency Community Outreach

Program Permanent Supportive Housing

Award \$ 27,000

Narrative

What has the grant award been spent on?

This grant has provided residents of the Benton Plaza, the Julian Hotel, and other area low-income housing, who have serious and persistent mental illnesses or other disabling conditions, with case management services to help them continue to live independently and reduce their involvement with emergency responders and law enforcement. Funding has been used to meet program expenses, consisting primarily of staff salaries, office rent, insurance, and client transportation mileage reimbursement.

How many people (unduplicated count) have been helped by this program? What activities happened?

58 unduplicated individuals received permanent supportive housing services.

Case managers in the Permanent Supportive Housing program provided clients with the following:

- Assistance in securing safe and affordable housing
- Assistance in identifying and accessing community resources and available benefits, including making inquiries, completing required paperwork, and acting as the client's agency liaison
- Assistance with money management (including acting as social security representative payee on behalf of a client)
- Assistance with medication dispensing and communication with a client's health care providers
- Assistance with needed transportation (appointments, errands, etc.)
- Assistance with scheduling and reminders to help the client independently manage his or her life
- Assistance in obtaining personal necessities, such as emergency food, home furnishings, personal hygiene products, home cleaning supplies, etc.
- Life skills counseling and classes (nutrition, diet, exercise, etc.)
- Social and recreational activities

What progress have you tracked, compared against targets identified in the original proposal?

Permanent Supportive Housing clients showed the following progress:

- 90% of clients received the case management services they requested
- 90% of clients were rated through case manager and client evaluations as better able to manage their mental illnesses and other disabling conditions
- 90% of clients were able to continue living independently

Summarize benefits or changes you have seen for all program participants? Reflect the results in comparison with the goals outlined in the application.

Permanent Supportive Housing clients received the following benefits:

- Increased knowledge of and access to community resources they can turn to for assistance
- Increased ability to manage their mental illnesses and other disabling conditions
- Increased ability to live independently with reduced emergency responder and law enforcement involvement

How have you promoted the program? Is the community/potential participants aware this program is available? How are outcomes used in your marketing? How is United Way included in your marketing?

Information about Community Outreach and its twelve (12) integrated programs is made available through other social service agencies, area non-profits, and direct referrals. We work diligently to ensure that the most up-to-date information is made available through print media, the organization website, and Facebook. The development staff at Community Outreach uses our outcome models to design and implement the information distributed to potential clients. Community Outreach recognizes that the United Way is a valued partner in our commitment to helping the homeless and working poor and we continue to thank them in our marketing material when appropriate.

During the time covered by this report, one of our Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) clients was hospitalized for knee surgery and then released after a few days in the hospital. This client was also admitted to the psychiatric ward at Bay Area Hospital in Coos Bay Oregon while visiting his family over the holidays; he had gone off his medications and started to drink again. After a week's stay in the hospital, he was released back to his apartment. PSH case managers had concerns about his relapse and the chance that it might happen again and requested he be sent to a respite facility, but they were told by Benton County Health Department that there were no beds available. He currently still resides in his personal apartment and continues to receive case management services from PSH case managers.

Agency: Community Outreach Inc

Program Name: Behavioral Sciences

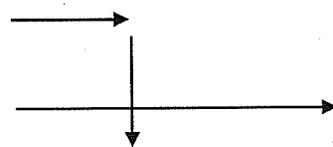
Funding Request \$ 23,000.00

Percent of request awarded: 64%

Grant Award \$ 14,668.00

1. What is your spending plan by major category based on the funds? (adjusted from the proposal)

2. What is your actual spending as of this report date by category?



REVENUE		ADJUSTED PROGRAM budget	Program ACTUALS period-to-date	% to Date
		1	2	3
A	Contributions / fundraising income	\$ 285	\$ 126	44%
B	United Way Grant funding (current year award)	\$ 4,999	\$ 2,502	50%
C	United Way donor-directed designations			
D	Grants from government agencies	\$ 25,718	\$ 10,732	42%
E	Foundation grants	\$ 55,500	\$ 35,000	63%
F	Program service fees	\$ 45,507	\$ 29,650	65%
G	Other income - allocation organization revenue	\$ 58,208	\$ 11,521	20%
H	TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 190,217	\$ 89,531	47%

** Use line "D" to report City Social Service Fund award

EXPENSES

I	Salaries	\$ 137,503	\$ 62,967	46%
J	Payroll taxes and employee benefits	\$ 21,699	\$ 13,896	64%
K	Professional fees and contracted services	\$ 10,048	\$ 3,521	35%
L	Operations (rent, utilities, equipment, maintenance, etc.)	\$ 10,471	\$ 3,450	33%
M	Materials and supplies	\$ 3,298	\$ 3,299	100%
N	Travel	\$ 290	\$ 2	1%
O	Staff and volunteer development / training costs			
P	Conferences, conventions, meetings	\$ 600	\$ 278	46%
Q	Direct assistance to individuals	\$ 300	\$ 40	13%
R	Miscellaneous expenses	\$ 6,008	\$ 3,080	51%
S	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 190,217	\$ 90,533	48%

Balance \$ - \$ (1,002)

COMMENTS:

Please explain any special circumstances (anticipated or actual)

Line G-Other Income

The Organization records unrestricted contributions, grants and other revenue to the Development fund. The accounting records do not allocate these funds to specific programs. For the purposes of this report an amount has been shown so that the net loss of the program is it's proportionate share of the overall loss , since these funds are used to support programs.

Agency: Community Outreach Inc

Program Name: Day Services

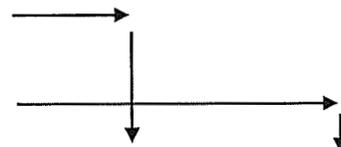
Funding Request \$ 96,000.00

Percent of request awarded: 63%

Grant Award \$ 60,000.00

1. What is your spending plan by major category based on the funds? (adjusted from the proposal)

2. What is your actual spending as of this report date by category?



REVENUE

		ADJUSTED PROGRAM budget	Program ACTUALS period-to-date	% to Date
		1	2	3
A	Contributions / fundraising income	\$ 6,105	\$ 2,425	40%
B	United Way Grant funding (current year award)	\$ 40,500	\$ 20,250	50%
C	United Way donor-directed designations			
D	Grants from government agencies	\$ 75,235	\$ 50,529	67%
E	Foundation grants	\$ 34,000	\$ 14,631	43%
F	Program service fees	\$ 1,130	\$ 853	75%
G	Other income- allocated organization revenue	\$ 84,733	\$ 30,181	36%
H	TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 241,703	\$ 118,869	49%

** Use line "D" to report City Social Service Fund award

EXPENSES

I	Salaries	\$ 156,269	\$ 85,372	55%
J	Payroll taxes and employee benefits	\$ 34,853	\$ 16,526	47%
K	Professional fees and contracted services	\$ 1,735	\$ 1	0%
L	Operations (rent, utilities, equipment, maintenance, etc.)	\$ 26,577	\$ 8,487	32%
M	Materials and supplies	\$ 4,818	\$ 1,708	35%
N	Travel	\$ 426	\$ 177	42%
O	Staff and volunteer development / training costs			
P	Conferences, conventions, meetings	\$ 250	\$ 555	222%
Q	Direct assistance to individuals			
R	Miscellaneous expenses	\$ 16,775	\$ 8,668	52%
S	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 241,703	\$ 121,494	50%

Balance \$ - \$ (2,625)

COMMENTS:

Please explain any special circumstances (anticipated or actual)

Line G-Other Income

The Organization records unrestricted contributions, grants and other revenue to the Development fund. The accounting records do not allocate these funds to specific programs. For the purposes of this report an amount has been shown so that the net loss of the program is it's proportionate share of the overall loss , since these funds are used to support programs.

Agency: Community Outreach Inc

Program Name: Medical Clinics for the uninsured

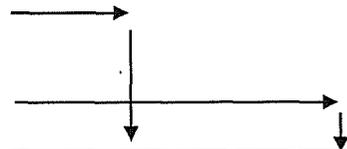
Funding Request \$ 19,500.00

Percent of request awarded: 63%

Grant Award \$ 12,253.00

1. What is your spending plan by major category based on the funds? (adjusted from the proposal)

2. What is your actual spending as of this report date by category?



REVENUE		ADJUSTED PROGRAM budget	Program ACTUALS period-to-date	% to Date
		1	2	3
A	Contributions / fundraising income	\$ 5,957	\$ 9,475	159%
B	United Way Grant funding (current year award)	\$ 24,310	\$ 12,156	50%
C	United Way donor-directed designations			
D	Grants from government agencies	\$ 12,252	\$ 6,126	50%
E	Foundation grants	\$ 34,500	\$ 17,600	51%
F	Program service fees	\$ 10,435	\$ 3,388	32%
G	Other income - allocation organization revenue	\$ 22,926	\$ 8,845	
H	TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 110,380	\$ 57,590	52%

** Use line "D" to report City Social Service Fund award

EXPENSES

I	Salaries	\$ 56,862	\$ 34,943	61%
J	Payroll taxes and employee benefits	\$ 5,616	\$ 3,012	54%
K	Professional fees and contracted services	\$ 3,049	\$ 1,115	37%
L	Operations (rent, utilities, equipment, maintenance, etc.)	\$ 34,858	\$ 13,562	39%
M	Materials and supplies	\$ 1,617	\$ 1,106	68%
N	Travel	\$ 471	\$ 623	
O	Staff and volunteer development / training costs	\$ 100		0%
P	Conferences, conventions, meetings			
Q	Direct assistance to individuals			
R	Miscellaneous expenses	\$ 7,807	\$ 3,999	51%
S	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 110,380	\$ 58,360	53%

Balance \$ - \$ (770)

COMMENTS:

Please explain any special circumstances (anticipated or actual)

Line G-Other Income

The Organization records unrestricted contributions, grants and other revenue to the Development fund. The accounting records do not allocate these funds to specific programs. For the purposes of this report an amount has been shown so that the net loss of the program is it's proportionate share of the overall loss , since these funds are used to support programs.

Agency: Community Outreach Inc

Program Name: Permanent Supportive Housing

Funding Request \$ 36,000.00

Percent of request awarded: 75%

Grant Award \$ 27,000.00

1. What is your spending plan by major category based on the funds? (adjusted from the proposal)

2. What is your actual spending as of this report date by category?

		ADJUSTED PROGRAM budget	Program ACTUALS period-to-date	% to Date
REVENUE		1	2	3
A	Contributions / fundraising income	\$ 13,963	\$ 2,626	19%
B	United Way Grant funding (current year award)	\$ -		
C	United Way donor-directed designations			
D	Grants from government agencies	\$ 47,000	\$ 23,500	50%
E	Foundation grants			
F	Program service fees	\$ 8,486	\$ 3,820	45%
G	Other income - allocation organization revenue	\$ 10,942	\$ 9,770	89%
H	TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 80,391	\$ 39,716	49%

** Use line "D" to report City Social Service Fund award

EXPENSES

I	Salaries	\$ 60,311	\$ 30,521	51%
J	Payroll taxes and employee benefits	\$ 11,270	\$ 5,834	52%
K	Professional fees and contracted services	\$ 142	\$ 63	44%
L	Operations (rent, utilities, equipment, maintenance, etc.)	\$ 4,667	\$ 1,643	35%
M	Materials and supplies	\$ 293	\$ 1,271	434%
N	Travel	\$ 3,458	\$ 1,234	36%
O	Staff and volunteer development / training costs	\$ 250		
P	Conferences, conventions, meetings			
Q	Direct assistance to individuals			
R	Miscellaneous expenses			
S	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 80,391	\$ 40,566	50%

Balance \$ - \$ (850)

COMMENTS:

Please explain any special circumstances (anticipated or actual)

Line G-Other Income

The Organization records unrestricted contributions, grants and other revenue to the Development fund. The accounting records do not allocate these funds to specific programs. For the purposes of this report an amount has been shown so that the net loss of the program is it's proportionate share of the overall loss , since these funds are used to support programs.

Agency: Community Outreach Inc.

Program Name: Transitional Housing Program

Funding Request \$ \$ 44,000.00

Percent of request awarded: 75%

Grant Award \$ \$ 33,000.00

1. What is your spending plan by major category based on the funds? (adjusted from the proposal)

2. What is your actual spending as of this report date by category?

		ADJUSTED PROGRAM budget	Program ACTUALS period-to-date	% to Date
		1	2	3
REVENUE				
A	Contributions / fundraising income	\$ 1,889	\$ 3,339	177%
B	United Way Grant funding (current year award)	\$ 27,999	\$ 13,998	50%
C	United Way donor-directed designations			
D	Grants from government agencies	\$ 164,191	\$ 42,988	26%
E	Foundation grants	\$ 34,000	\$ 5,917	17%
F	Program service fees	\$ 10,923	\$ 3,430	31%
G	Other income - allocation organization revenue	\$ 34,377	\$ 32,519	95%
H	TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 273,379	\$ 102,191	37%

** Use line "D" to report City Social Service Fund award

EXPENSES

I	Salaries	\$ 155,573	\$ 56,269	36%
J	Payroll taxes and employee benefits	\$ 40,198	\$ 12,148	30%
K	Professional fees and contracted services	\$ 1,423	\$ 28	2%
L	Operations (rent, utilities, equipment, maintenance, etc.)	\$ 33,607	\$ 12,248	36%
M	Materials and supplies	\$ 11,055	\$ 7,568	68%
N	Travel	\$ 2,030	\$ 1,108	55%
O	Staff and volunteer development / training costs			
P	Conferences, conventions, meetings	\$ 350	\$ 623	178%
Q	Direct assistance to individuals	\$ 100		0%
R	Miscellaneous expenses	\$ 29,043	\$ 15,027	52%
S	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 273,379	\$ 105,019	38%

Balance \$ - \$ (2,828)

COMMENTS:

Please explain any special circumstances (anticipated or actual)

Line G-Other Income

The Organization records unrestricted contributions, grants and other revenue to the Development fund. The accounting records do not allocate these funds to specific programs. For the purposes of this report an amount has been shown so that the net loss of the program is it's proportionate share of the overall loss , since these funds are used to support programs.



City of Corvallis

10-11 Social Service Funding Interim Report

Period: 7/1/2010 to 12/31/2010

Please answer the following (outline or bullet list preferred):

Agency Community Services Consortium

Program Emergency Housing

Award \$ 8,000

Narrative

What has the grant award been spent on?

- Emergency housing assistance
- Staffing

How many people (unduplicated count) have been helped by this program? What activities happened?

- Total Assisted: Assisted 78 households by providing a total of 8,851 nights of shelter.
- Corvallis Funds only: Assisted 15 households by providing a total of 1,649 nights of shelter.

What progress have you tracked, compared against targets identified in the original proposal?

Based on \$8,000 actual funds awarded by the City of Corvallis:

- CSC has provided 1,649 of the 1,303 targeted nights of shelter. We are at 1.27% completed.
- \$4,586 has been leveraged in matching funds.

Summarize benefits or changes you have seen for all program participants? Reflect the results in comparison with the goals outlined in the application.

To early for follow up at this time.

How have you promoted the program? Is the community/potential participants aware this program is available? How are outcomes used in your marketing? How is United Way included in your marketing?

The Emergency Housing Programs actively seek referrals from the Department of Human Services (DHS) and other agencies serving households with a minor in the household. Information is provided to partner agencies, Head Start, information and referral agencies, 2-1-1 systems where operable, and others. The program is also discussed in agency brochures, and featured in external agency newsletters or blogs.

Program announcements are made at interagency meetings. We work closely with local homeless and domestic violence shelters to assure that as many clients are notified as possible.

United Way is not included in our marketing. Services provided in Corvallis is included.

Agency: Community Services Consortium

Program Name: Emergency Housing Program

Funding Request \$ 14,916.00

Percent of request awarded: 54%

Grant Award \$ 8,000.00

1. What is your spending plan by major category based on the funds? (adjusted from the proposal)

2. What is your actual spending as of this report date by category?

		ADJUSTED PROGRAM budget	Program ACTUALS period-to-date	% to Date
		1	2	3
REVENUE				
A	Contributions / fundraising income	\$ 500	\$ 500	100%
B	United Way Grant funding (current year award)			#DIV/0!
C	United Way donor-directed designations			#DIV/0!
D	Grants from government agencies- Corvallis	\$ 8,000	\$ 4,000	50%
E	Grants from government agencies	\$ 113,035	\$ 98,879	87%
F	Program service fees			#DIV/0!
G	Other income			#DIV/0!
H	TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 121,535	\$ 103,379	85%

** Use line "D" to report City Social Service Fund award

EXPENSES

I	Salaries	\$ 38,573	\$ 27,249	\$ 1
J	Payroll taxes and employee benefits	\$ 17,586	\$ 14,608	\$ 1
K	Professional fees and contracted services	\$ 171	\$ 171	\$ 1
L	Operations (rent, utilities, equipment, maintenance, etc.)	\$ 9,479	\$ 7,772	\$ 1
M	Materials and supplies	\$ 227	\$ 227	\$ 1
N	Travel			#DIV/0!
O	Staff and volunteer development / training costs			#DIV/0!
P	Conferences, conventions, meetings			#DIV/0!
Q	Direct assistance to individuals	\$ 55,499	\$ 54,987	\$ 1
R	Miscellaneous expenses			#DIV/0!
S	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 121,535	\$ 105,014	86%

Balance \$ - \$ (1,635)

CSC – Emergency Services

Corvallis Emergency Housing Testimonials

7/1/2010 to 12/31/2010

A single mom with a 10 year old daughter became homeless after fleeing a violent situation. She was attacked twice in her apartment by a close friend and then moved to a CARDV safe house. With the help of the family advocate at Corvallis School District, CARDV staff, and the Housing Authority this family was able to find a small house that they could afford. CSC paid \$900 for the family's deposit and last month rent making it possible for them to move in to permanent housing. Settling in to permanent and safe housing allowed the mother to conquer her anxiety and begin to think about completing her degree at OSU.

A single mom with a 1 year old son became homeless after her boyfriend went to prison and she struggled with substance abuse. She lived at the emergency shelter for 11 months and went through their treatment program and life skills program. She registered at LBCC with the goal of completing a criminal justice degree. The family was approved for subsidized housing but needed help with their deposit and first month of rent. CSC paid \$148, making it possible for them to move in to permanent and affordable housing. The family has maintained stable housing. The mother completed her first term of college with high grades and began her second term.



City of Corvallis

10-11 Social Service Funding Interim Report Period: July 1, 2010-Dec. 31, 2010

Please answer the following (outline or bullet list preferred):

Agency CSC

Program Linn Benton Food Share

Award \$ 32,000

Narrative

What has the grant award been spent on?

- Linn Benton Food Share used the grant to solicit, transport, store, allocate, distribute and deliver 449,654 pounds of food to 19 non-profit agencies in Corvallis.
- Our Corvallis member agencies distributed 4,898 food boxes to 16,912 persons.
- Soup kitchens and shelters served 22,441 meals in the first six months of the year.

How many people (unduplicated count) have been helped by this program? What activities happened?

Approximately 5,050 persons have been fed through the efforts of Linn Benton Food Share. This food was distributed through 19 member agencies in Corvallis

What progress have you tracked, compared against targets identified in the original proposal?

Our original proposal stated we would distribute 840,000 pounds to our Corvallis member agencies during the year. We have distributed 449,654 pounds in the first six months. . The value of the food is approximately \$750,000.

Summarize benefits or changes you have seen for all program participants? Reflect the results in comparison with the goals outlined in the application.

- Hungry families and individuals have had access to adequate amounts of healthy food.
- The children who received this food have benefited by having better overall health and an increased ability to resist illness.
- Elderly person who were food secure, by having access to our services, have better health and nutritional status than those who are food insecure.

Our agencies have not run out of food and have been able to serve all those who sought help in feeding themselves and their families.

How have you promoted the program? Is the community/potential participants aware this program is available? How are outcomes used in your marketing? How is United Way included in your marketing?

The Food Share program and our member agency's services are promoted through distribution of our Resource Directories (25,000 in English and 6,000 in Spanish printed every other year), the Compass (our newspaper printed 4 times a year---6,000 papers at a time), and the CSC website.

Our member agencies all have 501c3 status, and also all promote their services. Information is widely available throughout the community.

I have included two testimonials from our member agencies, as we do not distribute food directly to individuals.

**MARYS' RIVER GLEANERS
JANUARY 19TH 2011**

My name is Cookie Johnson, I am the coordinator for Marys' River Gleaners. When I first started with gleaners, four years ago, I would work Fridays as a volunteer. I put in about three hours and then got my allotment of food, and went home. As time went on those who worked with me, as well as the members of gleaners (those who we provide services for), saw qualities in me that led to nominating me and voting me in as the coordinator.

This led to my relationship with Linn-Benton Food Share. I was advised to seek out information from Susan James and Mike Gibson. They guided me through the rules and regulations, forms needed, all the things that were required to keep our gleaners open. They offered classes on grant writing, how to renew our 501(c)(3), renew with the state, tax filing, documents and reports. They jokingly told me to fill out a request to breathe. The bottom line is they taught me all the many things that would allow me to be an effective coordinator.

The other huge blessing for us is that Linn-Benton Food Share provides food supplies that our budget wouldn't be able to cover. We receive canned goods, dry goods, and some dairy and meat products for distribution to our low-income group members. It is a wonderful experience to go to re-pack at the Food Share warehouse and help ourselves, by re-packing vegetables. They, (LBFS) provide a family atmosphere for all of us, a spirit of comradeship, and a feeling of worthiness.

We also value their expertise, and use them as a sounding board for problems that do arise. They gives us contacts to farmers, stores, wood, and others who donate. We could not run our gleaners without Linn-Benton Food Share!

**Respectfully,
Cookie Johnson
Coordinator**

South Corvallis Food Bank

"Mary" (not her real name) is a single woman in her thirties (like 44% of our clients she is a female head-of-household). She has 2 dependent children at home. Mary lives on a monthly disability check of \$700 and \$200 in food stamps. When she first came to the food pantry, she didn't have enough money to feed her family and didn't expect to receive much food. She was heartened to receive a generous supply of groceries, enough to feed her family for about a week. She relates that food pantry volunteers have always been welcoming and nice to her and they make her feel okay about needing to resort to a food pantry. Mary also says that she used to own her own business and was a donor, mostly for tax purposes. She had no idea what the food pantry actually did and has been amazed that she has access to so much food at no cost.

Judy Hecht
Coordinator

Agency: CSC

Program Name: Linn Benton Food Share

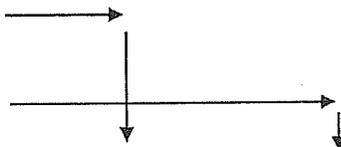
Funding Request \$ 36,000

Percent of request awarded: 89%

Grant Award \$ 32,000.00

1. What is your spending plan by major category based on the funds? (adjusted from the proposal)

2. What is your actual spending as of this report date by category?



REVENUE		ADJUSTED PROGRAM budget	Program ACTUALS period-to-date	% to Date
		1	2	3
A	Contributions / fundraising income	\$ 389,521	\$ 332,024	85%
B	United Way Grant funding (current year award)	\$ -		#DIV/0!
C	United Way donor-directed designations	\$ 5,579	\$ 2,788	50%
D	Grants from gov. agencies-Fed., State,Local	\$ 208,831	\$ 75,513	36%
E	Foundation grants	\$ 12,000	\$ 25,999	217%
F	Program service fees	\$ 221,900	\$ 133,666	60%
G	Other income	\$ 74,450	\$ 57,639	77%
H	TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 912,281	\$ 627,629	69%

** Use line "D" to report City Social Service Fund award

EXPENSES

I	Salaries	\$ 268,323	\$ 136,073	\$ 1
J	Payroll taxes and employee benefits	\$ 93,492	\$ 59,302	\$ 1
K	Professional fees and contracted services	\$ 4,875	\$ 139	\$ 0
L	Operations (rent, utilities, equipment, maintenance, etc.)	\$ 149,791	\$ 67,243	\$ 0
M	Materials and supplies-Food	\$ 384,000	\$ 177,613	\$ 0
N	Travel	\$ 900	\$ 444	\$ 0
O	Staff and volunteer development / training costs	\$ 450	\$ 351	\$ 1
P	Conferences, conventions, meetings	\$ 450	\$ 351	\$ 1
Q	Direct assistance to individuals			#DIV/0!
R	Miscellaneous expenses	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ -
S	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 912,281	\$ 441,516	48%

Balance \$ - \$ 186,113



City of Corvallis

10-11 Social Service Funding Interim Report Period: 7/1 – 12/31/2010

Please answer the following (outline or bullet list preferred):

Agency Community Services Consortium Program Senior Health Insurance Benefits Assistance (SHIBA)
Award \$ 2,450

Narrative

What has the grant award been spent on?

Staff salaries & benefits, office supplies, volunteer and public workshop trainings

How many people (unduplicated count) have been helped by this program? What activities happened?

190 persons were assisted one-on-one with Medicare questions, insurance decisions and problem-solving issues. Many were seen more than once.

226 persons attended at least one of six interactive Medicare workshops provided free to the public to learn more about Medicare, their options, benefits and how to avoid fraud, waste and abuse.

3 articles were published in the local paper to draw awareness to the SHIBA program services.

What progress have you tracked, compared against targets identified in the original proposal?

The SHIBA program is on track to increase its service by 10-20% this year. The volunteers love working together and put in extra hours during the past six months to meet the need. Many attended a statewide training in Portland in October. The Corvallis Senior Center continues to provide space for client counseling and volunteer meetings.

Summarize benefits or changes you have seen for all program participants? Reflect the results in comparison with the goals outlined in the application.

One of the biggest changes is the number of people contacting the program during the annual enrollment period from November 15 – December 31, 2010. With the boomer generation starting to become Medicare eligible, the calls have dramatically increased. People verbally express gratitude that there is a program with trained, non-biased volunteers knowledgeable of the Medicare system.

How have you promoted the program? Is the community/potential participants aware this program is available? How are outcomes used in your marketing? How is United Way included in your marketing?

- Newspaper articles, presentations to large and small groups, brochures, flyers, radio, websites.
- Community participants are finding the program – referrals from Social Security Administration, medical professionals, social workers, and program partners are aiding our outreach efforts.
- Program outcomes are used in solicitations for private donor funding.
- United Way is listed as a funder on our brochure

SHIBA Testimonial:

John McEvoy and I had a "new" one today. The client has both a Medigap and Part D plan through United Health. She wanted to know what she could do because the Medigap premium was increasing. We asked if she was interested in an Advantage Plan, but she really did not understand the difference between the two approaches. As we explained, she would interject about paying \$15.00 when she saw her primary care physician and \$30 for the specialist. She also received monthly bills from the Corvallis Clinic for scans, x-rays, etc. I asked to see her card. Yes, she has a United Health Medigap Plan F issued January 1, 2010. Her premium is consistent with the Medigap, but her co-pays are consistent for United Health's Secure Horizons. I called the Corvallis Clinic's insurance desk and, after taking care of confidentiality issues, was told that the Clinic shows that the client has United Health's Secure Horizons.

I need to mention that her husband is very sharp and had no trouble following the discussion. John and I recommended that she and her husband go to the Corvallis Clinic and show them her insurance card. She also has every receipt for co-pays and monthly bills for all of 2010. Of course, the Corvallis Clinic has been billing Secure Horizons rather than Medicare. Are John and I correct in that the Clinic will need to refund all co-pays and co-insurance to the client, refund payments made by Secure Horizons and now bill Medicare?

After the client left, we described the situation with Cathy Kroko who had to leave HP several years ago because of MS. She is on Medicare disability, but during the two year wait for Medicare to kick in, she was covered by HP. After the two year wait, there was some type of transition where HP was primary and Medicare secondary and then finally Medicare was primary. Somehow these transitions were missed by the Corvallis Clinic. When they were caught, the clinic had to refund payments to the HP carrier, refund something to Cathy and bill Medicare. I may not have the details completely correct, but I think you get the idea. Cathy said she would receive 17 pages in a monthly bill showing the various transactions as they occurred.

The SHIBA volunteers are still in the process of following up with Corvallis Clinic to help the clients get their excess payments refunded. The State SHIBA office is providing advice and support for the volunteers regarding past experience with similar situations.

Agency: Community Services Consortium

Program Name: Senior Health Insurance Benefits Assistance (SHIBA)

Funding Request \$

Percent of request awarded:

Grant Award \$

1. What is your spending plan by major category based on the funds? (adjusted from the proposal)

2. What is your actual spending as of this report date by category?

		ADJUSTED PROGRAM budget	Program ACTUALS period-to-date	% to Date
		1	2	3
REVENUE				
A	Contributions / fundraising income	\$ 250	\$ 250	100%
B	United Way Grant funding (current year award)	\$ 5,000	\$ 2,500	50%
C	United Way donor-directed designations	\$ -	\$ -	0%
D	Grants from government agencies	\$ 10,450	\$ 3,000	29%
E	Foundation grants	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	100%
F	Program service fees	\$ -	\$ -	0%
G	Other income	\$ -	\$ -	0%
H	TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 18,200	\$ 8,250	45%

** Use line "D" to report City Social Service Fund award

EXPENSES

I	Salaries	\$ 11,500	\$ 5,300	46%
J	Payroll taxes and employee benefits	\$ 3,220	\$ 1,484	46%
K	Professional fees and contracted services	\$ -	\$ -	0%
L	Operations (rent, utilities, equipment, maintenance, etc.)	\$ 2,200	\$ 1,800	82%
M	Materials and supplies (inc. printing)	\$ 680	\$ 196	29%
N	Travel (staff & volunteer)	\$ 150	\$ 92	61%
O	Staff and volunteer development / training costs	\$ 250	\$ 72	29%
P	Conferences, conventions, meetings	\$ 200	\$ 25	13%
Q	Direct assistance to individuals	\$ -	\$ -	0%
R	Miscellaneous expenses	\$ -	\$ -	0%
S	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 18,200	\$ 8,969	49%

Balance \$ - \$ (719)

COMMENTS:

Please explain any special circumstances (anticipated or actual)

The Senior Medicare Fraud Patrol funding from Oregon Department of Human Services is late in arrival.

We are anticipating a \$2,000 allocation this year.



City of Corvallis

10-11 Social Service Funding Interim Report Period: Jan 6- Month

Please answer the following (outline or bullet list preferred):

Agency Corvallis Community Children's Centers Program Tuition Scholarships
Award \$ 8500

Narrative

What has the grant award been spent on?

Tuition Scholarship for parents who are enrolled in college.

How many people (unduplicated count) have been helped by this program? What activities happened?

14

-We have parents who have enrolled in college, parents who have been attending college working on an Associates Degree, Bachelor Degree as well as a Master's Degree. United Way Tuition Scholarship has allowed these parents to enroll or maintain their child in the CCCC program because of the tuition assistance.

What progress have you tracked, compared against targets identified in the original proposal?

Children being able to maintain consistency in their daily routine while mom or dad attend school and parents being able to continue their education with peace of mind that their child is learning and engaged in age appropriate activities while they work (go to school) to provide better skills to support their family.

Summarize benefits or changes you have seen for all program participants? Reflect the results in comparison with the goals outlined in the application.

Our goal was to assist parents who wanted to give back to our community. We have observed the excitement in a parent who has maintained a 4.0 while working toward her Bachelor's degree. We have a parent who was receiving scholarship funds and is now graduated, landed a job and is no longer receiving assistance because she is able to pay for her child's tuition because of going from a minimum wage job to professional paying job.

How have you promoted the program? Is the community/potential participants aware this program is available? How are outcomes used in your marketing? How is United Way included in your marketing?

Our parents are notified about limited scholarship funds available through our parent handbook, quarterly newsletters and monthly newsletters to parents.

Agency: Corvallis Community Children's Centers

Program Name: Tuition Scholarship

Funding Request \$ 28,800.00

Percent of request awarded: 30%

Grant Award \$ 8,500.00

1. What is your spending plan by major category based on the funds? (adjusted from the proposal)

2. What is your actual spending as of this report date by category?

		ADJUSTED PROGRAM budget	Program ACTUALS period-to-date	% to Date
		1	2	3
REVENUE				
A	Contributions / fundraising income			#DIV/0!
B	United Way Grant funding (current year award)			#DIV/0!
C	United Way donor-directed designations			#DIV/0!
D	Grants from government agencies	\$ 8,500	\$ 4,084	48%
E	Foundation grants			#DIV/0!
F	Program service fees			#DIV/0!
G	Other income			#DIV/0!
H	TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 8,500	\$ 4,084	48%

** Use line "D" to report City Social Service Fund award

EXPENSES

I	Salaries			#DIV/0!
J	Payroll taxes and employee benefits			#DIV/0!
K	Professional fees and contracted services			#DIV/0!
L	Operations (rent, utilities, equipment, maintenance, etc.)			#DIV/0!
M	Materials and supplies			#DIV/0!
N	Travel			#DIV/0!
O	Staff and volunteer development / training costs			#DIV/0!
P	Conferences, conventions, meetings			#DIV/0!
Q	Direct assistance to individuals			#DIV/0!
R	Tuition Scholarship to Parents			#DIV/0!
S	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ -	\$ 4,084	#DIV/0!

Balance \$ 8,500 \$ 0

COMMENTS:

Please explain any special circumstances (anticipated or actual)

100% of Tuition Scholarship Grants are used directly for those receiving the scholarship.

City of Corvallis

2010-2011 Social Service Funding Interim Report

As the Director I believe the greatest moment is watching a person find their true potential in this world, to realize they deserve more than what life they have been handed, to take charge of their life, to go for their dreams. The Social Service Tuition Scholarship Grant fulfills those dreams, those aspirations, the passion and desire to NOT rely on government funding.

(Names have been changed per the parent's request)

Three years ago Mary was 17 years old, pregnant, living with parents who were strong out on drugs. She didn't want to go through with the pregnancy but said...it was her ticket out of the house. She went on assistance; started working at a coffee shop and thought life would be OK. Mary never dreamed about going to college, she never thought about her future she thought about how to get out of her parent's house. She thought life would be great if she had her own place. Although Mary was receiving assistance and working she quickly realized that this wasn't the life that she wanted for her child. She would see families together, children with opportunities. Her co-worker was a college student, inspired to be a teacher. Her co-worker encouraged her to try taking a class, to see if college was for her. After a year of her now best friend encouraging her Mary has received her GED and just finished her first term of college. The City Tuition Scholarship Grant provided Mary with funding to cover 1/3 of her monthly childcare tuition. Her daughter is blossoming with her friends at school as well as academically and mom received a 3.85 in her first term of college, her goal, to become a Dental Hygienist. Mary will be leaving our program this summer as she has decided to move to Eugene and enroll at Lane Community College where she can pursue her degree and dreams.



City of Corvallis

10-11 Social Service Funding Interim Report

Period: July 1-Dec 31, 2010

Please answer the following (outline or bullet list preferred):

Agency Corvallis Environmental Center

Program SAGE Food for Families

Award \$ 10,000

Narrative

What has the grant award been spent on?

Grant funds have been spent to support the SAGE garden manager position, the AmeriCorps garden intern who worked with us throughout the summer, and to purchase garden supplies including: soil amendments, tools, seeds, starts, and irrigation supplies.

How many people (unduplicated count) have been helped by this program? What activities happened?

This year the garden produced over 8,000 pounds of fresh fruits and vegetables that were donated to emergency food agencies in Corvallis. During the reporting period, this fresh produce went into the 17,000 meals served by Stone Soup and was distributed to the 1,473 households (estimated equivalent of 4,662 individuals) who receive food from the South Corvallis Food Bank. Neither agency tracks unduplicated numbers, so we are unable to account for the impact of our program by this metric.

Additionally during this reporting period, volunteers donated 665 hours to the SAGE garden, working with the Garden Manager to plant, weed, water, harvest and deliver produce from the garden.

What progress have you tracked, compared against targets identified in the original proposal?

Target 1: Donate 7,000-8,000 pounds of food to families facing food insecurity. Actual to date: From July 1-Dec 31, total weight of produce donated = 7,465 pounds.

Target 2: Engage 200 community members in reducing food insecurity in Corvallis. Actual to date: From July 1-Dec 31, over 170 community members have volunteered at the SAGE garden.

Summarize benefits or changes you have seen for all program participants? Reflect the results in comparison with the goals outlined in the application.

The goals of the SAGE Food for Families program are to:

- Increase the amount of fresh food available to those who have limited access to fresh food;
- Increase the public's knowledge about food issues in our community; and
- Provide a meaningful means for citizens to participate in being part of a solution to food insecurity in our community.

Given the results we have achieved, in conjunction with the feedback we have received from our partner agencies and community volunteers, the program continues to benefit Corvallis and its residents. Fresh nutritious food is being provided to those in need, addressing our community's commitment to provide the basic needs for all citizens. At South Corvallis Food Bank, clients now can come twice monthly for fresh produce. We foster partnerships between agencies, and leverage resources for additional support, including facilitating a planning process to develop a Community Food Center in South Corvallis that would house the Food Bank and other resources for increasing food security in Corvallis.

How have you promoted the program? Is the community/potential participants aware this program is available? How are outcomes used in your marketing? How is United Way included in your marketing?

The program is promoted on our website, Facebook, and through various list serves, conferences, tabling events, community partnerships and meetings we attend. We regularly point to our outcomes—specifically pounds of food donated and volunteers we work with—to attest to the community benefits of the program. Funders, such as United Way, are included in our list of supporters.

Agency: Corvallis Environmental Center

Program Name: SAGE Food for Families

Funding Request \$ 13,000.00

Percent of request awarded: 77%

Grant Award \$ 10,000.00

1. What is your spending plan by major category based on the funds? (adjusted from the proposal)

2. What is your actual spending as of this report date by category?

		ADJUSTED PROGRAM budget	Program ACTUALS period-to-date	% to Date
REVENUE		1	2	3
A	Contributions / fundraising income	\$ 5,000	\$ 2,441	49%
B	United Way Grant funding (current year award)	\$ -		#DIV/0!
C	United Way donor-directed designations	\$ -		#DIV/0!
D	Grants from government agencies	\$ 11,832	\$ 6,505	55%
E	Foundation grants	\$ 25,000	\$ 1,490	6%
F	Program service fees	\$ 4,000	\$ 3,724	93%
G	Other income	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,102	102%
H	TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 51,832	\$ 20,261	39%

** Use line "D" to report City Social Service Fund award

EXPENSES

I	Salaries	\$ 30,360	\$ 13,803	\$ 0
J	Payroll taxes and employee benefits	\$ 3,564	\$ 1,364	\$ 0
K	Professional fees and contracted services	\$ 10,540	\$ 9,940	\$ 1
L	Operations (rent, utilities, equipment, maintenance, etc.)	\$ 3,690	\$ 1,980	\$ 1
M	Materials and supplies	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,292	\$ 1
N	Travel	\$ 110	\$ -	\$ -
O	Staff and volunteer development / training costs	\$ 85	\$ 20	\$ 0
P	Conferences, conventions, meetings			#DIV/0!
Q	Direct assistance to individuals			#DIV/0!
R	Miscellaneous expenses			#DIV/0!
S	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 50,349	\$ 28,399	56%

Balance \$ 1,483 \$ (8,138)

COMMENTS:

Please explain any special circumstances (anticipated or actual)

Our fiscal year is Jan 1- Dec 31. Some of the monies we received for this project come in the Jan-Jun period, not covered by this report. We did not receive funds from United Way in 2010, and have increased other areas of fundraising as well as decreased expenses to account for this loss of revenue.

SAGE Food for Families Testimonial

The ultimate clients of the SAGE Food for Families program—low-income residents facing food insecurity—are mainly reached through our partnerships with South Corvallis Food Bank and Stone Soup, the emergency food agencies that receive the majority of donations of food from SAGE. In the 2010 growing season, the SAGE garden donated a total of 8,059 lbs of fresh fruits and vegetables to provide nutritious food to those in need.

Stone Soup is made up of two soup kitchens in Corvallis. These soup kitchens provided 34,951 meals to hungry community members in 2009. The coordinator of Stone Soup, Susan Mackey, enthusiastically makes regular stops at SAGE to fill her crates with just-picked vegetables, which she incorporates into many of her filling and nutritionally balanced meals in the spring, summer and fall. According to Sue, roasted butternut squash and green, tomatillo-based sauces from the SAGE garden produce were both big hits with Stone Soup diners this year.

The **South Corvallis Food Bank** is the emergency food supply source in South Corvallis, which is the geographic location with the highest rates of hunger in Corvallis. Produce from SAGE accounts for up to 80% of the fresh produce available at the Food Bank. The Food Bank served 2,946 households in 2010 (households are counted each month so these are not unrepeated households). Using their estimate of with 3.7 people per household, they calculate a total of 9,325 people were served the equivalent of about 160,000 meals (1.28 lbs of food per meal). Food Banks are often known for having a lack of fresh produce and an overabundance of processed and packaged goods – freshly harvested SAGE produce is a needed addition to the staple offerings at the South Corvallis Food Bank. According to Judy Hecht, Executive Director, “Even though we are a once-a-month service, two summers ago we started offering produce and bread to folks on a weekly basis. This has helped the households who take advantage of it in a big way. I think it has helped put more nutrition into these folks’ diets than anything else we have tried.”

Volunteers are the heart of the SAGE garden – they water, weed, turn compost heaps, harvest, mulch paths, and amend soil all spring, summer and fall. In addition to learning useful gardening skills and meeting other community members, our volunteers learn about health and hunger issues in Benton County. Volunteers gain a deeper understanding about the needs of their fellow community members, and their response can be seen in the energy they devote to making our garden as productive and as beautiful as it can be. Some volunteers come once, others work with us for a season or years. Comments from some of our volunteers about what was meaningful about their time at SAGE include:

- *It was great to help in the garden and then to hear how it will be used. Great service project!*
- *Seeing how much could be harvested in such a short amount of time – amazing.*
- *The soup kitchen lady was so appreciative & it was sad to hear the 341 (pounds) of produce would be gone by Monday.*
- *Knowing what we were picking/washing food for a greater cause.*
- *I really enjoyed being able to help feed so many needy people.*
- *Hearing exactly where the food is going and other agencies involved in hunger issues.*
- *Coming together with all the other volunteers was very fulfilling – and the LARGE harvest totally rocked! Very satisfying to participate in that.*

Finally, an example from individuals who directly receive food from SAGE is participants in our To Grow Box program—the 6 week garden education/food box distribution program we hold each summer at SAGE for low-income families. Each week the families learn about sustainable gardening techniques and to gain the skills to grow their own food. Childcare was provided and each class ended with a simple-to-prepare meal for everyone to share. Each family fills and takes home a box of produce to enjoy throughout the week – much like a CSA (Community Supported Agriculture) share. The majority of participants come to the program with little to no experience growing their own food, rating themselves as novices when it comes to gardening. At the beginning of the program, 50% of participants said that they did not know good ways to prepare fresh fruits and veggies and felt that it costs too much to buy fresh vegetables from a grocery store. By the end of the 6 weeks, 100% of participants stated that they had increased their consumption of fresh produce by 2-5 servings per week, and 100% had greater confidence in gardening after taking the class. On the last day of To Grow Box participants said:

“I’m very glad, this program has proven endlessly useful & the organic produce ain’t bad either!”

“To Grow Box was even better than I expected, I now feel I can actually grow some food on my own!”



City of Corvallis

10-11 Social Service Funding Interim Report Period: 2010-11 Interim

Please answer the following (outline or bullet list preferred):

Agency Corvallis Homeless Shelter Coalition

Program Men's Cold Weather Shelter

Award \$ 13,5000

Narrative

What has the grant award been spent on? The following represent costs greater than the award, but the money has helped pay for the following categories of expenses:

Storage Unit Facility Rent Insurance Leased Employee Expenses
Transportation Supplies Laundry

How many people (unduplicated count) have been helped by this program? What activities happened?

Unduplicated guests through January 22 was 81 men. Activities included:

12 hours of shelter nightly 7 PM – 7 AM Transportation to and from the shelter
Snacks or light meal nightly Clothes & sleeping bag distribution on Christmas Day
Showers on Tuesday & Friday nights TB testing and Flu Vaccine Screening for lice & scabbies

What progress have you tracked, compared against targets identified in the original proposal?

The original proposal identified measures of harm reduction. We see:
plus/minus 30 men sheltered nightly medical homes being established at BCDHD vs ER visits
lengthened times of sobriety for a number of individuals positive interactions with mainstream
community members fewer citations for illegal camping

Summarize benefits or changes you have seen for all program participants? Reflect the results in comparison with the goals outlined in the application.

A measure of stability by having a place to return each night.

The obvious benefit of being sheltered from the elements during Oregon's wet and cold winter.

How have you promoted the program? Is the community/potential participants aware this program is available? How are outcomes used in your marketing? How is United Way included in your marketing?

Word of mouth in the homeless community

Awareness posters at Stone Soup and Project connect event

The Gazette Times and community forums at OSU, and League of Women's voters

Newsletter and partnership with Corvallis Daytime Drop-in Center's award presentation

United Way interview for their promotional video

Agency: Corvallis Homeless Shelter Coalition

Program Name: Men's Cold Weather Shelter

Funding Request \$ 19,000.00

71% request awarded: 71%

Grant Award \$ 13,500.00

1. What is your spending plan by major category based on the funds? (adjusted from the proposal)

2. What is your actual spending as of this report date by category?

REVENUE		ADJUSTED PROGRAM budget	Program ACTUALS period-to-date	% to Date
		1	2	3
A	Contributions / fundraising income	\$ 7,000	\$ 5,312	76%
B	United Way Grant funding (current year award)	\$ 5,000	\$ 2,500	50%
C	United Way donor-directed designations			#DIV/0!
D	Grants from government agencies	\$ 13,500	\$ 5,625	42%
E	Foundation grants			#DIV/0!
F	Program service fees			#DIV/0!
G	Other income	\$ 6,020	\$ 6,020	100%
H	TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 31,520	\$ 19,457	62%

** Use line "D" to report City Social Service Fund award

EXPENSES

I	Salaries	\$ 11,900	\$ 6,696	\$ 1
J	Payroll taxes and employee benefits	\$ 1,300		\$ -
K	Professional fees and contracted services	\$ 200	\$ 2,073	\$ 10
L	Operations (rent, utilities, equipment, maintenance, etc.)	\$ 6,800	\$ 6,402	\$ 1
M	Materials and supplies	\$ 2,500	\$ 552	\$ 0
N	Travel			#DIV/0!
O	Staff and volunteer development / training costs			#DIV/0!
P	Conferences, conventions, meetings			#DIV/0!
Q	Direct assistance to individuals	\$ 5,000	\$ 2,931	\$ 1
R	Miscellaneous expenses	\$ 3,500		\$ -
S	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 31,200	\$ 18,654	60%

Balance \$ 320 \$ 802

City of Corvallis Social Service Funding
Corvallis Homeless Shelter Coalition
Interim Report January 2011
Testimonial: Terry David

What was the client's condition/situation when they first came to the program?

"Homeless on the porch of First Christian Church."

:Was told the shelter was open and the porch was no longer an option. "

"Had lice and scabies and no access to showers."

What did you hope to accomplish?

"No more tickets on the porch."

What services were provided?

"Showers, medication, TV available and bed."

What was the outcome?

"Got treated for scabies (ongoing)."

"Got rid of lice."

"Clothes were laundered."

"Showers weekly."

"Rest in the dorm."

The statements above were recorded in an interview with Terry Davis on January 18th. Terry is chronically homeless and has lived on the porch for at least three years when the shelter is not open. He has suffered several strokes and is alcoholic. Despite numerous tickets and appearances before the judge, Terry's lifestyle has not changed significantly but the shelter does provide harm reduction for four months of the year.



City of Corvallis

10-11 Social Service Funding Interim Report

Period: 07/01/10 – 1/15/11

Please answer the following (outline or bullet list preferred):

Agency Heartland Humane Society

Program Emergency/Safe Housing Program

Award \$ 2,450

Narrative

What has the grant award been spent on?

Award money has been spent on room & board (the cost of caring for each animal), and necessary medical expenses, including spay/neuter surgeries, vaccinations, de-worming, and flea treatment.

How many people (unduplicated count) have been helped by this program? What activities happened?

So far this year, we have served 7 animals and 5 owners/families through the program. The owners were served in the following ways:

Mario Pastega House – 1 client
Community Outreach Inc. – 3 clients
Department of Human Services – 1 client

What progress have you tracked, compared against targets identified in the original proposal?

We have secured immediate foster homes so clients wishing for Safe Housing services can quickly receive help through this program. There will be lessened delay for Safe Housing services and lessened impact on existing shelter animals.

Summarize benefits or changes you have seen for all program participants? Reflect the results in comparison with the goals outlined in the application.

7 animals served in the program
1 animal returned to her owner
1 animal currently in the program
5 animals were released by their owners and adopted by others

How have you promoted the program? Is the community/potential participants aware this program is available? How are outcomes used in your marketing? How is United Way included in your marketing?

The program is promoted with partner agencies through direct contact and meetings and is advertised through referrals.

The program is mentioned in our annual report/fall newsletter and a report is given to the Board of Directors each month.

The autumn edition of Heartland's quarterly newsletter featured a story on fostering animals specifically for this program, discussing the benefits of helping both animals and people by doing so.

Please provide an example of an individual or family receiving service.

- What was the client's condition/situation when they first came to the program?
- What did they hope to accomplish?
- What services were provided?
- What was the outcome? (Be specific, i.e. a family received financial assistance and kept their home. His grades improved one grade level in the first six months.)

In April of 2010 the Rodriguez family was facing a tough situation; dad was just laid-off, mom had lost her job several months back. With two young children in school, the bills were stacking up.

With a foreclosure looming over their heads and lacking health insurance to address some emerging mental health needs, the Rodriguez's turned to Benton County DHS and Community Outreach Inc. to get the help that they needed to keep their family warm, dry, fed, and necessary medical attention while they got back on their feet. Community Outreach and DHS provided help for the family, but what about their beloved dog and cat? The shelter at Community Outreach Inc. does not have amenities to house pets.

The Rodriguez family brought Chula, a 1 year old terrier mix, and Travieso, a 2 year old male orange tabby cat, to Heartland Humane Society to check them in before they headed over to Community Outreach.

While in Heartland's care, Chula was spayed and Travieso was neutered and both were caught up on vaccinations, deworming, and flea prevention, (things that they hadn't yet had taken care of due to financial strain) as well as receiving daily attention and love from staff and volunteers. The Rodriguez family was even able to come by the shelter and visit their pets when they had a little time off from their program work with Community Outreach and appointments with DHS.

After a month in Heartland's care, Chula and Travieso were finally reunited with the Rodriguez family, who had finished their program and received housing assistance from Community Outreach.

Come July of 2010 the Rodriguez family required assistance once more. Mr. Rodriguez was having to travel for work and was gone for weeks at a time and Mrs. Rodriguez, due to the stress of caring for her family alone and searching for employment in a tough job market, was having a mental health relapse. Seeking the aid of Benton County Mental Health through DHS, Mrs. Rodriguez would get the help that she needed. The children would stay with a relative out-of-state. Heartland once again stepped in to care for Chula and Travieso.

After filing for and receiving an extension of care (an additional 30 days), Mrs. Rodriguez was still not ready to resume her normal life, so the Safe Housing Coordinator had a tough and emotional conversation with her. They decided that it was best for Heartland to find a new home for the friendly cat and dog; freeing them from an interminable wait in the shelter and freeing the Rodriguez family of the stress of worrying about them.

Chula and Travieso were surrendered to Heartland on September 10th, 2010. Chula was adopted by a loving new family with children the next day and Travieso didn't have to wait long either, finding a home within the month.

Despite the fact the these pets were not reunited with their family, Heartland's Safe Housing Program was there when citizens needed aid and staff helped them to ultimately make the best decision, for both the pets and themselves.

Agency: Heartland Humane Society

Program Name: Emergency/Safe Housing Program

Funding Request \$ 6,000.00

Percent of request awarded: 41%

Grant Award \$ 2,450.00

1. What is your spending plan by major category based on the funds? (adjusted from the proposal)

2. What is your actual spending as of this report date by category?

		ADJUSTED PROGRAM budget	Program ACTUALS period-to-date	% to Date
		1	2	3
REVENUE				
A	Contributions / fundraising income	\$ 57,134	\$ 28,567	50%
B	United Way Grant funding (current year award)	\$ -	\$ -	
C	United Way donor-directed designations	\$ 3,600	\$ 1,800	50%
D	Grants from government agencies	\$ 2,450	\$ 1,225	50%
E	Foundation grants	\$ -	\$ -	
F	Program service fees	\$ -	\$ -	
G	Other income	\$ -	\$ -	
H	TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 63,184	\$ 31,592	50%

** Use line "D" to report City Social Servcie Fund award

EXPENSES

I	Salaries	\$ 38,007	\$ 19,004	\$ 1
J	Payroll taxes and employee benefits	\$ 17,977	\$ 8,989	\$ 1
K	Professional fees and contracted services	\$ -	\$ -	
L	Operations (rent, utilities, equipment, maintenance, etc.)	\$ 402	\$ 201	\$ 1
M	Materials and supplies	\$ 82	\$ 41	\$ 1
N	Travel	\$ -	\$ -	
O	Staff and volunteer development / training costs	\$ -	\$ -	
P	Conferences, conventions, meetings	\$ -	\$ -	
Q	Direct assistance to individuals	\$ 6,716	\$ 6,714	\$ 1
R	Miscellaneous expenses	\$ -	\$ -	
S	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 63,184	\$ 34,948	55%

Balance \$ 0 \$ (3,356)

COMMENTS:

Please explain any special circumstances (anticipated or actual)

Direct Costs incurred between 7/1/10 and 1/15/11						
Name	Type	Days of care	Daily care costs	Medical costs	Total	
Honey (s)	Dog	130	\$1,560.00		\$1,560.00	
Lil' Bit	Cat	199	\$2,388.00	\$2.00	\$2,390.00	
Chula	Dog	47	\$564.00		\$564.00	
Travieso	Cat	47	\$564.00	\$2.00	\$566.00	
Honey (l)	Dog	1	\$12.00	\$5.00	\$17.00	
Scooter	Dog	64	\$768.00	\$64.90	\$832.90	
Josie	Dog	64	\$768.00	\$16.40	\$784.40	
				Total Costs	\$6,714.30	



City of Corvallis

10-11 Social Service Funding Interim Report Period: July – Dec. 2010

Please answer the following (outline or bullet list preferred):

Agency Jackson Street Youth Shelter, Inc.

Program Emergency Shelter

Award \$ 19,000

Narrative

What has the grant award been spent on? Youth were provided a bed, bedding, towel, food, hygiene products, attention to medical and/or mental health needs, homework assistance, life skills (i.e. food prep, cooking, laundry, housecleaning, gardening) and activities, both fun and educational. Individual files are maintained on each youth and an internal database tracks the youth's cumulative information. Youth have the opportunity to access case management, mentoring or other JSYSI programs, as needed and requested. All youth have the opportunity to receive the monthly newsletter and are welcomed back for all activities.

How many people (unduplicated count) have been helped by this program? What activities happened?

City monies were spent on providing 24/7 supervision and crisis intervention services to 34 youth using Emergency Shelter services the first half of the fiscal year with this grant. The youth used 282 bed nights and ate 931 meals prepared by shelter staff and youth. The majority of youth did not stay in Emergency shelter over seven days, but did perform family mediations and create safety plans for some of the youth to help insure a safe and stable return home. All youth receive referrals and have the opportunity to enter case management, if needed. JSYSI staff will attend meetings on behalf of youth in Emergency shelter while they are in shelter and if JSYSI feels our presence might be helpful to the health of the family.

What progress have you tracked, compared against targets identified in the original proposal?

JSYSI is serving a younger population than usual the first half of this fiscal year. This has created creative problem solving in attempting to keep these youth away from unsafe behaviors and friends. JSYSI has had the unique problem in that some of these younger clients are using the shelter as a meeting place for weekends and holidays when actual problems may not exist in the home! It is encouraging that the youth want to be at JSYSI, but staff like to encourage guardians to save shelter for serious necessity, not socialization. While JSYSI determines how to address this social need, we feel it is a nice problem to have.

Summarize benefits or changes you have seen for all program participants? Reflect the results in comparison with the goals outlined in the application.

It seems that the community is continuing to learn that JSYSI is an excellent place for respite shelter instead of having their child couch surfing, staying with friends or on the streets when issues arise in the home. It seems the guardians have a willingness to work with JSYSI staff instead of feeling like the youth is being "dumped" into our care. Again, it is encouraging to have more parents and guardians engaged and concerned about their child's behavior. They seem to want to be actively involved, which is a pleasant change from previous years. Eleven of thirty-four youth had more than one emergency shelter stay so far this fiscal year. A change this year is the higher number of Hispanic and multi-cultural families requesting services.

How have you promoted the program? Is the community/potential participants aware this program is available? How are outcomes used in your marketing? How is United Way included in your marketing? Community meetings, JSYSI website (newly redesigned!) and brochures, as well as any other opportunity that arises. Outcomes are used in all our marketing and youth stories featured on website and newsletters. UW is listed on our brochures and website as a partner and funder.

Narrative of example of individual receiving services from JSYSI.

AE came into shelter in September, for eight days, after a fight in the home resulted with involvement with the Benton County Juvenile Department. BCJD hoped that by having AE in shelter, she and the family might determine how to address the issues in the family before AE got into serious legal trouble. Seventeen years old, AE is active and successful in school and also works part-time. The family is normally quite close, but the issues of independence and usage of the internet in AE's spare time became kinetic.

JSYSI provided AE a safe and stable place to stay while tempers cooled in the home. Supportive parents who just needed to learn about their now older teen, the family attended four mediation sessions at the shelter. In the course of mediation the parents learned that using the internet was the youth's way of staying connected and socially interacting with friends that may not have happened because of the demands of school and work. When the parents realized this was the youth's only "downtime" they quickly relented and retracted their demands on her internet time. The family left every session interacting happily with one another, which JSYSI staff knew was normal for the family.

JSYSI staff also learned that AE had never been allowed to make a decision or have any individual control over her life. Although she was successful at school and work, AE really did not have many life skills that would help her once she turned eighteen. JSYSI staff suggested our Independent Living Skills Workshop (ILSW) to AE, the BCJD and her parents. They quickly signed on. AE learned how to budget, do income taxes, I-9, W-4's, cook, apartment search and how to do simple maintenance in an apartment. In addition, she practiced resume writing and job interviewing and learned about healthy relationships. She was one of two students who attended all twelve workshops in the session. She received a certificate of completion and a twenty dollar gift certificate to a business of her choice. She was an eager learner and although intelligent in school, staff could see that learning these new lessons were a challenge for her, but one she handled well.

AE is living in her family home and continues to work and attend school. She will graduate in June. JSYSI feels that the agency provided emergency services to this family in a time of desperate need. JSYSI knows that the services provided enabled the family to resolve differences before behaviors got out of control and AE chose a different course than staying in her home, completing school and working.

Agency:

Jackson Street Youth Shelter, Inc

Program Name:

Emergency Shelter

Funding Request \$ \$ 25,000.00

Percent of request awarded: 76%

Grant Award \$ \$ 19,000.00

1. What is your spending plan by major category based on the funds? (adjusted from the proposal)

2. What is your actual spending as of this report date by category?

		ADJUSTED PROGRAM budget	Program ACTUALS period-to-date	% to Date
		1	2	3
REVENUE				
A	Contributions / fundraising income	\$ 45,000	\$ 23,092	51%
B	United Way Grant funding (current year award)	\$ 15,000	\$ 7,500	50%
C	United Way donor-directed designations			
D	Grants from government agencies	\$ 30,600	\$ 13,557	44%
E	Foundation grants			
F	Program service fees	\$ 18,900	\$ 9,450	50%
G	Other income (In-kind Contributions)	\$ 6,500	\$ 5,766	89%
H	TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 116,000	\$ 59,364	51%

** Use line "D" to report City Social Servcie Fund award

EXPENSES

I	Salaries	\$ 84,500	\$ 42,594	50%
J	Payroll taxes and employee benefits	\$ 9,500	\$ 4,558	48%
K	Professional fees and contracted services			
L	Operations (rent, utilities, equipment, maintenance, etc.)	\$ 12,000	\$ 5,795	48%
M	Materials and supplies (Resident Expense: Food, etc)	\$ 10,000	\$ 5,844	58%
N	Travel			
O	Staff and volunteer development / training costs			
P	Conferences, conventions, meetings			
Q	Direct assistance to individuals			
R	Miscellaneous expenses			
S	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 116,000	\$ 58,790	51%

Balance \$ - \$ 574



City of Corvallis

10-11 Social Service Funding Interim Report Period: July – Dec. 2010

Please answer the following (outline or bullet list preferred):

Agency Jackson Street Youth Shelter, Inc.

Program Transitional Housing

Award \$ 6,000

Narrative

What has the grant award been spent on? The monies have been used to provide bed, bedding, towels, hygiene products, home work assistance, life skills (i.e. food prep, navigating the bus system) and weekly activities, both fun and educational. All youth receive individual case management with goal setting, on a weekly basis, but more as needed. Every youth has a complete intake and individual file maintained detailed daily activities, interactions and behaviors. An internal database program tracks the youth's cumulative information. The monies have been spent to provide 24/7 youth supervision and to provide assistance in coordinating meetings, school and other responsibilities. JSYSI staff provides crisis intervention and makes referrals to other agencies, as needed.

How many people (unduplicated count) have been helped by this program? What activities happened?

Six youth have been helped by Transitional housing services. One youth remains in Transitional housing at this six month report deadline. The youth have used 238 bed nights and had 543 meals prepared by JSYSI staff and volunteers. All youth obtained and worked to set goals with an individual case manager. Case managers attended meetings at the Health Department, Juvenile Department and Old Mill on behalf of their youth. The case managers provided family mediation for youth preparing to transition home and safety plans, as needed. JSYSI staff, case managers and the volunteer coordinator work to find activities that are fun, educational or both in an effort to teach life skills and exposure to new cultures and community networking. In addition to supervision, JSYSI staff monitors attendance and grades and provides tutors five nights a week for individual assistance. Staff does laundry and maintains the shelter in a safe and sanitary condition. Aftercare case management is offered as needed to insure a successful transition from long-term shelter living.

What progress have you tracked, compared against targets identified in the original proposal?

JSYSI is seeing lower numbers in transitional housing this fiscal year, which may be progress. JSYSI actively begins working towards a successful transition home so perhaps our emergency shelter youth are not needing shelter on a long-term basis. However, the needs of the youth in Transitional shelter remain high and the case management support helps with many of the issues that come up while living in shelter.

Summarize benefits or changes you have seen for all program participants? Reflect the results in comparison with the goals outlined in the application.

Two of six youth served were Hispanic or Native American/Hispanic ethnicity. JSYSI is serving more ethnically diverse youth this first six months than at any time in the past five years. This may be due to increased need and knowledge of JSYSI services in the schools and BCJD. The program participants seem to have a higher need for wrap around services to address their issues after exiting shelter. Two youth turned eighteen while in Transitional housing. Although they tried to go into JSYSI's eighteen year old program, they exited shelter to unstable living situations because no other transitional housing exists in Corvallis for their age group. JSYSI continues to work with one eighteen year old on a weekly basis to provide case management.

How have you promoted the program? Is the community/potential participants aware this program is available? How are outcomes used in your marketing? How is United Way included in your marketing?

Community meetings, JSYSI website and brochures. JSYSI promotes our services whenever the opportunity arises. UW is listed on our brochures and website as a partner and funder.

Please provide an example of an individual or family receiving service.

WJ has been a client of JSYSI for several years. Usually referred by the parent or juvenile department, JSYSI first began serving WJ as a 13-year old in 2005. This writer had not begun at the agency when WJ first used our services, but does remember the child that would come in and out of shelter for varying lengths of time, usually coming from detention.

As WJ got older, 16, it became apparent that he needed some life skills that were not being offered in the home. In addition, WJ had anger issues that were causing fights with friends and family when not in shelter or detention. Other legal problems continue to pile on and it seemed that WJ would just get free of probation and go out and get another legal charge. This cycle soon led the probation officer to place WJ in shelter in July 2010 while she determined what she would do with WJ, especially with his eighteenth birthday approaching. An OYA housing placement was in the works and WJ realized he may finally face his consequences.

With the assistance of JSYSI case management and staff guidance WJ is trying to turn his life around. JSYSI explored other options with WJ, such as Youth Build, located in Lebanon and Job Corps. WJ kept returning and wanting to remain in Corvallis. WJ's probation officer began to see the positive changes in WJ and decided to hold off on the OYA placement for a while. WJ used this time to develop his resume with JSYSI assistance and with encouragement from JSYSI had the confidence to go out and get a job. WJ enrolled into JSYSI's eighteen year old program which offers shelter and intensive case management for sixty days. WJ remained in shelter for two weeks, but being an adult WJ wanted to be on his own and not living in a youth shelter. WJ has been employed at his job since exiting shelter at Thanksgiving. WJ has returned weekly to meet with his case manager who provides support and assistance. WJ offered to be a speaker for JSYSI over in Linn County where JSYSI would like to build another shelter. People cried when they heard WJ's story. WJ still has struggles living in Corvallis. His housing is unstable and friendships erratic and many remain engaged in high risk activities. However, WJ seems motivated to succeed in his home community, continues to work, meet with his case manager and would like to enroll at LBCC.

Agency: Jackson Street Youth Shelter, Inc

Program Name: Transitional Housing

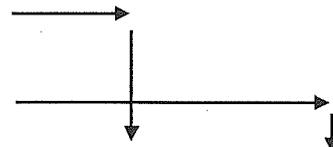
Funding Request \$ \$ 8,000.00

Percent of request awarded: 75%

Grant Award \$ \$ 6,000.00

1. What is your spending plan by major category based on the funds? (adjusted from the proposal)

2. What is your actual spending as of this report date by category?



REVENUE

	ADJUSTED PROGRAM budget	Program ACTUALS period-to-date	% to Date
	1	2	3
A Contributions / fundraising income	\$ 36,000	\$ 18,040	50%
B United Way Grant funding (current year award)			
C United Way donor-directed designations			
D Grants from government agencies	\$ 11,500	\$ 5,750	50%
E Foundation grants	\$ 12,500	\$ 5,000	40%
F Program service fees			
G Other income (In-kind Contributions)			
H TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 60,000	\$ 28,790	48%

** Use line "D" to report City Social Service Fund award

EXPENSES

I Salaries	\$ 43,500	\$ 21,942	50%
J Payroll taxes and employee benefits	\$ 4,800	\$ 2,348	49%
K Professional fees and contracted services			
L Operations (rent, utilities, equipment, maintenance, etc.)	\$ 7,300	\$ 2,897	40%
M Materials and supplies (Resident Expense: Food, etc)	\$ 4,400	\$ 2,504	57%
N Travel			
O Staff and volunteer development / training costs			
P Conferences, conventions, meetings			
Q Direct assistance to individuals			
R Miscellaneous expenses			
S TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 60,000	\$ 29,691	49%

Balance \$ - \$ (901)



City of Corvallis

10-11 Social Service Funding Interim Report Period: 7/1-12/31/2010

Please answer the following (outline or bullet list preferred):

Agency Old Mill Center

Program Crisis Outreach & Transition

Award \$12,253

Narrative

What has the grant award been spent on?

The grant has been used to help pay the salaries of staff providing transition services to children with mental health, behavioral and special needs and multiple risk factors entering or exiting the Integrated Preschool Program. It has also helped provide immediate response to families who call in crisis.

How many people (unduplicated count) have been helped by this program? What activities happened?

Research shows that one of the top stressors for children is changing transition. **23** children received transition services in/out of the integrated preschool program. The education coordinator met with parents, and other involved agencies, did home visits, determining each child's strengths, lagging skills and goals that the parents have for their child, helping teachers plan curriculum activities to meet the needs of the children coming into the program, and create visual aids, as needed in order to make the transition less stressful.

6 families called in crisis and these calls were returned with 15 minutes. The therapist who returned the calls determined what additional services were needed after the initial call.

What progress have you tracked, compared against targets identified in the original proposal?

1. 100% of all crisis calls were responded to within the allotted time frame depending on the level of need of the family. 2. 100% of families in the preschool program received home visits. 3. 100% of children needing transition planning and assistance received it.

Summarize benefits or changes you have seen for all program participants? Reflect the results in comparison with the goals outlined in the application.

Stress can have a tremendous impact on a child's development. Transitions are one of the top stressors of children. Providing home visits to children entering the program greatly reduces stress and creates comfort in the classroom. Responding to a family in crisis reduces stress and anxiety for that family and eliminates the cost of a trip to the emergency room and reduces the risk of child abuse resulting from the stress and anxiety.

How have you promoted the program? Is the community/potential participants aware this program is available? How are outcomes used in your marketing? How is United Way included in your marketing?

We had a strong marketing campaign for the Integrated Preschool last year, advertising in venues such as Valley Parent Magazine, The Coop Thymes and the Gazette Times Early Years. We also had a booth at the Farmer's Market over the summer.

We have a strong partnership with Benton County Mental Health, who provides referral to Old Mill Center's counseling program. All families who are currently seeing a counselor are provided with a business card. Old Mill Center's after-hours telephone message instructs families what to do in case of an emergency as well.

Old Mill Center includes acknowledgement of its reception of funding through United Way on their website and in seeking other grants and contracts.

Agency or Fiscal: Old Mill Center

Program Name: Crisis Outreach and Transition July-Dec. 2010 Report

Funding Request \$ 30,000.00

Percent of request awarded:

Grant Award \$ 12,253.00

REVENUE		ADJUSTED PROGRAM	Program ACTUALS
		budget	period-to-date
		1	2
A	Contributions / fundraising income	\$ 28,182	\$ 22,109
B	City Social Services Grant	\$ 12,253	\$ 6,126
C	United Way donor-directed designations	\$ -	
D	Grants from government agencies (Federal, State, Local)	\$ 142,527	\$ 3,581
E	Foundation grants	\$ 33,900	
F	Program service fees	\$ 33,768	\$ 15,404
G	Other income	\$ 3,212	
H	TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 253,842	\$ 47,221

EXPENSES

I	Salaries	\$ 188,131	\$ 30,685
J	Payroll taxes and employee benefits	\$ 29,163	\$ 11,487
K	Professional fees and contracted services	\$ 8,740	
L	Operations (rent, utilities, equipment, maintenance, etc.)	\$ 14,397	\$ 4,370
M	Materials and supplies	\$ 7,291	\$ 2,760
N	Travel	\$ 3,516	\$ 773
O	Staff and volunteer development / training costs	\$ 194	
P	Conferences, conventions, meetings	\$ 1,920	\$ 15
Q	Direct assistance to individuals	\$ 490	
R	Miscellaneous expenses	\$ -	
S	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 253,842	\$ 50,090
Balance		\$ -	\$ (2,869)

Balance Sheet

As of December 31, 2010

	Dec 31, 10
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Checking/Savings	
1000 · Cash Accounts	85,588.44
1100 · Temp Restricted Cash Accounts	90,507.74
Total Checking/Savings	176,096.18
Accounts Receivable	
1200 · Accounts Receivable	61,796.55
1280 · Pledges Receivable	69,912.12
1285 · Beneficial Interest in CLAT	263,168.00
Total Accounts Receivable	394,876.67
Other Current Assets	
1300 · Allowance For Doubtful Accounts	-17,925.42
1380 · Pledges AFDA	-5,476.52
Total Other Current Assets	-23,401.94
Total Current Assets	547,570.91
Fixed Assets	
1500 · Property, Plant & Equipment	3,758,388.32
1600 · Accumulated Depreciation	-716,411.02
Total Fixed Assets	3,041,977.30
Other Assets	
1700 · Temporarily Restricted Assets	25,968.38
1800 · Permanently Restricted Assets	166,752.79
Total Other Assets	192,721.17
TOTAL ASSETS	3,782,269.38
LIABILITIES & EQUITY	
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	
2000 · Accounts Payable	21,767.04
Total Accounts Payable	21,767.04
Other Current Liabilities	
2100 · Short-term Obligations Payable	6,538.33
2200 · Accrued Wages	7,913.08
2300 · Accrued Payroll Taxes	25,235.25
2400 · Accrued Benefits	10,545.54
Total Other Current Liabilities	50,232.20
Total Current Liabilities	71,999.24
Total Liabilities	71,999.24
Equity	
3100 · Temp. Restricted Net Assets	226,017.87
3200 · Perm. Restricted Net Assets	166,752.79
3300 · Unrestricted Net Assets	3,388,841.05
Net Income	-71,341.57
Total Equity	3,710,270.14
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	3,782,269.38

Profit & Loss

July through December 2010

Jul - Dec 10

Ordinary Income/Expense	
Income	
4100 · Pre-K Program Fees	36,324.15
4200 · ITS Program Fees	72,254.67
4300 · Outpatient Therapy Program Fees	147,786.34
4400 · Speech & Occupational Therapy	14,243.52
4500 · Early Childhood Contracts	197,743.59
4600 · Outpatient Therapy Contracts	51,700.81
4700 · Donations	135,695.64
4750 · Foundation Grants	2,500.00
4790 · Rebates & Refunds	4,609.23
4795 · EHS-Utilities	240.00
4800 · Fundraising Events	17,691.00
Total Income	<u>680,788.95</u>
Gross Profit	680,788.95
Expense	
5100 · Payroll Wages	375,134.65
5200 · Employee Benefits	119,232.27
5225 · Vision Insurance	142.08
5300 · Payroll Taxes	52,697.23
6000 · Operating Expenses	27,912.87
6200 · Professional Service Fees	81,819.56
6300 · Occupancy Expense	18,967.78
6400 · Information Technology Expense	2,452.80
6500 · Travel	4,225.45
6600 · Conferences & Meetings	1,766.75
6700 · Donation Expense	4,949.06
6800 · Fundraising Expenses	7,200.11
6900 · Bad Debt Expense	429.64
Total Expense	<u>696,930.25</u>
Net Ordinary Income	-16,141.30
Other Income/Expense	
Other Income	
7500 · Interest Income	591.73
Total Other Income	<u>591.73</u>
Other Expense	
8100 · Balance Sheet Transfer Expense	15,792.00
8610 · Depreciation	40,000.00
Total Other Expense	<u>55,792.00</u>
Net Other Income	<u>-55,200.27</u>
Net Income	<u><u>-71,341.57</u></u>

City Social Service

Crisis Outreach and Transition

Testimonial

A family enrolled their child in the integrated preschool program late summer for the fall session. The family was relatively new to town and had a child with special needs. Although this child attended a special class through Early Intervention, they felt their child could benefit from the additional socialization of being in a classroom with typical peers. They were concerned, however about this child's anxiety and dependence on the mother. The child had been adopted, and the adoption process had been tumultuous. The relationships in the family, especially between the child and the older brother and father were strained.

Besides the initial home visit, we did on-going meetings with the family. In the classroom we set up visual supports for the child. We enrolled him in a social skills building group and utilized the 2nd Step Violence Prevention Curriculum with him. We referred the family for counseling. Difficulties continued, so we set up a "Mapping Meeting" designed to look at strengths, fears, concerns, hopes and dreams and develop a plan of action. We created a visual choice board for the child to use to give the parent time to do the jobs she needed to do around the house without constantly having to be her child's playmate. We recommended the parent get a referral from the pediatrician for a complete assessment at the Child Development and Rehabilitation Center. We suggested a "date night" for parents to have time to themselves.

As part of our ongoing monitoring of this plan, we check in with the parent periodically to determine what tasks have been completed and what we still need to work on. When it is time to think about kindergarten transition, we will be part of that plan, creating an "All About Me" brochure to use for transition planning and Individual Education Plan development.



City of Corvallis

10-11 Social Service Funding Interim Report Period: 7/1-12/31/2010

Please answer the following (outline or bullet list preferred):

Agency Old Mill Center

Program Rally Around Families Together (RAFT)

Award \$15,520

Narrative

What has the grant award been spent on?

The grant has been used to help pay the salaries of staff providing outreach home visiting services to the enrolled families and those providing care for the children so that parents can attend the parenting support group.

How many people (unduplicated count) have been helped by this program? What activities happened?

14 families have been helped through this program. The 10-week quarterly parent support group meets Wednesdays from 9:30-12:30. Parents receive mental health support from a therapist and parenting support from a parenting education instructor. Children receive nurturing and supportive care. Children receive breakfast and lunch; parents receive brunch. Parents have access to the RAFT Resource Closet. All families receive home visits and resource & referral services as needed. Families may have additional mental health support through center or home-based services.

What progress have you tracked, compared against targets identified in the original proposal?

1. 97% of enrolled parents reported increased attachment as measured by the Parent Stress Index. 2. 93% of enrolled parents reported decreased stress as measured by the same tool. 3. 100% of enrolled parents have received transportation assistance, through help with Ride Line, bus passes or gas cards. 4. 100% of parents reported increased confidence in parenting skills as measured by the Parenting Skills Ladder. 5. 100% of parents also reported an increase of knowledge of acquiring new parenting techniques using the Parenting Skills Ladder. 6. 100% of parents report reading to their children as measured by the same tool.

Summarize benefits or changes you have seen for all program participants? Reflect the results in comparison with the goals outlined in the application.

RAFT, as an emerging Relief Nursery, is designed to reduce child abuse and neglect while building strong and resilient families. The enrolled families are some of the most vulnerable in our county. We know that by reducing stress and increasing attachment, the likelihood of committing child abuse is greatly decreased. 100% of the enrolled families had no confirmed charges of child abuse or neglect while enrolled.

How have you promoted the program? Is the community/potential participants aware this program is available? How are outcomes used in your marketing? How is United Way included in your marketing?

RAFT has an active presence in the Benton County Commission on Children and Families' early childhood committee, which meets monthly. RAFT also partners with Healthy Start, Early Head Start, Parent Enhancement Program, Early Intervention and the Benton County Health Department. The Education Director also participates in the monthly Benton County Care Coordination team meeting and attends the DHS case manager's meeting.

Old Mill Center includes acknowledgement of its reception of funding through United Way on their website and in seeking other grants and contracts.

Agency or Fiscal: Old Mill Center

Program Name: RAFT (Rally Around Families Together)

July - Dec. 2010 Report

Funding Request \$ 25,000.00

Percent of request awarded:

Grant Award \$ 15,520.00

REVENUE		ADJUSTED PROGRAM budget	Program ACTUALS period-to-date
		1	2
A	Contributions / fundraising income	\$ 23,373	\$ 1,912
B	City social Services Grant	\$ 15,520	\$ 7,760
C	United Way donor-directed designations	\$ -	
D	Grants from government Agencies (Federal, State, Local)	\$ 36,386	\$ 20,595
E	Foundation grants	\$ 35,261	\$ 4,976
F	Program service fees	\$ -	
G	Other income	\$ 4,883	
H	TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 115,423	\$ 35,243

EXPENSES

I	Salaries	\$ 88,468	\$ 24,166
J	Payroll taxes and employee benefits	\$ 10,585	\$ 6,032
K	Professional fees and contracted services	\$ 931	\$ 1,810
L	Operations (rent, utilities, equipment, maintenance, etc.)	\$ 5,899	\$ 2,505
M	Materials and supplies	\$ 7,512	\$ 524
N	Travel	\$ 745	\$ 470
O	Staff and volunteer development / training costs	\$ 165	
P	Conferences, conventions, meetings	\$ 745	\$ 530
Q	Direct assistance to individuals	\$ 372	\$ 799
R	Miscellaneous expenses	\$ -	
S	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 115,423	\$ 36,836

Balance \$ (1,593)

Old Mill Center for Children and Families
Balance Sheet
As of December 31, 2010

	Dec 31, 10
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Checking/Savings	
1000 · Cash Accounts	85,588.44
1100 · Temp Restricted Cash Accounts	90,507.74
Total Checking/Savings	176,096.18
Accounts Receivable	
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TOTAL ASSETS	3,782,269.38
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Current Liabilities	
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2000 · Accounts Payable	21,767.04
Total Accounts Payable	21,767.04
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2100 · Short-term Obligations Payable	6,538.33
2200 · Accrued Wages	7,913.08
2300 · Accrued Payroll Taxes	25,235.25
2400 · Accrued Benefits	10,545.54
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Total Current Liabilities	71,999.24
Total Liabilities	71,999.24
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3200 · Perm. Restricted Net Assets	166,752.79
3300 · Unrestricted Net Assets	3,388,841.05
Net Income	-71,341.57
Total Equity	3,710,270.14
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	3,782,269.38

Profit & Loss

July through December 2010

	<u>Jul - Dec 10</u>
Ordinary Income/Expense	
Income	
4100 · Pre-K Program Fees	36,324.15
4200 · ITS Program Fees	72,254.67
4300 · Outpatient Therapy Program Fees	147,786.34
4400 · Speech & Occupational Therapy	14,243.52
4500 · Early Childhood Contracts	197,743.59
4600 · Outpatient Therapy Contracts	51,700.81
4700 · Donations	135,695.64
4750 · Foundation Grants	2,500.00
4790 · Rebates & Refunds	4,609.23
4795 · EHS-Utilities	240.00
4800 · Fundraising Events	17,691.00
Total Income	<u>680,788.95</u>
Gross Profit	680,788.95
Expense	
5100 · Payroll Wages	375,134.65
5200 · Employee Benefits	119,232.27
5225 · Vision Insurance	142.08
5300 · Payroll Taxes	52,697.23
6000 · Operating Expenses	27,912.87
6200 · Professional Service Fees	81,819.56
6300 · Occupancy Expense	18,967.78
6400 · Information Technology Expense	2,452.80
6500 · Travel	4,225.45
6600 · Conferences & Meetings	1,766.75
6700 · Donation Expense	4,949.06
6800 · Fundraising Expenses	7,200.11
6900 · Bad Debt Expense	429.64
Total Expense	<u>696,930.25</u>
Net Ordinary Income	-16,141.30
Other Income/Expense	
Other Income	
7500 · Interest Income	591.73
Total Other Income	<u>591.73</u>
Other Expense	
8100 · Balance Sheet Transfer Expense	15,792.00
8610 · Depreciation	40,000.00
Total Other Expense	<u>55,792.00</u>
Net Other Income	<u>-55,200.27</u>
Net Income	<u><u>-71,341.57</u></u>

City Social Service Interim Report

RAFT

Testimonial

A single mom entered the RAFT program referred by Community Outreach, INC. This mom was a victim of domestic violence, suffering from bi-polar disorder and ADHD and had relinquished parental rights to two older children. She participated in the parent support group and received home visits. She was receiving TANF, and her plan was to attend Linn-Benton Community College. She found a quality child care provider and began attending classes. Her application for subsidized housing was approved, and she moved into her own apartment. She continued to receive home visits, working on creating a safe environment for her child, feeling identification and anger management. She picked up quickly on parenting skills that were modeled for her. Several weeks after I had worked with her on stating expectations rather than telling her child what not to do, ("Feel stay on the floor" rather than "No, don't climb on the coffee table,) she reported that she realized the best thing was to remove the coffee table until her child was through this stage. She also changed bedrooms around, making her child's bedroom her study, which she could block off with a safety gate and having them share a room. Her child didn't want to sleep apart from her, and she was able to put her child's needs above her own! These two events should tremendous growth and maturity that she attributes to the RAFT program.



City of Corvallis

10-11 Social Service Funding Interim Report Period: 7/1-12/31/10

Please answer the following (outline or bullet list preferred):

Agency Old Mill Center

Program Childsafe

Award \$ 5,718

Narrative

What has the grant award been spent on? Childsafe is a program for children who have been sexually abused and their non-offending family members. The money is spent on program supplies including snacks and art supplies. We create small boxes where group members can write down and place their private thoughts to keep them safe. Supplies include the boxes, markers, stickers and glue. Other collage items are donated. Grant money has also been used to partially fund group facilitators and childcare activities

How many people (unduplicated count) have been helped by this program? What activities happened?

We have had 9 weeks of pre-group (enrollment, letters home, referrals), group (direct service) and follow up activities (satisfaction surveys and planning for the next session). Groups meet weekly. There is group for children and a group for parents as well as a group activity where we all meet together. 24 people have been helped by this program as well as by ancillary services including individual and family counseling. Group activities include art expression, telling personal stories, sharing memories, sharing snack and group projects.

What progress have you tracked, compared against targets identified in the original proposal?

We track the well-being and safety of the enrolled families as well as use satisfaction surveys at the end of the total session for feedback on the group experience.

Summarize benefits or changes you have seen for all program participants? Reflect the results in comparison with the goals outlined in the application.

Participants report a greater sense of well-being and safety as well as gaining an understanding that they are not alone in their experience. They know that they have a group where confidentiality is maintained, valued and respected giving them greater freedom to process their trauma with others.

How have you promoted the program? Is the community/potential participants aware this program is available? How are outcomes used in your marketing? How is United Way included in your marketing?

We promote the program via community partner emails and through the local newspaper in the groups and opportunities column. We will definitely include United Way in our marketing in the future, and appreciate this suggestion. We can discuss some of the outcome data as well, but need to respect the nature and content of this particular group.

Agency or Fiscal Agent: Old Mill Center

Program Name: Childsafe/Sex Abuse Treatment July-Dec. Report

Funding Request \$ \$ 14,000.00

Percent of request awarded: 41%

Grant Award \$ \$ 5,718.00

E V E		ADJUSTED PROGRAM budget	Program ACTUALS period-to-date	% to Date
		1	2	3
A	Contributions / fundraising income	\$ 817		0%
B	City Social Services Grant	\$ 5,718	\$ 2,859	50%
C	United Way donor-directed designations	\$ -		#DIV/0!
D	Federal Grants (VOCA)	\$ 8,169	\$ 4,231	52%
E	Foundation grants	\$ -		#DIV/0!
F	Program service fees	\$ -		#DIV/0!
G	Other income	\$ -		#DIV/0!
H	TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 14,703	\$ 7,090	48%

X				
I	Salaries	\$ 10,129	\$ 4,245	\$ 0
J	Payroll taxes and employee benefits	\$ 1,144	\$ 1,902	\$ 2
K	Professional fees and contracted services	\$ -		#DIV/0!
L	Operations (rent, utilities, equipment, maintenance, etc.)	\$ 1,291	\$ 948	\$ 1
M	Materials and supplies	\$ 1,291	\$ 306	\$ 0
N	Travel	\$ 425		\$ -
O	Staff and volunteer development / training costs	\$ 265		\$ -
P	Conferences, conventions, meetings	\$ 82		\$ -
Q	Direct assistance to individuals	\$ -		#DIV/0!
R	Miscellaneous expenses	\$ 78		\$ -
S	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 14,703	\$ 7,401	50%

Balance \$ - \$ (311)

Childsafe Success Story

Callie, age 5, comes from an upper middle class, two-parent home with loving, supportive parents and extended family. Callie attended daycare at a home that was considered a second family to Callie. What Callie's parents didn't know was that from the time Callie was 6 months old until she was 3, she was being sexually abused by the daycare provider's husband.

Callie's parents noticed that she was at times aggressive, slapping and kicking her parents and other children. Callie thought her parents knew what Tim was doing to her and felt it was okay because they continued to take her to Tim's home for daycare. Tim told her he was her best friend, so in Callie's mind at age 3, she thought her best friend wouldn't hurt her and thought she could trust him.

Callie soon was labeled as a difficult child at preschool. Concern amongst staff grew when Callie started touching other children inappropriately. Callie was almost expelled from her preschool and risked being labeled as emotionally disturbed. The very coping mechanisms that this child developed as a way of dealing with sexual abuse became the source of yet another layer of dysfunction and problems.

Fortunately, Callie was referred to and began receiving therapy from ChildSafe after finding out the truth about what Jim had done to her. In addition, her parents became actively involved in the parents' therapy groups where they were given tools to help her heal.

Today, Callie is well on her way to leading a functional, healthy life – quite different from the life she would have led without the services of Childsafe.



City of Corvallis

10-11 Social Service Funding Interim Report Period: 7/1/10—12/31/10

Please answer the following (outline or bullet list preferred):

Agency Oregon Cascades West Council of Governments Program Senior Meals
. Award \$ 2,500

Narrative

What has the grant award been spent on?

The full amount of \$2,500 has been spent directly on meals for seniors and people with disabilities with a combination of meal site dining and home delivered meals/meals on wheels.

How many people (unduplicated count) have been helped by this program? What activities happened?

- From July-January, approximately 182 people have been served a total of 12,559 meals.
- Meals are served in a congregate meal setting at the Corvallis meal site or delivered by a friendly driver to the door of homebound seniors.
- Needs were identified and referrals made by Aging and Disability Resource Center, Meals Program Coordinators, discharge planners, Senior and Disability Services case managers, adult protective service staff, clients and families.

What progress have you tracked, compared against targets identified in the original proposal?

- Everyone who requests meals is served regardless of their ability to contribute.
- We continue to outreach to the community through presentations to Parrish nurses, health fairs, Gerontology conference, civic and community organizations.
- The program's nutritional, social and safety benefits allow consumers served to live independently at home longer.

Summarize benefits or changes you have seen for all program participants? Reflect the results in comparison with the goals outlined in the application.

- We gave continued to provide hot nutritious meals to everyone who has requested service.
- Increased referrals from community agencies and health care professionals.
- Reports from Case Managers, meals coordinators, and Risk intervention staff of Senior and Disability Services that clients are less isolated and at risk of weight loss and falls related to improved nutritional, social and safety interventions.

How have you promoted the program? Is the community/potential participants aware this program is available? How are outcomes used in your marketing? How is United Way included in your marketing?

- The local and statewide Aging and Disability Resource Connections: Call center, assistance, home visits, and website.
- **Generations** publication posted in local business' and health provider facilities
- Brochures distributed by Outreach and Information and Referral staff of the agency
- Presentations as requested by organizations and business' in the community
- Donors are listed in marketing campaigns

Agency: Oregon Cascades Wet Council of Governments

Program Name: Senior Meals

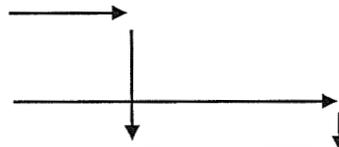
Funding Request \$

Percent of request awarded:

Grant Award \$

1. What is your spending plan by major category based on the funds? (adjusted from the proposal)

2. What is your actual spending as of this report date by category?



REVENUE		ADJUSTED PROGRAM budget	Program ACTUALS period-to-date	% to Date
		1	2	3
A	Contributions / fundraising income	\$ 129,625	\$ 167,271	129%
B	United Way Grant funding (current year award)	\$ 2,500	\$ 1,250	50%
C	United Way donor-directed designations	\$ -	\$ -	#DIV/0!
D	Grants from government agencies	\$ 1,250,325	\$ 533,045	43%
E	Foundation grants	\$ -	\$ -	#DIV/0!
F	Program service fees	\$ 3,000	\$ 2,103	70%
G	Other income	\$ 12,175	\$ 7,825	64%
H	TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 1,397,625	\$ 711,494	51%

** Use line "D" to report City Social Service Fund award

EXPENSES

I	Salaries	\$ 249,262	\$ 120,888	\$ 0
J	Payroll taxes and employee benefits	\$ 155,293	\$ 60,012	\$ 0
K	Professional fees and contracted services	\$ 849,378	\$ 404,117	\$ 0
L	Operations (rent, utilities, equipment, maintenance, etc.)	\$ 50,600	\$ 25,189	\$ 0
M	Materials and supplies	\$ 25,000	\$ 7,233	\$ 0
N	Travel	\$ 42,000	\$ 25,058	\$ 1
O	Staff and volunteer development / training costs	\$ 1,500	\$ 556	\$ 0
P	Conferences, conventions, meetings	\$ -	\$ -	#DIV/0!
Q	Direct assistance to individuals	\$ -	\$ -	#DIV/0!
R	Miscellaneous expenses	\$ 24,592	\$ 12,296	\$ 1
S	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 1,397,625	\$ 655,349	47%

Balance \$ - \$ 56,145

Testimonial of a Sr. Meals volunteer about a Corvallis woman who benefits greatly from the meals program, allowing her to stay in her home:

In Corvallis, a 78 year old female, who lives alone and suffers from severe memory loss, was helped immensely by home delivered meals (Meals on Wheels). She is unable to safely cook, often forgets to eat, and is homebound.

She has a neighbor that helps her with shopping and transportation. This woman calls her neighbor several times a day, not remembering how frequently she calls. Her neighbor, who is happy to help, also became stressed by the situation.

The meals have assured the client, and her neighbor, that this woman has a hot meal and will not have to worry about trying to cook. The client will have some left over food for her evening meal as well, since the meals are very generous.

Whereas, the client's daughter tries to help and provides support for her mother, she is trying to honor her mother's wishes to live at home as long as possible. The Meals on Wheels make this possible!



City of Corvallis

10-11 Social Service Funding Interim Report Period: 7/1/10-12/31/10

Please answer the following (outline or bullet list preferred):

Agency	<u>Parent Enhancement Program</u>	Program	<u>Parent Enhancement Program</u>
		Award	<u>\$6,535</u>

Narrative

What has the grant award been spent on?

Funds have been spent on general operating costs, including staff wages to provide direct services and coordination of program activities, rent, utilities, and supplies.

How many people (unduplicated count) have been helped by this program? What activities happened?

During the past 6 months, we provided the following activities; 103 parents and 127 children participating in events with transportation, meals/snacks, and a supervised playroom provided:

- 8-week *Giggle, Wiggle, and Shake* parenting class series; 10-week *Live & Learn With Your Baby* parenting series; 19 *Squishtivities* weekly interactive messy play series; weekly *Giveaways* (i.e. clothing, food); 6 Community based *Picnics*; Weekly *GED Preparation* classes; 1 *Scrapbooking* workshop; 1 *Trick or Read* (Halloween Activity for families); 1 *Thanksgiving Dinner*, and 1 *Holiday Party*.

Additional services provided include:

- 154 home visits conducted, including Latino families; 34 referrals to outside agencies made for 28 families; 64 rides were provided to classes and events; 80 rides were provided for medical, dental, WIC, grocery, etc. appointments; Child Safety Items distributed to 37 families; all parents had the opportunity to volunteer, and parent newsletters were mailed quarterly to all participants; Staff participated in 39 case management sessions with other agencies, for 28 parents

What progress have you tracked, compared against targets identified in the original proposal?

We track all participant outcomes, statistics for the last 6 months of 2010 show (for example):

- 96% of families had no confirmed reports of child abuse or neglect, as of 2009, 2010 statistics pending
- 98% of teenagers did not experience repeat pregnancies
- 77% of parents are attending classes or have completed high school/GED

Summarize benefits or changes you have seen for all program participants? Reflect the results in comparison with the goals outlined in the application.

Agency activities show that the number accessing services has increased from 243 parents and 310 children in 2009 to 252 parents and 353 children in 2010. During the past 6 months results show (for example):

- 86% of parents pre & post tested improved life skills
- 73% of parents pre & post tested improved parenting skills

How have you promoted the program? Is the community/potential participants aware this program is available? How are outcomes used in your marketing? How is United Way included in your marketing?

We continue to promote our program through presentations to community civic organizations and with attendance and participation in community meetings and forums. We participate in collaborative meetings with Healthy Start, Corvallis High School counselors, WIC, local hospital staff, court system, as well as many other local agencies and social service providers. Additionally, we continue to use store front windows, bulk mailers, and submit articles to the local newspaper to advertise our program.

Agency: Parent Enhancement Program

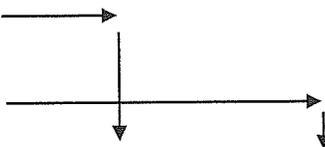
Program Name: Parent Enhancement Program

Funding Request \$

Percent of request awarded:

Grant Award \$

1. What is your spending plan by major category based on the funds? (adjusted from the proposal)
2. What is your actual spending as of this report date by category?



REVENUE		ADJUSTED PROGRAM budget	Program ACTUALS period-to-date	% to Date
		1	2	3
A	Contributions / fundraising income	\$ 70,875	\$ 10,108	14%
B	United Way Grant funding (current year award)	\$ 10,000	\$ 5,000	50%
C	United Way donor-directed designations	\$ -	\$ 335	0%
D	Grants from government agencies	\$ 47,222	\$ 27,965	59%
E	Foundation grants	\$ 142,525	\$ 35,500	25%
F	Program service fees	\$ -	\$ -	0%
G	Other income	\$ 1,823	\$ 369	20%
H	TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 272,445	\$ 79,277	29%

** Use line "D" to report City Social Service Fund award

EXPENSES

I	Salaries	\$ 170,000	\$ 63,444	37%
J	Payroll taxes and employee benefits	\$ 32,236	\$ 14,206	44%
K	Professional fees and contracted services	\$ 1,094	\$ 725	66%
L	Operations (rent, utilities, equipment, maintenance, etc.)	\$ 24,753	\$ 6,917	28%
M	Materials and supplies	\$ 9,637	\$ 2,019	21%
N	Travel	\$ 1,747	\$ 458	26%
O	Staff and volunteer development / training costs	\$ 13,264	\$ 224	2%
P	Conferences, conventions, meetings	\$ 304	\$ -	0%
Q	Direct assistance to individuals	\$ 14,563	\$ 5,138	35%
R	Miscellaneous expenses	\$ 4,847	\$ 2,133	44%
S	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 272,445	\$ 95,263	35%

Balance \$ - \$ (15,986)

COMMENTS:

Please explain any special circumstances (anticipated or actual)

- * Competiton for limited funding resources increasing
- * Increasing number of Corvallis families accessing services
- * Current economic situation affecting agency finances, participating families, volunteers, and in-kind donations

Testimonial: A story submitted by one of our moms

When I started at PEP I was a scared girl of 18. I had little to no parenting skills, no way to support myself and was living in an emotionally and physically abusive house. Not even three years later I'm a confident mother of two amazing children. I'm now able to provide my children with everything they need and some of what they want. Most importantly they have my unconditional love and support. I found the courage to start a life by myself and have no doubt that without PEP I wouldn't be as stable and happy.

My daughter was born with birth defects. Strangely what I saw as her smallest problem, people seem to always focus on. PEP was very encouraging and helpful in how to deal with other peoples' reactions. Most importantly they helped me teach her to not allow other peoples' opinions to dictate her self-esteem.

The caring people at PEP gave me the confidence and courage to advocate for my daughter's medical needs and the courage to leave an abusive situation. When I left her father and started living, parenting and healing, the people at PEP helped make sure I never felt alone. I felt as if I was so far in over my head that I started spinning my wheels. They provided me with the knowledge, compassion and courage to survive on my own for the first time. They not only told me how to find somewhere to live but helped me find a safe, clean apartment I could afford. I learned enough to go before a judge and prove that the home I had built for my daughter was the best place for her to live.

I've learned through trial and error, parenting classes, countless calls to PEP and the resources they helped me find on how to be a good mother. I started putting together a warm home for my children. I have always loved children but never expected to have two children at age twenty. I got pregnant with my daughter when I was only seventeen and not yet emotionally ready to be a mother.

I was not always willing to put my daughter ahead of my wants and needs. PEP quickly taught me how to put them first. I didn't really know what to do with a small child. I took a class at PEP that showed me how to play with young children and how to have fun doing it. I learned not only how to teach my children but how to learn from them. I learned how to live in the moment, to find the beauty in a dandelion. I came to look forward to hearing "mama" in the morning, to savor the tiny smiles and huge hugs. I've learned not to cry over spilled milk, and to laugh at my flour covered kitchen and children rather than scream.

My son was born seven weeks before he was due. On my way to my emergency c-section all I could do was pray we both made it. While my son did spend two and a half weeks in the NICU it was nothing compared to my daughter's birth. In some ways having two young children did overwhelm me, but PEP always helped me through it. I got through the long nights with a newborn that kept waking up a very cranky two year old, and I did it without pulling my hair out.

Through all our hard times I knew I had the skills and support to be a good mother. I fell in love with both of my children the moment I saw them and knew I would die to protect them. My two tough little miracles babies are the best things in my life and they now always come first. There are still days that I wish I had no real responsibilities, I wanted to be like other people my age. I realized fairly quickly I know a love they can't begin to understand. That makes everything worthwhile.

Agency: Presbyterian Preschool and Child Care Center

Program Name: Presbyterian Preschool and Child Care Center

Funding Request \$ 8,000.00

Percent of request awarded: 61%

Grant Award \$ 4,901.00

1. What is your spending plan by major category based on the funds? (adjusted from the proposal)

2. What is your actual spending as of this report date by category?

		ADJUSTED PROGRAM budget	Program ACTUALS period-to-date	% to Date
		1	2	3
REVENUE				
A	Contributions / fundraising income	\$ 7,349	\$ 40,142	546%
B	United Way Grant funding (current year award)	\$ 6,901	\$ 5,447	79%
C	United Way donor-directed designations	\$ 250	\$ -	0%
D	Grants from government agencies	\$ 22,000	\$ 43,299	197%
E	Foundation grants	\$ 600	\$ 3,973	662%
F	Program service fees	\$ 489,500	\$ 457,775	94%
G	Other income	\$ 700	\$ 1,615	231%
H	TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 527,300	\$ 552,251	105%

** Use line "D" to report City Social Service Fund award

EXPENSES

I	Salaries	\$ 401,700	\$ 403,666	\$ 1
J	Payroll taxes and employee benefits	\$ 72,500	\$ 69,427	\$ 1
K	Professional fees and contracted services	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,671	\$ 1
L	Operations (rent, utilities, equipment, maintenance, etc.)	\$ 8,325	\$ 12,382	\$ 1
M	Materials and supplies	\$ 17,560	\$ 20,157	\$ 1
N	Travel	-		#VALUE!
O	Staff and volunteer development / training costs	\$ 1,600	\$ 1,649	\$ 1
P	Conferences, conventions, meetings	\$ 100	\$ 125	\$ 1
Q	Direct assistance to individuals			#DIV/0!
R	Miscellaneous expenses	\$ 515	\$ 29	\$ 0
S	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 527,300	\$ 533,106	101%

Balance \$ - \$ 19,145

COMMENTS:

Please explain any special circumstances (anticipated or actual)

We had a special donation made that could be used for tuition scholarships and our new playyard area.

The \$19,145 balance will be designated in 2011 towards the new playyard.



City of Corvallis

10-11 Social Service Funding Interim Report

Period: 7/1/10 – 12/31/10

Please answer the following (outline or bullet list preferred):

Agency	<u>Presbyterian Preschool and Child Care Center</u>	Program	<u>Presbyterian Preschool and Child Care Center</u>
		Award	<u>\$ 4901</u>

Narrative

What has the grant award been spent on?

50% of the child care tuition fees for the first four months of enrollment. This award is given to eligible families who meet the requirements of under 300% of the poverty guidelines and live in the city of Corvallis.

How many people (unduplicated count) have been helped by this program? What activities happened?

Children attended the program regularly and learned safety and health care skills to start. The classroom offered an opportunity to participate in activities that promote their fine and large motor skills, social and emotional skills, as well as, creative and manipulative skills. Daily discussions occurred with teaching staff and weekly meetings with the administrative staff to help families stay focused on job skill training or job searches, medical needs and basic needs for sustainability.

What progress have you tracked, compared against targets identified in the original proposal?

The children ages 6 weeks to 2 ½ years of age get a daily observation to document the skill learning in the classroom. The preschool children have pictures and observation notes that are collected in a portfolio to document skill learning. Parent conferences are written to document the communication regarding the needs of the family and the child's progress.

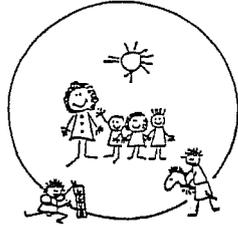
Summarize benefits or changes you have seen for all program participants? Reflect the results in comparison with the goals outlined in the application.

The parents have improved in the routine requirements in providing for their family's basic need and the child's ability to attend and participate in the classroom. The program has established a good communication between the parents regarding education and meeting the emotional needs of their child. The parents have felt comfortable in understanding the role and limitations of the local social services agencies. This helps in them accepting their part in the long term planning of meeting basic needs and future employment requirements.

How have you promoted the program? Is the community/potential participants aware this program is available? How are outcomes used in your marketing? How is United Way included in your marketing?

The program is promoted through regular advertising, the employees or case workers of Community Consortium, Healthy Start, Parent Enhancement Program, 509J Corvallis School District Family Outreach Advocate, Kiwanis, Early Intervention and Old Mill on a regular basis. Brochures, handbook and fundraising include the United Way logo.

Presbyterian Preschool and Child Care Center



*114 SW 8th Street
Corvallis, OR 97333
Tel: 541-753-7752
Fax: 541-754-5324
www.1stprespscc.org*

January 26, 2011

Testimonial of our newest client.

I came to this center as a 15 year old mom referred by Healthy Start, Katie Queener. I am a good student and feel I need to attend high school and provide for my 7 month old son. The child's father was not able to provide any support and my parents have a very limited income. The center was able to help while I worked with the bus system, Corvallis High School and LBCC to schedule classes that would help me support my son in the future. I am currently looking for a part-time job which has is much harder than I anticipated. I like that the teachers help me meet my child's needs even when I am not there.



City of Corvallis

10-11 Social Service Funding Interim Report Period: _____

Please answer the following (outline or bullet list preferred):

Agency Vina Moses Center Program Clothing and household
Award \$4,084

Narrative

What has the grant award been spent on?

The award was spent on salaries and occupancy costs as described in our application.

How many people (unduplicated count) have been helped by this program? What activities happened?

9000 people were served during our regular "shopping" hours when families receive needed clothing and household items, our School program and Christmas basket program.

What progress have you tracked, compared against targets identified in the original proposal?

The target number for children in our School program was 1,000. We provided for 1040 children this year. Our goal was to satisfactorily serve 3500 families in our programs. We slightly exceeded that goal.

Summarize benefits or changes you have seen for all program participants? Reflect the results in comparison with the goals outlined in the application.

Children were equipped with the necessary clothing, shoes and school supplies to begin the school year. These families shop throughout the year for clothing and supplies.

We successfully distributed clothing and household items throughout the year.

We served 1200 families during our Christmas program providing food and gifts.

How have you promoted the program? Is the community/potential participants aware this program is available? How are outcomes used in your marketing? How is United Way included in your marketing?

Our programs are promoted through newsletters, newspaper, presentations to community organizations and most frequently word of mouth. Our clients are our best champions, informing friends and neighbors about our programs.

Testimonial

A single mom living at a local shelter just got a job at a local café. She needed shoes and clothing to start this job. We were able help her with all of the items she need.

Agency: Vina Moses Center

Program Name: Clothing and household

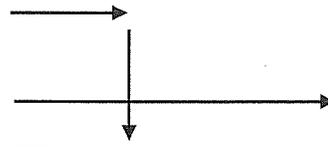
Funding Request \$ 10,000.00

Percent of request awarded: 41%

Grant Award \$ 4,084.00

1. What is your spending plan by major category based on the funds? (adjusted from the proposal)

2. What is your actual spending as of this report date by category?



REVENUE		ADJUSTED PROGRAM budget	Program ACTUALS period-to-date	% to Date
		1	2	3
A	Contributions / fundraising income	\$ 127,253	\$ 97,364	77%
B	United Way Grant funding (current year award)	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	100%
C	United Way donor-directed designations	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,355	113%
D	Grants from government agencies	\$ 4,084	\$ 2,700	66%
E	Foundation grants	\$ 20,000	\$ 12,785	64%
F	Program service fees	\$ -	\$ -	
G	Other income	\$ 700	\$ 606	87%
H	TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 156,237	\$ 117,810	75%

** Use line "D" to report City Social Service Fund award

EXPENSES

I	Salaries	\$ 79,805	\$ 40,320	51%
J	Payroll taxes and employee benefits	\$ 6,300	\$ 3,394	54%
K	Professional fees and contracted services			#DIV/0!
L	Operations (rent, utilities, equipment, maintenance, etc.)	\$ 20,098	\$ 8,127	40%
M	Materials and supplies	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,051	87%
N	Travel	\$ 450	\$ 250	56%
O	Staff and volunteer development / training costs	\$ 50	\$ 40	80%
P	Conferences, conventions, meetings			#DIV/0!
Q	Direct assistance to individuals	\$ 44,834	\$ 32,341	72%
R	Miscellaneous expenses	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,217	101%
S	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 156,237	\$ 88,740	57%

Balance \$ - \$ 29,070



City of Corvallis

10-11 Social Service Funding Interim Report Period: July 1 – June 30

Please answer the following (outline or bullet list preferred):

Agency Vina Moses Center Program FISH Emergency Services
Award \$ 3676

Narrative

What has the grant award been spent on?

These funds were used for salaries and operating expenses.

How many people (unduplicated count) have been helped by this program? What activities happened?

2100 peopled were helped in this program.

We assisted families with: rent, utilities, medical costs (primarily prescriptions) and transportation.

What progress have you tracked, compared against targets identified in the original proposal?

Tracked by percentage of requests we are able to fund.

Rent 28% (requests increased by 25% from 2009)

Utilities 47% (requests remained about the same)

Medical 66% (requests increased by 23% from 2009)

Transportation/ID 68% (requests for gasoline increased 57% from 2009)

Overall 55% of requests were funded

Summarize benefits or changes you have seen for all program participants? Reflect the results in comparison with the goals outlined in the application.

Overall standard of living and stability improved for the families remaining in their homes, having water, heat and medications.

How have you promoted the program? Is the community/potential participants aware this program is available? How are outcomes used in your marketing? How is United Way included in your marketing?

Our programs are promoted through newsletters, newspaper, presentations to community organizations and most frequently word of mouth. Our clients are our best champions, informing friends and neighbors about our programs.

Testimonial

This is taken from an actual FISH intake form as the volunteer gathered information for eligibility. This family is requesting assistance with rent.

Alice (not her actual name) lost her job and is now going to receive an unemployment check. Her husband's unemployment ran out. He worked at 7-11 and it sold the new owner brought in their own crew.

Landlord says Alice has always paid rent ½ month at a time. Alice has pursued every avenue for help. St. Mary's will contribute \$100.0. She is asking for \$100-150 or anything we can give to help this month. Her unemployment will cover the rent next month.

Resolution

St Mary's paid \$100, FISH paid \$150 and the family paid the remaining \$300.00. They have been able to pay their rent since that time.

Agency: Vina Moses Center

Program Name: FISH Emergency Services

Funding Request \$ **6,000.00**

Percent of request awarded: **61%**

Grant Award \$ **3,676.00**

1. What is your spending plan by major category based on the funds? (adjusted from the proposal)

2. What is your actual spending as of this report date by category?

		ADJUSTED PROGRAM budget	Program ACTUALS period-to-date	% to Date
REVENUE		1	2	3
A	Contributions / fundraising income	\$ 7,000	\$ 3,147	45%
B	United Way Grant funding (current year award)	\$ 3,000	\$ 1,500	50%
C	United Way donor-directed designations	\$ 400	\$ 1,275	319%
D	Grants from government agencies	\$ 9,500	\$ 10,056	106%
E	Foundation grants	\$ 7,000		0%
F	Program service fees			#DIV/0!
G	Other income			#DIV/0!
H	TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 26,900	\$ 15,978	59%

** Use line "D" to report City Social Service Fund award

EXPENSES

I	Salaries	\$ 5,450	\$ 2,728	\$ 1
J	Payroll taxes and employee benefits	\$ 408	\$ 210	\$ 1
K	Professional fees and contracted services			#DIV/0!
L	Operations (rent, utilities, equipment, maintenance, etc.)	\$ 925	\$ 375	\$ 0
M	Materials and supplies	\$ 300	\$ 88	\$ 0
N	Travel			#DIV/0!
O	Staff and volunteer development / training costs			#DIV/0!
P	Conferences, conventions, meetings			#DIV/0!
Q	Direct assistance to individuals	\$ 19,817	\$ 15,462	\$ 1
R	Miscellaneous expenses			#DIV/0!
S	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 26,900	\$ 18,863	70%

Balance \$ - \$ (2,885)

MEMORANDUM



To: Human Services Committee
From: Karen Emery, Director *KE*
David Neighbor, Park Operation and Administrative Supervisor *DAN*
Date: February 23, 2011
Subject: Review of City Council Policy 94-4.07, City Owned or Funded Art Objects on City or Private Property

Issue:

CP 94-4.07 requires this Policy be reviewed every three years by the City Manager and updated as appropriate.

Background:

This policy had been revised in recent years but is due for review.

Discussion:

On December 22, 2010 during their regular meeting the Public Art Selection Committee reviewed the Policy. After discussion they made a motion to affirm the existing City Policy 94-4.07 with no changes. Parks and Recreation staff concur with this motion.

Recommendation:

No changes be made in existing CP 94-4.07, City Owned or Funded Art on City or Private Property.

Review and Concur:

Jon S. Nelson

Jon S. Nelson, City Manager

Date

2/4/11

Attachments

Council Policy 94-4.07, City Owned or Funded Art on City or Private Property.
Public Art Selection Committee 12/22/10 Meeting Minutes

CITY OF CORVALLIS
COUNCIL POLICY MANUAL

POLICY AREA 4 - LEISURE AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

CP 94-4.07 **City Owned or Funded Art Objects on City or Private Property**

Adopted May 2, 1994

Revised October 21, 1996
Revised October 5, 1998
Affirmed December 17, 2001
Affirmed May 3, 2004
Revised January 7, 2008
Revised August 3, 2009

4.07.010 Purpose

This policy seeks to improve public access to art and enhance the beauty of the Corvallis community by establishing guidelines for City-owned or funded art on City or private property.

4.07.020 Policy

4.07.021 All decisions on whether or not the City should accept ownership or participate in funding of art objects will be made by the Public Art Selection Commission, and affirmed by the City Council, prior to installation. Procedures for decisions are to be consistent with the guidelines outlined in CP 98-4.12.

The City shall also consider the Visual Artist Right Act (VARA) of 1990 in the participation of funding and accepting art objects on city or private property. VARA protects the rights of the artist and their artwork and states that public art may not be distorted, mutilated or modified, without the written permission of the artist. In addition, the City will secure the artist's permission to move the art prior to acceptance of the artist's work, in the event that it may be in the public interest to relocate the artwork.

4.07.022 Art objects owned or funded by the City may be displayed on public or private property under the following conditions:

Council Policy 94-4.07

1. Any private property displaying City-owned art objects must be within the city limits of the City of Corvallis.
2. Any art placed on private property shall require a written agreement between the City and the property owner(s) and lessee(s) if any, establishing the conditions for such display and identifying the respective responsibilities of each party, including insurance and liability.
3. The art object is to be placed in a location where art is accessible for appreciation by the public. At no time will a fee or charge be required for such access.
4. The costs to the City for art placed on any private property (maintenance, insurance, etc.) shall be minimal. Upon acceptance of the artwork, the City shall be responsible for the proper cleaning, maintenance, and protection of the work within reason, after installation, pursuant to the written agreement with the property owner and with the written instructions provided by the Artist and submitted by Artist at the time of completion. Cost control may be achieved through agreement(s) with a recognized and responsible art or civic group(s) or property owner to maintain such art objects. Any such agreement must be approved by all parties prior to the commissioning of the artwork. The art or civic group(s) must have been in existence for a minimum of three years.
5. The selection process for the artwork and conditions for acceptance, and liability by the City for the artwork shall follow the guidelines set forth in Council Policy 98-4.12 *Guidelines for Public Art Selection*.

4.07.030 Review and Update

This Leisure and Cultural Activities Policy shall be reviewed every three years by the City Manager and updated as appropriate.

City of Corvallis
Public Art Selection Commission
Date: December 22, 2010

Attendance:

Chi Meredith
 Shelley Moon, ACC representative
 E. Ross Parkerson
 Paul Rickey Jr
 Sidnee Snell

Absent:

Shelley Curtis, excused
 Sara Krainik, excused
 Joel Hirsch, City Council

Staff:

Hester Coucke

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION

Agenda Item	Information Only	Held for further review	Action/ Recommendations
II. Approval of Minutes	X		Minutes of August 23, 2010 approved as submitted.
III. Staff Reports	X		Commissioners affirmed the current City Policy 94-4.07 without any changes.
IV. Visitors' Propositions			NA
V. Adjournments	X		The meeting was adjourned at 4:40 AM

CONTENT OF DISCUSSION

1. CALL TO ORDER

Chair Sarah Krainik could unexpectedly not make this meeting. Vice-chair Ross Parkerson called the meeting to order at 4:00 PM and had members make introductions.

Enough commissioners were present to make a quorum.

2. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

The minutes of August 23, 2010 were approved as submitted. Paul Rickey made the motion, Sidnee Snell seconded, no objections.

3. STAFF REPORTS

The Commissioners underwrite the current text of the City Policy 94-4.07. There was a discussion 4.07.022, paragraph 4 on maintenance, potentially by art or civic groups. The agreement that the Madison Avenue Task Force made with All Stars Sports about cleaning the dog bowl and keeping it filled with water in the summer came up. It is an often used bowl in summer. Both Chi Meredith as well as Ross Parkerson have kept an eye on it. The Commissioners understand the importance of agreeing upon method of maintenance before commissioning the artwork, as well as working with stable groups to do so. If a group of people would volunteer to take on such a task, but wouldn't be in existence for more than 3 years, they could seek a connection with a group that is.

Chi Meredith made a motion to affirm the existing City Policy 94-4.07, Sidnee Snell seconded, and no commissioners were opposed.

New Business:

The Commissioners revisited the Parks & Recreation's request to review the idea of a (movable) graffiti wall (see minutes 8/23/2010). The bathroom in the Riverfront Park was mentioned in the August meeting as a location, but Chi Meredith feels that it wouldn't be appropriate. Sidnee Snell (who brought up the bathroom as a location previously) agreed; she had a different mental image of the building. She also feels that this one is too close to the fountain and the Park. The rest of the Commissioners concurred, although Shelley Moon said she thought that the Arts & Culture Commission did like the idea and that the proposers of the wall specifically liked the idea of a movable wall.

Ross Parkerson brought up that the architecture of this building should stand on its own, and shouldn't be subjected to "becoming a canvas of artwork, rather than an individual building". He does not appreciate the mixture of purposes.

There was discussion on finding a location in one of the alleys, where Sidnee Snell suggested you could find "a little hidden gem" (think about the Alley Art Surprises!) where the graffiti could fit in so well with the urban feel, the look of paint patched walls.

Ross Parkerson feels that both alleys and the graffiti wall should stand on their own.

The alleys have an established history, filled with left over artifacts and traces of history. He warns that here are tours under development of what the alleys and the traces of history in them mean for Corvallis. He urges not to change the texture of the alleys with

changing spots of color. Sidnee Snell agrees that a graffiti wall requires just the right spot.

Shelley Moon reiterates that the two proposers of the graffiti wall are specifically interested in graffiti in more than one place.

Ross Parkerson asks her if the Arts and Culture Commission would be interested in the minutes of this Public Art Selection Commission discussion and adds that he is pleased the Arts and Culture Commission is taking on the graffiti wall as a focus of interest. Shelley feels that the Arts and Culture Commission would welcome the Public Art Selection Commission minutes.

Chi Meredith remarks that it seems more appropriate to wait until the Arts and Culture Commission presents a concrete proposal to the Public Art Selection Commission, and then respond to that particular proposal.

Commissioners agree, and Ross remarks that the Public Art Selection Commission would be making the final decision.

Shelley Moon asks if the Public Art Selection Commission only deals with visual art; for numerous reasons the answer seems to be yes. Even if a poem is printed on a steel panel and hung in an alley (see Alley Art Surprises along Madison Avenue), it at that point seems to have become a visual element. It is hard to take property of a certain performance, and have it continually accessible to the public, as described in the City Policy.

5. ADJOURNMENT

Meeting adjourned at 4:40 AM

Next meeting TBA

MEMORANDUM

To: Human Services Committee
From: Karen Emery, Director, Parks and Recreation KG
David L. Phillips, Park Operations Supervisor DP
Date: January 27, 2011
Subject: Herbert Farm and Natural Area (HFNA) Management Plan

Issue:

The Parks and Recreation Department has completed a final draft of the HFNA Management Plan and seeks City Council adoption.

Background:

The Herbert property was one of five parcels around the Corvallis urban growth boundary identified in the mid -1990's as having unique features, quality habitat, view-shed value, and the potential for successful rare plant and wildlife preservation.

The voter-approved bond measure in 2000 provided \$7.9 million to purchase 471 acres of open space property. The acquisition included HFNA and four other parcels: Caldwell Natural Area, Owens Farm and Natural Area, Witham Oaks Natural Area, and Timberhill Natural Area.

The sale, transition, conservation easement rights, and terms of HFNA were as follows: The Trust for Public Lands negotiated the sale of the property from the Herbert family to the City. The City is the Grantor and sole owner of the property, while Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) is the Grantee and holds a conservation easement, recorded in 2002. Per the easement, the City agreed to collaborate with ODFW to prepare a management plan designed to preserve and protect the conservation values of the property, in perpetuity, as a mitigation site for the Willamette Basin federal hydro-electric dams and reservoirs. In addition, Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) was designated a third party beneficiary with the right, not the obligation, to enforce any terms of the easement. BPA funded, through an intergovernmental agreement between the City and ODFW, the HFNA Natural Resources Inventory and Assessment, completed in 2008, which served as the starting point for the HFNA Management Plan.

The HFNA Management Plan is adaptive in nature, and designed to be implemented in five year intervals. Plan action items and projects are organized under four major site goals:

Goal 1: Conserve, protect, and enhance natural functioning habitats of HFNA, in particular, the prairie, savanna, oak woodland, and riparian corridors.

Goal 2: Manage HFNA agricultural lands in a sustainable manner that affords protection and restoration of natural habitat functions.

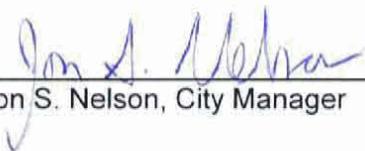
Goal 3: Provide research and educational opportunities to increase public understanding and appreciation of native habitats and their relationship to cultural resources.

Goal 4: Provide recreational opportunities that are compatible with the interpretation, restoration, and protection of native habitat.

Recommendation:

Staff seeks City Council adoption of the HFNA Management Plan.

Review and Concur:



Jon S. Nelson, City Manager



Nancy Brewer, Finance Director

Attachments:

Minutes of PNARB Meeting January 20, 2011

Herbert Farm and Natural Area Management Plan FINAL DRAFT

DRAFT

**CITY OF CORVALLIS
MINUTES OF THE PARKS, NATURAL AREAS AND RECREATION BOARD
JANUARY 20, 2011**

Attendance

Lynda Wolfenbarger, Vice-Chair
Kent Daniels
Betty Griffiths, Greenbelt Land Trust
Jen de-Vries
Randy Willard
Joel Hirsch, Council Liaison
Charles Fisher
Phil Hays
Alejandra Gonzalez

Staff

Karen Emery, Director
Dave Phillips, Parks Operations Supervisor
David Neighbor, Parks and Administration
Supervisor
Iris Benson, Parks Operations Specialist
Sharon Bogdanovic, AIC Sr. Center Sup.
Mark Lindgren, Recorder

Visitors

David Hey

Absent/Excused

Nick Todorovich
Mary Buckman, Chair
Greg Lecuyer, 509-J District Rep.

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION

Agenda Item	Information Only	Held for Further Review	Recommendations
II. Introductions	X		
III. Approval of Minutes	X		
IV. Visitors' Propositions	X		
V. Herbert Farm and Natural Area Management Plan			Motion passed to recommend the plan to the City Council for adoption.
VI. Parks and Recreation Department Foundation			Motion passed that board support the department establishing an endowment and a Friends of Parks and Recreation 501(c)(3).
VII. Dogs Off Leash Subcommittee Next Steps	X		
VIII. Goals Update	X		
IX. Staff Reports	X		
X. Subcommittee Updates	X		
XI. Board Member/City Council Liaison Reports	X		
XII. Adjournment	X		The next regular Parks, Natural Areas and Recreation Board meeting is scheduled for 6:30 p.m., February 17, 2010 at the Downtown Fire Station Main Meeting Room.

CONTENT OF DISCUSSION

- I. CALL TO ORDER:** Vice Chair Lynda Wolfenbarger called the meeting to order at 6:32 p.m. at the Parks and Recreation Administration Building conference room at Avery Park.

- II. INTRODUCTIONS.** City Council Liaison Joel Hirsch said that he has a regular conflict at 7 p.m. on Thursdays but could make adjustments as necessary. Director Karen Emery related that Senior Center Supervisor Theresa Brand resigned in December for a job in Eugene and introduced Sharon Bogdanovic, who will serve as AIC Supervisor for the next six to twelve months. Director Emery introduced new board member Phil Hays.
- III. APPROVAL OF MINUTES.** Phil Hays highlighted several corrections to the December 16 minutes. The fifth paragraph on page three should read, "...so this is what needs to be fixed". The fifth paragraph on page five should read, "Emery said the plaza is currently called Riverfront Plaza;...". The first paragraph on page six should read, "...also, the board could ask that investigating..". Kent Daniels moved and Betty Griffiths seconded to accept the December 16, 2010 minutes as corrected; motion passed.
- IV. VISITORS' PROPOSITIONS.** David Hey related that he often hiked at Herbert Farm and Natural Area and that he was present to hear the presentation on the proposed plan for the area.
- V. HERBERT FARM AND NATURAL AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN.** Dave Phillips related that Park Operations Specialist Iris Benson had spearheaded much of the process of coordinating development of the plan. Benson related that a number of partners participated in the process. The area is just south of the urban growth boundary to the south of Corvallis, a mile north of Corvallis Airport, west of 99W, on Herbert Avenue. She illustrated the site boundaries. It was farmed for at least 100 years for grazing, grass seed and wheat production. It was acquired in the open space bond measure in 2000, purchased from the Herbert family, who farmed it for many years.

The purpose of the Plan is to manage its natural resources and the property itself; it does not outline trails or facilities. Most of the property is farmed for annual ryegrass; there is remnant wet prairie, upland prairie, oak savanna, and oak woodland habitat along with a substantial riparian corridor. Muddy Creek joins Mary's River at its southwest corner, with another overflow channel (being called Mac Creek) through the center of the site and floodway swales. The site is mostly bordered with agricultural production.

She said it was important that the Plan had a solid scientific foundation, so prior to its development Salix and Associates inventoried and mapped site features, including soils, flood regimes, wetlands, riparian corridors, vegetation, and rare and sensitive plants and animals. However, there is still not much information on cultural resources and hydrologic information needed for Mary's River bank restoration work.

A stakeholder group oversaw review of the management plan draft and was composed of those with vested interests, including the former property owner's son, the airport, a neighbor, Greenbelt Land Trust, and several other groups. A technical group's members had specific information or knowledge of biological resources on the site, and included Mary's River Watershed Council, Institute for Applied Ecology, and Department of Fish and Wildlife. There were three public meetings to solicit public comment, along with phone calls and written public comment, and site tours.

From this process emerged four primary goals. Goal I is to conserve, protect and enhance natural functioning habitat of Herbert Farm and Natural Area; in particular, prairie, oak savanna, oak woodland and riparian corridor. The stakeholder and technical groups decided that the ecological integrity of the site was the most important thing, and everything else should fall within that framework, since there are rare and endangered plants and animals and habitat types on the site. Goal II was to continue agricultural production in a sustainable manner that fits within that ecological framework, that affords

protection and restoration of natural habitat. Goal III is to provide research and educational opportunities that serve to increase public understanding and appreciation of native habitats. Goal IV is to provide recreational opportunities that are compatible with the interpretation, recreation and protection of native habitat.

She said the intent is to phase in plan implementation in 5-year increments. The plan is dependent on funding and partnerships; there are opportunities for grants. She emphasized the plan was very flexible. At some point Planner Jackie Rochefort will develop a separate conceptual plan that will visualize how recreation will occur on the site. Work on the site is currently underway; buffers along Mary's River and Muddy Creek have been increased to 26 acres. It is planned to use interns to do baseline monitoring. They will try to thin fir near oak trees. She said the ODFW must still finish their review and approve the plan.

Wolfenbarger stated she was very impressed with the plan. Phil Hays said he liked how there were several paragraphs for the reasons behind each goal; he said it was well written. Emery said she sought a motion to recommend it to City Council. Phillips said he had a two-page letter from ODFW that basically asks the department to continue what it is already doing, but there was nothing that would alter the structure of the Plan. He walked the site recently with an ODFW representative and discussed plans; the subsequent letter was very supportive, with no major changes required. He clarified that nothing was needed from BPA; he said he has sought comment from the BPA but hasn't gotten it yet.

Griffiths asked about the status of the farm lease; Benson replied that 26 acres were taken out of farm production for a buffer zone and the farming lease adjusted accordingly, though it didn't affect farm revenue much. The farm lease is on a one-year basis. The farmer was concerned about restrictions on pesticide use, so shifted from winter wheat to annual ryegrass, which requires less management. Benson added that some areas may be shifted over time to agricultural crops that better support restoration. She clarified that no livestock are allowed. Phillips added that some government agencies would prefer that there be no ag use of the site. He said that he liked the idea of showing how multiple use of such properties can work.

Griffiths asked if the Salix inventory was part of the appendix; she said there were some important recommendations she didn't want to get lost; Benson replied it was quite large; Phillips added that it could be available in a separate binding. Griffiths noted that Salix recommendations included reestablishing the hydrological connection to the stream; Benson said the group didn't have enough information on hydrological processes and how that proposal would affect neighbors.

Daniels asked whether the overflow channel was natural; Benson said it didn't appear to be, though it provided good habitat function and flows all year. Daniels asked whether there were plans for a bridge across the overflow channel; Benson said that in the long-term a bridge would be desirable, but it would be very expensive and was many years away. Daniels asked if any adjacent landowners had expressed interest in changing their land use; Benson replied the owner of the land across the Mary's River had expressed interest in restoration efforts.

Daniels moved to recommend the plan to the City Council for adoption; Fisher seconded; motion passed.

VI. PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT FOUNDATION.

Director Emery said that researching and developing a foundation was among the goals of both herself and PNARB; a subcommittee did research. She said she would present more information for discussion and possibly a motion tonight. She researched establishing a public benefit, non-profit 501(c)(3)

foundation. The process would include soliciting members for the foundation board, establishing bylaws and articles of incorporation, filing for 501c3 tax status, developing an investment plan, selecting an investment company, developing a fundraising plan, and managing and distributing funds. The pros of this model is that the foundation would have control of investing and distribution; typical investment overhead charge is about 0.75%. Cons include that it would take time to set up and nurture the foundation, staff would be needed to provide some ongoing support, and the minimum amount needed for an endowment fund is \$50,000.

She also investigated having an endowment fund with the Benton County Foundation; she and Griffiths met with the executive director and discussed investment philosophies and procedures. The process would include completing a deed form describing the intent of the investment, and establishing a friends group 501c3 to do fundraising. She has talked with both the City Manager and Finance Director. It is important that people doing fundraising for the non-profit are not agents of the City, including the PNARB. Daniels asked whether serving board members could also serve on the Friends group; Emery replied that they could, as private citizens.

Emery said pros to setting up an endowment fund are that it would be very simple and take little time. The Benton County Foundation could manage the investment, with an investment overhead charge of 1%. Their investment firm has a proven track record. The cons include that the Benton County Foundation decides on the distribution amount and the return has never been higher than 4%. It is difficult to liquidate an account (it has never been done); requiring a vote of the BCF board. There could be an agreement to set up for five years with an option to liquidate at that point if desired. The minimum amount to set up an account is \$10,000. There is no control over the investment mix, which includes 60% in mutual funds and 40% in bonds. The money must be held for four quarters before distribution; you cannot refuse distribution but if you don't want it, you may reinvest it. It may have a lower visibility than an independent foundation, though a friends group could raise that profile.

She summarized that the staff recommendation is that the PNARB support the department in establishing an endowment with the Benton County Foundation and establishing of a 501c3 Friends of Parks and Recreation Group.

Griffiths said with a Friends Group you also have to set up a 501c3, as one must with a foundation. Emery related that the Willamalane Parks and Recreation District Director's experience was that people who serve on a foundation are not fundraisers, they are investors. Also, Willamalane renamed their foundation; they would have preferred to go with their local equivalent of the BCF, had it been available. She also talked to the Benton County – City Library Director, who would have preferred to only have one group, instead of the current two groups with similar activities.

Phil Hays related that he had reviewed ordinances and information on forming a 501c3; he highlighted a NOLO book on how to set one up. He recommended setting up a Friends group rather than a foundation. He recommended having separate City and County Friends groups. Griffiths summarized that donors would write checks to Friends of Parks and Recreation, which would in turn write a check to the BCF.

Emery said the BCF has a guaranteed 4% return. If the deed says so, it would simply go to Parks and Recreation. There are already two funds set up with the BCF; one was established by Kermit Roth; the deed calls for 4% to be distributed to Parks and Recreation for color at Kermit Roth Park. Another is set up to distribute 4% to the department to fund teaching swimming lessons. Fisher asked if people could earmark donations; Emery replied people could do that. Griffiths said that the Friends group would promote contributors donating unrestricted funds. Hays noted that as a 501c3, a Friends group could

receive money from other 501c3 groups and government; being a 501c3 is a benefit. Griffiths noted the City financial investment was extraordinarily conservative; the BCF is appropriately conservative. Daniels noted that the Oregon Community Foundation allows much more freedom to access funds and suggested staff investigate that. Griffiths noted the OCF was much larger than the BCF.

Daniels moved and Fisher seconded that board support the department establishing an endowment and a Friends of Parks and Recreation 501(c)(3); motion passed.

Emery said she would bring the issue back to the board. Wolfenbarger related that Dial-A-Bus started an endowment with the OCF. In response to Griffith's query, Emery noted the Senior Citizen Foundation of Benton County's purpose is to support senior programs in Benton County; they have historically contributed mostly to the Senior Center. Recently they've hired a consultant to look at practices, bylaws, community needs, etc, and are looking at reshaping themselves. They currently work with an investment firm. Emery said Hays had volunteered to work with her on the process. Hays said the hard part will be to get a board of directors. Emery will make a presentation to the City Council, though Council approval was not needed.

VII. DOGS OFF LEASH SUBCOMMITTEE NEXT STEPS. Betty Griffiths said the group had not met yet; she said that the group will also look at dog license fees, and the intent was to look at dogs off leash policy at Crystal Lake Sports Fields (within Willamette Park) and to look at education. Emery said that she will look at providing staff support for the committee. Emery recalled that Liz Delorenze had also signed up to serve. Mark Lindgren suggested contacting the Willamette Dog Users Group.

VIII. GOALS UPDATE. Wolfenbarger asked for feedback on the revised goals. Griffiths said there was a draft agreement between Greenbelt Land Trust, the City and the County for partnership and collaboration on the Jackson-Frazier area (not the entire watershed). They will contact nearby property owners. She related that the County rep was taking the lead on composing a MOU. Phillips added he'd contributed information on the legal aspects.

Griffiths related that the Willamette Reach group is doing planning and projects on the section of the river between Corvallis and Albany; it may include Alan Berg Park. The Meyer Memorial Trust may fund some of the Willamette Initiative projects. Project partners are seeking goals and objectives for planning and specific projects. Phillips said that Oregon State Parks may also participate with the Horseshoe Bend area in that stretch of the river. Griffiths said they are coordinating grant seeking.

Emery highlighted the joint meeting with PNARB and the boards of the Benton County Natural Areas and Parks and Greenbelt Land Trust on March 17 at the Madison Avenue Meeting Room at 6:30 p.m. Phil Hays will present a report on trails.

IX. STAFF REPORTS. Emery related that once the levy is a certified measure, there are severe constraints on what board members may discuss while they have their PNARB hats on. She will bring information on those restrictions. The council this week voted to place a levy on the May ballot for 45 cents per \$1,000 assessed value, raising about \$1.7 million. It would fund the senior center and the aquatic center (together about \$720,000), hours at the library (\$330,000), \$130,000 for social services and the balance to the library. If the levy does not pass, the department will be obligated to close the Senior Center and the Aquatic Center.

Fisher noted that it wouldn't affect other department reductions. Emery said that the department has already cut \$600,000 this fiscal year; a \$720,000 reduction was proposed for FY 2011-2012 by closing two facilities. Hays asked how much it cost to keep the facilities closed; Emery said it would cost

\$198,000 per year to keep the aquatic center closed and about \$25,000 to keep the senior center closed. Fisher asked about Dial-A-Bus; Wolfenbarger replied that Dial-A-Bus formed a 501c3 and is currently looking at other facilities. Emery said closing the Senior Center would affect the Senior Meals program, since the program uses the kitchen there, and it would be hard to find another appropriate kitchen. It would also affect Linn-Benton Community College, which holds some classes there, along with a number of Parks and Recreation programs.

Emery related that Betty Griffiths was a Corvallis-Benton Chamber Coalition First Citizen finalist, and that Alejandra Gonzalez was awarded the Future First Citizen. Emery related she got an email this morning from the Benton County Skate Board Alliance; the group got a donation of helmets and other gear from Van's ProTee and will donate some to the department for its Learning to Skate program. Staff are building a budget including the Senior Center and the Aquatic Center. Staff applied for the Shooting Star Trail restoration. Staff also created sustainability projects for 2011-2012. The Polar Bear Swim had its highest attendance to date; it was noted it was extremely cold. Gonzalez highlighted a fundraiser for the Jackson Creek Youth Shelter, raising about \$700. Emery said staffer Iris Benson made a 15-minute presentation on invasive weeds to CBUF. Phillips added staff attended a presentation on invasive plants.

Phillips said Steve McGettigan was interviewing candidates for the Parks intern program, which has been expanded to include GPS projects. Emery related that wiring for lights was being replaced at Central Park. The department applied for a noxious weeds grant.

The Senior Center is hosting a trip to a crab feed in Yachats. The CHS Leadership Class is sponsoring a dance April 9 at the Center for all ages of adults. The Spring/Summer Activity guide is in production and will come out March 18. The Osborn Aquatic Center is hosting a school district swim meet on February 12; about 350 students will participate. There will be an open gym on Sundays at Linus Pauling, where kids in grades 5-8 may drop in to play basketball during winter; it worked out well last year.

Emery related that Planner Rochefort was presenting the CIP tonight to the Budget Commission; the Planning Commission reviewed the CIP last night. She said Rochefort was beginning work on a master plan for Tunison Park; she said it would tie in well with the Healthy Kids/Healthy Communities initiative; Gonzalez volunteered to represent the board in the process.

Phillips said there will be new conduit and cable for Central Park lighting and incorporating energy saving lights; there should be a contract in about a month. He said rising river levels have required periodic cleaning of the Crystal Lakes Sports Field parking lot. He said there will be an RFP soon for investigating a Parks and Recreation District. He said the Sustainable Initiative Fee (SIF) for the Urban Forestry Management Plan was a bright spot; code amendments are done and staff are working on preparing to implement it. He clarified that the SIF budget is for contract or casual labor, not staff labor.

He highlighted upcoming union negotiations. He met with Willamette Disc Golf representatives; the sport is quite large; they discussed holding tournaments to raise revenue.

X. SUBCOMMITTEE UPDATES. None.

XI. BOARD MEMBER/CITY COUNCIL LIAISON REPORTS. Griffiths noted the Greenbelt Land Trust annual meeting conflicts with the next PNARB meeting in February. She will inform members on upcoming GLT workshops. About 140 people attended a GLT workshop on bats last night. She asked whether members were interested in a tour or presentation on Bald Hill Farm, 500-odd acres adjacent to

Bald Hill Park, which the GLT has an option to purchase. She said that it would be helpful to get a motion from the board recommending the City Council write a letter of support for a GLT grant proposal for the site.

Jen de-Vries highlighted the grand opening of the new OSU field project and a soft opening on February 18 for renovations of the McAlexander Fieldhouse.

XII. ADJOURNMENT: Meeting adjourned at 8:03 p.m.

Herbert Farm and Natural Area

Management Plan

2011 to 2021

City of Corvallis
Parks and Recreation Department



In Cooperation:

This document was prepared by City of Corvallis Staff and Margie Powell with the following partners:

City of Corvallis

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 Jacqueline Rochefort, Park Planner
 Karen Emery, Director, Parks and Recreation

Herbert Farm and Natural Areas Stake Holder Group Members

Xanthippe Augerot, Mary's River Watershed Council
 Karen Fleck-Harding, Mary's River Watershed Council
 Don Herbert, Land owner
 Kent Daniels, Parks, Natural Areas and Recreation Board
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Executive Summary:

Herbert Farm and Natural Area (HFNA) is a significant natural resource due to its remnants of declining historic Willamette Valley habitat. Despite a century and a half of agricultural use, the property retains some diverse natural features including quality native prairie, savanna, forest and riparian ecosystems.

HFNA provides an outstanding ecological, recreational, educational, and cultural resource and opportunity for the City of Corvallis to protect and expand rare species populations, and to manage and restore rare habitats of the Willamette Valley.

Natural habitat at HFNA hosts eight rare plant species, five that are federally or state listed as threatened, endangered or candidate species and three that are considered locally rare. Additionally, two of the nine species of amphibians and reptiles observed there have special conservation status, as well as five of the sixty-one avian species observed. Seven additional wildlife species with special conservation status are believed to inhabit the oak woodland, shrubby riparian areas and prairie remnants of the HFNA.

HFNA provides critical aquatic and terrestrial linkages between the Muddy Creek drainage, the Mary's River west to the Coast Range, and downstream habitats to the Willamette River. HFNA lies within a "conservation opportunity area" (COA), and is one of twenty-seven COA's identified in the Willamette Valley by the Oregon Conservation Strategy. The COA designation seeks to promote protection and enhancement of these identified habitats and species, as well as protection of the connectivity between William L. Finley National Wildlife Refuge and the Mary's River corridor.

HFNA provides opportunities to develop partnerships with natural resource agencies, educational institutions and conservation groups. The City of Corvallis and its partners reciprocally benefit from the sharing of habitat lands, management techniques, research and findings.

HFNA is identified primarily as a resource conservation natural area, and it presents an outstanding opportunity for public recreation. The City of Corvallis and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) agree the site is suitable for recreation so long as it does not interfere with habitat restoration efforts. Recreation opportunities include walking, botanizing, wildlife viewing and scenic enjoyment.

HFNA is a large, complex, multiple use property. All projects and recreational uses should protect the ecological and cultural integrity of the site. Restoration and management will be phased over many years of work, planning, and adaptive management.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

Mission Statement

HFNA provides an outstanding ecological, recreational, educational, and cultural resource for the community of Corvallis. Management strategies for HFNA will emphasize maintaining and restoring the sites ecological attributes. Agricultural practices on HFNA will be managed to be compatible with natural and cultural resources.

Recreation will be encouraged in the form of trails, picnic areas, interpretation, and wildlife viewing. Impacts from recreational use will be monitored and adapted to protect rare species and their habitat needs.

HFNA will be a living classroom to reflect the rich ecological and cultural resource of the property. Educators, students, researchers and volunteers conduct studies and projects that achieve the goals and objectives outlined in this plan, through the stewardship of Parks and Recreation.

Management Plan Goals

This management plan will be implemented over a ten- year period, in collaboration with stakeholders and the public. The next step will be to develop a master plan that will outline the placement of trails and other park amenities. The master plan will essentially be an illustration of the management plan. The intention of this plan is to ensure successful management and maintenance of the site as an ecological, recreational, educational, and cultural resource in perpetuity.

This plan provides a comprehensive policy framework to guide future decisions regarding public access, preferred uses, and management of environmental and agricultural resources. It is recommended that this plan be reviewed and updated, where appropriate, every five to seven years.

The goals of the HFNA Management Plan are to:

1. Develop a management plan specific to HFNA that will help guide and prioritize the management activities on the site.
2. Develop, document, and adapt specific goals and City policy objectives regarding natural area management.
3. Provide for the continuing assessment and measurement of existing natural, cultural, and historic resources.
4. Develop a multiple-use demonstration area.
5. Address the continued assessment and evaluation of community needs and values related to access, preferred use, future opportunities and constraints.

6. Assist in the development of management strategies, restoration initiatives, and best management practices and recommendations for long-term site sustainability.
7. Develop an adaptive management approach for the short and long-term success of specific site management goals.
8. Provide a framework for compliance consistent with the site conservation easement.

Planning Process and Public Involvement

The planning and public involvement process for this project occurred in three distinct phases. Phase One included the data collection, research and analysis resulting in the October 2008 HFNA Natural Resources Inventory and Assessment Report (bound separately due to document size).

Phase Two consisted of an iterative process in which the plan was drafted, and reviewed by a stakeholder and technical group. The HFNA Management Plan was written by a collaborative effort comprised of 1) a technical writer 2) the HFNA Stake Holder Group 3) the HFNA Technical Group and 4) City of Corvallis Parks and Recreation Department Staff.

The draft was then presented to the public in three meetings. Public comments were reviewed by the stakeholder group and incorporated in the plan where applicable to form the final draft. Meeting minutes are included in Appendix G. The final draft was presented to the Parks, Natural Areas, and Recreation Board (PNARB) at their January 20th, 2011 meeting.

Corvallis Parks and Recreation's Natural Area System (Map 1.1, page 11)

Since the 1970's, Corvallis has been acquiring property for its open space and natural area system through land donations and purchases.

The Herbert property was one of five parcels around the Corvallis urban growth boundary identified in the mid -1990's as having unique features, quality habitat, view-shed value, and the potential for successful rare plant and wildlife preservation.

The voter-approved bond measure in 2000 provided \$7.9 million to purchase 471 acres of open space property. The acquisition included HFNA and four other parcels: Caldwell Natural Area, Owens Farm and Natural Area, Witham Oaks Natural Area, and Timberhill Natural Area (Map 1.2, page 12).

The sale, transition, and the conservation easement rights and terms of HFNA are as follows: The Trust for Public Lands (TPL) negotiated the sale of the property from the Herbert family to the City of Corvallis. The City of Corvallis is the Grantor and the sole owner of the property, while ODFW is the Grantee and holds

a conservation easement (Appendix A) on the property. The City of Corvallis agrees to preserve and protect the conservation values of the property in perpetuity as a mitigation site for the Willamette Basin federal hydro-electric dams and reservoirs. Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), as a third party beneficiary, has the right, but not the obligation, to enforce any and all terms of the conservation easement.

As stated in the easement, the property possesses natural, scenic, educational, recreational, agricultural and fish and wildlife values of great importance to ODFW and the citizens of Oregon.

Specific easement values that are to be preserved and protected include:

- Significant natural habitat, in particular riparian and riverine communities, wetlands and savannas
- A natural area which contributes to ecological viability of nearby parks
- A scenic landscape and natural character that would be impaired by development
- A scenic panorama
- Relief from urban closeness
- Preserving the property enables the City to integrate the conservation values with neighboring lands
- Both ODFW and the City of Corvallis recognize the importance of the property as an ecological, recreational and scenic resource

The easement was recorded on June 13, 2002. A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), between the City of Corvallis and ODFW, was also recorded on June 13, 2002, and is located in (Appendix B).

Site Description and Location

The 221 acre HFNA is located in Benton County, at the southern edge of Corvallis, just west of Highway 99 and a mile north of the Corvallis airport (Map I.3, page 13). HFNA is outside but adjacent to both the Corvallis City limits and the Corvallis Urban Growth Boundary (UGB).

The entire property is currently zoned Exclusive Farm Use, as are all the neighboring properties. Areas in the southwest portion of HFNA have never been cultivated and retain diverse natural features, including upland prairie, oak savanna and forest plant communities (Site Photos, pages 14, 15, 16).

The terrain of the property is generally flat. There are numerous remnant flood channels and swales that cross from southwest to northeast, formed by past floodwaters of the Mary's River and Muddy Creek.

The Mary's River and Muddy Creek converge on the western border of the site providing unique riparian corridor connectivity and enhancement potential. The Mary's River, one of five major coast range tributaries of the Willamette River, flows east and south out of the Coast Range, and forms the northwest boundary of HFNA.

The over flow channel (Matt Creek) crosses the middle of the site. During the wet season, this channel carries a significant volume of water and limits access to the northwest portion of the property. Matt Creek retains standing water pools year-round. Where natural vegetation exists along the riparian corridors along the Mary's River, Muddy Creek and Matt Creek provides important habitat connectivity.

Two miles downstream from HFNA, the Mary's River empties into the Willamette River in Corvallis. HFNA is an important element in an interconnected riparian network of natural areas identified for protection in south Corvallis by many conservation groups such as the Mary's River Watershed Council, Greenbelt Land Trust and Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Site Access

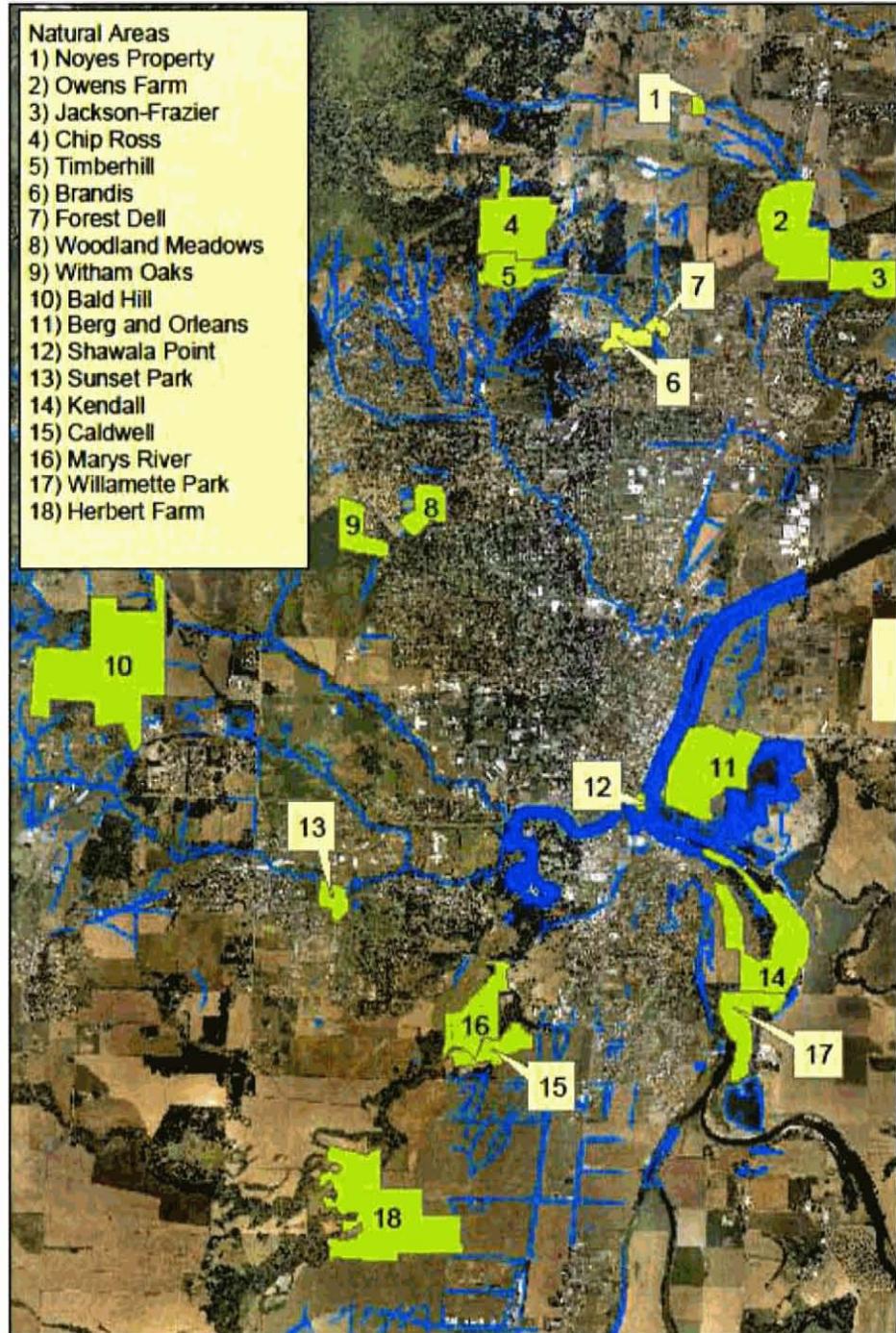
Existing vehicle access to HFNA is on Herbert Avenue, west from Highway 99W. There is a kiosk and small parking area on Herbert Avenue, just past the Herbert family farm house at the northeast corner of the property. The gravel road continues west, north and west, ending with a locked gate east of Matt Creek.



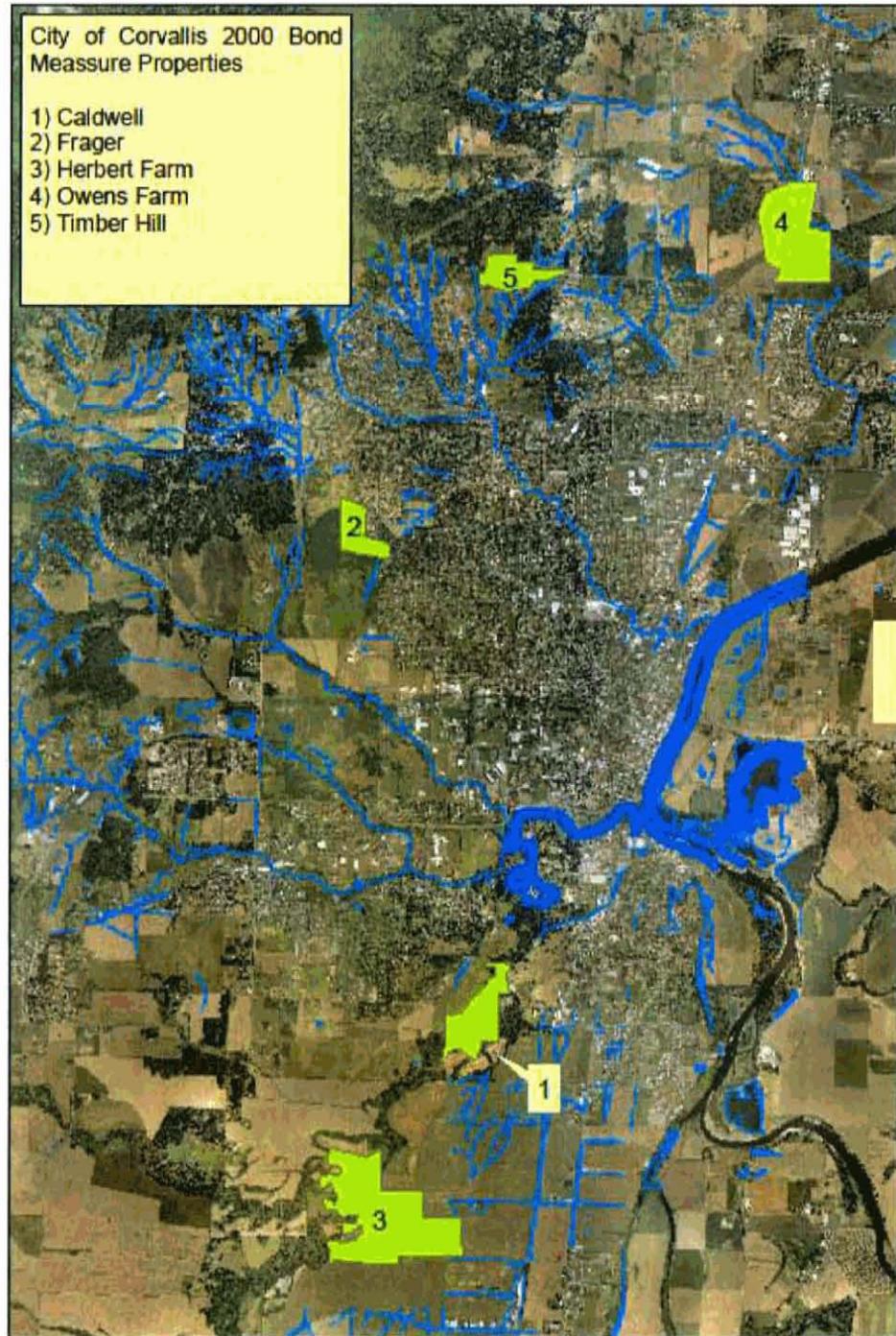
Looking West on Herbert Road

Vehicular access beyond the gate is restricted to Parks and Recreation staff and leased agricultural use. Parks and Recreation controls and monitors walk-in only citizen use of HFNA. There is no public transit service to the vicinity of HFNA, although there is a bicycle lane on Highway 99. Herbert Avenue is an adequate gravel surface for mountain bikes, but difficult for bicycles with road tires. Corvallis Municipal Airport is located less than one mile south of HFNA and provides the citizens of Corvallis and the mid-Willamette Valley with a large, safe, all-weather general aviation airport for fixed and rotary wing aircraft flight training, private aircraft recreation and storage, air ambulance service and heavy lift helicopter firefighting operations.

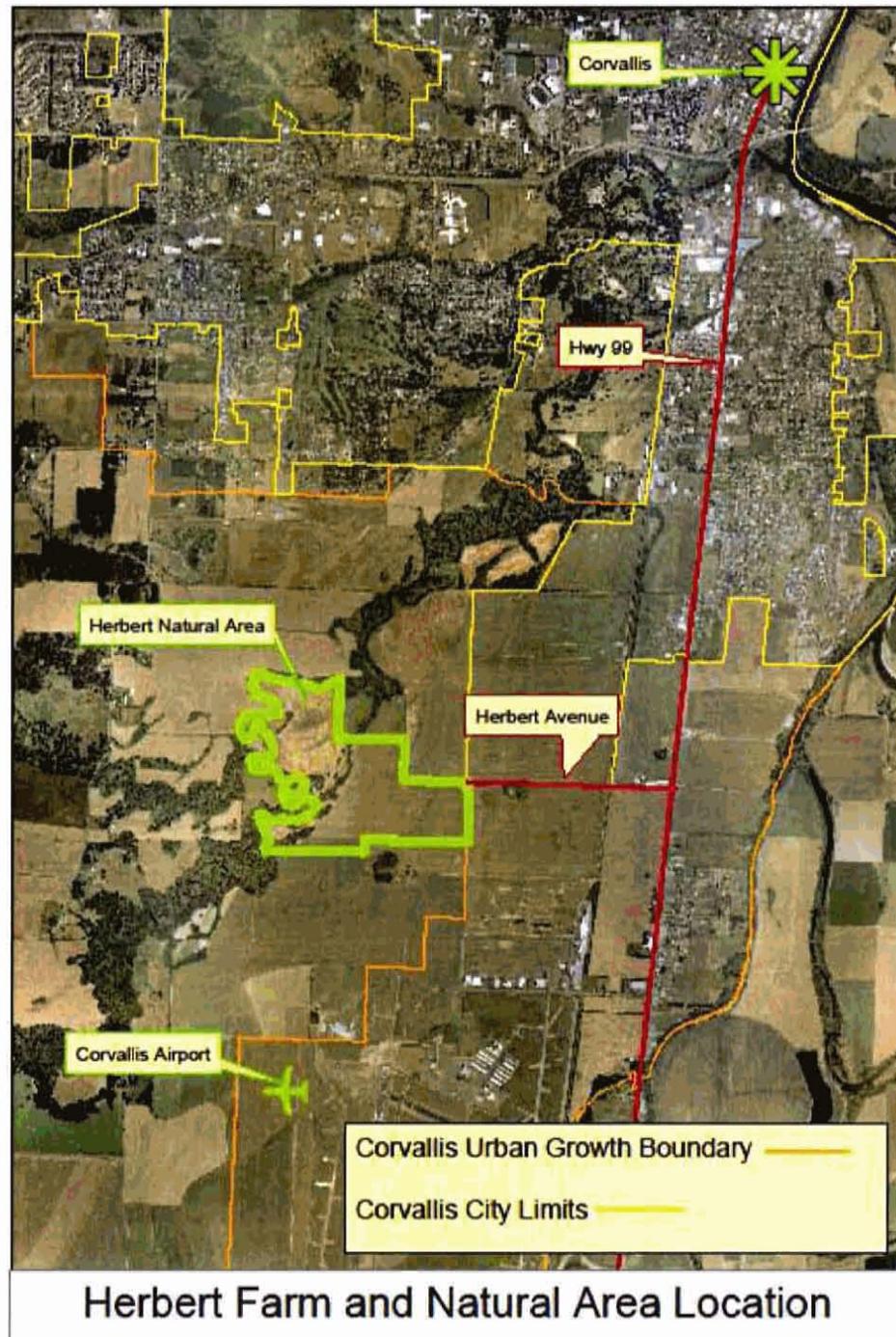
Currently, the human population of the region seems to apply very little immediate pressure to the native habitats of HFNA. The City of Corvallis has a current population of approximately 55,000. However, the population is increasing and could, at some time in the future, exert more immediate threats to the native biology of HFNA.



Map 1.1 Corvallis Parks and Recreation's Natural Area System



Map 1.2 2000 Bond Measure Properties



Map 1.3 HFNA Site Location

Site Photos (Map 3.1, page 53)



Polygon Q view S (Map 3.1, page 52)



Polygon Q view NE



Polygon RS view N



Polygon RST view S



Muddy Creek



Polygon N



Swale at east end in agricultural land



Agricultural land



View west onto site



Swale in agricultural land



Oak woodland fir encroachment





Small pond on Matt Creek



Mary's River



Erosion along Mary's River



Mary's River and Muddy Creek Confluence



Muddy Creek



Muddy Creek

Chapter 2: Natural Resources

Sensitive Species Conservation

HFNA is a significant public natural resource due to the presence of remnant, declining, and historic Willamette Valley habitat (Map 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, aerial photographs, pages 30-32). Despite a century and a half of agricultural use, the property retains some diverse natural features including quality native prairie, savanna, forest and riparian ecosystems. Natural habitat at HFNA hosts eight rare plant species, five that are federally or state listed as threatened, endangered or candidate species and three that are considered locally rare.

Additionally, two of the nine species of amphibians and reptiles observed at HFNA have special conservation status, as well as five of the sixty-one observed avian species

Seven additional wildlife species with special conservation status are believed to inhabit the oak woodland, shrubby riparian areas, and prairie remnants of HFNA. As stated in chapter 1, HFNA presents an outstanding opportunity for the City of Corvallis to protect and expand rare species populations, and to manage and restore rare habitats of the Willamette Valley.

The Herbert Open Space Natural Resources Inventory and Assessment was conducted by Salix and Associates in 2008 to identify important natural features, and to generate information to assist the City of Corvallis in developing a management plan for the site. The assessment includes hydrology, hydrogeomorphic processes, soil type descriptions, historic and current vegetation, rare plant surveys, invasive and encroaching plants, a wetland inventory, and fish and wildlife inventories.

In 2007, Benton County and the City of Corvallis signed a Declaration of Cooperation for the goals and objectives of the Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP). Benton County developed the HCP to address how they intend to manage for rare native species, and their habitats, on County properties and select non-Federal public and private properties within Benton County, while allowing otherwise lawful activities to be performed on those properties. HFNA is outside the Corvallis City limits, but within Benton County. By the fall of 2009, the HCP was in the final draft stage. HCP guidelines will assist in the development of the HFNA Management Plan regarding incidental take coverage and mitigation requirements.

In addition to the HCP, a number of other documents and codes oversee the protection and enhancement of natural resources within Corvallis and surrounding areas (Appendix C) for additional provisions. The following sections in this

chapter are a summary of information gathered from the Natural Resource Assessment conducted by Salix and Associates.

Soils and Hydrology

Soils on the east side of the property are Willamette flood plain soils (Map 2.4, page 33). Contributing to this finely textured clay is glacial outwash from the Cascades, overlain by layers of ancient Missoula Floods material and the more geologically recent Mt. Mazama ash composition, all of which contribute to its very slow permeability. Soils on the west side, carried by the Mary's River and Muddy Creek, are coarser and better drained due to their sedimentary origins in the Coast Range. At the confluence of Muddy Creek and the Mary's River, and less than two miles west of the Willamette River, is a mixing zone of materials from different soil source areas and hydrologic conditions.



Consultants conducting soil analysis

As Euro Americans settled and began farming the Willamette Valley, they channelized streams and built ditches and dikes in efforts to control flooding and carry water away from areas designated for agriculture and development. As a result, complex stream systems with multiple, shallow channels were greatly simplified and confined to single, deeper channels, accelerating down-cutting and continued lowering of the water table.

On HFNA, berms were built on Muddy Creek to help channel the flow, and Matt Creek was likely enhanced to help channel the flow and reduce flooding.

Additionally, flood control dams built on the Willamette River system have altered the natural flooding regime. The dams trap sand, gravel and other sediments in reservoirs, and reduce high flows in late winter and spring that used to transport and deposit large quantities of these sediments on the Willamette Valley floor. Only rare, large flood events still occur as a result of heavy rain or snow events.

HFNA, except for a small portion at the eastern end, is mapped within the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) 100 year flood hazard zone (Map 2.5, page 34). In 1996, the Mary's River, Muddy Creek and Matt Creek all overtopped their banks, and reverse flow has been observed in Matt Creek due to the damming effect of high water of the Willamette River at its confluence with the Mary's River (Map 2.6, page 35).

Although significantly altered, this complex pattern of soils provides a foundation for a variety of habitats for plants, animals, and other life forms. Though much has been altered or converted to agriculture, a small amount of these habitats remain in good condition and can accommodate native species.

Wetlands

The Herbert Open Space Natural Resources Inventory and Assessment identifies roughly 75 acres of wetland, 70 of which are in agricultural fields with five acres in uncultivated areas including and surrounding Matt Creek (Map 2.7, page 36).



Vernal Pools in Oak Woodland

The majority of the wetlands at HFNA are located in the agricultural field in the eastern half of the site. Because they are cultivated annually, they have almost no native wetland vegetation. Where the swales are cultivated less frequently, more wetland vegetation is present.

These wetlands have relatively low habitat value, however, they provide nesting opportunities for Streak Horned Lark. Wetlands in the uncultivated areas both east and west of Matt Creek contain wet prairie and vernal pool vegetation dominated by both native and non-native plant species, including Tufted hairgrass, Water foxtail, Reed canarygrass, and a variety of other grasses and forbs.

Although some areas are impacted by invasive species, these wetlands are generally of high value because of the rare native prairie and vernal pool habitats and species they contain, and the potential oviposition sites for Northern red-legged frogs and other amphibians. These wetlands present an opportunity to restore historic habitat and function.

Riparian Setbacks

Benton County and the City of Corvallis have established riparian setbacks, which limit development along stream corridors. Outside the Corvallis City limits and the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB), the county setback of 50 feet from top-of-bank applies to all streams (Map 2.8, page 37). Within the City limits and UGB,



Erosion along Mary's River

the setback varies depending on the size of the stream's drainage basin. For drainage basins over 160 acres, the setback is 100 feet from top-of-bank, except for the Willamette and Mary's River's which have setbacks of 120 feet from top-of-bank (City of Corvallis General Code Section 4.13).

If the City of Corvallis decided to apply the City's setbacks at HFNA, the setbacks would be 120 feet for the Mary's River and 100 feet for Muddy Creek and the Matt Creek.

Habitat Connectivity

HFNA provides critical aquatic and terrestrial linkages between the Muddy Creek drainage, the Mary's River west to the Coast Range, and downstream habitats to the Willamette River. HFNA lies within a "Conservation Opportunity Area" (COA), one of 27 COA's identified in the Willamette Valley by the Oregon Conservation Strategy. The COA designation seeks to promote protection and enhancement of these identified



Looking west across Mary's River

habitats and species, as well as protection of the connectivity between William L. Finley National Wildlife Refuge and the Mary's River corridor.

The Oregon Conservation Strategy identifies native grasslands, oak woodlands, wetlands, riparian areas, and aquatic habitats as Strategy Habitats (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife 2006).

In addition to the Oregon Conservation Strategy, Benton County is in the process of drafting the Benton County Prairie Conservation Strategy (BCPCS). The strategy outlines at-risk habitats and species within Benton County, potential management strategies, and potential site locations and priorities for conservation.

These habitats have been determined to be important for conservation of native biodiversity and rare native species. Although the majority of the site is actively farmed, HFNA contains small, but high quality examples of upland and wetland prairie, oak savanna, and riparian forest and shrub habitats.

Muddy Creek and the Mary's River provide aquatic habitats along the western and northern borders of the site.

The following sections summarize historic vegetation, current vegetation, rare plants and invasive and encroaching plants.

Historic Vegetation

Prior to Euro American settlement in the early to mid-1800's, habitats in the Willamette Valley were managed by the native Kalapuya people, particularly through the use of fire to manipulate habitats and enhance resource availability (Map 2.9, page 38).



Oak woodland

The Kalapuya likely burned at low elevations to encourage growth of food plants (camas, tarweed, yampah, etc.), enable easier collection of acorns and (toasted) grasshoppers, facilitate game hunting (during and after burns), make travel easier, and encourage stump sprouts of willows and hazelnuts which were harvested for basketry.

The frequent setting of fires maintained most of the Willamette Valley as prairie and oak savanna with broad, wooded riparian corridors, which is the condition the HFNA site was likely in for thousands of years. Vegetation maps created from surveyor's notes from the 1851 General Land Office (GLO) indicate that most of the site was upland and wet prairie, and that riparian forest bordered Muddy Creek and the Mary's River.

After Euro American settlement, most native habitats were lost through conversion to agriculture and development. Wetland and riparian areas decreased due to drainage and other water control methods such as ditching, diking, directional plowing and dam construction.

Remaining natural habitats declined due to cessation of burning, which allowed for encroachment of native woody vegetation such as Douglas-fir and poison oak into former prairie, savanna and oak woodland habitats. The introduction of invasive exotic species further contributed to historic habitat demise.

The riparian corridors of the Mary's River and Muddy Creek have been substantially narrowed from early aerial photographs due to gradually increasing the areas of cultivation.

Some areas were considered too wet to farm, and grazing and haying in these areas helped maintain somewhat open habitats by keeping in check woody species such as rose, poison oak, Oregon white oak and Douglas-fir. These open areas, adjacent to both the east and west sides of Matt Creek, are denser than they were prior to settlement, with maple and fir growing well in the absence of fire. In

addition to crowded stands of mixed oak and Douglas-fir, these areas retain some open-grown oaks and native habitat elements, and contain some small, but high quality, examples of upland and wetland prairie, oak savanna and riparian forest and shrub habitats. These are the areas that provide immediate restoration opportunities.

Current Vegetation

The current vegetation of HFNA was mapped and described during field inventories in 2006 and 2007 (Map 2.10, page 39). Vegetation maps and detailed polygon descriptions can be reviewed in the Herbert Open Space Natural Resources Inventory and Assessment. The following table summarizes the habitat types, the amount of acreage they comprise, and the polygons in which they occur.



Daucus carota, Wild Carrot

Table 2.1. HFNA Habitat Types with Acreages and Polygon Locators

Habitat Type	Acres	Polygons
Native Prairie, wetland & upland	4	G,J,R,Q
Non-native Grasslands, wetland & upland	11	B,F,I,S,U,V,Y,Z,AC,AE
Savanna	5	T,X
Upland Forest/Oak Woodlands	7.5	A,E,H,M,W,AA
Riparian Forest/Woodlands	10	C,K,N,P,AB,AD
Riparian Scrub-shrub	3.5	D,L,O
Agricultural Lands	173	AG
Total	214	

Remnants of native-dominated habitats are concentrated in two areas. One area is east, west and south of Matt Creek, which runs from southwest to northeast through the center of the site. This area contains significant prairie, savanna and forest habitats and a concentration of populations of several rare prairie and savanna plant species. These non-forested areas are mowed late in the growing season which serves to control woody plant encroachment and maintain open habitat.

Remnant native wet prairie and vernal pool habitats are present in swales and depressions east and west of Matt Creek. Tufted hairgrass, California oatgrass, as well as some native annuals are important native components of these wet prairies. An area of oak savanna is located west of Matt Creek, featuring widely

spaced, large oaks and a large dense population of Common camas. Rare plants including Nelson's checkermallow, Meadow checkermallow, Thin-leaved peavine and Western geranium are present here.

Several small patches of mixed stands of Oregon white oak and Douglas-fir are scattered in the southwest corner of the property on both sides of Matt Creek. Douglas-fir generally overtops Oregon white oak, causing oak decline.

Additionally, native habitat is present in the narrow riparian corridors along the Mary's River, Muddy Creek, and Matt Creek. Within these narrow strips, forests of Oregon white oak, Oregon ash, Bigleaf maple and Douglas-fir alternate with scrub-shrub habitats dominated by Willows, Armenian and/or European blackberry, Common snowberry, Nootka rose and Pacific ninebark.

Where riparian forest is present, large trees shade the streams and help to cool the summer water temperatures. Native scrub-shrub also provides some cooling shade along Matt Creek. The riparian corridors are significantly wider on the neighboring properties on the opposite side of Muddy Creek and portions of the Mary's River. Restoration opportunities exist here to improve the riparian system as a whole.

Rare Plants

Surveys for rare vascular plants were conducted in all habitats that are not actively farmed, including uncultivated, remnant prairie areas, riparian corridors, oak and mixed forests, hedgerows, fence lines and property boundaries. The surveys took place during the spring and summer of 2006 (Maps 2.11, 2.12, pages 40-41).

The Oregon Conservation Strategy (ODFW 2006) identifies strategy vascular plant species that have small or declining populations or are otherwise at risk. The strategy species include all Willamette Valley plant species listed as endangered or threatened under the federal and state Endangered Species Act.



**Fritillaria biflora,
Checker Lilly**

Rare plant surveys targeted these strategy species as well as Candidate Species and Species of Concern that have been documented in the central Willamette Valley or have potential to occur at HFNA. Plant species on the Oregon Natural Heritage Information Center (ONHIC) Lists 1 through 4 and rare species of Benton County listed by the Corvallis Chapter of the Native Plant Society were also searched for.

Eight rare plant species were found during site surveys, all of which are associated with prairie, oak savanna and/or riparian forest habitats. Populations of two federally listed threatened plant species were found: Kincaid's lupine and Nelson's checkermallow. Kincaid's lupine grows in upland prairie on the west side of Matt Creek, and is the preferred host plant of the federally listed Endangered Fender's blue butterfly. No Fender's blue butterflies were found during site surveys.

A small population of Nelson's checkermallow was found in moist areas of oak savanna habitat west of Matt Creek. Additionally, two federal Species of Concern, Peacock larkspur and Thin-leaved peavine, and one state Candidate species, Meadow checkermallow, as well as three locally rare species, Western geranium, Large-fruited lomatium, and nineleaf lomatium were found in prairie and/or in forest patches that are former oak savanna. See Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 HFNA Rare Plants with Status, Habitat and Polygon Locators

Species Name	Federal Status	State Status	Locally Rare	HFNA Habitat	Polygons
Kincaid's Lupine*	Threatened			Upland prairie	Q
Nelson's Checkermallow*	Threatened			Wetland prairie, Savanna	R,T
Peacock Larkspur*	Species of Concern			Upland prairie	Q
Thin-leaved Peavine*	Species of Concern			Upland prairie, Savanna, Forest, Riparian forest	A,F,H,K, M,N,Q,T, W,X
Meadow Checkermallow*		Candidate		Upland and wetland prairie, Savanna, Riparian forest	J,N,Q,R,T
Western Geranium			Rare in Benton County	Upland prairie, Savanna, Forest	H,Q,T
Large-fruited Lomatium			Rare on Willamette Valley Floor	Upland grassland	I
Nine-leaved Lomatium			Rare on Willamette Valley Floor	Upland prairie	Q

*Oregon Conservation Strategy Species

This combination of strategy species and habitats gives HFNA a high value for conservation of rare species and rare native habitats. Few habitats of this quality remain on the Willamette Valley floor.

Invasive and Encroaching Plants

Prairie and savanna habitats and the rare plant species that grow in them are among the most valuable Willamette Valley habitats. Major threats to these habitats include invasive, exotic species and encroachment by native woody plants such as Douglas-fir. Exotic and native woody species can transform open habitats into shrublands and forest, eliminating suitable habitat for native species.



Arrhenatherum elatius
Tall oat grass

Exotic invasive grasses and forbs compete with and displace native grasses and forbs. Agriculture herbicide overspray and drift is an additional threat to rare plant populations. Many herbicides used in wheat and grass production selectively kill broad-leaved plants, retaining grasses, thus increasing the potential for non-native grass species to thrive and compete with sensitive plant species.

Armenian and European blackberry and Reed canarygrass can dominate habitats to the exclusion of most all native species, often forming near-monocultures (Map 2.13, page 42).

Infestations of these are common in the riparian corridors, as well as in the prairie, oak savanna and forest areas of HFNA. Additional invasive exotic species include English holly, Spurge laurel, Tall oatgrass, Sweet cherry, Domestic plum, English hawthorn, Canada thistle, Ox-eye daisy, and Meadow foxtail. For a complete listing of invasive species, please refer to the plant list in (Attachment E) and the vegetation polygon descriptions in (Attachment D) of the Herbert Open Space Natural Resources Inventory and Assessment.

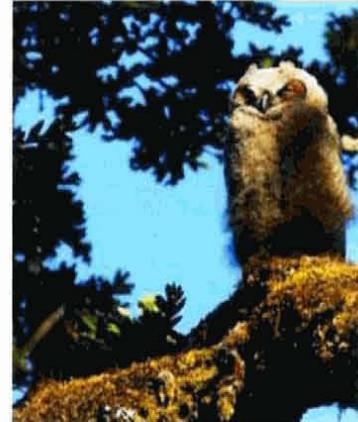
Notably absent on the property are two invasive exotics, False brome and Shining geranium, two species that have severely impacted habitats elsewhere in the Corvallis area. Both of these species invade and dominate forest under stories, and False brome degrades prairies, savannas, and riparian habitats.

Prairie and savanna habitats at HFNA are also impacted by encroachment of native woody species. Without fire, Douglas-fir, Oregon white oak, Poison oak, Nootka rose and Douglas spirea colonize open habitats and suppress shade intolerant species and the wildlife and invertebrates that depend on them.

Eventually, Douglas-fir will overtop and kill the oaks, and this process is well advanced in some HFNA forest patches. Mowing at HFNA has helped maintain many of these open areas and can be an effective supplement to burning.

Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Species

The inventory and assessment team surveyed specifically for butterflies, breeding birds, amphibians and reptiles, and recorded other wildlife sightings during their surveys and other field work (Map 2.14, page 43). Specific surveys were not conducted for fish, mammals or aquatic or terrestrial invertebrates, aside from the butterflies. To supplement, the team contacted agency biologists, reviewed pertinent websites and consulted both published and unpublished reports to assess potential presence and absence of species.



Juvenile Great Horned Owl

A full report of their findings can be reviewed in the Herbert Open Space Natural Resources Inventory and Assessment.

The aquatic habitats along the Mary's River and Muddy Creek provide connectivity for fish and some terrestrial and avian wildlife movement, particularly as part of a regional network between Finley National Wildlife Refuge and the Coast Range. These habitats have declined substantially in quality and quantity from historic conditions, due to simplification of channel morphology and continued down-cutting. The Mary's River and Muddy Creek are subject to impacts from adjacent and upstream agricultural, forestry, urban and rural residential uses.

Fish surveys were not conducted; however the Assessment lists 20 native and 14 exotic fish that may be present in the Mary's River Basin. Both the Mary's River and Muddy Creek are used for migration and rearing of spring run Chinook salmon and Steelhead, and the Mary's River by Coho salmon. Both streams are used by resident Cutthroat trout. It is unlikely that any rare aquatic species are benefiting from the narrow deep channel habitats and loss of aquatic refuges.

Terrestrial uplands, including riparian forest and shrubland along the Mary's River and Muddy Creek, and some nearby mixed forest, provide habitat to native wildlife. The encroachment of conifers and other woody plants has decreased the value of this habitat; however, restoration and ongoing management to maintain a more open habitat could greatly increase the value of these areas to wildlife.

Nine species of amphibians and reptiles were observed, including two with special conservation status, the Western pond turtle and Northern red-legged frog (See Table 2.3). Sixty-one avian species were observed in the surveys and

incidental sightings. Of those species observed during surveys, six species were confirmed to be breeding, twenty-nine were determined to be probably breeding and seventeen were possibly breeding.

Five of the observed species were provided special conservation status including the Band-tailed pigeon, Little Willow flycatcher, Streaked horned lark, Slender-billed nuthatch and Chipping sparrow (See Table 2.3). Further details and management recommendation for these species can be found in the Herbert Open Space Natural Resources Inventory and Assessment.

Table 2.3. HFNA Observed Wildlife Species with Special Conservation Status

Species Name	Federal Status	State Status	Oregon Conservation Strategy	Habitat Needs
Western Pond Turtle	Species of Concern	Sensitive	Strategy Species	Marshes, streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, basking logs, sparse ground for digging nests
Northern Red-legged Frog	Species of Concern	Sensitive	Strategy Species	Wetlands, Ponds
Streaked Horned Lark	Candidate	Sensitive		Open, treeless grasslands
Band-tailed Pigeon	Species of Concern			Mineral sites, Large conifer forests
Little Willow Flycatcher		Sensitive		Brushy vegetation adjacent to water
Chipping Sparrow			Strategy Species	Oak woodlands
Slender-billed Nuthatch			Strategy Species	Mature oaks

Many more aquatic and terrestrial wildlife species are believed by the assessment team to inhabit the oak woodland, shrubby riparian areas and prairie remnants of HFNA.

Seven species of concern to conservationists because of their vulnerability or declining populations that were not detected during surveys, but potentially could occur there presently, or in the future are: Sharptail snake, Dusky Canada goose, Western bluebird, Western meadowlark, Oregon vesper sparrow, Yellow-breasted chat, and Western gray squirrel.

(See Table 2.4). Further details and management recommendations for these species can also be found in the Herbert Open Space Natural Resources Inventory and Assessment.

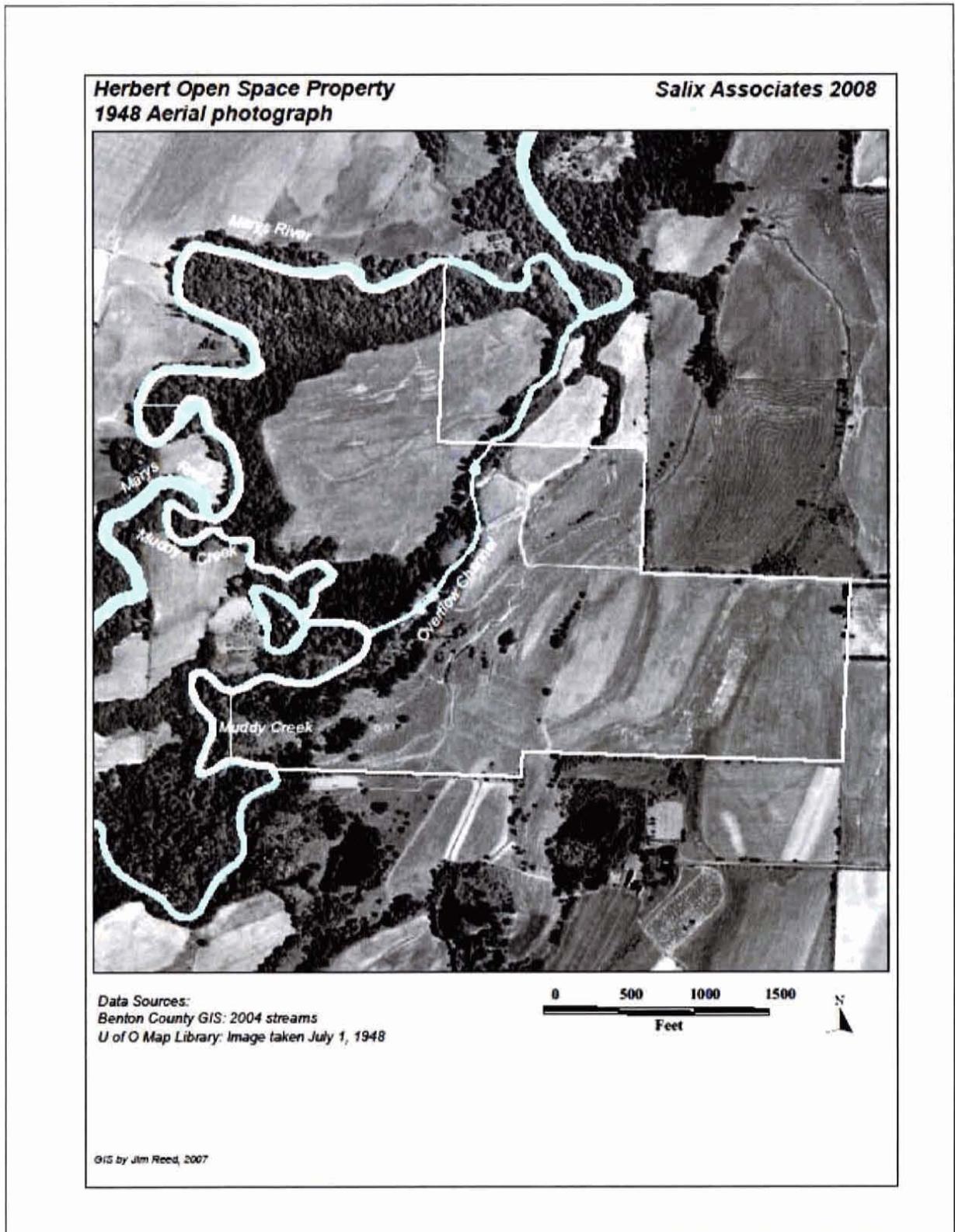
Table 2.4 . HFNA Potential Wildlife Species with Special Conservation Status

Species Name	Federal Status	State Status	Oregon Conservation Strategy	Habitat Needs
Sharptail Snake		Sensitive-Vulnerable		Savanna, mixed forest, riparian
Dusky Canada Goose			Strategy Species	Adequate herbaceous food resources
Western Bluebird		Sensitive-Vulnerable	Strategy Species	Grasslands, savannas, scattered shrubs or trees
Western Meadowlark		Sensitive-Critical	Strategy Species	Grasslands, scattered shrubs or trees
Oregon Vesper Sparrow		Sensitive-Critical	Strategy Species	Grasslands
Yellow-breasted Chat		Sensitive-Critical		Dense, brushy riparian thickets
Western Gray Squirrel		Sensitive-Undetermined	Strategy Species	Oak woodland, savanna, mixed forest

The high quality remnant native prairie patches near Matt Creek currently do not host either the Fender's blue or the Taylor's checkerspot butterflies, but may harbor relict populations of other native invertebrates which closely associate with some native plant species.

Agricultural habitats may have some value, but whether they are beneficial or considered population "sinks" is not currently known. Two active nests of Streaked horned larks were observed along the entrance road in an agricultural area, however, the nests failed.

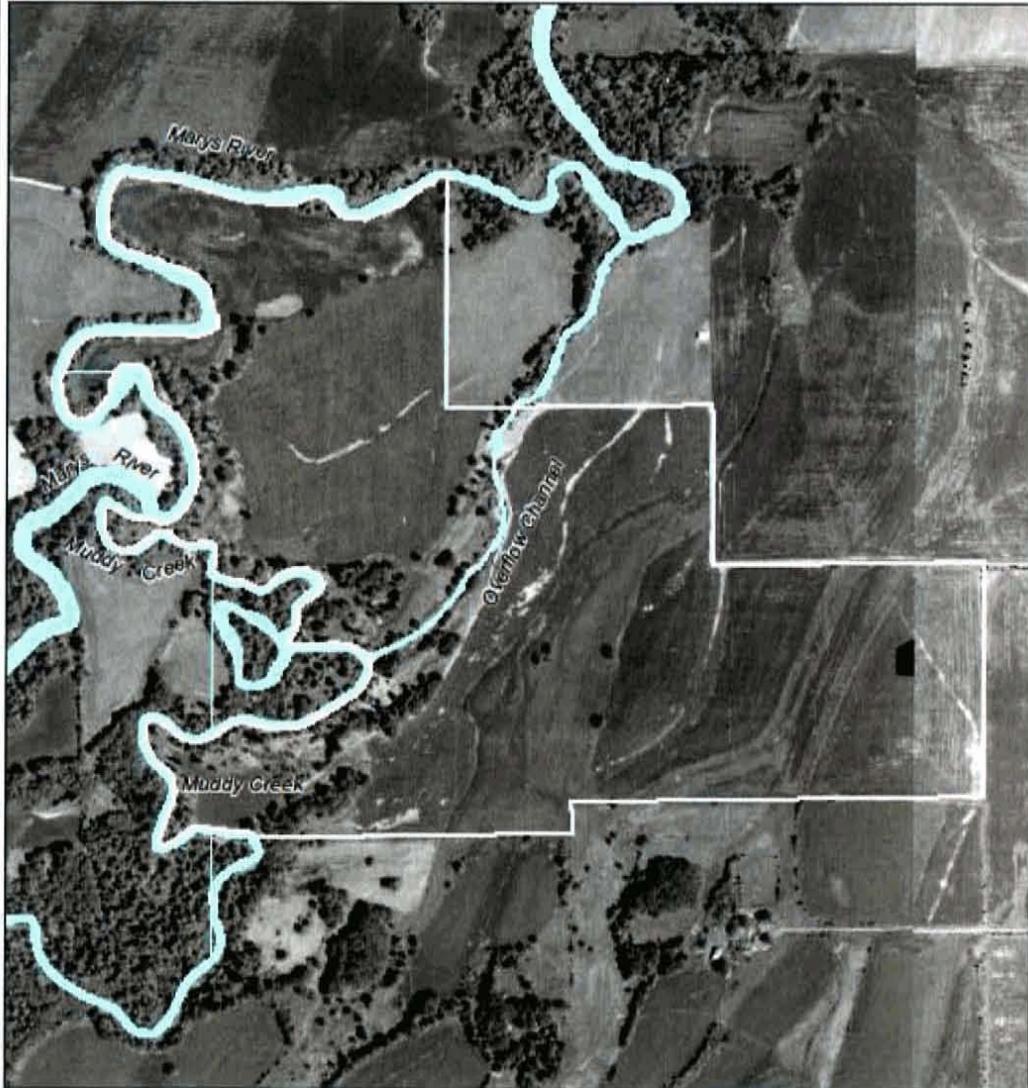
Some areas may also provide winter forage for waterfowl (including the Dusky Canada goose) and Western Pond Turtles may attempt to lay eggs there. There may, however, be negative impacts to wildlife due to plowing or other machinery, application of pesticides, or other management practices.



Map 2.1 - 1948 Air photo

**Herbert Open Space Property
1970 Aerial photograph**

Salix Associates 2008

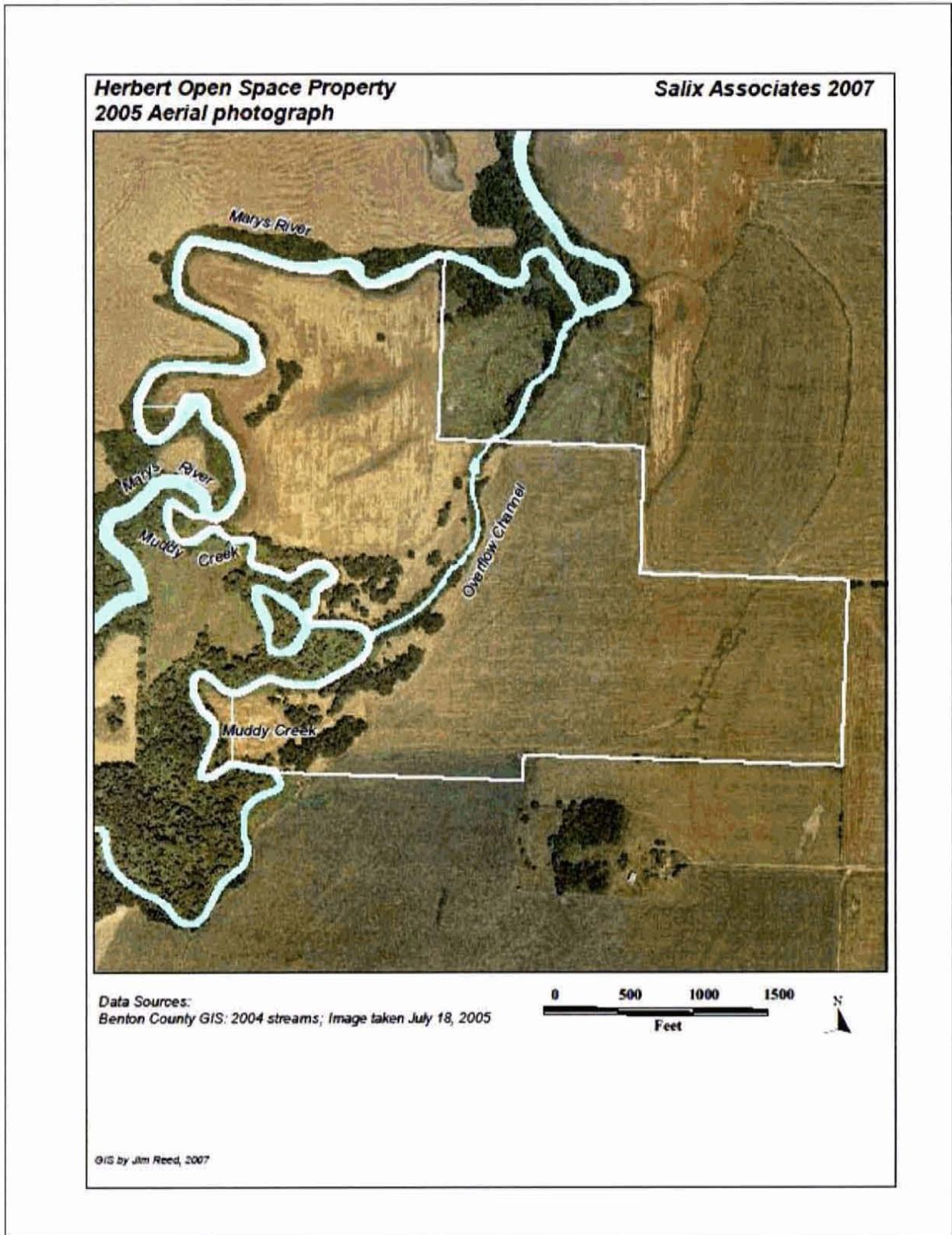


Data Sources:
Benton County GIS: 2004 streams
U of O Map Library: Image taken May 19, 1970



GIS by Jim Reed, 2007

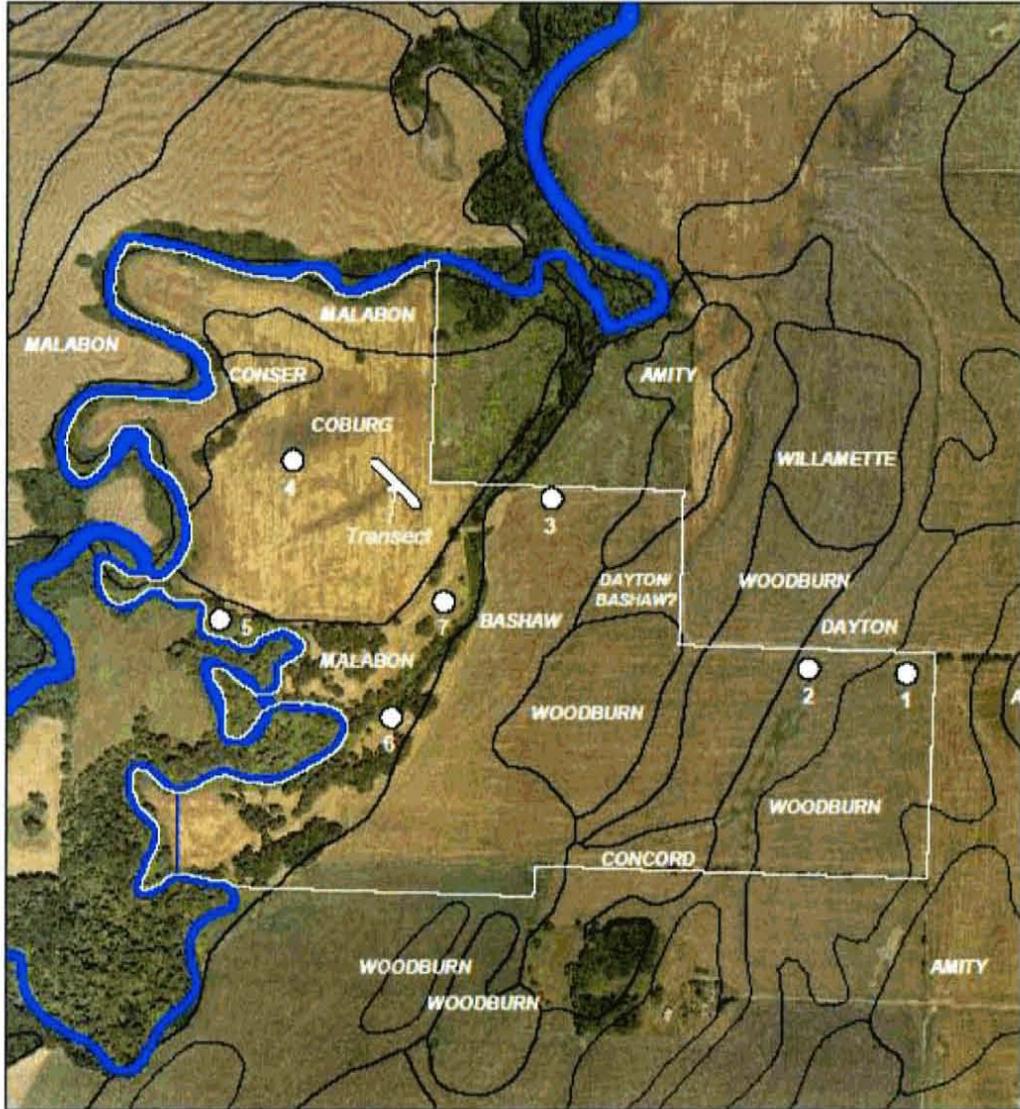
Map 2.2 - 1970 Air photo



Map 2.3 - 2005 Air photo

Herbert Open Space Property
Soil types and sampling locations

Salix Associates 2008



0 500 1000 1500
Feet

Data Sources:
 Benton County GIS, NRCS
 Soils mapped by James Geoenvironmental

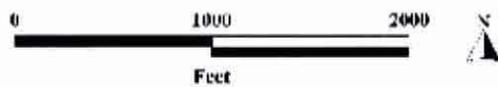
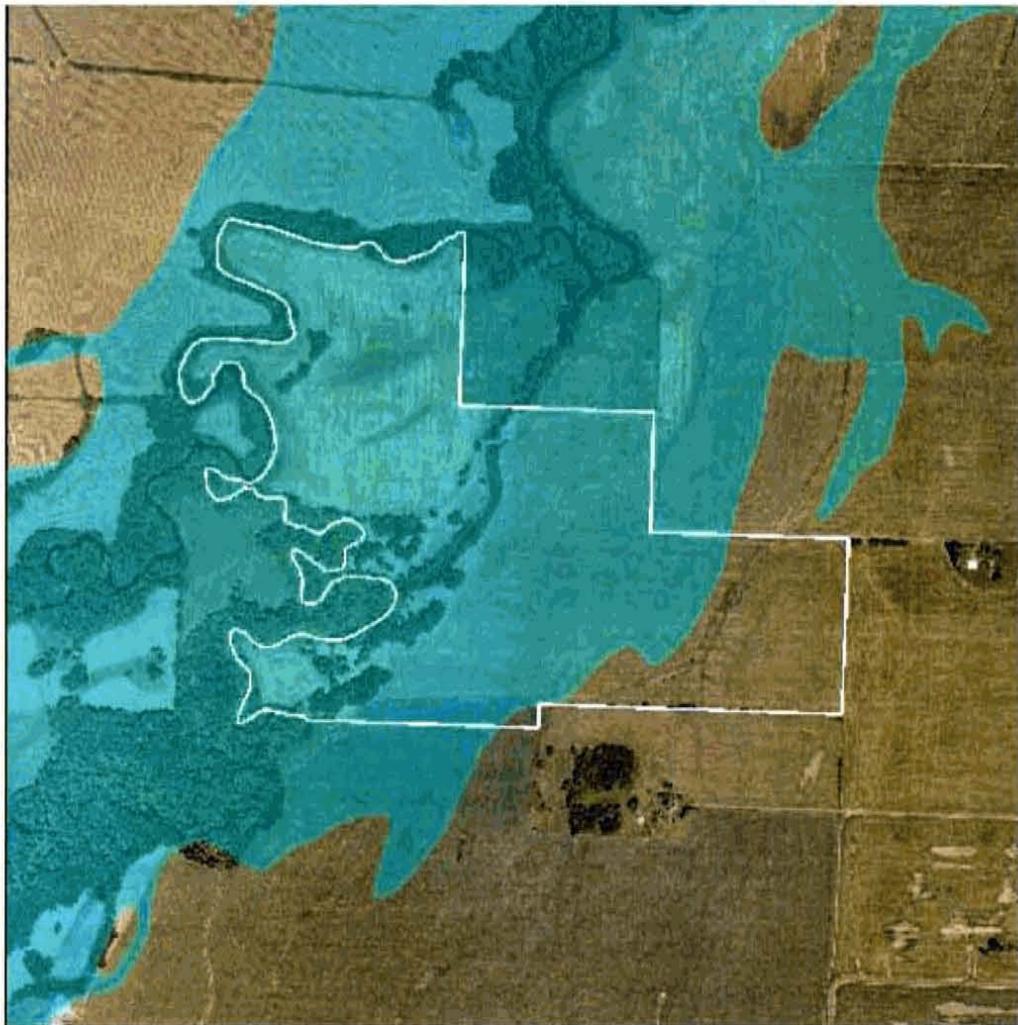
Jim Reed, Sept 2008

Legend
 — Soil transect line
 ○ Soil boring locations
 □ Soils
 — Streams

Map 2.4 – Soils

**Herbert Open Space Property
FEMA 100 year flood zone**

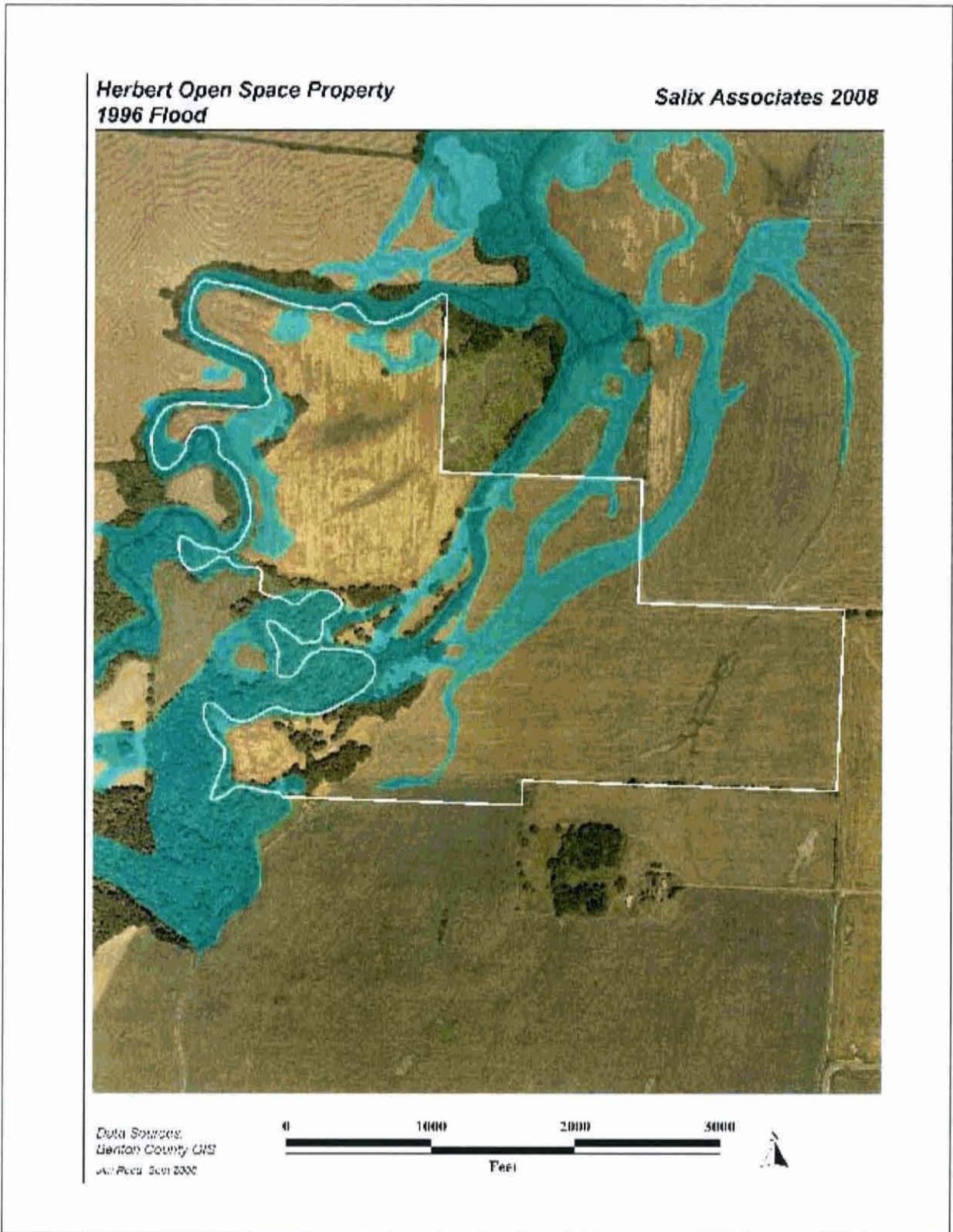
Salix Associates 2008



Date Sources:
Rivers County GIS FEMA flood zone: 2005/2006

GIS by Jim Reed, 2008

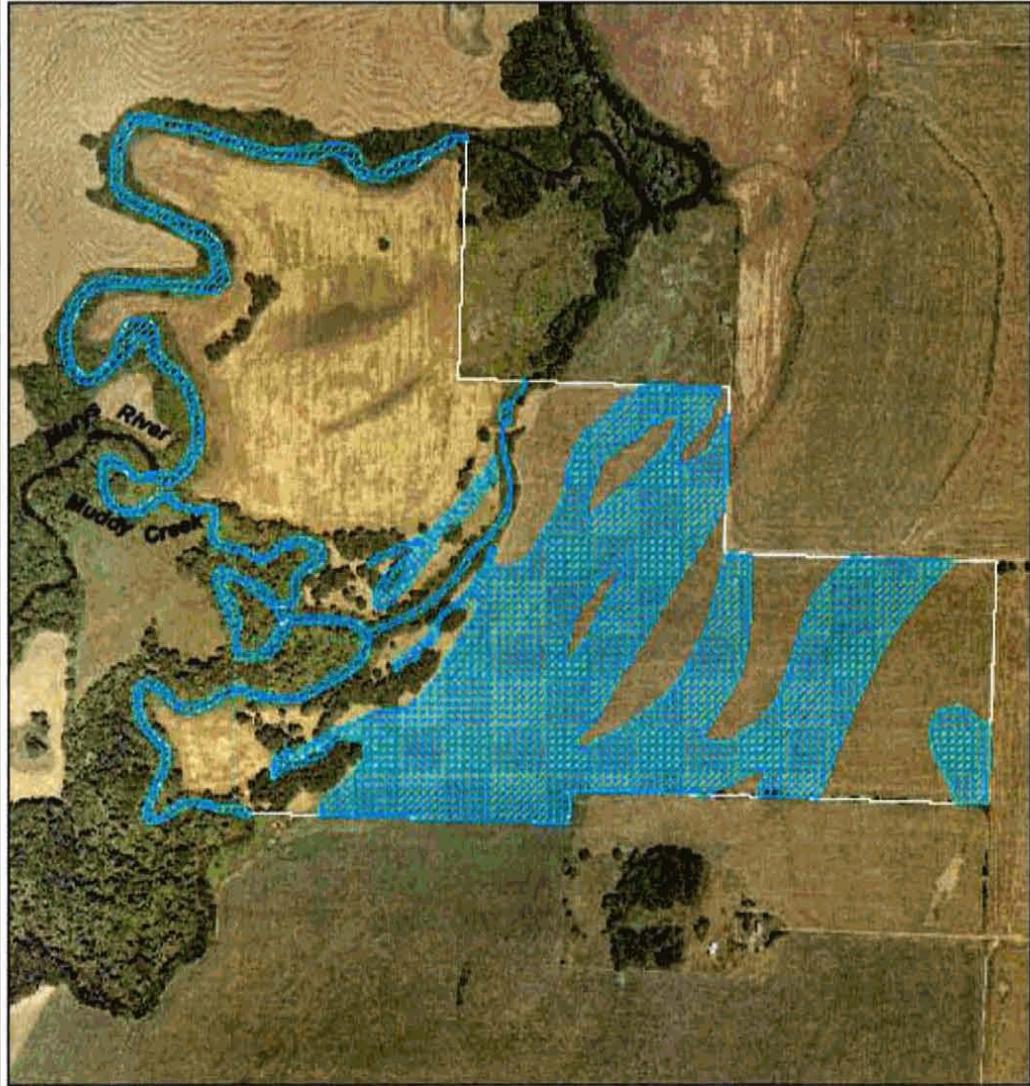
Map 2.5 – FEMA 100 Year Flood



Map 2.6 - 1996 Flood

**Herbert Open Space Property
Wetlands**

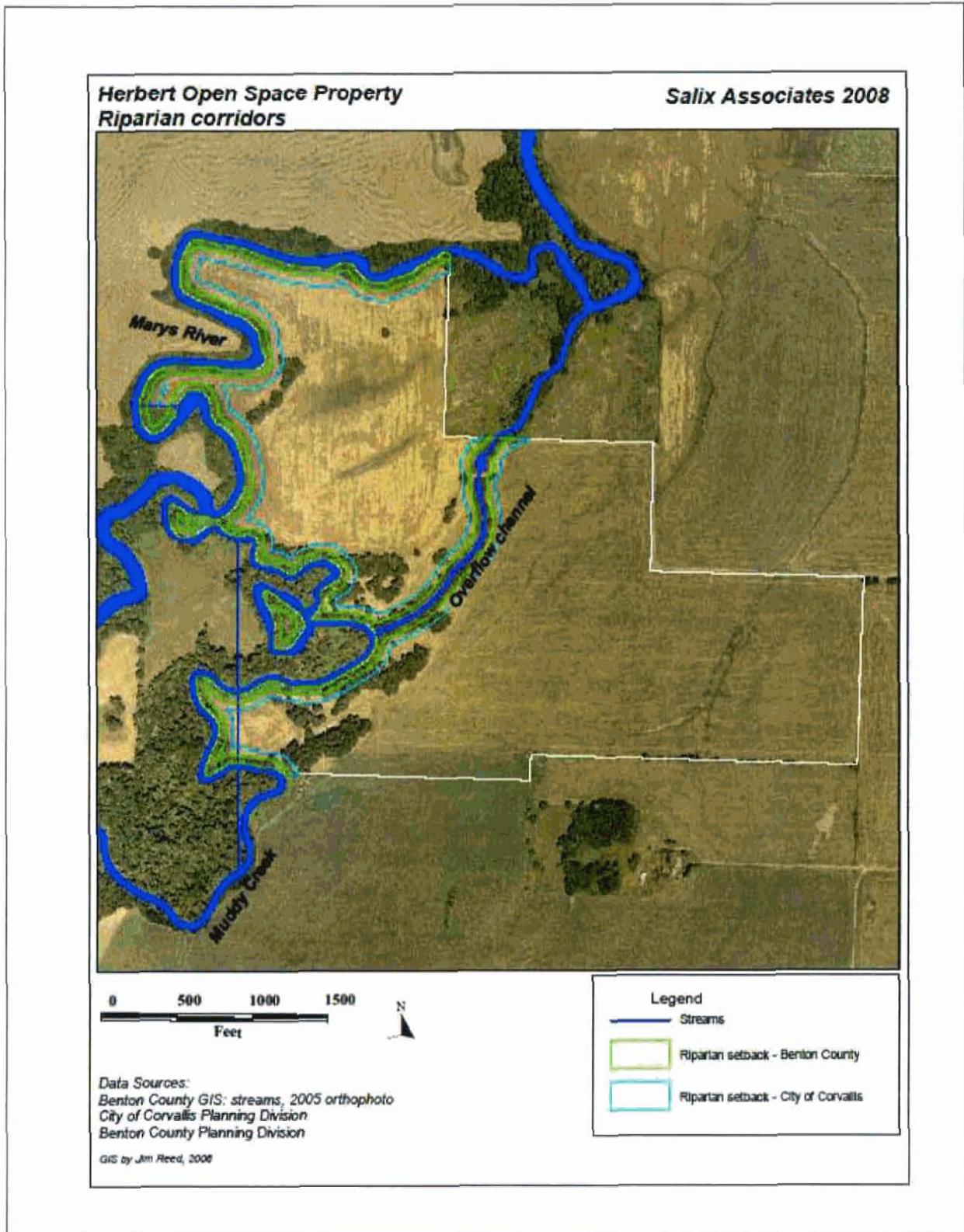
Salix Associates 2008



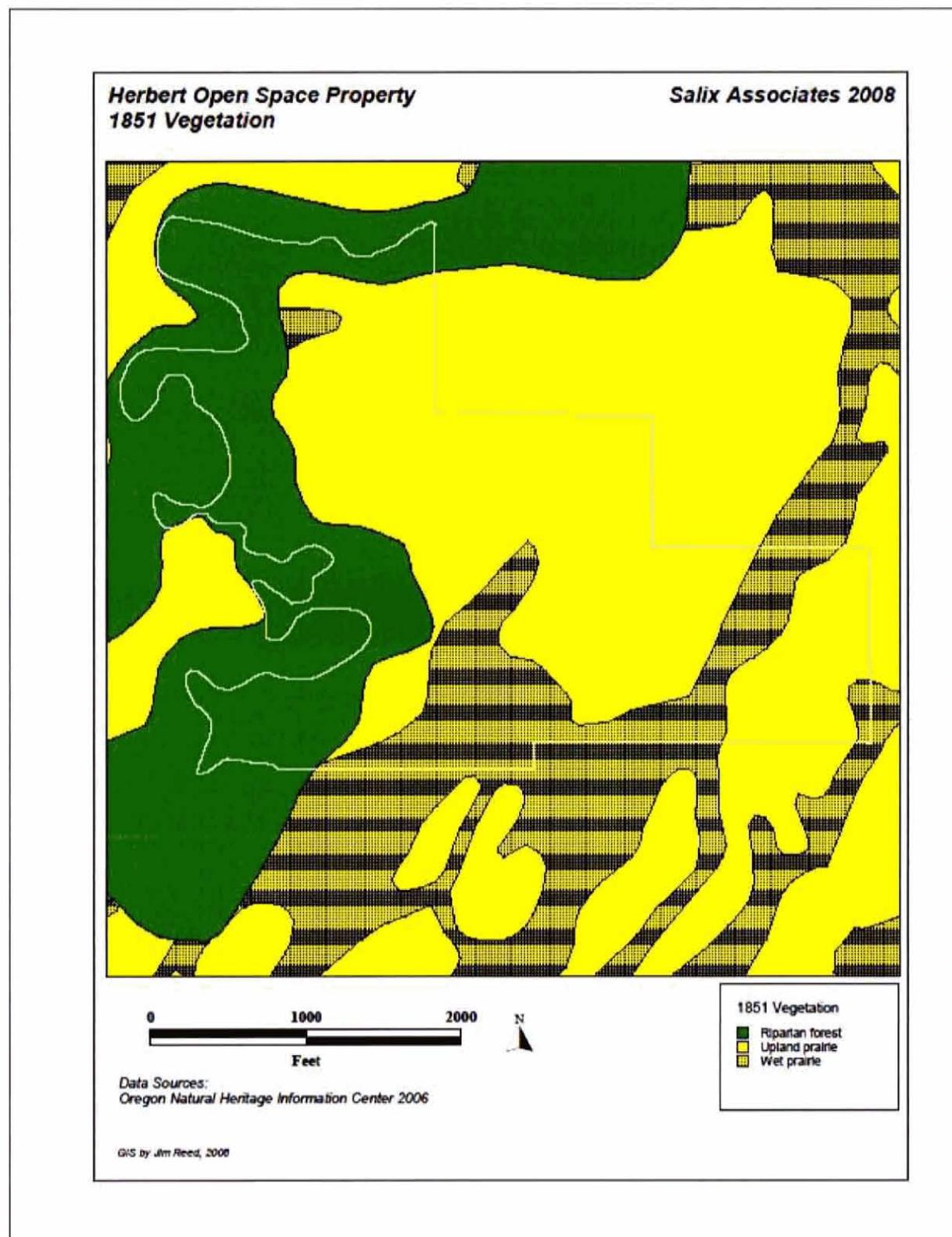
Data Sources:
Benton County GIS: 2005 orthophoto

Note: Wetlands boundaries approximate
GIS by Jim Reed, 2008

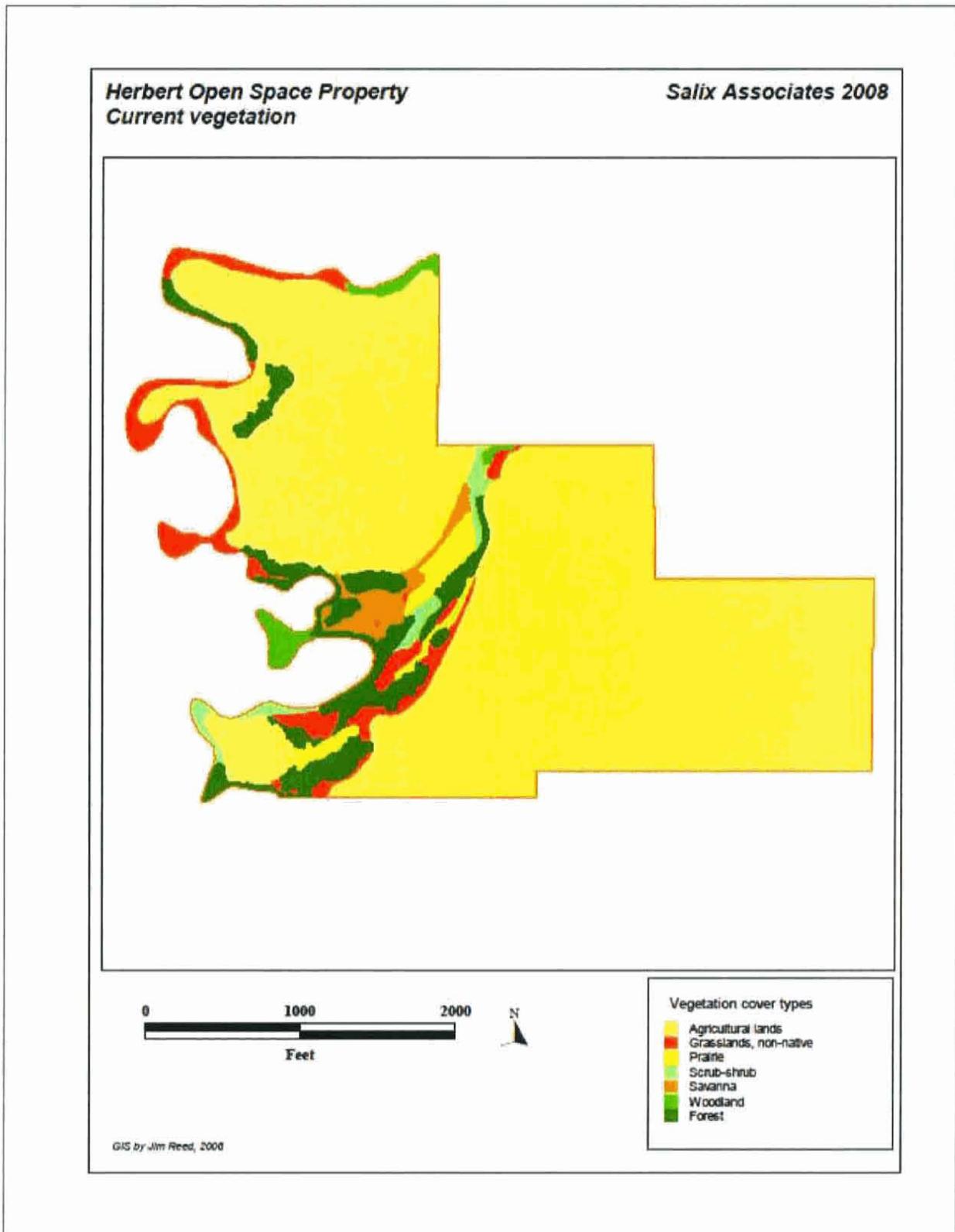
Map 2.7 – Wetlands



Map 2.8 - Riparian Corridors



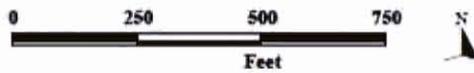
Map 2.9 - Historic Vegetation



Map 2.10 - Current Vegetation

Herbert Open Space Property
Rare Plants with Federal or State Status

Salix Associates 2008



Rare Plants with Federal or State Status

- Peacock larkspur
- Thin-leaved peavine
- Kincaid's lupine
- Meadow checkermallow
- Nelson's checkermallow

GIS by Jim Reed, 2008

Map 2.11 - Rare Plants Federally Recognized

**Herbert Open Space Property
Locally Rare Plants**

Salix Associates 2008



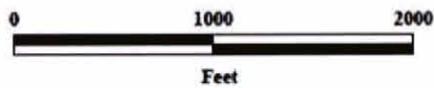
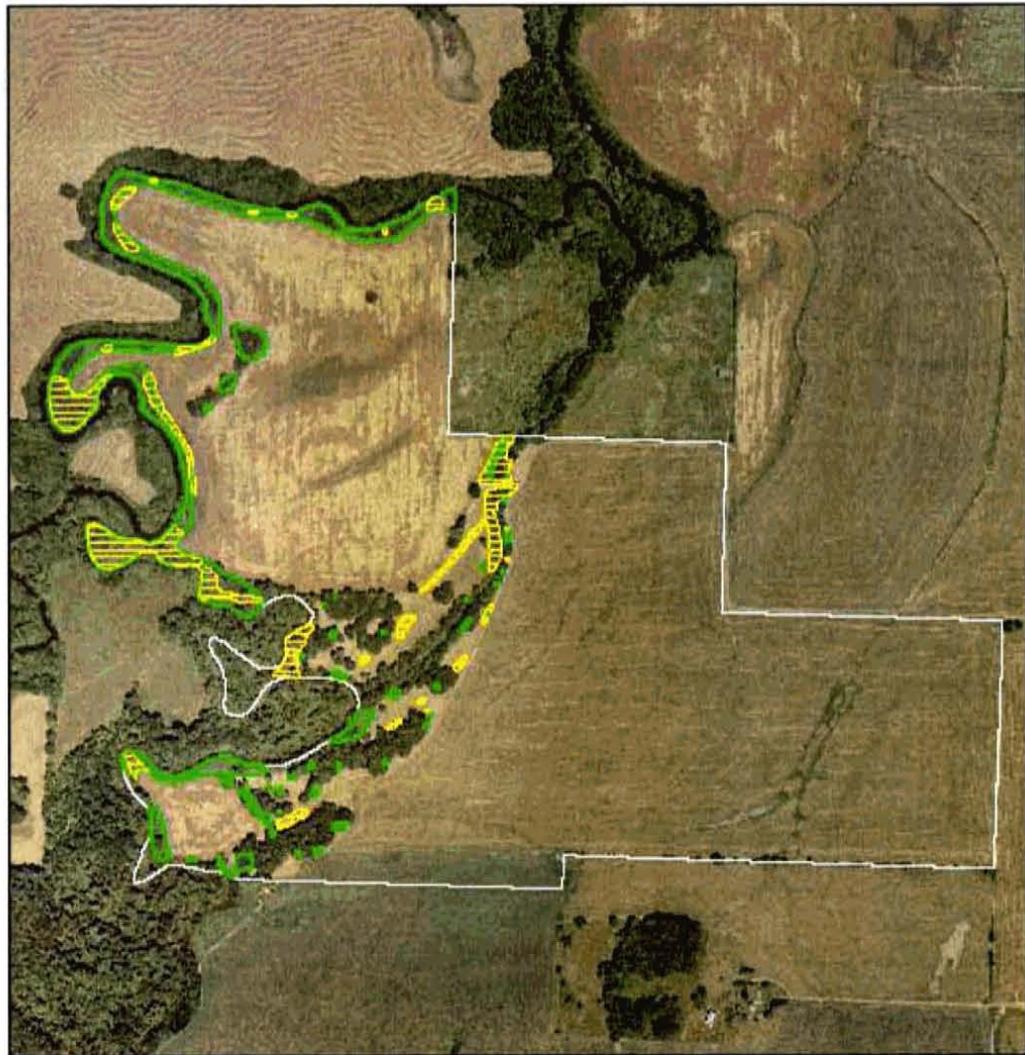
- Locally rare plants
-  Western geranium
 -  Large-fruited Iomatum
 -  Nine-leaved Iomatum

GIS by Jim Reed, 2008

Map 2.12 - Rare Plants State and Locally Recognized

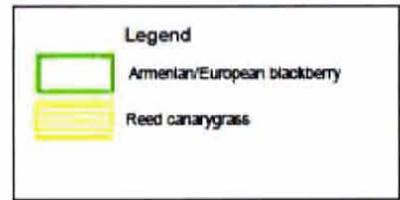
**Herbert Open Space Property
Significant invasive weed locations**

Salix Associates 2008



Data Sources:
Benton County GIS: Lot lines, 2005 orthophoto

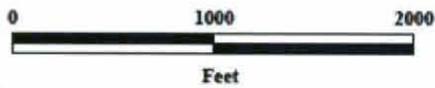
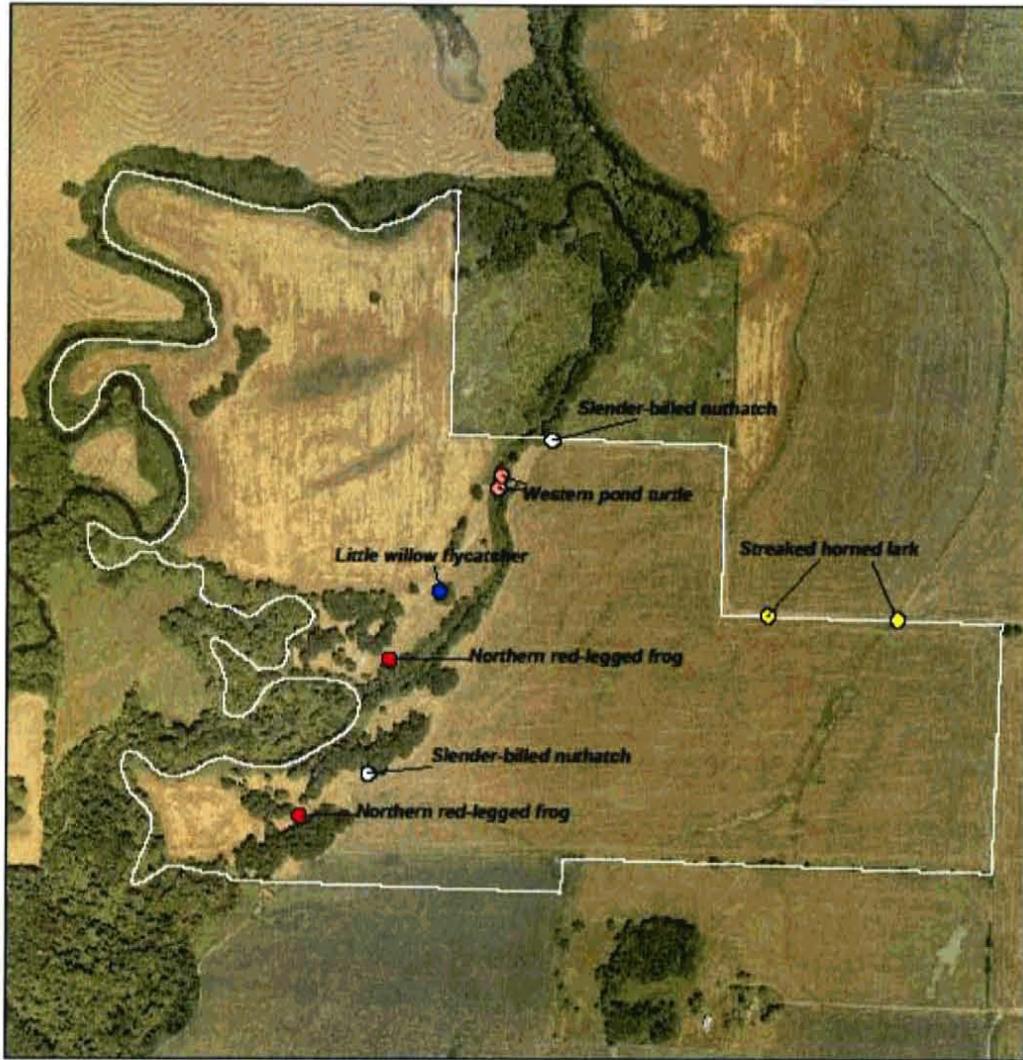
GIS by Jim Reed, 2008



Map 2.13 - Invasive Plants

**Herbert Open Space Property
Rare wildlife locations**

Salix Associates 2008



Data Sources:
Pacific Wildlife Research
Benton County GIS: Lot lines, 2005 orthophoto

GIS by Jim Reed, 2008

Special Status Wildlife Species

- Northern red-legged frog
- Western pond turtle
- Little willow flycatcher
- Slender-billed nuthatch
- Streaked horned lark

Map 2.14 - Rare Wildlife

Chapter 3: Site Goals

HFNA will be managed as a multiple-use property, with the purpose of restoring and enhancing the natural habitats on the property, and encouraging increased connectivity of native habits. Due to the abundance of rare and sensitive species on site, the following goals all fit within an ecological framework.

Through the restoration and conversion of agricultural land to native habitat, the property has the potential to substantially increase both the quality and the abundance of rare habitats on site.

Equally important is the preservation of cultural resources, educational opportunities, and public access to recreation.

Herbert Farm and Natural Area Four Primary Site Goals:

Goal 1: Conserve, protect, and enhance natural functioning habitats of HFNA, in particular the prairie, savanna, oak woodland, and riparian corridors.

Goal 2: Manage HFNA agricultural lands in a sustainable manner that affords protection and restoration of natural habitat functions.

Goal 3: Provide research and educational opportunities that serve to increase public understanding and appreciation of native habitats and their relationship to cultural resources.

Goal 4: Provide recreational opportunities that are compatible with the interpretation, restoration, and protection of native habitat.

Goal 1: Conserve, protect, and enhance natural functioning habitats of HFNA, in particular the prairie, savanna, oak woodland, and riparian corridors (Polygon Map 3.1, page 53).

Native Prairie (Polygons G, J, R, Q)

The desired future condition of the native prairie at HFNA provides habitat for prairie plants and animals that depend on wetland and upland prairies, including threatened and endangered species. With the exception of small patches of native shrubs and trees, only minimal woody vegetation should be present in the native prairie.

The vegetation should be dominated by native plants and forbs with high species diversity. There are four acres of intact native wetland and upland prairie habitat at HFNA. Currently, the native wet prairie, with vernal pools and moist swales, is dominated by Tufted hairgrass and a variety of native herb species. Some Meadow

and Nelson's checkermallow is present which supports the northern red-legged frog, but there is also substantial Reed canarygrass, English hawthorn, and other woody encroachment (Map 3.2, page 54). The upland prairie is a good quality remnant with Colonial bentgrass, California oatgrass, Tall fescue and many threatened and rare plants. Exotic grasses and woody encroachment threaten the prairie remnant.

The desired future condition of HFNA non-native grasslands (Polygons B, F, I, S, U, V, Y, Z, AC, AE) is native prairie. This provides habitat for prairie plants, animals and other organisms that depend on wetland and upland prairies, including threatened and endangered species.

The dominant vegetation should be native plants and forbs with high species diversity, and with minimal encroaching woody vegetation. There are 11 acres of non-native wetland and upland grassland habitat at HFNA. Currently, the upland non-native grasslands are dominated by non-native grasses such as Tall fescue, Kentucky bluegrass and Tall oatgrass with a few native and rare species. Woody invasive plants are kept low with annual late-season mowing. All restoration efforts will undergo annual monitoring (Chapter 4).

Objectives and Action Items

Objective 1-1: Restore prairie structure, diversity and plant community composition by reducing the encroachment of woody vegetation.

Action Item 1.1.1- Assess the extent of invasive woody vegetation occurring in project area. Create snags as necessary.

Action Item 1.1.2 - Develop late season mechanical and rough mowing programs to suppress woody vegetation encroachment, and reduce competition from non-native plant species.

Action Item 1.1.3 - Consider controlled burning techniques to reduce woody vegetation, affect nutrient cycling, expose potential native seed bank species to favorable conditions, and provide an appropriate rooting substrate for reintroduced vegetative material.

Objective 1-2: Restore prairie habitat by controlling non-native invasive plant species, such as Armenian blackberry, Reed Canary Grass, and Tall Oatgrass.

Action Item 1.2.1 - Consider control options outlined in the City of Corvallis Integrated Vegetation Pest Management Program (IVPM) to help control the spread of non-native invasive plant species.

Action Item 1.2.2 - Initiate early detection and rapid response protocol to prevent any new invasive species from becoming widespread.

Action Item 1.2.3 - Create a list of prioritized eradication efforts based on species, population size, location and potential impact to sensitive species.

Action Item 1.2.4 - Coordinate with volunteer groups and other agencies to remove invasive species.

Action Item 1.2.5 - Monitor invasive species populations to track their progression over time, as well as the effectiveness of control methods.

Native Prairie Objective 1-3: Restore prairie function and diversity by increasing native plant and animal species abundance.

Action Item 1.3.1 - Develop a list of native prairie plants best suited to colonize project areas. (Attachments E, F, & G in the Inventory and Assessment).

Action Item 1.3.2 - Expand existing partnerships and utilize on-going restoration projects as models to help facilitate the collection or purchase of native prairie seed to be used in restoration efforts.

Action Item 1.3.3 - Identify areas of non-native grass land and agricultural land that are suitable for restoration. Evaluate and prioritize the prairie restoration of polygons B, F, I, S, U, V, Y, Z, AC, AE.

Action Item 1.3.4 - Create appropriate habitat composition, connectivity, and patch size for sensitive animal species listed in Chapter 2. Consult with federal and state agencies that regulate threatened and endangered species to determine a strategy for reintroduction.

Action Item 1.3.5 - Maintain restoration sites by supplemental watering, weed control, and browse protection for an establishment period of at least three years.

Action Item 1.3.6 - Consider controlled burning techniques to affect nutrient cycling, expose potential, rare seed bank species to favorable colonization conditions, and to provide an appropriate substrate for the application of native seed.

Action Item 1.3.7 - Monitor the success of planted species through annual vegetation counts.

Action Item 1.3.8 - Replant appropriate species based on monitoring results, habitat needs, and fluctuating conditions.

Action item 1.3.9 - Conduct wetland delineations on a project by project basis and as funding is available.

Oak Savanna (Polygon T, X)

The desired future condition of the oak savanna is one with large scattered, open-grown white oaks, generally one to two per acre (5% to 50% tree cover), with well-developed limbs and canopies. The savanna will be free of overtopping Douglas-fir trees and able to support the vast array of plant and animal communities that rely on this endangered ecosystem. The understory vegetation will consist of native prairie and savanna plant species.

Preserving quality oak habitat is a high priority for conservation and restoration in the Willamette Valley. There are approximately 5 acres of savanna habitat at HFNA. Currently, polygon T has good savanna structure with large oaks and remnant native herbaceous and rare prairie species, but is also invaded with Tall fescue and Reed canary grass. Polygon X contains large, widely spaced Oregon white oaks, smaller oaks and some Douglas-fir, and provides additional opportunity to increase savanna habitat (Map 3.3, page 55).

Oak savannah projects are widespread in Oregon, and there are substantial on-line resources relative to desirable stand characteristics. The primary value of existing work and research is the comparison of known, desirable savannah characteristics to conditions developing under the adaptive approach of this management plan.

Objectives and Action Items

Savanna Objective 1-4: Enhance oak savanna habitat by improving the composition and structure of the stand.

Action Item 1.4.1 - Examine polygon tree structure: Record species and DBH data for all trees to be removed. Mark trees for removal.

Action Item 1.4.2 - Remove undesirable trees, leaving some as snags if they have potential as wildlife trees. Protect advance oak regeneration.

Action Item 1.4.3 - Identify and prioritize polygon areas requiring future mature oak canopy. Consider direct planting and existing advance regeneration.

Action Item 1.4.3 - Thin oaks to 5% to 30% cover as savanna develops, retaining well formed oaks while leaving young well formed individuals for future regeneration.

Action Item 1.4.5 - Prohibit tilling and excessive soil disturbance around all "leave" oaks at a rate of one foot per inch of trunk diameter beyond the drip line.

Action Item 1.4.6 - Maintain current hydrologic conditions around all "leave" oaks (no increased irrigation or standing anaerobic water) at a rate of one foot per inch of trunk diameter beyond the drip line.

Action Item 1.4.7 - Revisit Action Items 1.4.1 - 1.4.3 and repeat as necessary to achieve desired savannah stand structure.

Savanna Objective 1-5: Restore savanna habitat and diversity by expanding the presence of rare and native plant and animal species.

Action Item 1.5.1 - Utilize control options outlined in the City of Corvallis IVPM Program to help control the spread of invasive plant species.

Action Item 1.5.2 - Develop late season mechanical and rough mowing programs to suppress woody vegetation encroachment, and reduce competition from non-native plant species.

Action Item 1.5.3 - Consider controlled burning techniques to affect nutrient cycling and expose potential, rare seed bank species to favorable colonization conditions.

Action Item 1.5.4 - Develop a list of native understory plants best suited to colonize project areas. Expand existing partnerships and utilize on-going restoration projects as models to help facilitate the collection or purchase of native understory plant species to be used in future restoration efforts.

Action Item 1.5.5 - Develop a list of native rare plants best suited to colonize the project areas, (Rare Plants section in Chapter 2 and Attachments E, F & G in Inventory and Assessment). Collect or purchase rare plant seed to be used for reintroduction efforts.

Action Item 1.5.6 - Create appropriate habitat composition, connectivity, and patch size for sensitive animal species listed in Chapter 2. Consult with federal and state agencies that regulate threatened and endangered species to determine a strategy for reintroduction.

Upland Forest and Oak Woodland (Polygons A, E, H, M, W, AA)

The desired future conditions of the upland forest /oak woodland habitat are mature hardwood (Oregon White Oak, White Alder, Black Cottonwood and Big Leaf Maple) dominated systems with a target canopy cover of 70% or greater and a healthy native understory of mid-canopy trees, shrubs, and forbs. There are approximately 7.5 acres of intact upland forest and woodland habitat at HFNA.

Currently, most of the mixed forest polygon areas contain well-spaced large Oregon white oak, some Big leaf maple with overtopping Douglas-fir, and a variety of understory shrubs including invasive species such as Armenian blackberry, Sweet cherry, domestic plum, and others. Polygon E is dominated with conifers, contains a few patches of Pacific yew (all Pacific yew will remain on site) and contains the only Pacific madrone tree present at HFNA. Isolated, large conifers may remain on site as habitat trees as long as they pose no threat to upland forest and oak woodland habitat.

Upland Forest and Oak Woodland projects are widespread in Oregon, and there are substantial on-line resources relative to desirable stand characteristics. The primary value of existing work and research is the comparison of known, desirable Upland Forest characteristics to conditions developing under the adaptive approach of this management plan.

Objectives and Action Items

Upland Forest and Oak Woodland Objective 1-6: Improve health and vigor of hardwood dominated systems (polygons A, E, H, M, W, and AA).

Action Item 1.6.1 - Examine polygon tree structure: Record species and DBH data for overtopping conifer trees. Convert overtopping conifer trees into snags, if they have wildlife value. Remove unhealthy hardwood species.

Action Item 1.6.2 - Quantify hardwood tree canopy coverage. If existing canopy coverage is less than 70%, consider direct planting and existing advance regeneration required to attain 70% canopy coverage.

Action Item 1.6.3 - Retain a minimum of 70% canopy coverage as upland forest and woodland develops, favoring the best formed hardwoods while leaving advance regeneration for future stand elements.

Action Item 1.6.6 - Develop a list of native over-story, mid-canopy, and understory vegetation best suited to colonize polygons. (Refer to Attachments E and F in the Inventory and Assessment). Expand existing partnerships and utilize on-going restoration projects as models to help facilitate the collection or purchase of native understory plant species to be used in future restoration efforts.

Riparian Corridors and Buffers (Polygons C, D, K, L, N, O, P, AB, AD, AF)

The desired future condition of the riparian woodland and forest along the Mary's River, Muddy Creek and Matt Creek is a healthy riparian area, free of invasive species, with a diversity of plants in the understory providing a quality habitat for birds and other wildlife. The forest should support a dynamic mosaic of conditions which provide shade over creeks, reduce erosion, contribute to lower summer water temperatures, and benefit water quality for fish populations.

The wooded riparian zone should provide connectivity with upstream, downstream and adjacent upland and wetland habitats, and migration opportunities for wildlife and plant species within the Mary's River and Muddy Creek drainages. As trees age and die, their limbs and trunks will fall into the creeks and provide habitat structure for fish and other aquatic organisms as well as edge habitat for some birds, amphibians and reptiles.

Management activities in these polygons should attempt to improve floodplain functions such as floodwater retention, filtering of sediments and pollutants, and nutrient cycling. There are 10 acres of intact riparian forest and woodland habitat at HFNA.

Currently the riparian forest polygons contain an over-story dominated by Oregon white oak, Bigleaf maple, white alder, Oregon ash and some cottonwood. The understory is generally a dense shrub layer dominated by California hazel, Common snowberry, Vine Maple. The herb layer tends to be sparse and all the riparian corridors are thin and could benefit from expanding into the adjacent agricultural fields.

The desired future condition of the riparian scrub-shrub is a healthy riparian area, mostly free of invasive species, with a diversity of plants and a quality habitat for birds and other wildlife. Native scrub-shrub vegetation will provide shade over portions of Muddy Creek and the Matt Creek to lower summer water temperatures and benefit water quality for fish populations. It will provide connectivity and travel corridors for native plants and wildlife to upstream, downstream and adjacent upland habitats. There are 3.5 acres of riparian scrub-shrub habitat at HFNA.

Currently the woody riparian corridors are narrow corridors of dense shrubs dominated by Hooker's willow, Armenian blackberry and American stinging nettle with some widely scattered Oregon white oak, Oregon ash, Douglas-fir and a few large Black cottonwoods. Polygon O along the Matt Creek contains a Western pond turtle basking pond.

Reed canarygrass dominates the wet non-native grasslands. Polygons AC and Z contain several heavily disturbed, upper stream bank portions of the Mary's River. These stretches would be ideal sites for riparian tree reintroduction projects, which would serve dual functions of riparian reforestation and stream bank restoration (Map 3.4, page 56).

Objectives and Action Items

Riparian Corridors and Buffers Objective 1-7: Increase native plant abundance, vigor, and diversity.

Action Item 1.7.1 - Utilize control options for invasive non-native plants, in particular Armenian Blackberry and Reed Canary Grass, outlined in the City of Corvallis IVP Program to help control the spread of non-native invasive plant species.

Action Item 1.7.2 - Initiate early detection and rapid response protocol to prevent any new invasive species from becoming widespread. Prioritize those populations which directly threaten rare and sensitive plants and habitats.

Action Item 1.7.3 - Develop a list of native over-story, mid-canopy, and understory riparian vegetation best suited to colonize project areas. (Refer to Attachments E and F in the Inventory and Assessment). Expand existing partnerships and utilize on-going restoration projects as models to help facilitate the collection or purchase of native understory plant species to be used in future restoration efforts.

Action Item 1.7.4 - Prioritize areas that could benefit most from increased plantings.

Riparian Forest and Woodland Objective 1-8: Increase the stream bank shading potential over the Mary's River and Muddy Creek.

Action Item 1.8.1 - Develop a list of native upper and mid canopy trees best suited to colonize project areas. (Refer to Attachment E in the Inventory and Assessment). Increase vegetation directly along the stream and river bank

Action Item 1.8.2 - Examine and identify areas with the greatest opportunities for widening riparian corridors along the Mary's River and Muddy Creek.

Action Item 1.8.3 - Consult with Willamette Valley riparian experts and researchers to determine optimal wooded riparian zone width.

Action Item 1.8.4 - Determine appropriate spacing of pools for fish.

Action Item 1.8.5 - Increase opportunities for down wood in Mary's River

Action Item 1.8.6 - Coordinate restoration efforts with adjacent property owners to maximize their impact and potentially include both banks of the river.

Riparian Forest and Woodland Objective 1-9: Reduce erosion along the riparian zone

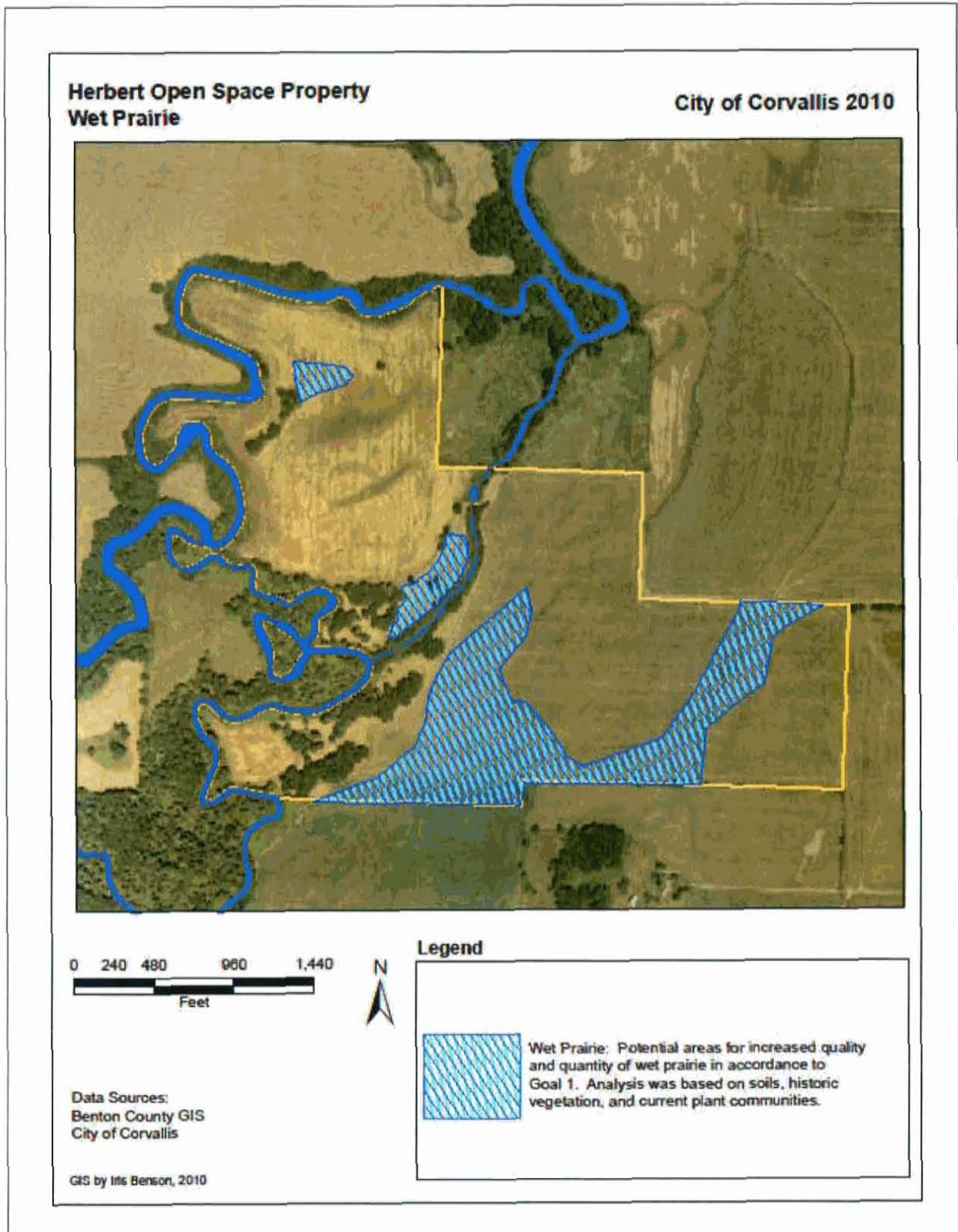
Action item 1.9.1 - Conduct appropriate hydrologic studies along the Mary's River, Muddy Creek, and Matt Creek to determine appropriate restoration techniques to restore the river bank, flood plain, and vegetation.

Action item 1.9.2 - Identify areas of excessive bank erosion, undercutting, and creek incision.

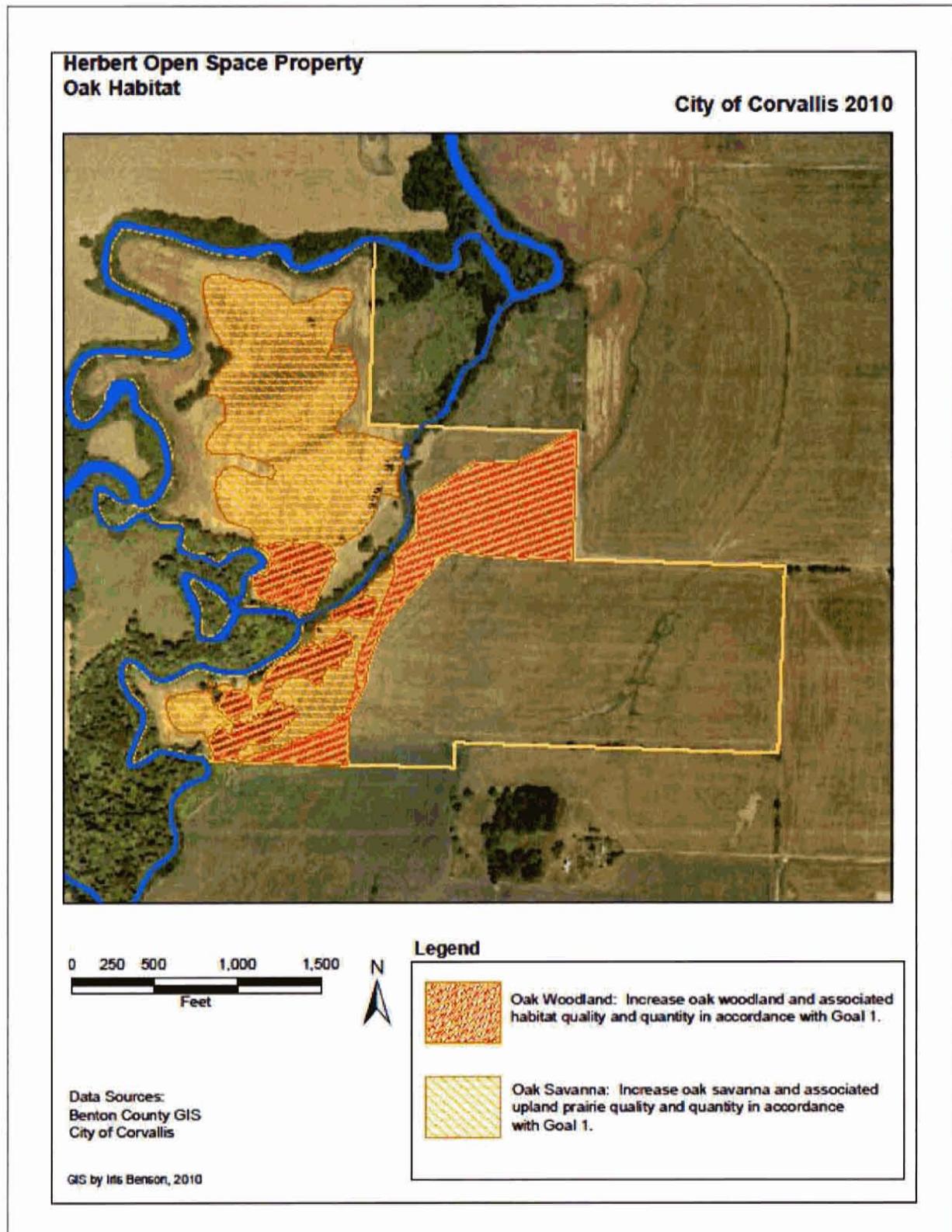
Action item 1.9.3 - Prioritize areas for restoration, regarding, flood plain interaction and creation.

Action item 1.9.4 - Plan appropriate restoration activities to increase the quality of the riparian corridor in targeted areas along the Mary's River, Muddy Creek, and Matt Creek.

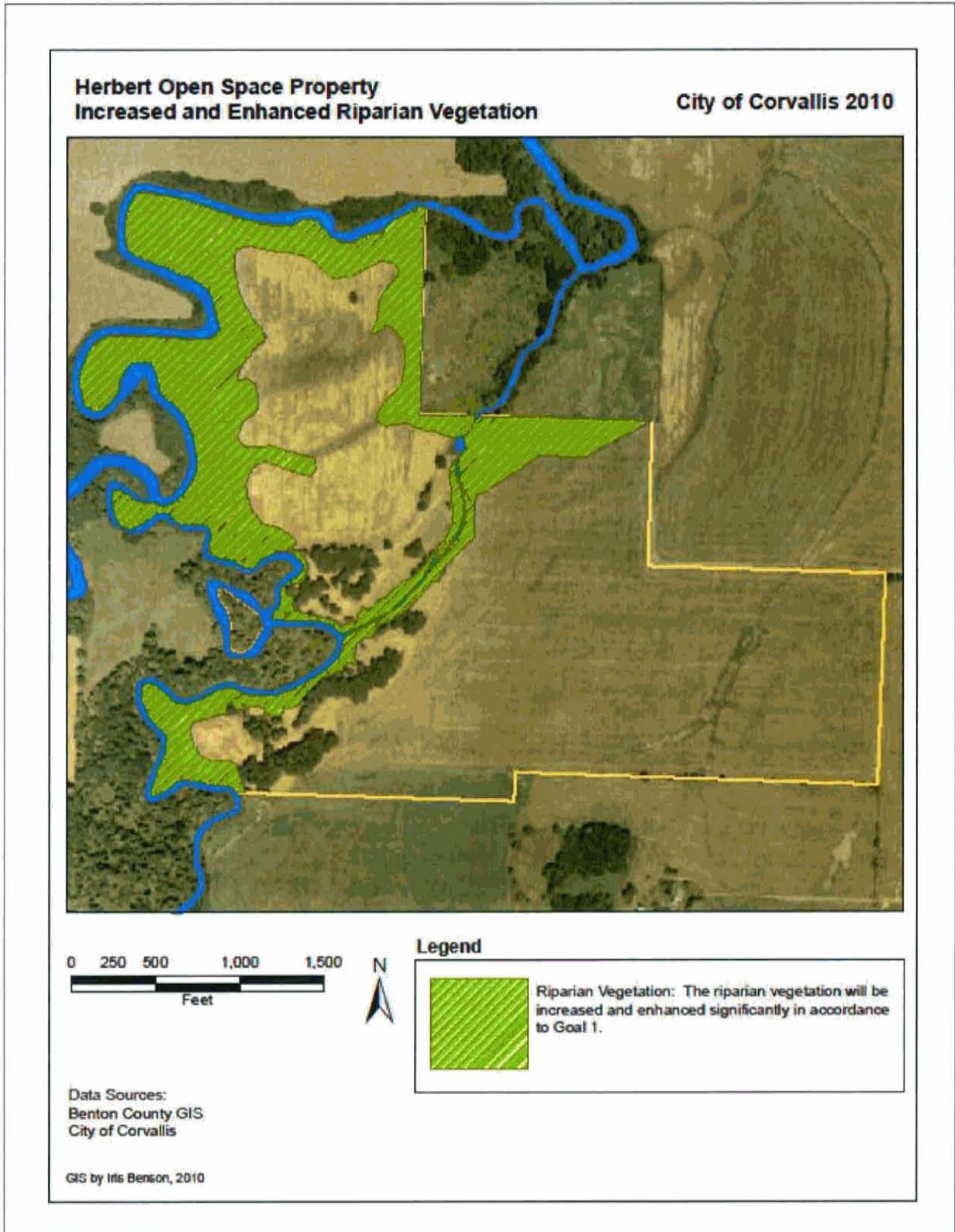
Action item 1.9.5 - Identify funding sources for riparian restoration and coordinate restoration efforts with partners



Map 3.2 Proposed Wet Prairie Enhancement Areas

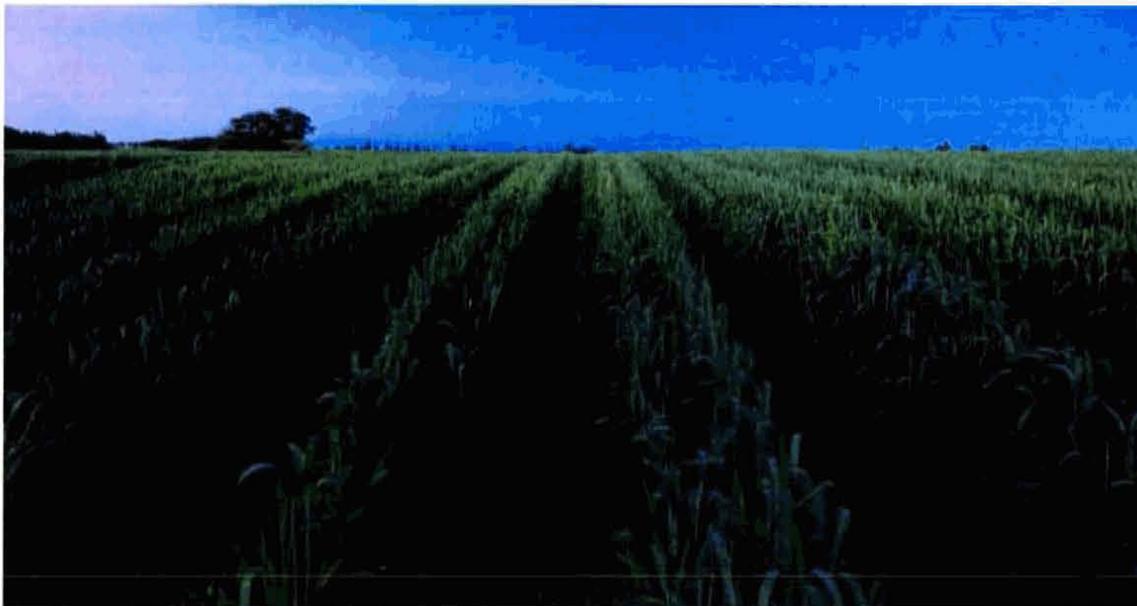


Map 3.3 Proposed Oak Savanna and Oak Woodland Enhancement Areas



Map 3.4 Proposed Riparian Buffer Enhancement Areas

Goal 2: Manage HFNA agricultural lands in a sustainable manner that affords protection and restoration of natural habitat functions.



Soft Winter Wheat

Agricultural production is an important component of HFNA and the Willamette Valley. Currently, 173 acres are in agricultural use at HFNA. Portions of agriculture production will remain on site to help continue the delivery of important agricultural commodities and to help preserve and interpret the site's history. Other portions, currently in production, may be converted over time to conditions that have a greater ecological benefit to native wildlife and plant species (Map 3.5, page 59).

Agricultural lands at HFNA will demonstrate and interpret agricultural practices consistent with the long-term preservation and restoration of natural habitat. All agricultural practices will be compatible with the ecological values of the site and afford maximum protection to adjacent natural habitats.

Criteria for identifying these areas will be based in part on hydrology, soils, ecological context, topography, and vegetation. Restoration of the area will enhance the ecological functions of the surrounding habitat by increasing connectivity, reducing edge effects, restoring hydrologic function, and increased biological diversity.

Objectives and Action Items

Agricultural Lands Objective 2.1: Demonstrate sustainable agricultural practices which support the habitat needs of native species.

Action Item 2.1.1- Identify current agricultural management practices that adversely impact native species and the ecological functions of native habitats that support these species.

Action Item 2.1.2 - Cease agricultural management practices that adversely impact native species and the ecological functions of native habitats that support these species.

Action Item 2.1.3 - Maintain adequate transition and buffer zones between native habitats, pesticide applications, fertilizer runoff, and soil erosion zones.

Action Item 2.1.4 - Monitor agricultural activities to ensure their continued compatibility with the protection and restoration of native habitats.

Action Item 2.1.5 - Adapt agricultural practices as needed to ensure their continued compatibility with the protection and restoration of native habitats.

Agricultural Lands Objective 2-2: Increase habitat quality and quantity by incrementally restoring selected agricultural land to native habitat to support ecosystem health.

Action Item 2.2.1 - Identify and prioritize agricultural lands that will best serve larger ecosystem functions if converted to native habitat.

Action Item 2.2.2 - Develop short and long-term goals for the conversion of agricultural lands to natural habitat.

Action Item 2.2.3 - Develop a funding strategy to convert agricultural lands to habitat (Appendix D).

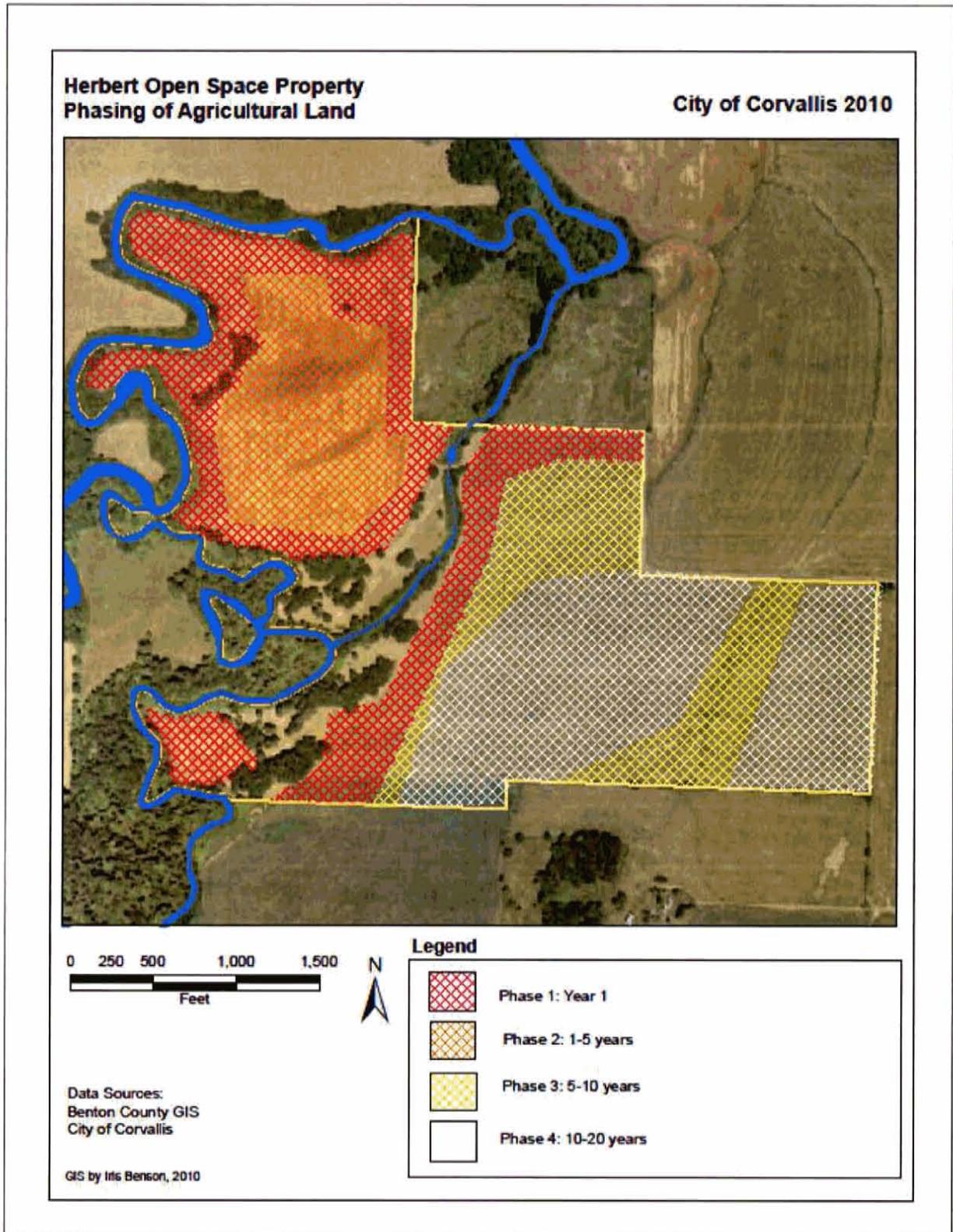
Action Item 2.2.4 - Evaluate a variety of crop types and determine which types could potentially provide habitat functions for native wildlife such as: western pond turtle, streak horned lark, meadow lark, red-legged frog, and wood peckers.

Action Item 2.2.5 - Develop and implement monitoring protocols for areas that are restored to native conditions to measure and evaluate success, and use results to guide and implement adaptive management.

Agricultural Lands Objective 2-3: The Farm lease will outline best management practices that protect and restore the ecological functions of native habitats and associated native species.

Action Item 2.3.1 - The farm lease will contain provisions that minimize the impact related to agriculture production on native species and the ecological functions of native habitats that support these species.

Action Item 2.3.2 - The farm lessee will be selected based on the agricultural practices that best fit with the overall goal of habitat protection and enhancement.



Map 3.5 Proposed Transitions of Agricultural Land

Goal 3: Provide research and educational opportunities to increase public understanding and appreciation of native habitats and their relationship to cultural resources.

HFNA is a valuable cultural resource. The property contains wildlife and habitat features that are intricately connected to the cultural practices of the Kalapuya. In addition, the site has resources from post Euro American settlement that have historic value.



Environmental Education

Many native vegetation communities and species evolved under regular disturbance regimes such as human induced fire and natural flooding. Educational activities on HFNA will include the recognition that Native American practices such as prescribed fire shaped many of the ecological attributes on the property. Post-settlement practices such as farming and grazing were also important historic activities on the property and have cultural significance.

The history of human interaction with the native landscapes on site will be celebrated by using HFNA as a living classroom. HFNA will provide an outstanding resource for educational activities related to exploring the relationship between the ecological and cultural history of the site.

Objectives and Action Items:

Educational Opportunities Objective 3-1: Collaborate with natural resource agencies, non-profits and educational institutions to implement research and citizen-science programs to assist in the inventory, monitoring, restoration and adaptive management needs of the site (potential groups Appendix E).

Action Item 3.1.1- Seek research opportunities with professional educators and graduate students at Oregon State University, University of Oregon and other regional institutions to develop research projects relevant to habitat conservation at HFNA.

Action Item 3.1.2 - Encourage research-oriented relationships by providing reasonable access to project resources, field tours and management activities.

Action Item 3.1.3 - Seek funding partnerships that would support restoration and educational activities and research opportunities on HFNA.

Action Item 3.1.4 - Develop a communication strategy to promote partnerships and restoration projects on site.

Educational Opportunities Objective 3-2: Provide educational opportunities for conservation groups, schools, and members of the public (potential groups Appendix E).

Action Item 3.2.1 - Develop interpretive materials that describe the cultural resources on HFNA and their connection to native species and habitats.

Action Item 3.2.2 - Encourage k-12 fieldtrips, volunteer opportunities, and educational opportunities to help instill a sense of stewardship in future generations.

Action Item 3.2.3 - Provide volunteer and citizen-science opportunities for community members. Activities could include: planting of native species, removal of invasive plants, trail maintenance, monitoring, and educational tours.

Action 3.2.4 - Include appropriate site elements in the master plan to accommodate educational opportunities.

Educational Opportunities Objective 3-3: Work with archeological, historical and cultural interests to better understand and interpret the historic-prehistoric qualities of the natural area (Appendix D).

Action Item 3.3.1 - Collaborate with local Native American Tribal representatives, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Corvallis Historic Resources Commission to identify qualified groups to assist with the evaluation of cultural resources on HFNA.

Action Item 3.3.2 - Ensure that all projects are in accordance to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (1966) to address any potential culturally relevant locations prior to the start of any natural area projects.

Action Item 3.3.3 - Provide appropriate interpretation material in regard to the cultural significance of the site.

Action Item 3.3.4 - Use results from cultural resource work to inform site selection for restoration activities. Note: cultural resource assessments will be conducted on a project by project basis and as funding is available.

Goal 4: Provide recreational opportunities that are compatible with the interpretation, restoration, and protection of native habitat.

Emphasis will be placed on recreation activities that support the ecological and cultural attributes on the property. HFNA provides considerable recreational opportunities that would have minimal impact on the natural and cultural resources.



Children Watching a Talk on Owls

Public access to HFNA will include recreational uses such as: walking, botanizing, wildlife viewing, scenic enjoyment, nature tours, and interpretation. Designated areas will have little to no public access because they contain sensitive or rare species, or they are undergoing restoration work. HFNA will be managed primarily to protect and restore the outstanding ecological features on the property.

Objectives and Action Items

Recreational Opportunities Objective 4 -1: Define which recreation activities HFNA can accommodate, beyond those identified in Goal 3, with minimal impact to the natural habitats on site.

Action Item 4.1.1 - Establish a protocol to solicit, consider, process and evaluate requests for compatible public access.

Action Item 4.1.2 - Establish a protocol to evaluate the impacts of permitted and unauthorized public access.

Action Item 4.1.3 - Establish sensitive habitat areas which are off-limits to visitors (Map 3.6, page 61), other than those persons identified in Goal 3.

Action Item 4.1.4 - Establish a protocol to evaluate compliance with HFNA Conservation Easement restrictions regarding the presence of domestic animals. (Appendix A). Evaluate site impacts from dog use.

Action Item 4.1.5 - Seasonally monitor visitor use patterns and apply adaptive management where necessary.

Action 4.1.6 - Include appropriate site elements in the master plan to accommodate recreation opportunities such as trails, picnic areas, and wildlife viewing areas.

Recreational Opportunities Objective 4-2: Provide recreational activities that are compatible within the ecological framework of Goal 1.

Action Item 4.2.1 - Corvallis Parks and Recreation staff and ODFW will collaborate to identify compatible recreation activities that may occur without compromising habitat integrity, conservation values, or restoration processes.

Action Item 4.2.2 - Provide interpretive materials to enhance visitor's experiences and describe potential impacts resulting from visitation

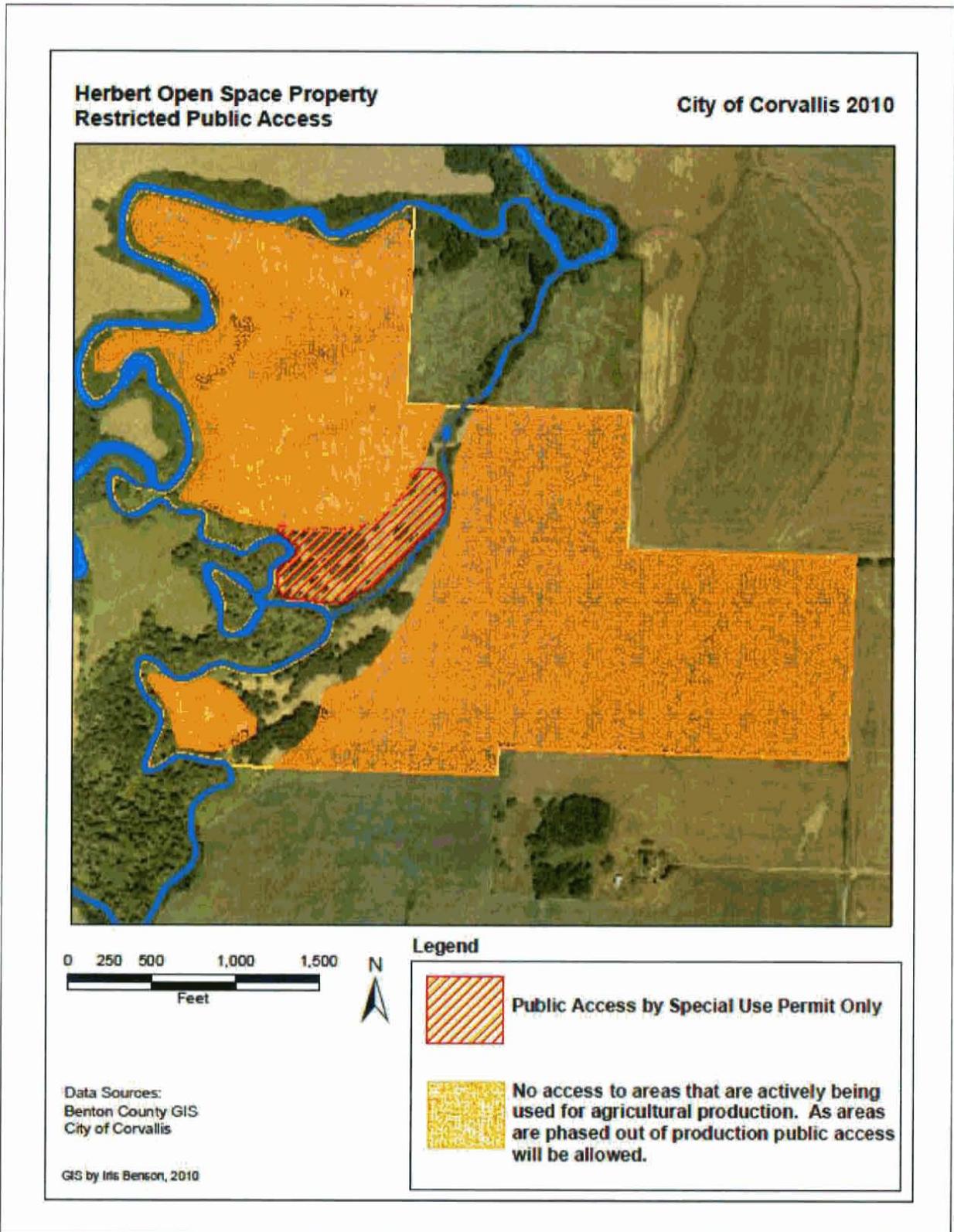
Action Item 4.2.3 - Develop kiosk signage which clearly describes the HFNA mission and the City's expectations of visitors

Action Item 4.2.4 - Create brochures to further educate visitors about the multiple uses of the property, i.e. habitat protection, enhancement and research, sustainable agriculture, and cultural resource protection and interpretation

Action Item 4.2.5 - Coordinate with other agencies and non-profits to provide interactive recreation, educational, and restoration opportunities for visitors

Action Item 4.2.6 - Engage visitors with the restoration of the site in an effort to instill a sense of stewardship for the natural environment

Action Item 4.2.7 - Integrate educational and interpretive opportunities into recreation programs and the HFNA master plan



Map 3.6 Public Access

Chapter 4: Phasing and Priorities

The majority of native habitat and associated species have been lost from HFNA due to altered hydrology, cessation of burning, conversion to agriculture, introduction of invasive and exotic plant and wildlife species, and encroachment of conifers and other plants. However, the suite of fish and wildlife habitats and species, the overall high native biodiversity, the cluster of high quality habitats along the Mary's River, Muddy Creek and Matt Creek, and the connecting position on the landscape all contributes to make HFNA very important from a conservation perspective.

HFNA presents an outstanding opportunity for the City of Corvallis to protect, restore and enhance native habitats of the Willamette Valley.

Intact habitats dominated by native vegetation will be the primary focus for protection and enhancement. Improvements include: replanting, encouraging the appropriate hydrology, prescribed fire, invasive plant removal, limited human impact, buffer creation, and education opportunities. Locations shown to have rare, endangered, or sensitive species will take priority.

Once adequate and stable resources are identified to restore and maintain existing, intact habitats on site, efforts will be focused on the expansion of habitats described in Goal 1.

The replanting of woody vegetation along Mary's River, Muddy Creek, and Matt Creek will be conducted after invasive plant populations are adequately controlled along the river and stream bank.

In addition to the replanting of vegetation, the site's hydrological processes need greater understanding before bank restoration can be effectively implemented. However, all immediate threats to the Mary's River, Muddy Creek, and Matt Creek through farming will be minimized by increasing the buffer widths.

It is understood that riparian protection and enhancement is essential to water quality, landscape connectivity, and landscape function.

Coordination with the current farm lessee is necessary to accomplish this. In addition, annual review of the farm contract will be necessary to ensure ecologically responsible farming methods.

While there are many potential projects on site that could greatly benefit the natural environment, it is understood that the maintenance and protection of existing natural resources is critical. In conjunction with this plan, the best management practices outlined in the Corvallis Parks and Natural Areas Sustainable Operations Plan will be applied to help maintain HFNA.

Although priorities and phasing have been listed in this plan, this is not a static plan. In the event that funding sources and partnership opportunities arise for a specific restoration activity, the project will be explored at that time.

Phase 1 (0-5 years)

- The primary focus should be on invasive weed control in intact prairie and oak habitats, especially where rare and sensitive species are present.
- This includes continued maintenance through mowing and the potential introduction of fire.
- Guidelines will be established in regard to dogs, if impacts are observed.
- Sections will be removed from agriculture that limit the impact to waterways in the form of erosion and decrease chemical runoff.
- Small habitat areas will be enhanced where they could have a direct benefit to wildlife populations of Streak horned lark and Western pond turtle.
- Further natural resource assessment of the property will continue to take place in the form of hydrologic studies and plant surveys.
- In addition to on-the-ground activities, the first five years will be critical to build partnerships and secure funding sources.

Phase 2 (5-10 years)

- By the second phase, funding and partnerships should be formed. Also, data collection in regard to plant communities and hydrological process should be sufficient to move forward with increased habitat restoration, especially along the Mary's River.
- The regular maintenance of intact habitats will be well understood and implemented on regular intervals.
- Low impact improvements in regard to public use will begin to take place. Parking and trails will be further developed in the next update of the Parks and Recreation Facilities Plan.
- The installation of interpretive material may begin, and educational opportunities will increase. Volunteers and interested parties will be permitted to assist with restoration activities.

- Trails will be provided for those who wish to walk, bird, and botanize at HFNA.
- A master plan outlining a conceptual plan will be created.

Phase 3 (10 years and beyond)

- Restoration efforts will continue in addition to the maintenance of intact habitats. Intact habitats will provide greater ecological benefit as they become established.
- Funding should be identified for larger park improvements. Examples include: bridges, a boardwalk, permanent trails, and major bank improvements along the Mary's River, Muddy Creek and Matt Creek.
- Major park improvements could potentially be developed through Corvallis Parks and Recreation's Capital Improvement Plan.
- Partnerships will be developed and functioning. Most, if not all, agricultural lands will be converted to native habitat or sustainable agricultural practices that provide habitat to native species.

Monitoring

All restoration efforts conducted on site will undergo appropriate monitoring protocols. The monitoring duration and methods will be dependent on the specific goals of each restoration project. Before restoration can occur on site, the partner must provide the City with a monitoring plan.

The plan should outline what the project will entail, a site plan, copies of appropriate permits, success criteria, baseline data, data collection methods, and the project duration. Annual reporting in regard to each project's success will be required. All monitoring data from each project will be compiled by the City to evaluate the overall ecological progression of the site. City staff will create a comprehensive report summarizing all restoration efforts on site for the partners and public. The monitoring data and reports will also be used to inform future revisions of the management plan.

Monitoring at HFNA is critical to determine the success of individual restoration projects and the ecological progression of the site as a whole, within its context. Success will be measured at several scales.

Primary monitoring will focus on the habitat scale; this directly reflects the focus of Goal 1 in chapter 3. The habitat types to be monitored are: Riparian areas, buffers, creeks and streams, wet prairie and wetlands, mixed woodland, oak

woodland, oak savanna, upland prairie, and agricultural land. Impact from recreation will be evaluated equally across all habitat types.

A score chart has been created to evaluate the ecological function of the site. In addition to the information obtained from habitat monitoring, the chart includes evaluation criteria on: patch size, diversity, the presence of threatened and endangered species, connectivity, and landscape process. Some overlap exists in evaluation criteria. The purpose is to create easily applicable and representative criteria that can be directly applied to site management practices.

Monitoring will take place on an annual basis, unless otherwise specified, and a report will be created based on the findings and distributed to interested parties and partners.

The following monitoring protocols were developed from 1) on-line resources, such as government and private agency web pages outlining similar efforts and 2) research methodologies extracted from journal articles cited in appendix F.

Habitat Monitoring

Riparian Corridor and Associated Buffer

Native Species

- Native plant cover should be 80% or more
- Vegetation should be dominated by tree and shrub species and provide significant shade
- Transects, vegetation plots, and photo points will be established and mapped
- Monitoring of plant cover will take place annually

Invasive Species

- Invasive plants should be less than 20%
- Monitoring will use the same transects, vegetation plots, and photo points as indicated for measuring of native species
- Monitoring will take place annually

Erosion

- Establish photo points along bank areas in question to establish baseline conditions

- Establish permanent markers (erosion pins) along transects or other stream bank sampling regime, measure annual soil movement relative to established gradations
- Measure annual gullies or rills, calculate area eroded, and estimate amount of soil displaced
- Analysis of air photos can be useful for large scale erosion issues
- Analysis by boat should be conducted annually to photo document both banks of the Mary's River.

River and Creeks

Erosion

- Establish photo points along bank areas in question to establish baseline conditions
- Establish permanent markers (erosion pins) along transects or other stream bank sampling regime, measure annual soil movement relative to established gradations
- Measure annual gullies or rills, calculate area eroded, and estimate amount of soil displaced
- Analysis of air photos can be useful for large scale erosion issues
- Analysis by boat should be conducted annually to photo document both banks of Mary's River
- Evaluate vegetative competition (from introduced exotics and aggressive natives)
- Evaluate invasive species along trail edges and map populations along the trail head and corridor every year
- Invasive plants that spread easily by hikers, pets, and cyclists should be maintained at levels less than 5%

Complexity

- Measure and photograph areas of down wood
- Measure area and photograph canopy cover from adjacent vegetation
- Measure area and photograph pools and ripples

- Measure and photograph areas where stream or river has interaction with adjacent flood plain.

Wet prairie and Wetlands

Native Plants

- Native plant cover should be 80% or more
- Vegetation should be dominated by herbaceous forb and grass species
- Transects, vegetation plots, and photo points will be established and mapped
- Monitoring of plant cover will take place annually

Invasive plants

- Invasive plants should be less than 20%
- All shrubs and trees will be considered invasive plants
- Monitoring will use the same transects, vegetation plots, and photo points as indicated for measuring of native species
- Monitoring of invasive plants will take place annually

Hydrology

- Piezometers will be placed and mapped to measure ground water
- Seasonal flooding will be recorded and mapped as access allows

Mixed Woodland

Native Plants

- Native plant cover should be 80% or more
- Vegetation should be diverse with an intact under, middle, and upper story
- Transects, vegetation plots, and photo points will be established and mapped
- Monitoring of plant cover will take place annually

Invasive Species

- Invasive plants should be less than 20%
- Douglas-fir will be tolerated in mixed woodland conditions but should not be the dominant tree

- Young Douglas-fir will be counted and measured annually
- Monitoring will use the same transects, vegetation plots, and photo points as indicated for measuring of native species
- Monitoring of invasive plants will take place annually
- Evaluate vegetative competition (from introduced exotics and aggressive natives)
- Evaluate invasive species along trail edges and map populations along the trail head and corridor every year
- Invasive plants that spread easily by hikers, pets, and cyclists should be maintained at levels less than 5%

Oak Woodland

Native Species

- Native plant cover should be 80% or more
- Canopy cover should be 30%-70%
- Develop baseline conditions inventory for woodland polygons
- Record DBH, height, crown width, and canopy cover
- Conduct core analysis to help assess release effect
- Transects, vegetation plots, and photo points will be established and mapped
- Monitoring of plant herbaceous plant cover will take place annually
- Monitoring of trees will take place every three to five years

Invasive Species

- Invasive plants should be less than 20%
- Map mature Douglas-fir and seedlings
- Monitoring will use the same transects, vegetation plots, and photo points as indicated for measuring of native species
- Monitoring of invasive plants will take place annually

- Map all trails using a GPS unit annually to ensure the trail is remaining in desired location
- All trails must not come within 30 feet of all streams and rivers, except where designated access points are provided

Oak Savanna

Native Species

- Native plant cover should be 80% or more and vegetation should be dominated by grass and forb species
- Record DBH, height, crown width, and canopy cover of oak trees
- Canopy cover should be 5%-30%
- Conduct core analysis to help assess release effect
- Transects, vegetation plots, and photo points will be established and mapped
- Monitoring of herbaceous plant cover will take place annually
- Monitoring of oak trees will take place every five years

Invasive Species

- Invasive plants should be less than 20%
- Monitoring will use the same transects, vegetation plots, and photo points as indicated for measuring of native species
- Monitoring of invasive plants will take place annually
- Douglas-fir will be considered an invasive plant

Upland Prairie

Native Species

- Native plant cover should be 80% or more
- Vegetation should be dominated by grass and forb species
- Transects, vegetation plots, and photo points will be established and mapped
- Monitoring of plant cover will take place annually

Invasive Species

- Invasive plants should be less than 20%

- Monitoring will use the same transects, vegetation plots, and photo points as indicated for measuring of native species
- All woody trees (with the exception of oak trees) and shrubs will be considered invasive
- Monitoring of invasive plants will take place annually

Agricultural Land

Considering HFNA is a multiple use property, it is essential to manage the entire site as a working ecological system. Farming can have a negative impact to surrounding habitats through chemical runoff, erosion, and spray drift. Proper management of HFNA includes minimizing the impact of agriculture on site, while also recognizing that certain agricultural practices may benefit select species. Following are a list of criteria outlining how to determine impact to adjacent habitats from farming.

Native Species

- Native plant cover is not required

Invasive Species

- Invasive plants should be less than 20%
- Monitoring will use the same transects, vegetation plots, and photo points
- Monitoring of invasive plants will take place annually

Erosion

- Annually evaluate edges and drainage ways for soil loss
- Assess the edge between all agricultural production and established buffers will be evaluated for soil erosion, chemical runoff, and spray drift
- No erosion, runoff, and drift will be tolerated past 10 feet along the buffer edge

Recreation Impact

Recreation can impact sensitive animals and plants. Some impacts include: trampling, habitat disturbance through human activity, increased invasive species, fragmentation, and nutrient enrichment. The following criteria will be used to evaluate impact from recreation.

- Evaluate trail width and depth at 100 foot intervals along all trails and create photo points at intervals of 500 feet

- Evaluate unwanted vegetative competition along trail edges and map populations along the trail head and corridor every year
- Maintain unwanted plants that spread easily by hikers, pets, and cyclists at levels less than 20%
- Monitor for increased nutrient loads (use the same intervals listed under trail width and depth). Signs may include: visible piles of feces or dark green vegetation patches.
- Annually map all trails using GPS to ensure trails are remaining in desired locations. All trails must not come within 30 feet of all streams and rivers; except where designated access points are provided.

Site Function

The following tables represent baseline monitoring criteria. Individual projects may have additional or modified criteria based on the project's goals. Points are assigned based on optimum conditions, table 4.2; table 4.1 outlines the habitat types and an example score sheet.

A high score equates to desirable conditions where a low score highlights areas that need improvement. Criteria can be evaluated together, representing the site function, or individually representing specific management goal.

Example Score Sheet Table 4.1

Habitats	Acres	Native Species	Invasive species	Diversity	T&E Plant Species	Farming Impact	Recreation Impact	T&E Wildlife Species	Connectivity	Habitat Structure	Habitat* Total
Riparian Corridor / Associated Buffer											
River and Creeks											
Wet prairie / wetlands											
Mixed woodland											
Oak Woodland											
Oak Savanna											
Upland Prairie											
Agricultural Land											
											Site Total
Criteria Total											

(See table 4.2 for scoring guidelines)

Evaluation Criteria Table 4.2

Criteria Points	Acres of habitat type	Percentage of native species	Percentage of invasive species	Diversity of native species	Presence of T&E, rare, and sensitive plants
5 points	Acreage large enough to support a wide variety of wildlife in addition to key species listed in Chapter 3	More than 80%	Less than 90%	High diversity	Population present and increasing in numbers
4 points	Acreage large enough to support a variety of wildlife and one or two key species listed in Chapter 3	More than 70%	Less than 80%	Medium/high diversity	Population present and stable
3 points	Acreage large enough to support existing species but not large enough for expanding populations	More than 60%	less than 70%	Medium diversity	Population present but it is unknown if they are increasing or declining
2 points	Acreage not large enough for expanding populations and not sufficient to support existing populations	More than 51%	less than 60%	Medium/low diversity	Population Present but is declining
1 point	Acreage too small for existing species and is creating stress on the population	Less than 50%	Less than 50%	Low diversity	Population isn't present
Criteria Points	Impact from farming	Impact from recreation	Presence of T&E, rare, and sensitive wildlife species	Connectivity with adjacent habitat types	Habitat structure and natural processes
5 points	The crop and/or type of farming practices increase habitat value	Patrons engaged in restoration activities and volunteering at HFNA	Population present, breeding, and increasing	Connected to high quality habitat on all edges where appropriate	Habitat structure and natural processes intact and functioning close to historic regimes
4 points	Farming is providing needed habitat structure	Occasional off trail use but impact is not observed	Population present and remaining stable	Connected to high quality habitat on most edges where appropriate	Habitat structure and natural processes intact but functioning differently than historic regimes
3 points	Farming not affecting desired conditions based on management guideline for that phase	Occasional off trail use minor side trails formed	Population present but it is unknown if they are increasing or declining	Connected to medium quality habitat on some edges, reconnection is possible over a short period of time	Habitat structure and natural processes somewhat intact but need restoration work to function like historic regimes
2 points	Farming is affecting desired conditions based on management guideline for that phase	Off trail use, side trails formed, and main trail degrading	Population present but is declining	Connected to low quality habitat on some edges, reconnection is possible over a long period of time	Habitat structure and natural processes not intact. Intense restoration could reverse to historic regimes

1 point	Signs of erosion, chemical runoff, and drift to adjacent habitats, especially those adjacent to riparian areas	Off trail use, side trails formed and main trail degrading where T&E rare, and sensitive species are present	Population isn't present	None or degraded existing habitat connections. Reconnection is difficult and would take a long period of time	Habitat structure and natural processes are not intact but and even with serious restoration work they would not functioning like historic regimes
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Outreach and Partnerships

The City is partnering with, the Institute of Applied Ecology, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, US Fish and Wildlife, Oregon State University, and the Greenbelt Land Trust. It is the City’s intention to continue these partnerships.

Partnerships could be expanded to the following groups shown in (Appendix D).

A communication strategy will be created in an effort to provide and receive seamless information between partners conducting work on site. Because of limited funding, creative partnerships will be essential to the implementation of the management plan.

Partnerships could include any combination of labor, materials, equipment, technical assistance, and funding.

Funding Strategy

The implementation of the HFNA management plan is scheduled to be phased over a successive number of five year intervals, which will allow the development of adaptive management strategies. Funding for plan Action Items will converge from several key areas.

Corvallis Parks and Recreation Operational Support

The Parks Division will have some capacity to support plan action item implementation through the Natural Resource and Turf Management Program sub-areas of the IVPM and Rough Mowing Program. The IVPM program enables staff to implement small-scale control measures for unwanted vegetation and other pest species using various chemical, cultural, biological, and mechanical methods. In addition, the rough mowing program can contribute small acreage mowing for the purposes of vegetation management and fire abatement.

Corvallis Parks and Recreation Levy or Bond Measures

The Parks and Recreation Departmental budget will continue to tighten over the next several years. As a result, bonds and levies will likely be explored as a means to continue to provide financial support for departmental service delivery.

As alternative funding measures are developed, language may be incorporated which will detail one-time support for HFNA plan projects.

Grants

Potential grant funding presents an attractive alternative to traditional funding for several reasons. First, new grant opportunities become available regularly. Most grant opportunities are time sensitive, and those that follow are more or less applicable, but the following list has informational value. Secondly, grant funding tends to be fairly specific in scope, and is therefore easier to deal with in terms of connecting monies to particular projects. And, from a municipal budgeting point of view, grant funding is more easily “earmarked” to specific program areas. Third, grant writing, both as a potential funding mechanism and career skill, will become more important as government budgets continue to constrict. Grant funding, in excess of \$45,000, was secured from the Bonneville Power Administration to conduct the Natural Resources Assessment at HFNA, which forms the background of the HFNA Management Plan.

Some recent examples of particular grants and potential granting agencies are provided:

<http://www.lindberghfoundation.org/docs/index.php/our-grants>

<http://www.scc.wa.gov/index.php/Grant-News/Listing-of-Potential-Grants/Private-Foundation-Grants.html>

[http://yosemite.epa.gov/R10/ECOCOMM.NSF/cf58c61bb5ef33ca88256c4000775ada/6b9031abd87fed8a88256c3f0073f278/\\$FILE/wpdg_2010rfp.pdf](http://yosemite.epa.gov/R10/ECOCOMM.NSF/cf58c61bb5ef33ca88256c4000775ada/6b9031abd87fed8a88256c3f0073f278/$FILE/wpdg_2010rfp.pdf)

<http://yosemite.epa.gov/r10/homepage.nsf/d7b03c22cbc0843588256464006a2ff4/d7b3b0464224c1e88825661a0074635e?OpenDocument>

<http://oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/WEEDS/grantindex.shtml>

http://ecfd.oregon.gov/OWEB/GRANTS/grant_applications_main.shtml

<http://www07.grants.gov/search/synopsis.do;jsessionid=zJh6MJWQLTsdYfH1B32vBQ1Ymbqk2PGXkSQ1fRpzN05vDv89wJ4L!2035919305>

<http://www07.grants.gov/search/synopsis.do;jsessionid=zJh6MJWQLTsdYfH1B32vBQ1Ymbqk2PGXkSQ1fRpzN05vDv89wJ4L!2035919305>

<http://www07.grants.gov/search/synopsis.do;jsessionid=zJh6MJWQLTsdYfH1B32vBQ1Ymbqk2PGXkSQ1fRpzN05vDv89wJ4L!2035919305>

<http://www.wripmc.org/>

<http://attra.ncat.org/calendar/funding.php>

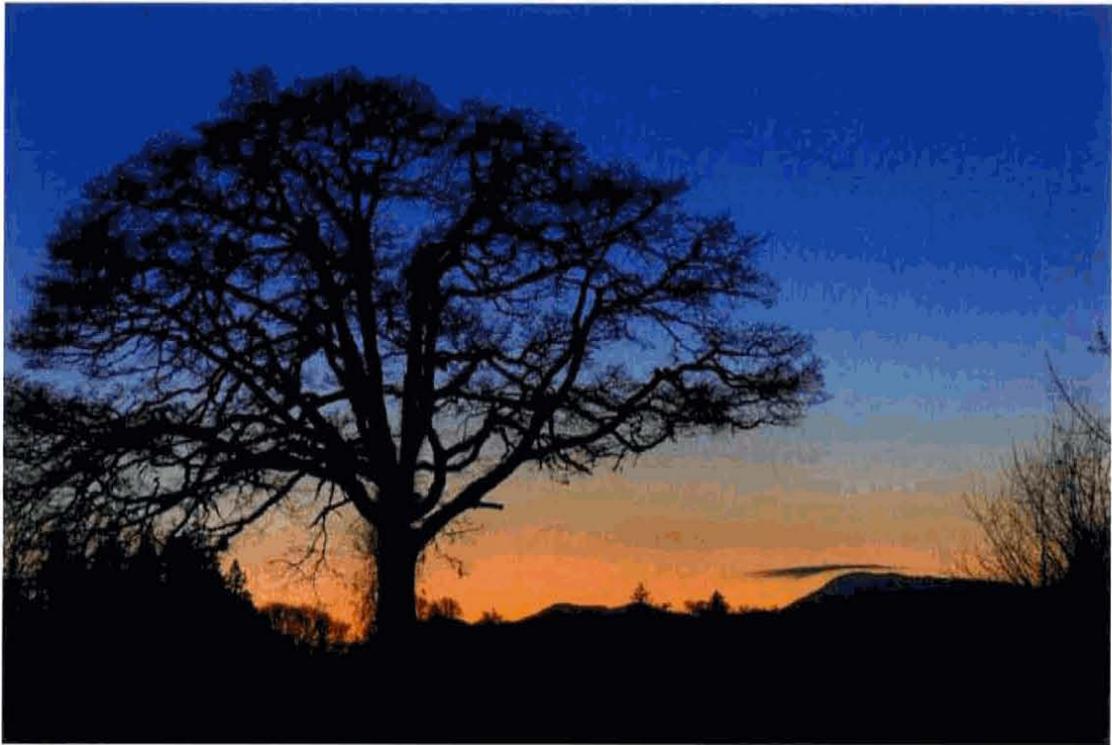
http://ric.nal.usda.gov/nal_web/ric/ffd.php?rec_id=181&mode=show_reference

http://ric.nal.usda.gov/nal_web/ric/ffd.php

http://ric.nal.usda.gov/nal_web/ric/ffd.php?rec_id=553&mode=show_reference

Conclusion

Herbert Farm and Natural Area is a large, complex, multiple-use property. The success of the site is dependent on strong partnerships. All projects and recreational uses should protect the ecological and cultural integrity of the site. It is understood that restoration and management will be a phased process and will require many years of work, planning, and adaptive management.



Sunset at Herbert Farm and Natural Area

Appendix A: Conservation Easement

M 320435-02

After recording please return document to:
Realty Section
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
P.O. Box 59
Portland, Oregon 97207

**HERBERT OPEN SPACE
CONSERVATION EASEMENT**

Key Title Co. 10-34954

DATE: June 24, 2002

PARTIES: **City of Corvallis,** Grantor
Parks and Recreation Department
1310 S.W. Avery Park Dr.
Corvallis, OR 97333

State of Oregon Grantee
Department of Fish and Wildlife
Realty Section
2501 SW 1st Avenue
Portland, OR 97207

THIS CONSERVATION EASEMENT is entered into this 24 day of June, 2002, by and between the City of Corvallis, hereinafter called Grantor, and the State of Oregon, by and through its Department of Fish and Wildlife, hereinafter called Grantee.

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the Grantor is an Oregon municipal corporation, and

Final Conservation Easement
City of Corvallis - ODFW
June 2002

WHEREAS Grantor is the sole owner in fee simple of certain real property described in Exhibit "A" (hereinafter referred to as "the Property"), and

WHEREAS the Property possesses natural, scenic, educational, recreational, agricultural, and fish and wildlife values (collectively called "conservation values") of great importance to Grantee and to the citizens of the State of Oregon; and

WHEREAS, Grantee has publicized and held public meetings in compliance with ORS 271.735 and has thereafter determined that the acquiring a conservation easement is in the public interest; and

WHEREAS, Grantee desires to acquire this conservation easement pursuant to a Memorandum of Agreement and Intergovernmental Contract with the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) which the parties hereto agree constitute a clearly delineated federal and state conservation policy that will yield significant public benefit; and,

WHEREAS, Grantor intends to convey to Grantee the right to preserve and protect the conservation values of the Property in perpetuity as a mitigation site for the Willamette Basin federal hydro-electric dams and reservoirs; and,

WHEREAS, Grantee agrees by accepting this grant to honor the intentions of Grantors stated herein and to preserve and protect in perpetuity the conservation values of the Property; and

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises, terms, conditions, restrictions and undertakings herein set forth, Grantors hereby voluntarily grant and convey to the Grantee a conservation easement in perpetuity over the Property of the nature and character and to the extent hereinafter set forth.

1. Management Plan: Grantee and Grantor agree to collaborate in drafting and executing a management plan, including the formulary for the phased implementation of the mitigation strategies. The management plan shall take effect upon its approval by Grantee, Grantor, and BPA. The management plan shall highlight the restoration, recreation goals, management objectives, tasks and probable time lines. The management plan shall be substantially completed within eighteen months of the acquisition of the Property.

2. Obligations of Grantor: Grantor, its successors and assigns, will perpetually preserve the conservation values of the Property, protecting its predominantly natural, scenic, forested, agricultural, and open space condition. Specifically, Grantor shall protect the existing wetlands, woodlands, savannahs, riparian and riverine communities and open spaces. Any use of the Property (identified within the mitigation zones) which may impair or interfere with the conservation values, unless expressly permitted in this conservation easement, the management plan, or approved in writing by Grantee, is expressly prohibited.

3. Specific Conservation Values: The Grantor and Grantee have identified the following specific conservation values that are to be preserved and protected under this easement, including, but not limited to:

- a) Significant natural habitat in which fish, wildlife, plants or a similar ecosystem thrive in a natural state. In particular, riparian and riverine communities, wetlands, woodlands and savannahs.
- b) A natural area which contributes to the ecological viability of nearby local parks and open spaces.
- c) A scenic landscape and natural character which would be impaired by development of the Property.
- d) A scenic panorama visible to the public from publicly accessible sites which would be adversely affected by modifications of the natural habitat.
- e) Relief from urban closeness.

- f) Preserving the Property enables Grantor to integrate the conservation values with other neighboring lands.
- g) Both the Department of Fish and Wildlife and the City of Corvallis recognize the importance of the Property as an ecological, recreational and scenic resource.

4. Permitted Uses: Grantor retains all ownership rights which are not expressly restricted by this conservation easement. Grantor may utilize the Property for educational and natural resources purposes and programs and sustainable agriculture consistent with the management plan and preservation of the conservation values. For the purpose of this conservation easement, "sustainable agriculture" means agricultural practices consistent with long-term preservation of a) the fish and wildlife habitats, b) other natural values, and c) agricultural production capacity of the site. The practices shall be done in a manner allowing optimization of the site benefiting wildlife and fish habitat restoration. These practices may include, but not be limited to, cropping regimes for grass seed production, crop rotation or other appropriate agricultural production opportunities. Public access for non-motorized, recreation consistent with the conservation values is allowed and shall be regulated by Grantor in accordance with the management plan. Grantor retains the right to convey, sell, mortgage, bequeath or donate the Property with prior written approval of Grantee, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld. Any conveyance will remain subject to the terms and conditions of this conservation easement and the subsequent interest holder will be bound by terms and conditions of this conservation easement.

5. Prohibited Actions: Any use of the Property which may impair or interfere with the conservation values, unless expressly permitted in this conservation easement, the management plan, or approved in writing by Grantee is expressly prohibited. By way of example, but not by way of limitation, the following activities and uses are explicitly prohibited:

- a) Division. Any division, partition or subdivision of the Property is prohibited.
- b) Commercial Activities. Commercial or industrial activity is prohibited.
- c) Construction. Except for construction needed to facilitate implementing the

approved management plan, all construction, improvements and/or other human engineered modifications such as buildings, structures, fences, and roads are prohibited.

- d) Vegetation Management. Any cutting or planting of trees or vegetation is prohibited, except as part of the approved management plan.
- e) Land Surface Alteration. Any mining, quarry, gravel extraction or alteration of the land surface is prohibited, unless it is part of the management plan approved by Grantee.
- f) Dumping. Waste and unsightly or offensive materials are not allowed and may not be accumulated on the Property.
- g) Water Courses. Natural watercourses, lakeshore, wetlands or other water bodies may not be altered unless such alteration has been approved in advance by Grantee.
- h) Off-Road Vehicles. Except for emergency vehicles and any vehicles needed to facilitate implementing any approved management plan, motorized off-road vehicles such as snowmobiles, dune buggies, all-terrain vehicles and motorcycles may not be operated on the Property, except on roads open to the public.
- i) Hazardous Materials. Except as part of an approved management plan, no application of herbicides, pesticides, or fertilizer will be allowed.
- j) Billboards. Billboards and signs are prohibited. A sign may, however, be displayed to state:
 - The name and address of the Property;
 - The owner's name;
 - The area protected by this conservation easement;
 - Prohibition of any unauthorized entry or use;
 - Applicable local regulatory ordinance information;
 - Interpretive or educational information.

- k) Introduction of animals. No domestic or exotic animals of any kind may be released on the Property with the exception of grazing or other animals that may be used as a habitat management tool under the management plan. Dogs under control of their owners or handler participating in lawful recreational activities are allowed, as defined in the applicable local ordinances.

6. Notice of Intention to Undertake Certain Permitted Actions: Grantors shall notify Grantee prior to undertaking the permitted activities, as provided in paragraph 4 above, to ensure that the activities in question are designed and carried out in a manner consistent with the purpose of this easement. Whenever notice is required it shall be provided in writing not less than 30 days prior to the date the party intends to undertake the activity in question. The notice shall describe the nature, scope, design, location, timetable and any other material aspect of the proposed activity. Notice shall be given to the Grantee as set forth in Section 12 below.

7. Grantee's Right of Entry and Inspection: Grantee shall have the right to enter, remain on, and with prior written authorization agreed to by the Grantor, alter and manage the Property for the purposes of:

- a) Restoring wetland, woodland, savannah, riparian and riverine communities;
- b) Sustainable agricultural practices; and
- c) Conducting research or educational programs; and
- d) Inspecting the Property to determine compliance with this conservation easement.

However, Grantee shall have no obligation or liability for the payment of any real estate taxes or assessments levied on the Property.

8. Force Majeure and Other Limitations of Liability: Grantor shall not be responsible for, nor in violation of this easement because of, modifications to the Property resulting from causes beyond Grantor's control. Examples are: unintentional fires, storms, natural earth movement, and

trespassers (Grantor shall take reasonably prudent actions to prevent trespasser access to the Property. Gating road and regulatory signage are considered reasonably prudent actions). In addition, Grantor shall not be responsible for the adverse results of any good faith, well-intentioned action taken by Grantor in response to an emergency; provided, Grantor notifies Grantor of the emergency and Grantor's response within 96 hours.

9. Remedies: Grantee shall have the following remedies in the event of violation of the conservation easement by Grantor, or its successors in interest and subsequent owners of the Property.

- a. Notice and Demand. If Grantee determines that Grantor is in violation of this conservation easement, or that a violation is threatened, Grantee shall provide written notice to Grantor unless the violation constitutes potential immediate and irreparable harm to the Property and/or the conservation values and prior notice is not possible or practicable. The written notice will identify the violation and request corrective action, with a mutually agreed upon date of expected remedy, to cure the violation or to restore the Property.
- b. Commencement of Action. Grantee may bring an action in law or in equity to enforce the terms of the conservation easement as follows:
 1. Immediately where Grantee in its good faith discretion believes the violation may result in immediate and material injury or damage to the Property or the conservation values.
 2. In all other cases, 28 days after the earlier of i) the mailing or ii) the receipt of the notice described in Section 8 (a) above.
- c. Specific Remedies. Without limitation, Grantee may enjoin the violation through injunctive relief, seek specific performance, declaratory relief, restitution, reimbursement of expenses or an order compelling restoration of the Property. If the court determines that Grantor has failed to comply with this conservation easement, then Grantor also

agrees to reimburse all reasonable costs and attorney fees incurred by Grantee in seeking to enforce this Agreement.

d. **Cumulative Remedies.** The preceding remedies of Grantee are cumulative and in addition to any other remedies available at law. Any, or all, of the remedies may be invoked by Grantee if there is an actual or threatened violation of this conservation easement.

e. **Delay in Enforcement.** A delay in enforcement shall not be construed as a waiver of Grantee's right to enforce the terms of this conservation easement.

f. **BPA Enforcement.** Grantor and Grantee agree that BPA, its successors and assigns, shall have the right, but not the obligation, to enforce any and all terms of this conservation easement as a third party beneficiary with all the rights accorded such beneficiaries under ORS 271.715 to 271.795, Conservation and Highway Scenic Preservation Easements and any other applicable law. The parties recognize BPA may have its own contact with Grantor if and when the need arises to protect its rights as a third party beneficiary to this easement.

10. **Rights of Action Against Third Parties:** Grantee may bring any action it deems necessary or prudent against third parties if, in its good faith judgment, it believes such third parties actions may impair the conservation values identified above.

11. **Indemnification:** Subject to the limits of the Oregon Tort Claims Act, each party agrees to defend and hold harmless the other, its officers, divisions, agents, and employees from all claims, suits or actions of any nature arising out of the activities of the party, its agents, employees, or invitees, under this agreement. No party shall be responsible for the negligence of the other party, its officers, agents or employees.

12. **Notices:** For purposes of this agreement, notices may be provided to either party, by personal delivery or by mailing by First Class Mail a written notice to that party at the address shown at

the top of this agreement, or at such other address as a party may instruct by notice given the other pursuant to this paragraph. Service will be complete upon the earlier of delivery or 2 business days after depositing the properly addressed notice with the U.S. Postal Service with sufficient postage.

13. Assignment: Grantee may assign its rights under this conservation easement to any person or entity that now or in the future may be entitled to hold such rights under ORS 271.715. Right of assignment is subject to Grantor's approval and shall not be withheld unreasonably by Grantor.

14. Severability: If any portion of this conservation easement is determined to be invalid, the remaining provisions will remain in force.

15. Successors: This conservation easement is perpetual and is binding upon, and inures to the benefit of the parties to this agreement and their successors in interest. All subsequent owners of the Property are bound to all provisions of this conservation easement to the same extent as the current Property owner.

16. Modification: This conservation easement may not be modified, changed, amended, deleted, or eliminated without the express written consent of both parties their heirs, successors or assigns.

17. Oregon Law: This conservation easement will be construed in accordance with Oregon Law.

18. Liberal Construction: This conservation easement shall be liberally construed in favor of maintaining the conservation values of the Property.

<p>For City of Corvallis, an Oregon municipal corporation:</p> <p><u>Jon S. Nelson</u> Jon S. Nelson, City Manager</p> <p>Dated: <u>6/13/02</u></p> <p>ATTEST: <u>Kathy Lewis</u> City Recorder</p> <p>APPROVED AS TO FORM: <u>Jon Nelson</u> City Attorney</p>	<p>For ODFW:</p> <p><u>Wayne Rawlins</u> Wayne Rawlins, Business Services/Realty Manager</p> <p>Dated: <u>6-6-02</u></p> <p>APPROVED FOR LEGAL SUFFICIENCY: <u>William T. Cook</u> Assistant Attorney General, Oregon Department of Justice</p> <p>Dated: <u>6/3/02</u></p>
---	--

STATE OF OREGON)
County of Benton)

Personally, appeared before me this 24 day of June, 2002,
authorized to act on behalf of the City of Corvallis, OR, and acknowledged the foregoing
instrument to be his/her voluntary act and deed.



Paige Olsen
Notary Public for Oregon
My Commission Expires: 8-24-03

Final Conservation Easement
City of Corvallis - ODFW
June 2002

STATE OF OREGON)

County of _____)

On this ____ day of _____, 2002, before me personally appeared _____, who being duly sworn stated that he/she is the _____ of the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be the voluntary act of the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and that he/she executed the foregoing instrument on behalf of said state agency, acting on behalf of the State of Oregon.

NOTARY PUBLIC FOR OREGON

My Commission Expires: _____

EXHIBIT A
LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Parcel 2, Partition Plat No. 96-31, Benton County, Oregon, more specifically described as follows:

Beginning at a brass capped monument at the southwest corner of the Thomas P. Adams Donation Land Claim No. 48, Township 12 South, Range 5 West, Willamette Meridian; thence along the west line of said Claim N 0°25'00"W 828.49 feet to a 1" iron pipe; thence leaving said line S 89°59'28"W 1425.88 feet to a 3/4" iron pipe; thence N 0°00'32"W 1250 feet, more or less, to the center of the Mary's River; thence upstream along the centerline of said Mary's River to it's confluence with the centerline of Muddy Creek; thence upstream along the centerline of said Muddy Creek to the north line of the A. Rhinehart Donation Land Claim No. 73 in said Township and Range; thence along the north line of said Rhinehart Claim N 89°55'31"E 2137 feet, more or less, to a 5/8" iron rod at the southeast corner of the Hiram Allen Donation Land Claim No. 55 in said Township and Range; thence N 0°01'00"E 171.60 feet to a 3/4" iron pipe; thence N 89°57'40"E 2165.77 feet to a 5/8" iron rod on the east line of said Rhinehart Claim, also being the west line of Parcel 1 of said Partition Plat 96-31; thence along the line common to said Rhinehart Claim and said Parcel 1, N 0°12'07"E 1207.80 feet to a 5/8" iron rod at the northeast corner thereof; thence continuing along the west line of said Parcel 1, N 0°12'07"E 45.43 feet to a 5/8" iron rod on the southerly right-of-way line of County Road No. 25133 (SW Herbert Avenue); thence along said right-of-way line S 89°48'19"W 1418.08 feet to a 5/8" iron rod at the southwest corner thereof; thence N 0°11'41"W 30.00 feet to a 5/8" iron rod at the northwest corner of said right-of-way; thence along the north line thereof N 89°48' 19"E 30.00 feet to the point of beginning.

Final Conservation Easement
City of Corvallis - ODFW
June 2002

2
17 of 143

STATE OF OREGON } ss.
County of Benton }

320164

PM 3:54 '02 JUN 24

I hereby certify that the within instrument was received for record

M320435 20 02

In the microfilm records of said county

Witness My Hand and Seal of James V. Morales, County Clerk

By *[Signature]* Deputy
15 623 12



222 High Street SE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone: (503) 585-1881
Fax: (503) 370-7915

Consumer Information Report

Date: 05/18/2006
Prepared for: Fish & Wildlife Dept.
Attn: Karen
Fax: (503) 947-6202
Property Address:
Property Owner:
Prepared by: Alicia Venegas

DEED

We have faxed 0 pages including this cover page.
If all pages are not received please contact us immediately.

Thank you for the confidence you have placed in us. We appreciate the opportunity to serve you. Please call us with any questions.

This title information has been furnished, without charge, in conformance with guidelines approved by the State of Oregon Insurance Commissioner. The Insurance Division cautions that indiscriminate use only benefiting intermediaries will not be permitted. No liability is assumed for any errors in this record.

Ticor Title
~ Proudly Serving Oregon Since 1908~

The following information contains restricted, confidential, and/or personal private information intended only for the designated recipient. If you are not the designated recipient please ensure direct delivery. If you have received this communication in error, please notify us immediately at the number listed above.

M320185-02

After Recording Return To:
The Trust For Public Land
Robert B. Betcone, Jr.
1211 SW Sixth Avenue
Portland OR 97204

Send Tax Statements To:
The Trust For Public Land
Robert B. Betcone, Jr.
1211 SW Sixth Avenue
Portland OR 97204



Title Order No. 10-32387
Escrow No. 10-32387

Tax Account No. 12518-00-01000
A#165914, 12521-00-00700
A#166518, 12521-00-00700
A#296214, 12522-00-01200
A#373724

WARRANTY DEED
(ORS 93.850)

Key Title Co. 10-32387

Loren Herbert and Irene Herbert, Trustees of The Loren & Irene Herbert Charitable Remainder Trust, and Susan Fyle, Special Trustee of The Loren & Irene Herbert Charitable Remainder Trust all as to an undivided 19% interest, and Loren E. Herbert and Irene Herbert, Trustee(s) of the Herbert Living Trust dated September 14, 1995, as to the remainder, Grantor, conveys and warrants to The Trust For Public Land, a California non-profit corporation, Grantee, the following described real property free of encumbrances except as specifically set forth herein:

See Exhibit 'A' attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof.

THIS INSTRUMENT WILL NOT ALLOW USE OF THE PROPERTY DESCRIBED IN THIS INSTRUMENT IN VIOLATION OF APPLICABLE LAND USE LAWS AND REGULATIONS. BEFORE SIGNING OR ACCEPTING THIS INSTRUMENT, THE PERSON ACQUIRING FEE TITLE TO THE PROPERTY SHOULD CHECK WITH THE APPROPRIATE CITY OR COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT TO VERIFY APPROVED USES AND TO DETERMINE ANY LIMITS ON LAWSUITS AGAINST FARMING OR FOREST PRACTICES AS DEFINED IN ORS 30.830.

The true consideration for this conveyance is \$775,000.00.

Dated this 7 day of June, 2002.

HERBERT LIVING TRUST

Loren E. Herbert
By: Loren E. Herbert, Trustee

HERBERT LIVING TRUST

Irene Herbert
By: Irene Herbert, Trustee

LOREN & IRENE HERBERT CHARITABLE REMAINDER TRUST

Loren E. Herbert
By: Loren Herbert, Trustee

LOREN & IRENE HERBERT CHARITABLE REMAINDER TRUST

Irene Herbert
By: Irene Herbert, Trustee

LOREN & IRENE HERBERT CHARITABLE REMAINDER TRUST

Susan Fyfe
By: Susan Fyfe, Special Trustee



State of Oregon, County of Benton)ss.

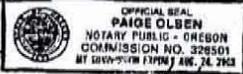
This instrument was acknowledged before me on 6-7, 2002
by Loren E. Herbert, as Trustee, of Herbert Living Trust and Trustee of the Loren & Irene
Herbert Charitable Remainder Trust.

Paige Olsen
Notary Public My commission expires: 8-24-03

State of OR, County of Benton)ss.

This instrument was acknowledged before me on 6-7, 2002
by Irene Herbert, as Trustee, of Herbert Living Trust and Trustee of the Loren & Irene Herbert
Charitable Remainder Trust.

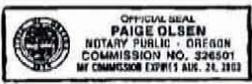
Paige Olsen
Notary Public My commission expires: 8-24-03



State of OR, County of Benton)ss.

This instrument was acknowledged before me on 6-10, 2002
by Susan Fyfe, as Special Trustee, of The Loren & Irene Herbert Charitable Remainder Trust.

Paige Olsen
Notary Public My commission expires: 8-24-03



Title No. 10-32387

Escrow No. 10-32387

EXHIBIT 'A'Legal Description:

Parcel 2, Partition Plat No. 96-31, Benton County, Oregon, more specifically described as follows:

Beginning at a brass capped monument at the southwest corner of the Thomas P. Adams Donation Land Claim No. 48, Township 12 South, Range 5 West, Willamette Meridian; thence along the west line of said Claim N 0°25'00"W 828.48 feet to a 1" iron pipe; thence leaving said line S 89°59'28"W 1425.88 feet to a 3/4" iron pipe; thence N 0°00'32"W 1250 feet, more or less, to the center of the Mary's River; thence upstream along the centerline of said Mary's River to its confluence with the centerline of Muddy Creek; thence upstream along the centerline of said Muddy Creek to the north line of the A. Rhinehart Donation Land Claim No. 73 in said Township and Range; thence along the north line of said Rhinehart Claim N 89°55'31"E 2137 feet, more or less, to a 5/8" iron rod at the southeast corner of the Hiram Allen Donation Land Claim No. 55 in said Township and Range; thence N 0°01'00"E 171.80 feet to a 3/4" iron pipe; thence N 89°57'40"E 2165.77 feet to a 5/8" iron rod on the east line of said Rhinehart Claim, also being the west line of Parcel 1 of said Partition Plat 96-31; thence along the line common to said Rhinehart Claim and said Parcel 1, N 0°12'07"E 1207.80 feet to a 5/8" iron rod at the northeast corner thereof; thence continuing along the west line of said Parcel 1, N 0°12'07"E 45.43 feet to a 5/8" iron rod on the southerly right-of-way line of County Road No. 25133 (SW Herbert Avenue); thence along said right-of-way line S 89°48'19"W 1418.08 feet to a 5/8" iron rod at the southwest corner thereof; thence N 0°11'41"W 30.00 feet to a 5/8" iron rod at the northwest corner of said right-of-way; thence along the north line thereof N 89°48' 19"E 30.00 feet to the point of beginning.

Subject to:

The assessment and tax rolls disclose that the premises herein described have been specifically assessed as Farm Use Land. If the land becomes disqualified for the special assessment under the statute, an additional tax may be levied for previous years in which the farm use assessment was in effect for the land and in addition thereof a penalty may be levied if notice of disqualification is not timely given.

The following matters are excluded from the coverage of the policy based on the proximity of the property to Muddy Creek.

- a. Rights of the public and governmental bodies (including claims of ownership) to that portion of the premises lying below the high water mark of Muddy Creek.
- b. Any adverse claim based on the assertion that:
 - i. Some portion of said land has been created by artificial means, or has accreted to such portion so created.
 - ii. Some portion of said land has been brought within the boundaries thereof by an avulsive movement of Muddy Creek or has been formed by accretion to such portion.

The following matters are excluded from the coverage of the policy based on the proximity of the property to Mary's River.

- a. Rights of the public and governmental bodies (including claims of ownership) to that portion of the premises lying below the high water mark of Mary's River.
- b. Any adverse claim based on the assertion that:
 - i. Some portion of said land has been created by artificial means, or has accreted to such portion so created.
 - ii. Some portion of said land has been brought within the boundaries thereof by an avulsive movement of Mary's River or has been formed by accretion to such portion.

The rights of the public in and to that portion of the premises herein described lying within the limits of public roads, streets and highways.

Page 3

Appendix B: Memorandum of Agreement

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
THE CITY OF CORVALLIS
AND
STATE OF OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

This Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is entered this 13th day of June 2002, by and between the City of Corvallis Parks & Recreation Department, an Oregon municipal corporation, hereinafter called "the City" and the State of Oregon, by and through its Department of Fish and Wildlife, hereinafter called "ODFW".

Recitals

1. This MOA operates in conjunction with a recorded conservation easement restricting use of the property. The promises of each being given in consideration of the promises of the other.
2. The City, acting through its Parks & Recreation Department and ODFW will cooperate in the acquisition, restoration, conservation and management of natural resources at the Herbert Property, located at the confluence of Muddy Creek and the Mary's River, hereinafter called the "Herbert Property". A legal description of the Herbert Property is attached as Exhibit A.
3. ODFW and the City agree that the purpose of the Herbert Property acquisition and management is for preservation and restoration of habitat and nonconsumptive recreation; uses may include environmental education, volunteer opportunities, trail systems and site amenities that support these purposes. All uses shall be compatible with restoration efforts. These uses shall be based upon a collaborative management plan.
4. The City and ODFW will be cooperating in the development of a management plan that will restore and enhance riverine, woodland savannas and wetland habitats with the understanding that this plan will serve as a guideline for the implementation of resource recovery and enhancement programs.

Term

The Memorandum of Agreement shall be effective on June 13th, 2002.

The Memorandum of Agreement may be terminated on the mutual, written agreement of both parties. The decision to terminate the agreement must be unanimous.

Termination of the Memorandum of Agreement shall in no way alter the requirements of the conservation easement.

Amendments

This MOA may be amended by mutual agreement of the parties, upon such terms and for such consideration as the parties may agree. Amendments must be in writing and signed by each party to be valid.

Considerations

1. ODFW and the City will evenly share the acquisition cost of the Herbert Property. City acquisition funds originate from a November 2000 bond measure for open space. ODFW funds originate at Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) through the Northwest Power Planning Council's Fish and Wildlife Program. BPA and ODFW's agreement is referenced in the Willamette Basin Wildlife Mitigation Memorandum of Agreement dated November 2000.
2. In exchange for receiving ODFW grant funds to augment the purchase of the Herbert Property, the City agrees to establish a conservation easement that protects the BPA/ODFW interest in the property; nothing in this MOA should be interpreted as allowing activity prohibited by the conservation easement.
3. The City and ODFW will work together to plan and coordinate restoration activities, including working with volunteers.
4. ODFW will coordinate most of the research and monitoring activities, with input from the City. The City will be given a copy of all studies, or conclusionary reports that are completed by ODFW. ODFW will be given a copy of all studies, or conclusionary reports that are completed by the City.
5. The City and ODFW agree to collaborate in the drafting and execution of a management plan. The management plan shall address the goals and objectives for management of the Herbert Property, including: restoration, recreation, environmental education, alternative funding sources, tasks and a proposed phasing schedule. The management plan document shall be substantially completed within eighteen months of the acquisition of the Herbert Property. ODFW will supply a copy of the management plan to BPA, if BPA mitigation funds are to be used for the restoration, enhancement and management of the property.
6. ODFW and the City agree that uses such as sustainable agriculture and limited recreation may occur on the property so long as these uses are compatible with restoration efforts and fish and wildlife protection. For the purpose of this Memorandum of Agreement, "sustainable agriculture" means agricultural practices consistent with long-term preservation of the agricultural production capacity of the site. The practices shall be done in a manner allowing

optimization of the site benefiting wildlife and fishery habitat restoration. These practices may include; but not be limited to, cropping regimes for grass seed production, crop rotation or other appropriate agricultural production opportunities. To the extent there is agriculture on the property, the City agrees to provide transition and buffer zones between the agricultural and habitat restoration areas.

7. The City and ODFW agree public recreation use areas (including necessary and appropriate signage) and parking are suitable on this site so long as they do not interfere with restoration efforts and fish and wildlife protection. Parking will be limited to the eastern portion of the property and will be explicitly defined in the management plan.
8. In the event ODFW provides contractual services to the City of Corvallis as a result of this agreement, ODFW agrees to comply with Corvallis Municipal Code Chapter 1.25 establishing and implementing the Living Wage.

Notice

Any notices permitted or required by this agreement shall be deemed given when personally delivered or upon deposit in the United States mail, postage fully prepaid, certified, return receipt requested, and addressed to the designated MOA representative. All parties may change their designated representative or address by giving written notice to the other.

The parties designate the following as representatives for purposes of administering this MOA:

The City: Julee M. Conway
 Director
 Corvallis Parks & Recreation Department
 P.O. Box 1083
 Corvallis, OR 97339-1083
 Phone: (541) 754-1702
 Fax: (541) 754-1701

ODFW: Greg Sieglitz
 Staff Biologist
 Manager, Willamette Basin Mitigation Program
 Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
 7118 NE Vandenberg Ave.
 Corvallis, OR 97330
 Phone: (541) 747-4186
 Fax: (541) 747-4252

Indemnification

Subject to the limits of the Oregon Tort Claims Act, each party agrees to defend, indemnify, and hold harmless the others, their officers, agents and employees, from and against all suits, actions or claims of any character, and all liabilities or cost, including attorneys' fees and other costs resulting from any negligent act, error, or omission of the party or its officers, agents, or other employees. No party will be responsible for the negligence of the other parties, their officers, agents, or employees.

Assignment

No party shall assign this agreement, in whole or in part, or any right or obligation hereunder without the other parties' prior written approval.

Integration

This MOA, and conservation easement attached in Exhibit B embodies the entire agreement of the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof. There are no promises, terms, conditions, or obligations other than those contained in the MOA and recorded conservation easement.

This MOA shall supersede all prior communication, representations, or agreements either oral or written, between the parties. This MOA shall not be amended except in writing, signed by all parties.

Interpretation

This MOA will form the basis for:

- Conservation easements; and
- A management plan.

This MOA shall be governed by and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the state of Oregon. The parties to this agreement do not intend to confer on any outside party any rights under this contract.

Compliance with State Law

All parties are subject employers under ORS 656.017, and will comply with the provisions of that statute. The provisions of ORS 279.312 to ORS 279.320 and ORS 279.334 shall apply to this agreement and are hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

Non-Discrimination

The parties agree not to discriminate on the basis of race, religion, color, sex, marital status, family status, national origin, age, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation or source of income in the performance of this contract.

In WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement as of the date and year written above.

<p>For City of Corvallis, an Oregon municipal corporation:</p> <p><u>Jon S. Nelson</u> by Jon S. Nelson, City Manager</p> <p>Dated: <u>6/13/02</u></p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p><u>Stacy Lewis</u> City Recorder</p> <p>APPROVED AS TO FORM:</p> <p><u>Jan K. B.</u> City Attorney</p>	<p>For ODFW:</p> <p><u>Wayne Rawlins</u> Wayne Rawlins, Business Services/Realty Manager</p> <p>Dated: <u>6-6-02</u></p> <p>APPROVED FOR LEGAL SUFFICIENCY:</p> <p><u>William R. Cook</u> Assistant Attorney General, Oregon Department of Justice</p> <p>Dated: <u>6/6/02</u></p>
---	--

Appendix C: Summary of Documents Relevant to HFNA

Corvallis 2020 Vision Statement (1997)

The HFNA Management Plan responds to the Open Space and Habitat section of the *Corvallis 2020 Vision Statement*:

“Our natural features, hillsides, floodplains, streams, wetlands, and other natural areas are protected and treasured. Wildlife habitat areas, scenic areas, and other natural areas help shape the development patterns as we grow. Our natural open space helps buffer flood events, purify our air and water, provide recreational and educational opportunities, and reinforce the community’s distinctive character. Corvallis has identified its open space resources, and has established criteria and priorities for open space protection.”

“We value our rivers, our streams and our watersheds, carefully managing them to protect the purity of our water, their aesthetic and biological qualities, and their value as recreational areas. The City’s streams and wetlands act as the backbone for a system of “green fingers” which weave through and connect the City’s open space resources. These “green fingers” provide trail corridors and habitat areas where native plants and wildlife grow and flourish in their natural state. These “green fingers” widen out at community-scale parks and open space preserves and are easily accessible to neighborhoods.”

Corvallis Park and Recreation Facilities Plan (2000)

The 2000 City of Corvallis Park and Recreation Facilities Plan was developed as a long-range strategy for meeting park and recreation needs for Corvallis. An open space needs assessment revealed an overall shortage of designated open space and a lack of connectivity between existing lands. The responding document outlines the public involvement process that determined the criteria for potential site selection for the 2000 Open Space Bond Measure. Additionally, general design and development standards and general management plan policies were reviewed. As referenced in the Park and Recreation Facilities Plan, the document titled *Criteria and Process to Acquire and/or Protect Open Space* (adopted 1998), the Open Space Advisory Commission established a set of criteria to acquire or protect open space defined in seven categories. HFNA satisfies all of those categories including: 1) Agriculture resource lands, 2) Greenway land adjacent to arterial highway, 3) Waterway corridor that provides for aquatic life, 4) Aquatic ecosystem, including streams, wetland, floodplains, ponds and riparian corridors that enhance and protect the quality and quantity of ground and surface water, 5) Land containing endangered, threatened or rare species and natural communities characteristic of our region, 6) Land containing resources of significant archeological value and ecosystems of educational and/or scientific value, and 7) Lands possessing outstanding scenic qualities visible from public roads.

Corvallis Natural Features Inventory (2003)

The Corvallis Natural Features Inventory (NFI) provides comprehensive information about the location and condition of natural resources and hazards within the City of Corvallis’ Urban Growth Boundary (UGB). The information is used by the City, Benton County, private property owners, and the general public to make decisions regarding land use planning. The NFI is helpful in implementing the Corvallis 2020 Vision Statement

and the City of Corvallis Comprehensive Plan (1998). Both statewide planning goals and the Corvallis Comprehensive Plan direct the City to gather information about natural features and use it, along with other data, to achieve a balance between providing a sufficient supply of buildable lands to meet the City's needs for housing and economic development, while protecting significant natural features and reducing risks from natural hazards. NFI datasheets and maps provide insights for the HFNA management plan, in particular, regarding tree groves and associated understory plant species.

Owens Farm Open Space Management Plan (2004)

The Owens Farm Open Space Management Plan was developed to specifically manage the resources on the City-owned portion of Owens Farm (renamed Owens Farm and Natural Area in 2008.) The Owens Farm Plan was the first completed plan for the 2000 Open Space bond measure-acquired properties and is designed to serve as a template for the ensuing management plans.

City of Corvallis ESA 4(d) Salmon Response Plan (2005)

The City of Corvallis Endangered Species Act (ESA) 4(d) Salmon Response Plan identifies public education and involvement as essential to the success of protection and recovery of Chinook salmon within the City limits and urban growth boundary (UGB). Discussions were held with business, environmental, and land use stakeholders, Oregon State University, and other affected agencies. The HFNA Management Plan will incorporate a similar civic approach regarding public outreach and involvement.

City of Corvallis Land Development Code, Chapter 4.12, Significant Vegetation Protection Provisions (2006)

The Natural Resources Overlays, which were generated by the Natural Features Inventory (NFI), include properties within the Corvallis Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) that contain significant vegetation in areas inventoried as either wildlife habitat areas, or isolated tree groves. These vegetation areas were determined by the community to be significant and are shown on the City's Significant Vegetation Map (Community Development website). Chapter 4.12 implements standards for development and vegetation management on such properties. While HFNA lies outside the UGB, and therefore, beyond the realm of the NFI, Chapter 4.12 requirements for the design of Sensitive Vegetation Management Plans (SVMP's) provides a useful resource for restoration plans at HFNA.

Greenbelt Land Trust Conservation Plan (2007)

The 2007 Greenbelt Land Trust (GLT) Conservation Plan was developed to update the previous 1998 Open Space Plan and to guide the organization over a five to ten year time period. For nearly two decades, the GLT has worked to protect the natural green backdrop that surrounds the cities of Corvallis and Philomath. In recent years, they have broadened their range to include the greater mid-Willamette Valley in their conservation project area. The two main GLT strategies for projects are: 1) conservation of properties of ecological significance in the mid-Willamette Valley and 2) the protection of properties of community-wide value, particularly scenic properties in and near Corvallis and Philomath. The GLT is currently working with landowners and funding agencies on

conservation projects in the Muddy Creek corridor, from its confluence with the Mary's River south to Finley National Wildlife refuge. Muddy Creek forms a portion of the western boundary of HFNA, making these projects particularly relevant.

Benton County Development Code, Chapter 88, Natural Features Overlays in the Corvallis Urban Fringe (2007)

“The provisions of Chapter 88, in conjunction with the land development division provisions of Chapter 100, were intended to minimize natural hazards and protect significant natural resources identified in the Corvallis Natural Features Inventory pursuant to Statewide Planning Goals 5, 6, and 7. In doing so, the provisions should help protect human life and property, public infrastructure, water quality, natural water quantities, habitat for fish, other aquatic life, and terrestrial wildlife, and aesthetic and other values derived from natural features”. Benton County did not identify significant vegetation or natural hazards at HFNA. Procedures in Chapter 88, however, provides guidelines and suggestions for the protection of important vegetation.

Corvallis Parks and Natural Areas Sustainable Operations Plan (2008)

The City of Corvallis has more than two dozen parks and natural areas with significant and diverse natural habitats, requiring stewardship and active resource management. The Sustainable Operations Plan identifies the habitats present at each of Corvallis' natural areas, provides an historical perspective on those habitats particular to the Willamette Valley, and a description of the ecology and generally suggested Best Management Practices (BMP's) for taking care of those ecosystems. The Plan describes generalized current and future management activities at each site. The Plan also describes a “Levels of Attention” rating (scale 1 through 3, one being the highest) for resource management on City-owned properties. Based on the results of the HFNA Inventory and Assessment Report identifying high-quality habitat and restoration potential, HFNA could qualify as a Level 1 management site. The Sustainable Operations Plan does not recommend specific management activities for any particular site, but serves as sound justification for general maintenance activities, and crucial or urgent activities in the interim as more site-specific management plans are completed.

Corvallis Sustainability Coalition (2008)

The HFNA Management Plan responds to the Corvallis Sustainability Coalition Goals and Strategies for Natural Areas and Wildlife. These include:

Goal 2, Strategy 1- Adopt a restoration and management practices plan for all public natural areas. Goal 2, Strategy 2- Promote habitat management and restoration on private land. Goal 2, Strategy 3- Promote community volunteer-supported restoration projects on public and accessible private natural areas.

Benton County Prairie Conservation Strategy (2009)

The Benton County Prairie Conservation Strategy, an appendix of the Benton County Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) as well as a stand-alone document, describes voluntary conservation actions on public and private lands designed to maintain and increase prairie and oak habitats. It also identifies non-regulatory programs that provide incentives and assistance to land owners for habitat conservation. The strategy identifies prairie habitat

and habitat attributes important to Benton County's at-risk prairie species and identifies areas in the County where habitat enhancement and reintroductions would provide the most benefit to these species. In addition, the strategy outlines how to apply the *Draft Oregon Natural Heritage Information Center (ONHIC) Recovery Plan for Prairie Species* to threatened and endangered prairie species in Benton County and addresses habitat needs for local prairie species identified in the *Oregon Conservation Strategy*. HFNA's upland prairie is identified as a site managed for permanent habitat conservation.

Benton County Habitat Conservation Plan (2010)

The Benton County Habitat conservation Plan (HCP) allows the County to expand current conservation efforts by increasing restoration opportunities and providing long-term protection of sensitive prairie species and habitats. Benton County is developing the HCP to address how the County intends to manage for rare native species and their habitats on County property and other select non-Federal public and private property within Benton County, while allowing otherwise lawful activities to be performed on those properties. In 2007, Benton County and the City of Corvallis signed a Declaration of Cooperation for the goals and objectives of the HCP. HFNA is out of the Corvallis City limits, but well within Benton County. By the fall of 2009, the HCP was in the final draft stage. HCP guidelines will assist in the development of the HFNA Management Plan regarding incidental take coverage and mitigation requirements.

Appendix D: Potential Partners and Funding Sources

Benton County Parks and Natural Areas
Bonneville Power Administration
Cascade Pacific Resource Conservation and Development
City of Corvallis Fire Department
City of Corvallis Public Works
City of Corvallis School District
Greenbelt Land Trust
Institute for Applied Ecology
Natural Resource Conservation Service
Native Seed Network
Oregon Department of Agriculture
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Oregon Department of Forestry
Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation
Oregon State University
Oregon Water Enhancement Board
University of Oregon Venell Farms

Appendix E: Glossary

Adaptive Management- A management style that acknowledges the need for flexibility based on interim results.

Habitat Polygon- An area delineated by the presence of specific habitat characteristics or species.

Invasive/Exotic Species- A plant species that may or may not native to an area and whose presence is deleterious to native species.

Long-term Objectives- Overarching principals that guide present and future management decisions.

Native Habitat- The ecological conditions that were present prior to settlement by Euro-Americans.

Open Space/Natural Area- Parcels of land set aside from development and left in a natural state. The terms are sometimes used interchangeably. “Natural Areas” in Corvallis are lands that are, or have plans to be, managed in such a way as to improve the ecological integrity and historic condition.

Population Sinks- A breeding group that does not produce enough offspring to maintain its numbers.

Restoration/Enhancement- On-the-ground practices undertaken on parcels of land to encourage habitat conditions more like those present prior to Euro-American settlement.

Sustainable Agriculture- Agricultural practices that afford protection of adjacent habitat, are consistent with long-term preservation and restoration of natural habitat, and utilize agricultural lands to their best potential.

Unstructured Recreation- Recreational activities that do not require an organized format, such as: walking, botanizing, wildlife viewing, scenic enjoyment, and utilizing materials that interpret the place.

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Appendix G: Meeting Minutes

**CITY OF CORVALLIS
PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT
HERBERT TECHNICAL GROUP MEETING #5 MINUTES
OCTOBER 2, 2009**

Attending

Iris Benson
Karen Fleck-Harding
Betty Griffiths
Margie Powell
Paul Hohenlohe
Michael Pope
Jim Noyes
Steve Smith

Absent

Dave Phillips, Parks Operations Supervisor
Larry Venell
Dan Mason, Airport Manager
Jeff Powers

Staff

Iris Benson, Park Ops. Spc, Natural Areas
Jacqueline Rochefort, Parks Planner
Mark Lindgren, Recorder

Public

CONTENT OF DISCUSSION

Betty Griffiths started the meeting at 5:03 p.m. in the Avery Park Administrative Building Conference Room.

- I. VISITOR PROPOSITIONS. NONE.**
- II. INTRODUCTIONS.**
- III. APPROVAL OF MINUTES FROM AUGUST 17, 2009 MEETING.** Paul Hohenlohe moved and Michael Pope seconded to approve the August 17, 2009 minutes as presented; motion passed.
- IV. CONTINUED DISCUSSION OF MANAGEMENT PLAN CHAPTER 4, GOAL 2 FORWARD.**

Margie Powell related that she'd responded to comments at the previous meeting and then extensively reworked Goal I. She said that eleven general objectives have been restated in more specific objectives throughout, so she asked for input as to whether they were still needed. Iris Benson added the goals and objectives were organized by habitat type; she suggested organizing them by short or long-term goals, instead, since the objectives tend to repeat themselves by

habitat types. Griffiths responded there was previously a long discussion about separating out habitat types, since management practices were different for each.

Powell said that Chapter 5 prioritizes the objectives. Pope said the scope is five years, so the long-term objectives would still be in a five-year time frame. Benson said there's a lot crammed into a five-year period, though there's nothing wrong in listing the long-term goals in a short-term plan.

Noyes asked if this was a general format that the City typically uses for management plans; Powell replied that the Owens Farm and Natural Area plan had been used as a template; she said it had significantly departed from that, which she said improved it. Noyes said he found the format unwieldy and difficult to navigate; a table of contents could help. Pope said the format used for the Green Island management plan was easier to follow.

Benson added that there was a lot of redundancy in the objectives. Griffiths asked if Benson were suggesting that if there are objectives that apply to all habitat types, that they be condensed; Benson concurred. Hohenlohe noted the format depends how the document would be used, especially if there is prioritization of management by habitat type. If the plan users address a specific habitat type, then they'll have a complete section of all the things that apply to that area; repetition for other habitat types isn't so bad; Griffiths concurred. Fleck-Harding agreed there was repetition, but the plan is a skeleton and we need to get more specific on how an objective applies to a habitat type; at that point, some of the repetition will be lost. She said that action items are also pretty repetitive across the habitat types.

Pope said he had questions about the introduction; it wasn't clear about the framework for the overarching goal for the property. It wasn't clear whether the goal was to take the existing high quality habitats, and protect and enhance those, with everything else staying the same; or, whether are there other potential habitat areas that are currently being farmed. He said the plan needs to clarify where farming falls into the paradigm of the property. He added that the easement wasn't very clear on the issue; but in the MOA, the ecological and wildlife values are the primary values of the property, which is currently roughly 60% farmed.

Griffiths stated said that there had been discussion about protection and enhancement of current areas as well as expanding them; however, discussion of expansion of those areas didn't come across in the introduction, apart from a general discussion of balancing the agricultural and natural areas. Pope said the intent of the BPA and ODFW was that the property was purchased for use as mitigation to replace what was lost when the dams were built. He noted farming wasn't really lost when the dams were built. Currently, the introduction doesn't speak to those values and it will be confusing to the public. Smith concurred; he said the draft plan currently reads as though the site will remain a farm into the future as far as we can see; given that, it doesn't appear that many wildlife mitigation credits would be retired for the BPA. He asked when there would be discussion on that basic issue.

Pope said the easement wasn't written as clearly as the ones that are written today, which are much more specific; he will take it back to BPA attorneys to see what the legal requirement for the site is; Griffiths asked that he bring that back to the group. She asked if Pope or Smith could suggest specific language that the group could use for discussion on the issue. Pope said the introduction discusses the site's habitat values today but not the potential value of different parts of the property. He said he wanted to know what the City's perspective was on the issue.

Griffiths said her impression is that a lot of the agricultural land would remain in agriculture; but over time, some of the areas near habitat would be converted. She agreed that the impression is that a large chunk would remain in agriculture. Pope said that was a valid perspective in the short term, but in the long term, you want a functioning floodplain landscape on the site; however, agriculture doesn't necessarily do that. He suggested modifying the language from "may" to "will" to read, "...some portions *will* be taken out of production". Some parts on the site are much more viable for wildlife habitat than others.

Rocheftort added that there needed to be more discussion about recreation. Since the land was purchased by citizens, there should be opportunities for unstructured recreation; Griffiths concurred that there needed to be more discussion on the issue in the future. Rocheftort added that there should also be more discussion about more diverse agriculture, which could help increase the biodiversity while still keeping an agricultural component. Pope said the introduction establishes a framework for how the rest of the plan follows. He clarified that the easement was on the entire property. Griffiths noted that 173 acres of the total 221 acres are currently farmed.

Griffiths asked members about their thoughts on the balance between agriculture and habitat and wildlife protection. Hohenlohe said currently the ratio is on the ag side; the plan does discuss transitioning some of the acres but should be more forceful in its language. Benson said that staff have had some discussion on the issue; there needs to be an overall look at the property in regards to setting and phasing priority goals. From a management perspective, farming use is important in helping to maintain the site; she agreed that the transition is not now in the text.

Pope noted that in terms of continued farm use, there had been discussion of buffers, but there wasn't discussion regarding the kinds of buffers that would be used. Fleck-Harding stated that the introduction needs to establish what the long-term values are that are trying to be preserved on the site; currently that is focused mostly on the wildlife habitat; everything needs to be evaluated within that framework. Every few years in the duration of farm service contracts, site managers need to evaluate whether land being used for agriculture should more appropriately be phased into habitat. Managers should first look at the buffers, and immediately remove agriculture a distance back from water bodies and native prairie habitat.

Griffiths noted that Dave Phillips was proposing five-year farm services contracts; Fleck-Harding replied that five years seemed to be a long time, especially during a period when a lot of changes on the site were proposed. Rocheftort said that contracts have typically been three years; she agreed that five was too long; she added that they have been on a one year, renewable for two years basis. Fleck-Harding said that with a lot of activity of over five years, you'd want to evaluate what the ag can do to benefit the overall site. Rocheftort related that Phillips had just renewed the leases, but wasn't sure about their duration. Griffiths said there is currently language regarding collaborating on crop choices and monitoring, but it isn't specifically nailed down.

Pope said it needs to be made clearer that the trajectory should be to protect existing high value areas and to look at the potential of other areas; but now, as the plan stands, the site will exist as it is now. Fleck-Harding agree that the intent to maximize wildlife potential needs to be made stronger. Pope said the overarching goal should be to provide a framework of objectives for maintaining and restoring the important ecological attributes of the property; Fleck-Harding agreed that everything should be evaluated in that framework.

Smith added that the site's geographic location at the confluence of the Mary's River and Muddy Creek systems is one of the most significant, from an ecological standpoint. He cautioned against

shortchanging the potential of those ecological benefits in order to maintain status quo crop production (for which there is no shortage in the valley) relative to the potential habitat types and the function that could be achieved. The tremendous amount of watershed and wildlife values that can be captured in this single site was why it was selected so high within the process to place an easement on it. He added that the site also offers tremendous opportunities for dispersed recreation. He noted that while Finley Wildlife Refuge is closed in the winter, people could enjoy those kinds of habitats and environmental conditions on this site.

Griffiths noted that the eight goals listed in Chapter 1.2 do seem very general. Pope stated it was important to address the goals for the property now, before the plan goes the public. Griffiths said the committee was tasked to make recommendations regarding the goals beyond the requirements of the easement; she said she was hearing that there should be more balance between habitat and agriculture. Pope related he has participated in a lot of similar processes with BPA mitigation properties; virtually all of them have the overarching goal of protecting existing and promoting future ecological benefits. Griffiths suggested putting that statement under the management goal to start off with, and how to achieve it. Rochefort suggested stating clearly what the purpose of the plan is in the Executive Summary, using clear, definite language in the goals. Griffiths said it should also be in the introduction. Hohenlohe added that some of that strong language is in Chapter 4. Noyes said that some Salix recommendations are included under 4.2, where it discusses restoration potentials, etc.

Hohenlohe highlighted a paragraph under Goal 2, page 13. Pope suggested two sections be rewritten in the first overview. He said that under 1.1, Introduction, page 2, "Specific conservations that are to be protected include..." it should state that the "Conservation values are to be enhanced, restored and/or protected". Griffiths said there was similar language in Chapter 4.2 Goal I; "Conserve, protect, and enhance natural functioning habitats of HFNA, in particular the prairie, savanna, oak woodland, riparian and wetland communities".

Margie Powell some of the language came from using the Owens Farm and Natural Areas as template. Rochefort said that the Owens Farm management plan was very different and was done in a very different way, as part of a recreational plan; this needs to be unique. Powell noted that Chapters 3 and 4 don't match the Owens plan any more.

Fleck-Harding suggested it be re-done in terms of habitat values. Pope said the introduction from 1.1 to 1.3 was confusing; it's supposed to briefly describe what the goal and framework of the plan is. Hohenlohe noted the list of seven conservation values on page 2 of the introduction were simply pulled out of easement language; he suggested labeling it as such. Pope noted the easement was very general and the City needs to decide which way it wants to go in managing the property. Griffiths suggested not using the seven items from the easement; but rather, putting in the things the group has discussed, with language regarding the goal to maximize natural habitat areas over time.

Smith said that once you decide you want an area such as native prairie with native plants that sustain themselves, then you need to have a discussion about how large an area it typically takes for a species to sustain itself at a site. The necessary size of that area depends on the species; once you make those decisions, it will help you determine the balance with agriculture on the site. Currently the site contains only habitat and species remnants that are in danger of winking out during any major event. Fleck-Harding added that another example is you can go with having a minimum buffer area specified for a riparian area, or you could maximize the buffer for better riparian functioning.

Griffiths noted the importance of the location of the site in terms of potential connections with other sites; Pope agreed the context must be made more explicit. He said the plan must also explain the limitations of the site, including risks to upstream and downstream landowners. Griffith added that the closeness the airport is also a limitation (in terms of not wanting large birds on the site). Smith objected that actually the agricultural use was attracting the big birds to the site; prairie habitat would minimize the number of large birds. He agreed that habitat such as emergent marsh-type wetlands would attract ducks; that can't be done on the site due to the proximity to the airport.

Smith said having the BPA overlay for the site would help the City decide on the range of alternatives; if there are conflicts with the easement, then clarification would be helpful.

In Discussion on Goal II, Smith asked what the City's definition of "sustainable agriculture" was, as compared to the kind of farming that's going on now; Rochefort replied that the City doesn't have one. Benson said that a glossary of terms and definitions page would be helpful.

Griffiths highlighted Chapter 4, Goal 2, "Manage HFNA ag lands in a sustainable manner that affords protection of natural habitat functions, convert and resource some portions of existing ag polygons to natural habitat". She said that "Demonstrate sustainable agriculture practices, consistent with long-term preservation of ag production capacity of the site", on page 9, was in a Memo of Understanding (MOA). Pope related that the MOA between the ODFW and the City stated explicitly that the primary overarching goal for the site was for wildlife habitat uses, with agriculture and recreation being a subsidiary goal.

Griffiths said that Goal 2.2 has language regarding the best crop choices, with very general language; for example, there are no specific buffer zones. Powell said some of those specifics could go into the farm lease language. Griffiths agreed that if you want a farmer to do or not do certain things, then it should be in the lease. Smith said those portions of HFNA within the flood plain probably shouldn't be in annual crops, since if it goes under water, there'll be erosion and movement of ag products such as pesticides and fertilizers into the Mary's River. He suggested looking at something like the 1996 flood photos to find the lands on the site least impacted by floods; he stated that water moving off quickly doesn't maximize the value of the site for fish and wildlife. He said it was difficult to sort out what you could be doing with agriculture that would be compatible with the proposed uses of the site unless you got agriculture off areas that are frequently inundated; and then buffer them.

Griffiths asked Smith to suggest specific farm services lease language; he agreed that he could, but if it's going to remain mostly a farm, then it's a moot point. Smith said if a farmer wants to grow grass seed on the site, then perennial grass would better stabilize the soil and have less off-site impacts. Rochefort stated that a map is needed to show the flood plain.

Powell asked if the City has a sense of what it wants to do with the agriculture on the site. Rochefort replied that when the property was purchased, the department said it would keep it in agriculture for a while because it helped maintain the property and brought in some income; but once there was a management plan, that would help determine whether to keep the site farmed in part or at all. All the 2000 bond measure open spaces are currently kept in agriculture, but the City is not obligated to do so. Rochefort said the department was looking to the technical group's expertise to help guide the decision, as well as public reaction, before the recommendation goes to the Council.

Hohenlohe said that even if we decide on a long-term goal to convert the entire property to habitat, it still may not be ecologically or financially possible to do that within 5-10 years. Smith replied that his agency has done conversions of 600 acre agricultural fields to habitat within a three year period; Hohenlohe asked how much that cost. Smith said that the more aggressively you pursue that direction, the more grant dollar and partner opportunities you can get to help share that long-term management. If the City decides to work on a small scale, then it must rely on a farmer to maintain the farmed section essentially in trade for farming. He emphasized that doing 200 acres of restoration didn't scare him; he said that there's an opportunity for the City to convert the entire site quickly (about four years) and get it over with; there were funding sources available.

Pope noted that Chapter 2.1 states that there are different kinds of open space uses; he asked if the name Herbert Farm and Natural Area meant that this was a natural area with farming, or whether it was a farm with a natural area. Rochefort explained that the name came from the fact that it is in farming now; when it was named, it was roughly half farm and half natural area; the name doesn't imply that it must remain one way or another. Griffiths added that the group can make a recommendation for a name change.

Griffiths suggested members email their comments to Iris Benson and Margie Powell, as well as the whole group list; it would be helpful for the whole group to know what someone was thinking. Benson noted that Dave Phillips was transferring staffing the process of developing the management plan over to her.

Griffiths asked for comments regarding Goal 3.1, Provide research and educational opportunities to create public understanding and appreciation of protected and restored habitats, as well as cultural resources. She said the section was focused on partnerships with conservation groups and research, and not the general public. Interpretive signs seem to come in more in Goal 4, Limited public access; the goal discusses establishing off-limits areas, phasing in public access, and developing interpretive materials and brochures.

Griffiths said she had trouble with open public access for the site, even though the public bought it. She said she'd like to see an approach similar to that of Starker Forests, with a permit process, unless an area can be defined and controlled. While permits are a hassle, Starker, for example, gives out year-long permits.

Griffiths related that she looked at the general bond measure; the general language mentioned recreation, but it didn't specifically mention it for this particular property. The measure's title was, "Should the City issue \$7.9 million in obligation bonds to acquire land for natural areas, habitat protection, and recreational opportunities?". In the summary on the properties, the language on Timberhill specially mentions recreational access. Owens Farms is listed for its oak groves and being a gateway to the City. The section on Herbert mentions 221 acres, streamside habitat, the confluence of Muddy Creek and Mary's River, the location in South Corvallis, and the joint purchase with the Trust For Public Lands. Some of the other properties' description doesn't mention public access, either.

In the explanatory statements on the ballot, Frager was said to support trails; Caldwell was listed as having opportunities for passive and educational recreation; Herbert was listed as being a farmland with native oak groves, diverse plant communities, one mile of Mary's River, at the confluence of Mary's and Muddy River, with the convergence offering a diversity of wildlife

habitat and plant communities, and views to the surrounding countryside to Mary's River, Mary's Peak and Dimple Hill.

She related that the ballot measure Argument in Favor put forward by the City Council gives a general description of the property, saying it "...preserves streams and wetlands, maintaining and improving water quality; protects important fish and wildlife; provides nearby natural areas for recreation; preserves a distinctive natural setting, and leverages private funding". She said that the language doesn't specifically say the site has to be used for recreation. She if there is a rationale for why the area is different and why there should be a different kind of public access, then it can be justified; she said this issue hadn't been talked about enough.

Hohenlohe said he would be uneasy with a permit access system, though he appreciated Griffiths' concerns. While access should be limited, the property is sufficiently out of town that the people that go there will be the people who appreciate the site for what it is; appropriate signage should be sufficient to protect it. He added that many would likely object to permitted access. Noyes said that studying the easement language will help clarify recreation access issues. Pope suggested throwing the issue out to the public for input on what kind of public recreation it would like on the site. He noted there were few surrounding neighborhoods, so there would be little walking traffic; you could probably confine access to one or two spots. Benson many of the species in the site are listed in the county's HCP, which contains language regarding public access and how trails are sited. Pope suggested the plan state more explicitly that there will be sensitive areas that will be closed at times to public access. Benson added that when people can go to natural areas, they tend to help protect those areas over time. Griffiths clarified that the issue of access was different for general public access versus access for research. Powell said she was unsure about a permit system. Smith said a permit system would work for a large educational and research opportunity, so you knew who was out there and what they were doing. Rochefort added that the City currently has a permit-only system for the Caldwell site, where there's limited access to the site via crossing private property. Benson added that there was only limited access to Rock Creek Park.

Pope noted that there was currently limited parking at HFNA; the site is wet and muddy for a long time. Rochefort said gates there limit automobile entry. Griffiths suggested language regarding automobiles being limited to the parking area.

Griffiths said that there should be no dogs on the site. Fleck-Harding asked what the easement restriction regarding domestic animals was; Powell replied the easement states that "No domestic or exotic animals may be released on the site, with the exception of grazing or other animals for use as a habitat management tool. Dogs under the control of their owners or handlers participating in lawful recreation activities are allowed as defined in the applicable local ordinances".

Rochefort noted that all Corvallis parks allow dogs on a 6' lead unless otherwise specified, so the group could take that on for the site. Powell said that "control" of dogs by owners was an issue. Griffiths suggested language such as, "In order to protect the wildlife values of the property, dogs and horses will not be permitted". Pope noted that the easement allows dogs. Griffiths stated that about half of dog owners don't put their dogs on a leash at on-leash areas.

Benson said there are a lot of complicated decisions that need public input. Griffiths said hot-button issues need to be clearly delineated for the public. Fleck-Harding asked about the public input process. Pope related that Dave Phillips had talked about public meetings this fall. Griffiths

said once the committee signs off on the draft, there will be public meetings, then it will go to the Parks, Natural Areas and Recreation Board (PNARB), and then to the City Council.

Smith said that many members of the public probably would like to have dogs on the site; he noted that if you're going to have agriculture on the site, then you might as well let dogs run and let the public have something out of it, because they won't hurt grass seed and the farmed area has no habitat value. He said you can't say that a large tractor is OK for wildlife habitat but a dog isn't; Griffiths replied that she was thinking long-term.

Hohenlohe asked when the group would discuss the issue of whether all or portions of the site would be converted from agricultural use (discussion of the overarching goal of the site). Griffiths replied that Pope will talk to the BPA lawyer regarding the easement language to help get a sense from that about whether it would all be restored long-term; we need to make that decision. Benson said that she and Rochefort and Phillips would talk about how the ag leases will work.

Fleck-Harding said that given the level of repetition in the document, whether the intent was to add more details to action items, to be more specific to habitat types. She added that having more information on quantifiable monitoring objectives would be helpful; that would help guide actions in management; they'll be different for each habitat type, and some will be animal-based and some will be plant-based. Pope related that the BPA is struggling with how to develop a comprehensive monitoring model for vegetation and wildlife communities on all its properties. He noted that monitoring needs to be affordable.

Griffiths summarized that members will send some specific language regarding the issues discussed regarding the introduction and conservation values and specific goals in Chapter 1; and more specific language regarding action items in Chapter 4. Pope suggested combining the action items in order to make a smaller list. Powell related that Phillips' intent was NOT to be very specific, but instead to leave it open to consult. Griffiths noted that it is very specific in some areas, though. Fleck-Harding asked for a sense of how much detail to include; Benson replied she wanted the document to steer away from an approach of "You will do this according to this schedule"; she said specifics are OK if they're flexible enough to allow managers to respond to site changes. Rochefort added that City's Urban Forestry Management Plan (UFMP) was just adopted by the Human Services Committee, and will go to the Council next week; that plan has very specific goals and objectives and priorities, and suggests staffing levels; that could possibly be a model. It's available on the City website.

Powell said Chapter 5 is a work plan year by year. Rochefort added that the UFMP turned into a work plan; it doesn't lock the City into anything but helps people understand what is intended. Fleck-Harding asked if the HFNA plan Chapter 5 would be similar to that; Powell replied it would be. Fleck-Harding said the plan would be more useful if it was less repetitive.

V. VISITOR PROPOSITIONS. None.

VII. ADJOURN. Griffiths highlighted follow-up meetings. She said that she'd be gone most of October. Pope said he'd prefer meeting in the first part of November. Benson said it was important to give the process the necessary time. Griffiths asked for input by October 21. There was agreement to not schedule future meetings on Fridays; also, the 4 p.m. start time works better.

Meeting adjourned at 6:37 P.M.

Summary from Herbert Technical Group meeting on 11-13-09

**CITY OF CORVALLIS
PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT
HERBERT STAKEHOLDER GROUP MEETING #6 MINUTES
NOVEMBER 17, 2009**

Attending

Karen Fleck-Harding
Betty Griffiths
Margie Powell
Paul Hohenlohe
Michael Pope
Dan Mason
Don Herbert

Absent

Larry Venell
Jeff Powers
Jim Noyes
Steve Smith

Staff

Iris Benson, Park Ops. Spc, Natural Areas
Jacqueline Rochefort, Parks Planner
Mark Lindgren, Recorder

Public

Ed Auerlich
Connie Herbert

CONTENT OF DISCUSSION

Betty Griffiths started the meeting at 4:03 p.m. in the Avery Park Administrative Building Conference Room.

- III. **INTRODUCTIONS.** Ed Auerlich cautioned that a bridge proposed in the technical report to save the pond turtles would be too expensive and would be underwater roughly every fifth year, weakening its footings and washing sediment downstream, impacting Western Pond Turtles.
- IV. **REVIEW OF MINUTES FROM OCTOBER 2, 2009 MEETING.** Paul Hohenlohe moved and Michael Pope seconded to approve the October 2, 2009 minutes as presented; motion passed.
- III. **CITY OF CORVALLIS STAFF UPDATE.**
Roles and Responsibilities- Iris Benson related that there was some confusion regarding the process. She noted that since Dave Phillips, who had previously been shepherding the process had moved to a supervisory role within Parks, she had been tasked with helping to steer the writing and the process of developing the management plan, and will attend all the meetings. She related

that at the last meeting there had been some concerns expressed about the plan as it was currently written, and the desire to include more technical information within the plan, especially pertaining to habitat and habitat enhancement, as well as aspects of agriculture on the site, including how much and what pieces should remain as agriculture. Recreation was also a major topic of conversation. She stated that it seemed to make more sense to have focused meetings on these topics; she hoped to get through the agriculture piece tonight, and have separate meetings focused on culture and recreation.

She said it made sense to extend the process into April in order to resolve major issues and to get a good quality management plan. She said that apart from this stakeholder group, there will also be a technical group that will work on habitat issues, with Griffiths and Fleck-Harding as members; she will pass along information between the groups to ensure continuity. She related that Margie Powell is working on draft revisions of Chapters 1, 2, and 3, making them more concise, clarifying, eliminating redundancies, and expanding on technical issues. This group's feedback will go to Margie, and once the technical group nails down habitat issues, they will come to the larger stakeholder group to review and respond to recommendations before they are folded into the draft.

She anticipated that work would start on the final draft and priorities be set for the site in January; there should be a strong enough draft to present to the first public meeting in February and get public comment; have that input go through both technical and stakeholders groups; and following about three public meetings, have the final document ready for adoption in April. Planner Jackie Rochefort added that since the management plan is operational in nature, it doesn't need to go through the Council. Rochefort explained that the site conceptual plan (which would be developed after the management plan) is basically an illustration of the management plan; for example, if trails are planned, then the conceptual plan would show exactly where those trails would go.

Griffiths noted that since the site is not going to be designed as intensively as others, she questioned the need for the proposed design charette, especially given the limitation of the site; Rochefort added the charette event may or may not be needed, depending how the planning process goes. Griffiths suggested there could be another way to get initial public input and avoid raising false expectations. Benson said a charette could be a partnership generating process; nothing would be decided or set in stone. Rochefort suggested that the approach could be similar to Riverfront Park planning, in which a plan was presented to the public for its input. Pope said there could be some multiple use options that could be compatible with the site.

Griffiths cautioned that often issues don't get on the public's radar until they get to the Council's agenda and advocated not avoiding putting it before the Council. Rochefort added that the Council item could be informational, not adoptive. Herbert suggested getting public input on less sensitive areas; Benson added the management process would determine which areas were more sensitive and require a higher level of protection; she said she would like to see some form of recreation at the site.

- IV. DISCUSS GOAL 2: AGRICULTURE.** Benson summarized that previously the group talked about not having agriculture be separate from the overall restoration; it should be considered as part of an integrated system. The group also thought that the farmed portion west of the overflow channel would be more suitable for restoration than the eastern portion. She added that the eastern portion was noted to be on an old meander scar, and was Streaked Horned Lark habitat. The group recognized that agriculture would probably remain on the site for some time, given the

scale of the project and lack of funds available for restoration. Pope added that the group also agreed on the importance of looking at some professional assessment of the hydrology of the site. Benson added there was also some discussion regarding buffers to minimize impact of agricultural spray drift, erosion, and fertilizer runoff. Fleck-Harding added the group had also suggested thinking of agricultural areas as also being potential wildlife habitat, depending on how they are managed.

Griffiths highlighted the list of questions that was sent out regarding agriculture on the site. Rochefort noted that up to now, farming the site has been a way to manage the land; that could be continued, or a management plan could decide to phase it out, or decide on a different kind of agriculture. Benson said the site is currently planted to annual ryegrass; it would be helpful to hear from Larry Venell about the minimum acreage needed to productively farm on the site. Benson related that the farm services contract was moved to one year; at which point the management plan criteria could be incorporated into a new contract. Herbert noted the site was contiguous with Venell Farms; he related that Larry Venell had stated at the first meeting of the stakeholder group that he didn't care if he farmed it or not.

Auerlich stated the existing ford through the overflow channel is the best crossing site, but if a new bridge is built there, sediment could fill the turtle pond downstream. He suggested a gravel ford was the best solution. In discussion on avoiding impacts to Western Pond Turtles there, Pope suggested that there are ways, including graduating the banks, to help the turtles get out. Herbert related that the channel used to be a flat channel bed down to Auerlich's property; then it eroded, until vegetation helped stabilize it.

Benson highlighted the length of the farm lease; she said a new one has not been signed yet. Griffith noted the group had discussed different language for the next lease, including issues related to spraying, buffers, collaborating with the contractor to determine best crops and best sustainable practices related to impacts on sensitive species and natural habitat. She added the group hadn't defined what "sustainable agriculture" means.

Benson said she wanted the group to look at the goal in the current management plan draft; she said the changes were mostly regarding readability. Fleck-Harding stated that what was lacking was an overall framework that agriculture fits within. There was previous discussion that the management priority for the site was habitat; however, the current draft's framework has agriculture still sitting separately. Rochefort clarified that the management plan will be the handbook for operations on the site. Fleck-Harding suggested not including the lease language in the management plan. Griffiths said the group is developing in the management plan what it wants to be in the lease. Fleck-Harding suggested that instead of language regarding collaborating with the contractor, to instead use language on establishing a lease that includes these details.

Hohenlohe said the group's decisions on agriculture should fit into the broader picture of what the whole property is meant to be; he asked what the benefits were of maintaining agricultural production on the property in terms of the overall goals for the property. Griffiths replied that a major benefit currently is that farming helps keep out invasive species until there's money to do more. Fleck-Harding noted that the farming revenue didn't come back to the site. Benson added she'd discussed with Dave Philips re-routing those funds directly back to the project; Griffiths agreed the farm revenue should go specifically to managing the site. Benson said that that could be a specific action item. Benson clarified that currently the funds go into a general Parks fund. Griffiths noted that there's already a model for this; City Watershed timber funds go back into the watershed's management. Benson said farming funds could be earmarked to go back into it

(though they wouldn't be the exact same funds). Mason added that agriculture revenue at the airport goes back into the Airport Fund.

Benson related there was previously a major technical group discussion regarding what could be done at the site given the constraints of being located near the airport; that could guide how much can go into habitat and where. Mason replied that his understanding was that the City has gotten about \$8 million from the FAA for the airport over the last 24 years. The sponsor of the airport, the City of Corvallis, has to follow FAA requirements, or it will be liable to pay back parts of those funds. The FAA has an advisory circular, stating that "If you've accepted funds from the FAA, it's no longer advisory, it's mandatory". He related that one of the FAA's rules prohibits improving or enhancing wildlife numbers on properties within 10,000' of a turbine-engine airport (such as Corvallis'). He noted many geese and ducks and other animals already use the farmed areas of the site; there may be more animal life on farmland than other land. Pope said that the intent for this site would not encourage ducks or geese. Mason agreed; probably the only thing that would upset the FAA would be to create a large pond on the east side; there are already geese that hang out there anyway. Benson said that it sounded like changing the site from wheat to marsh grass or native grasses wouldn't necessarily probably be a problem, then.

Mason related that the airport was restricted from doing any wetland mitigation within 10,000' of the airport, so the airport was doing it south of Junction City. Herbert added that he cannot mitigate on his family's land near the airport; nobody can. Pope said it will require thinking about not moving in a direction that would create wetland for geese or ducks. Herbert suggested that if a lot of native prairie were created, then it is possible that the population of hawks and owls would be increased; Pope replied that they're there already anyway.

Pope asked whether there were any documented collisions; Masons responded that there was a big bird strike with low ducks last year that almost brought down a crop-duster.

Benson said the Parks department has previously burned for habitat. She related that the Salem airport has issues regarding burning nearby. Pope said the department could probably coordinate burning with the airport. Mason added that wind direction has a bearing; winds are usually from the southwest, so burning at Herbert would not usually blow over the airport. He stated that he could bring issues to the FAA in order to avoid problems. Griffiths asked Mason to forward the FAA advisory circular to the group.

Fleck-Harding noted another benefit of maintaining agriculture at the site could include providing a wildlife food source. Benson added that it would help maintain some barren, loose soil, not dominated by introduced grasses and provide open spaces for the Streaked Horned Lark to nest. Pope said that Dave Estley attended the technical group meeting; Estley did the survey work for Streaked Horned Larks. Mason related he'd worked with Streaked Horned Lark expert Randy Moore for several years; the airport currently has about 100 nesting pairs of the larks. They have been found in areas that were sprayed and were almost denuded; they nest under the dead weeds. Pope suggested managing one area at Herbert for the larks; Mason said that Moore would like to be part of that; he previously presented a plan to do that at the airport, but the FAA strongly opposes any nesting of birds near an airport.

Fleck-Harding said that many of the costs of agriculture at the site have already been identified in the action items and during discussions. Pope noted that much of that discussion has centered on that the existing agriculture system, but not what could be there with different scenarios. Fleck-Harding suggested identifying potential conflicts so they could be addressed in any use

agreement. Hohenlohe if the goal was to try to develop a longer-term idea of what the property could look like, then the plan should look beyond simply the existing agricultural practices. Benson suggested there could be both short and long-term goals for agriculture.

Mason stated that farmers usually try to minimize spray drift by using ground spray apparatus; also, erosion is not good for a farm, either. Benson said that there is a major erosion problem along Mary's River; Pope added that there is currently farming right up to the edge of the river; parts have very little riparian buffer. Auerlich said one of the biggest areas of erosion was in a draw area that he showed on a map; he suggested planting trees in the low spot and offered to show where.

Pope said there are a lot of swales and undulations on the site; there are opportunities to do tree plantings. Auerlich said you could do that without affecting farming much; you could plant clusters; you'd be building habitat as well as doing erosion control.

Benson noted that due to the lack of floodplain interactions, there was a lot of force going through there. Fleck-Harding added that that pointed up the need for a hydrology study of the site.

Pope suggested increasing the connectivity and noted that there are currently very narrow riparian strips. Fleck-Harding stated that another problem with agriculture related to turtle nesting habitat and tillage.

Benson asked about the eastern portion. Mason replied that a couple of important swales go through the eastern portion; Venell put a 15" drain through part of his tiled property nearby; a similar drain was removed from the airport about 25 years ago. He noted that drainage from the airport industrial park is piped away from it; it eventually goes into Muddy Creek. If we could get rid of agricultural use of the eastern area of the site, that aspect of drainage would be enhanced. Fleck-Harding noted that cultivation across the drainage channel causes increased sedimentation. Pope said there would be more runoff in the higher areas. Herbert related that the land to the east is so flat that runoff spreads out with relatively little sediment in the runoff, nothing like conditions on the west side.

Benson asked if the riparian buffer were increased, if there was enough land to keep farming viable the way it's been farmed; Herbert said that the area west of the overflow channel was about 100 acres, so if about 30 acres were taken out for buffers, then that would leave about 70 acres of Class I soils to farm, in a rectangular shape. Pope noted the western area soil was better drained. Mason added that soils on the east were mostly Dayton loam. Benson summarized that it sounded like if the area identified as Streaked Horned Lark habitat and buffer were removed from farming, there would still be enough area to farm as well. Mason noted that the only two nests found there were on the road. Auerlich added that they can be found on many logging roads; here, they were found by the dogleg in the road.

In discussion on the list of potential agricultural practices, Pope said the west has the best potential for wildlife; Griffiths added that it also had the best soils for farming. Pope said the plan needs to describe the trajectory of the site and what you're hoping to get for the future. A potential agricultural product down the road could be native plant species; the seed is very expensive; there have been discussions with the Nature Conservancy about such opportunities on properties with easements.

Fleck-Harding suggested figuring out what habitat qualities to manage for, and to put that question to the tech committee; that given that stakeholders agree that the high priority area is to the west side of the channel, to determine what habitat qualities should be managed for, riparian buffer size, etc. Benson summarized that at a minimum, we need to increase riparian buffers, reduce impacts from erosion and runoff, no matter what. Farming would have to fit within that program, and that will influence how the farming contract is written. Secondly, the tech group could work on the details of that. Pope added that buffer widths will vary. Griffiths agreed that appropriate buffer widths are needed and we need to figure out appropriate sites to plant vegetation for erosion control. Benson said the goal would be written to reflect that, so a contract would be written to reflect the goals of the management plan. Griffiths emphasized that the primary management objective is for habitat protection and restoration, which will drive agricultural decisions.

She said that agriculture would only be a part of the site, not the main use, as it is now. Fleck-Harding said agriculture will only be practiced in such a way that it doesn't conflict with the main objectives; Griffiths agreed. Benson summarized the goal would be re-written to reflect this discussion.

Griffiths said the plan needs to incorporate the most appropriate kind of agriculture for the site; balancing the desire for income as well as habitat, and examine other options for what's appropriate for the site. The idea of local foods could be considered. Benson said that such options include native plant and seed production. Pope said that there are opportunities for grants for a native grow operation; there is a huge deficit of them in the Willamette Valley; he said there is the science here and suggested considering that for the short term.

Griffiths said that if the lease is for a year, then it is time to start planning. Pope suggested doing a feasibility analysis. Benson added that the timing of the contract reflects important events in a crop production cycle. She said an action item could be to explore other farming more conducive to higher habitat value. Fleck-Harding suggested sending the issue back to technical committee to consider feasibility. Pope suggested the tech group see what those options are for individual parts of the site.

Fleck-Harding read the goal, as modified by Pope: "Agricultural lands at Herbert will demonstrate sustainable agricultural practices consistent with the long-term preservation and restoration of natural habitat. All agricultural practices will afford protection of adjacent habitat. Currently 173 acres are in agricultural use at Herbert; the long-term goal for these lands is to convert a significant portion to the conditions that benefit native wildlife and natural habitat. Criteria to identify these areas will be based in part on hydrology, soils, ecological context, topography, and vegetation. Restoration of the area will enhance the ecological function of the surrounding habitat by increasing connectivity, reducing edge effect, restoring hydrologic function and increasing biological diversity". There was consensus the group approved the modifications. Griffiths noted the use of the word "shall" in land use vernacular indicates a mandate, while "will" is more wishy-washy, though she preferred it.

Hohenlohe noted that nowhere is there a statement of the reasons for agricultural use of the site; that should be clarified. Benson asked if agriculture were just another cultural practice; or if agriculture itself were a strong value for the site and warranted its own goal. Griffiths said it warranted its own goal in the short term, since it has been the primary use of the site. Pope added that farming uses the land; if not for the agriculture, the site would be in poorer condition. Griffiths

said it deserves its own chapter since we're in a transition; it may not be eliminated, and the type of farming may simply be changed.

Benson said the goal could be a desire to be model of sustainable agricultural practice. Griffiths agreed with Hohenlohe in clarifying why farming is there now and why some of it will be maintained but perhaps changed. Fleck-Harding suggested listing the positive benefits of agriculture. Griffiths added the wording currently doesn't speak to how agriculture fit within the big picture.

Herbert asked whether the site was within the Greenberry Irrigation District may affect sustainability issues. Water may be an issue in the future, so maintaining the agricultural aspect could be important. If you have the water, then you may want to be able to maintain the agriculture there. He said farmer's water rights can be transferred back and forth. Herbert clarified that the property itself has no water rights. People who do have water rights in the district can transfer them within the district. Herbert said the district's water comes from the Willamette River. Rochefort added the irrigation district is just being formed south of Corvallis.

Benson said she heard consensus that stakeholders want more technical issues to be worked out by the technical group, a rewriting of goals, and action items need to reflect today's conversations. Griffiths said that language regarding collaboration with the contractor needs to be reworded; Benson agreed that it's more about what kind of contract and contractor we want to see.

Griffiths asked whether the section on Western Pond Turtles should be placed elsewhere; Hohenlohe stated that it should be under habitat. Pope said he wouldn't call out separate species; he'd reference them in the appendix.

Pope suggested having the technical group focus on individual parts of the property, and address issues brought up by the stakeholder group, perhaps starting on the east side first, and have them drill down into more detail. Griffiths said that the tech group should focus on buffers, erosion, and planting vegetation. Pope added that perhaps a bridge may not be feasible.

Fleck-Harding asked whether the group needed to encourage having a hydrological assessment done; Benson replied that that would be driven by the technical committee. Griffiths added that previous discussion highlighted that that was a missing piece. Pope agreed that that was needed; it's a scoping issue; an option is to look at the hydrology that exists and what can be done there if it is modified a bit; he suggested getting an expert to do the study.

Griffiths asked if revenue from farming were available, whether a hydrology study should be a high priority. Pope said he could put some funds in his BPA budget for that next year; he would need to get consensus from this group that that was the direction they wanted to go; then he would get some cost estimates. Rochefort related that the first scientific study stated a need for a hydrological study; we always said we'd hire someone to get that piece done. Pope said the City would probably get preliminary models; that's an important piece. Griffiths suggested referencing it in the plan, and say it's something needs to occur and be funded. Fleck-Harding suggested including it among actions. Benson added the cultural assessment also needed to be included. Benson said that once goals are written, then the group will work on how to prioritize these.

Fleck-Harding asked whether the presence of cultural resources on the site would likely limit restoration activities, even if land has been cultivated. Pope replied the federal government has

really elevated Section 106 Compliance if any federal funds are involved, so if you move dirt, mow, plant trees, or put in fencing, then that requires an assessment. Herbert highlighted a small field in the SW corner of the field by the overflow, saying it was subject to erosion; he said it's just a break.

- V. **SET NEXT STEPS AND POTENTIAL MEETING DATES.** In discussion on next steps, Benson summarized she would get information back to the group, email working drafts; and discuss cultural and recreation pieces at the next meeting. Griffiths noted the group had already done some discussion on them. Benson said she would send out dates for the next meeting. Pope suggested getting LIDAR of the site.
- VI. **ADJOURN.** Meeting adjourned at 5:44 P.M.

**CITY OF CORVALLIS
PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT
HERBERT STAKEHOLDER COMMITTEE MEETING #7 MINUTES
DECEMBER 9, 2009**

Attending

Iris Benson
Betty Griffiths
Paul Hohenlohe
Michael Pope
Dan Mason, Airport Manager
Larry Venell
Steve Smith

Absent

Jeff Powers
Jim Noyes, ODFW
Margie Powell
Karen Fleck-Harding

Staff

Iris Benson,
Jackie Rochefort, Planner
Mark Lindgren, Recorder

Public

Ed Auerlich
Kent Daniels
Randy Moore
Connie Herbert

CONTENT OF DISCUSSION

Betty Griffiths started the meeting at 2:05 p.m. in the Fire Station #5 Walnut Community Room, 4950 NW Fair Oaks Drive.

V. VISITOR PROPOSITIONS.

II. INTRODUCTIONS. Don Mason introduced Randy Moore as a Streaked Horned Lark expert.

III. REVIEW MINUTES. Larry Venell noted that soft white winter wheat, not ryegrass, was currently planted at the site. It was noted that Griffiths' name was sometimes misspelled. Venell moved and Mason seconded to accept the November 17, 2009 minutes as corrected; motion passed.

IV. STAFF UPDATE ON PROCESS. Iris Benson reported that there is now access to LIDAR data for the site; this should help in reviewing hydrology of the site. Also, there have been discussions with the River Design Group. They opined that didn't think it was worth the money necessary to conduct a full hydrologic survey of the site and suggested having a consultant help interpret the data, which would cost much less money. She related she'd talked with the Mary's River Watershed Council, who suggested they could hire a consultant, so the City wouldn't have to go through the bid process.

Rocheftort suggested putting the group's recommendation for using LIDAR data on the site in the executive summary. Michael Pope noted that LIDAR data strips away vegetation and gives an indication where the floodplain has been; even when much of the land has been altered, one can still see many historic channels. Griffiths said that it would be a goal in the plan to have someone interpret the data.

Benson reported that Margie Powell's contract was running out at the end of the month, so she won't attend any more meetings, and there's not enough money to hire another writer. Staff decided that Benson would take it over, be the distributor of the information and write it all up. Only one draft at a time will go out. Benson added that some members have been helpful in writing the plan. Pope asked if losing the tech writer (Powell) would likely push the completion date back; Rocheftort replied the original goal was to have the plan done by December; the process has been extended to April.

Benson related that she met with a colleague at the Institute of Applied Ecology regarding working with them on having them do a cultural assessment, though there may be timing issues.

V. REVIEW EDITS TO GOAL II. Griffiths said the section was edited to reflect the comments of the previous meeting. The first paragraph was added to try to set a context. Mason highlighted the second sentence in the first paragraph "...portions of agricultural production will remain on the site to preserve and interpret the site's history"; he asked whether that meant that portions of it would continue to be farmed. Griffiths replied that her reading of the minutes indicated that parts of the site might be farmed, though it's not clear what would happen in the long term. It could be a place to grow native seeds; maybe the word "may" should replace "will" in regard to farming on the site over time. Mason agreed, saying it made more sense than stipulating that it be farmed for the listed reasons, since the site is surrounded by modern farm property. Benson said the language hadn't addressed the role of agriculture on the site previously.

Herbert Farm and Natural Area *Draft* Management Plan

Larry Venell stated that the sustainable piece seemed covered in the plan. He said the previous minutes seemed to indicate that everyone seemed comfortable with the agricultural role of the site. Venell Farms has been certified as Food and Life Sustainable for three years; this means the company is socially responsible to employees; responsible to the environment; areas have been set aside for the environment; it uses chemicals and fertilizers in a responsible manner; and it pays taxes. The farm has been in business 50 years.

Regarding erosion, Venell said he would do as a landlord instructed. He related that when the Herberts owned the site, they maximized ag production on the site (he was paid by the acre, so that more acres were then cultivated). He noted that the oxbow area to the west was difficult to farm and suggested that it simply be planted with trees. He noted farmers get paid the same for commodities as they did forty years ago; they survive financially by becoming more efficient; having big blocks to farm saves time (he suggested considering that as the site planning goes forward). He suggested avoiding pointed corners for farming areas. He noted that on the west side of the channel, unless you use an airplane, you can't apply fertilizer or pesticides due to not being able to get in there.

Venell said that he read the plan as almost being organic; he stated the school is still out whether organic is sustainable, since it mines the soil; it is difficult to put the nutrients back that the crop takes out, and so the production of the soil goes down. He said his farm's soil is in better condition now than when it started. Year by year contracts are difficult; putting limestone in is a five-year investment. If a contract is year by year, a leasing farmer will be afraid to put minerals back in. Benson said that she was waiting to assign times to a farm contract for the site until the management planning is finished. Benson said in general, the City is going to 5-year farm service contracts.

Griffiths asked Venell about changes he thought the group should look at; Venell replied that there are items in the current farm service contract that do not apply to agriculture; Rochefort added that the contracts were written as if farmers were contractors.

Griffiths asked why the contracts weren't modeled on the airport farming leases; Rochefort said that they should be. Mason said that the airport contracts were for 10 years; Venell added the airport leases are on a sharecrop lease; it's not a fixed amount. Venell said he'd like to see a lease for land, with a list of approved crops and pesticides that can be used, and a term of five years. Griffiths highlighted objective 2.3; she asked if it was written in a way so that so it is workable for a contractor; Venell replied that it was. Venell asked about buffer zones; in the Midwest, grass seed is the buffer; they use grass-sodded buffers between crops and waterways. He said that OSU and USDA studies have shown that grass uses up nitrogen, so it won't leach or run off. He suggested spelling out what the management plan was after; he suggested that the more restrictions on farming, the fewer people will want to bid on it. Benson said the technical group was working on details like buffers.

Griffiths highlighted 2.1.3, saying the idea was that we didn't want whatever being applied to the farm impacting the adjacent water or habitat areas. Venell suggested putting the buffer in the wildlife area; he cautioned against creating situations like Benton County having listed weeds that it is cultivating in ditches between fields and county roads. Benson said it is a management issue.

Dan Mason asked about the kind of lease that was proposed; Griffiths replied that it was likely that it wouldn't be a shareholder lease, it would be a lease of the land; it's up to staff to do the leases. Mason related that the airport gets a third of the net profits; Venell added that the City

Herbert Farm and Natural Area *Draft* Management Plan

pays for a third of the costs, too. Venell said it gets the airport out of bidding; the airport shares in the profits; though there is also a higher risk.

Griffiths asked whether the phrase “sustainable agriculture practices” should be specified. Benson related that work on a definitions page was underway. Rochefort said it is not bad to have that in there, not all people bidding on a contract are sustainable farmers, so it helps the City in the selection process. Venell said he felt that that gave him an advantage over other farmers. Pope added that that language is described in the easement and the MOA.

Smith suggested to be sure the language clearly separates the ag land from the native habitat; he highlighted ambiguous language in 2.1. Griffiths suggested modifying the language to read “..ag practices that adversely impact native habitats, sensitive species, and riparian corridors that are *adjacent* to ag lands..” to clarify it.

VI. REVIEW EDITS TO GOAL III. Pope said he had a lot of edits to the goal (especially clarifications) and suggested discussing the action items. Benson said content was the most important thing.

Benson highlighted the item on the plan regarding providing research and educational opportunities. Pope suggested adding an item under education and outreach regarding providing citizen science opportunities, such as the Master Gardening Master Naturalist Program that OSU is starting. Benson said another such citizen science organization is the Watershed Stewards. Moore added that it’s common for bird groups to get members to gather data for nation-wide projects. Pope said that many of such groups are non-profits or NGO’s. Griffiths suggested not using “citizen”, but instead “community-based”, or another broader term. Griffiths said she liked how the goal was broken down.

Pope cited federal cultural resource issues in the National Historic Preservation Act; he suggested adding the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the City of Corvallis Historic Resources Commission to section 3.3. Benson noted the original draft stated that the City should go through NEPA, but staff felt the City preferred not have to go through NEPA unless it has to (other drafts stated that the City “will” do so). Griffiths commented that it depends what the City is doing, suggesting using “.. in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations..”.

VII. REVIEW EDITS TO GOAL IV. Benson sought feedback on the recreational opportunities section, including types of recreation and access. Griffiths felt access should be by foot only. Pope said access should be controlled in some manner. Griffiths said the site is very isolated. Rochefort related that often, the department controls access by providing very distinct trails. For example, at the Mary’s River Natural Area (MRNA) boardwalk paths were installed; before that, people and their dogs were going everywhere. Also, interpretive signs explain the sensitivity of the habitat. She said it’s easier to get grant money if there is a clear trail plan.

Kent Daniels said that Finley doesn’t allow dogs and it’s closed half a year. He asked whether Herbert should be closed in winter. He related that he serves on the Parks, Natural Areas and Recreation Board (PNARB), which has found that Corvallis has a lot more parks where dogs are allowed off-leash than anywhere else in the state. He stated he was concerned with dogs being allowed in natural areas. He related visiting Sunset Park, where he found signs that dogs had been in the wetland area, though it was signed for on-leash use. He noted that wilderness parks allow dogs on-leash, and most National Parks don’t allow dogs at all.

Herbert Farm and Natural Area *Draft* Management Plan

Rocheft said that that is an issue that would go before the PNARB; the default is that all parks allow dogs on-leash, unless it is designated otherwise for a given area. Pope noted the property is not near any residential areas. Moore remarked that if it is a place where people at least think that they are allowed to, or can get away with, walking dogs off-leash, then they will drive a long way to get there. He said his office was located at Oak Creek, which is a very popular dog walking area; most dog owners are reasonably responsible and respectful, but it doesn't take many irresponsible ones to cause problems.

Griffiths said language in item 4.1.4 was too general; she said that even if the group decided that dogs should be allowed, it should be spelled out. She said that her preference was to add in that section that it is recommended that dogs and horses not be allowed on the site. Pope noted the conservation easement cited in the section does allow dogs access to some extent.

Mason stated that when there are only a few parks that are designated for dogs, they are magnets and tend to be torn up, whereas dispersed dogs don't cause damage. They do chase wildlife and can impact bird nests. Griffiths said she would pass on the information regarding dog areas from PNARB, saying there were a much higher percentage of dog off-leash areas and areas that allow dogs in Corvallis in relation to the population. Rocheft added you have to distinguish between areas that allow dogs on-leash versus areas that permit dogs off-leash.

Pope said that the area is likely to have people walking their dogs off-leash. Mason said dogs run all over open grass fields. Venell said whether dogs and people walking on fields have a detrimental effect or not depends on the time of the year for a crop. Benson said the issue will go through public process. Griffith said it would be easier to start with it being more restrictive initially, then have it get pushed back.

Daniels said he'd never seen a dog at Finley; Griffiths noted that they weren't permitted. Pollack asked if there could be a section where they are allowed at Herbert; Rocheft said that there is an off-leash section at Bald Hill and MLK Park. Griffiths stated that Herbert doesn't lend itself to that approach. Pope said the conservation easement on the site focuses on the natural resource value of the site; recreation is only mentioned; he stated that that suggested to him the need to balance having animals on the site with conservation values. Herbert suggested restricting the dogs to the eastern portion until it is reverted back to its natural state. Pope asked how much public pushback there would likely be if dogs were prohibited; Rocheft replied that there would be a lot in *both* directions; she said that the dogs issue is the most passionate issue in parks.

Mason noted that there are currently coyotes and wild dogs at the south end of the area. Smith noted that some farmers use dogs with sheep; also, some put out snares for coyotes that could catch dogs. Smith said it would be easier to start with a restrictive easement, based on the conservation easement and agricultural operations. Venell said he would prefer to see it be a permitted area, including restrictions on people, as well; there are also hazards, like the low-water crossing; also, it's pretty muddy. He wouldn't like to see it opened up to as much traffic as Finley. Herbert said that fire is an issue there in summertime, too.

Rocheft cautioned that the bond didn't sell it as a restricted property, like Caldwell; there may be some expectation from the community, which may feel that it might want to use the area. Griffiths suggested getting feedback on a restrictive access. Pope said the easement doesn't address the public access issue. In general, with BPA conservation easements, it's up to the owner to decide. For example, at Green Island there is no public access, while others are more open to it; generally, conservation easements don't allow open, unrestricted access.

Herbert Farm and Natural Area *Draft* Management Plan

Moore said that Venell's remarks indicated that there are times of year when a farmer is doing farming activities and there shouldn't be people there, then you'd have to worry about policing access. Venell said that currently he is not required to provide public notice unless he applies a chemical that would have to be placarded, and everything he uses for grass seed production specifies a 12 or 24-hour re-entry time, requiring no more protection than leather shoes and long pants. However, if you were growing vegetable crops, then you'd be applying higher-toxicity chemicals. He said that most chemicals for grass seed are pretty benign. He said that he didn't want to have to interact with someone while he was applying a chemical, or not realize someone was there.

Daniels said that there is currently signage at the kiosk and gate; he wouldn't want people driving past that. He said that requiring people to park so far away would likely reduce the number of people willing to walk in to the sensitive area. Rochefort said the flip side of that is how you get people to value the site, if they never get out to see it. Daniels related that the Obsidian Trail in the Cascades is so heavily used that one needs a permit; that is one way to control the number of people on the land and to know who and when people are there. Venell suggested looking at the human carrying capacity for the site and what the objectives are.

Benson said that from the City's perspective, the property is changing; it was bought as a public park but also has a habitat value. However, currently there are liability issues from a user being inadvertently cropdusted, for example. Venell said as long as a user is in a natural area and not an ag area, then there is no issue. Griffiths said that if there is a permitting process, then you know when it is OK to be there, and that would deal with the liability issue better.

Pope asked about examples of City parks requiring permits; Rochefort cited Caldwell, which isn't open to the public yet. Benson highlighted Rock Creek; Rochefort noted that that's far out of town, and was not bought with bond money. Griffiths said the group had already talked about the issue. She related that the bond was intended "...to acquire land for habitat protection, natural areas, and recreational opportunities"; however, it doesn't mean that a given piece of property should necessarily provide all three. The bond measure didn't guarantee public access to any site other than Timberhill.

Benson cautioned that if the City ever wants to go out for other bond measures to fund more natural areas, it has to be responsive to community members. She said that if she as a taxpayer had paid for a piece of property and then was told she couldn't use it, she would feel disheartened if she could only come there with a permit. She said use of a natural area creates a stewardship connection to it. She suggested creating carefully placed trails in order to recreationally use it in a responsible way, and perhaps limit access during spraying or where there are sensitive species. Venell stated he didn't have concern with people being in the natural areas when he was spraying, only in the ag areas.

Griffiths polled committee members regarding making a committee recommendation on access; no one voted for no access at all; Herbert and Griffiths voted for having limited access through free permits. Venell noted that while a permit would be desirable in that they would explain that certain areas were agriculturally leased and what the rules were, he didn't want to require permits.

Griffiths said the third choice was having limited access to certain areas. Pope noted that you could have limited access to certain areas or times of year. Pope said that speaking as a community member, he suggested looking at something like the Finley model, with an interpretive trail, and having some parts closed part of the time and other parts completely closed

Herbert Farm and Natural Area *Draft* Management Plan

all of the time. He emphasized that there was great benefit to having people have access to natural areas. Rochefort noted that people doing research in such areas must have permits.

Griffiths said that language of Objectives and Actions of 4.1 are written much like what Pope stated. She said that “Establish protocol to evaluate impacts; establish areas to be off-limits” essentially says we’re putting off the access decision. She asked whether, regarding #1, a protocol was needed. Venell suggested adding an item to not having public access to ag areas; that would address his concerns. Mason said part of the protocol would be to have signage (“Ag Fields: No Access”) where people park to walk down the road. Venell added that there could be a map of the field, showing where the natural areas and restricted areas were. Griffiths said she wanted more specific language in 4.1.1. Rochefort said that establishing protocol is essentially what this plan is supposed to do. Pope suggested getting additional suggestions.

Smith related that there are times in the year when people have no impact or high impact. He highlighted a very popular walk to observe the flight of the Fender’s Blue Butterfly on a trail through a lupin meadow; it has been a very important opportunity to educate on having these prairies without having to exclude use of them. He said it is all about timing and avoiding stomping around from April through July 15; after that, it doesn’t matter to ground nesting birds and flowering plants. The best idea is guiding people to where you want them and signing about the sensitivity of certain areas where you don’t want them to be, and educating them; that is the best balance. Griffiths said that the first action of 4.2 needed to be spelled out more specifically. Benson said it speaks to the need for a trails map. Pope suggested walking the area to help locate an interpretive trail and where to close off certain parts. Smith added that after restoration activities, the site will look different in 10 years.

Rochefort said a conceptual plan will be needed in any case, no matter what is decided. Pope added that since the area is under change, the exclusionary area will change over time, and the public should expect such changes. Griffiths said that that should be in 4.2; as management changes, the need for areas for public access will change.

Herbert asked if the conceptual plan would identify parking and rest areas; Rochefort replied that it would show all the pieces, and the plan could be re-adjusted, say, every three years. Herbert said the east parking area could be expanded, and trees and benches added; he related that many people simply park there to look at Mary’s Peak. Venell said if there is walking access, improvements are needed there. Griffiths asked members to send their input on changes to Benson.

Benson said the plan says we’re fine with walking, birdwatching, etc. Griffiths said she preferred the use of “unstructured” to “passive” recreation; she emphasized the value of interpretation. Griffiths highlighted the Greenbelt’s Owens Farm Restoration Plan’s best management practices; she asked Benson to send it out electronically; it includes over-arching practices which the group may want to recommend for this site, as well, such as avoiding impacts to nesting birds, minimizing weed transport, protecting best habitats, etc.

Moore said that the timeline for avoiding impacts to nesting birds is between March 15 through July 15 for most birds; however, that should be extended at least two weeks for Streaked Horned Larks. Griffiths asked if there were certain areas that should be managed for them at Herbert; Moore responded that they are only there because they like bare ground; ryegrass or winter wheat fields are not attractive, because there isn’t anywhere to forage. He related he’d observed one or two pairs trying to nest in a drainage channel or swale running perpendicular to the road that passes the current kiosk.

Herbert Farm and Natural Area *Draft* Management Plan

Moore stated that if you're thinking of managing for Streaked Horned Larks (SHL), then you'll have to manage open land for them. Griffiths asked if the species was a problem at the airport; Mason said they're not; they are one of the least detrimental of bird species. He related that Estley found that they have high site fidelity. Moore added that if the habitat is there, then it will be occupied for nesting. He said that if you create right conditions, they'd probably come immediately. He related that SHL habitat was created at Finley by herbicide. Moore related it was found at the airport that mowing was not very destructive to SHL nests; they dig out the nest and the mowing gear never gets them, though tires sometimes do. Many nests that were mowed over were found to fledge.

Ed Auerlich said he wanted access to the west side of the creek in perpetuity. He stated that he was paying firefighting fees for his property to the west of the creek.

Smith asked whether the habitat questions that the tech team was working on would be folded into this plan; Benson replied it would, and would be filtered through the stakeholder plan for review. Any final draft revisions will come through the group. Griffiths welcomed input on how it should be worded more specifically.

VIII. DEBRIEF AND DISCUSS NEXT STEPS. Griffiths asked for members' input within 7-10 days. Rochefort said the plan would go to the PNARB for its review and approval, as well as public comment; and then it is proposed to go to the City Council on an informational basis; it would not have to be officially adopted. Benson said a final draft was expected in January; the tech group is working on details. The next meeting is to be announced.

IX. ADJOURN. Meeting adjourned at 3:50 P.M.

Topics of discussion with the Technical Group were as follows:

Overall Vision: The group concurred that Herbert offered a great opportunity for restoration and was an important site within a larger context of other properties offering habitat. Restoration opportunities include: riparian corridor improvements, oak savannah/woodland restoration, habitat enhancement/expansion for sensitive plant and animal species. The group also agreed that the side west of the Muddy Creek overflow channel has greater potential for restoration and should be targeted first.

Agriculture: The group recognized that agriculture would remain on site for some time. The group wanted to be sure that impact (spray drift, erosion, and fertilizer runoff) on sensitive species would be buffered. The group also expressed that they needed more information/guidance from the stakeholder group in regard to agricultural practices before making specific recommendations. However, certain actions need to be taken to protect the riparian corridor and sensitive species. It was cautioned that agriculture and habitat needs to be looked at as a whole system rather than separate areas/ideologies.

Western Pond Turtle: The group looked at areas where western pond turtles have been observed. It was noted that WPT need gently sloping banks clear of thick vegetation to access nesting sites. It was also noted that introduced grasses on site create a dense root

mass that make it hard/impossible for turtles to dig for nesting. The crossing location was also discussed. It was agreed that the removal of the culverts and concrete at the current crossing with a bridge would benefit the channel, turtles, and access.

Streak Horned Lark: We looked at the current location of streak horned lark habitat. Streak horned lark usually stays in the same location to breed. It is hard to encourage them to move locations even if suitable habitat is provided elsewhere. It is important to keep their nesting separate from larger corridors that could potentially bring in predators. Open dirt is needed for nesting; native bunch grasses support this.

Other species: Piliated woodpecker was noted on site, no acorn woodpecker on site but oak woodland to the east could provide potential habitat. Red legged frog is present on site and needs small ephemeral pools to lay eggs. The site west of the overflow channel could provide meadow lark habitat.

Oak habitat: Douglas-fir should be removed from oak groves. Douglas-fir removed from oaks can be used on site to enhance habitat. Other trees can be made into snags. Some trees can be sold to help fund the project. New oak trees could be planted to enhance habitat.

Mary's, Muddy creek, overflow channel: The group expressed that a lot of attention had been paid to plant and animal species and that the hydrology of the site needed equal consideration. People suggested getting funding to conduct a hydrologic assessment and/or get a fish biologist involved. Substantial erosion, lack of vegetation, invasive vegetation and incising were observed along Muddy creek and Mary's river. However, Mary's River has less in the way of a vegetative buffer/riparian plants.

Sensitive plants/existing habitat: It was agreed that attention should be paid to enhancing existing habitat before creating new habitat. Especially without dedicated funding.

Airport: Concern around enhancing bird habitat and the airport being so close. Follow up needed to see what the airports specific concerns are.

Recreation: Recreation will occur onsite. This will be discussed by the stakeholder group. The proximity of restoration to sensitive species will be taken into account in order to protect the sensitive plants and animals on site.

Neighbor outreach: It was suggested to hold a meeting to inform neighbors of what was going on at Herbert and to receive their input.

Funding: The group agreed that the site and projects need a dependable and regular source of funding. We talked about potential grants and partnerships in regard to funding. Funding will need to be addressed.



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Linn County Commission on Children and Families

Linn County Health Department

Oregon Department of Senior Services

Oregon Cascades West Council of Governments

Samaritan Health Services.

United Way of Benton & Lincoln Counties

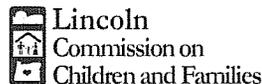
United Way of Linn County

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Attachment A

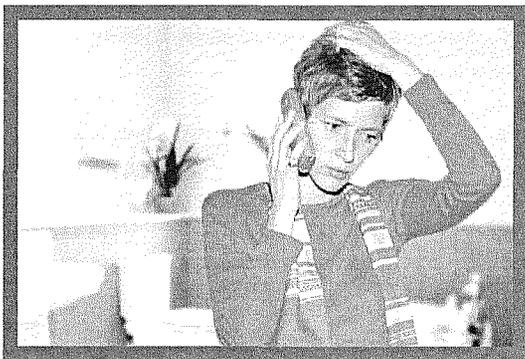


Get Connected. Get Answers.



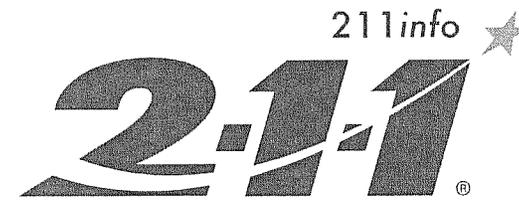
Need Help?

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- Cuts down on frustration by providing the most complete and current information
- Know EXACTLY who to call to get the help you need



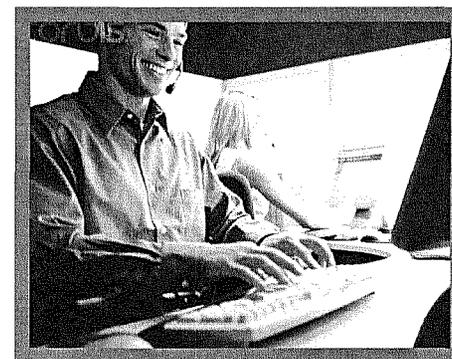
Give Help.

- Free to ANY SERVICE PROVIDER who lists their info, with unlimited updates
- Cuts down on frustration by providing a place to refer clients who need help you can't give
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- Information is localized to fit our counties' needs
- 2-1-1 lowers overhead costs by eliminating the need for multiple printed directories
- Opportunities to sponsor a program that benefits your clients, employees, and community

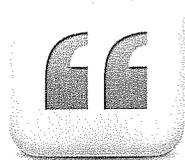
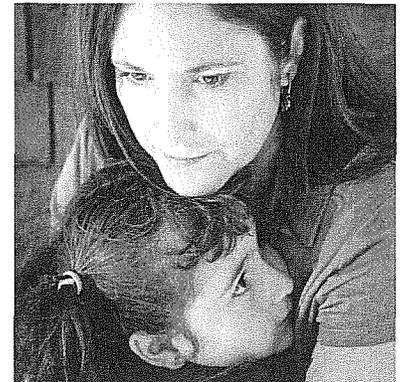




Attachment B Bringing 211 to Linn and Benton counties.

Bring the efficiency and reliability of 911 to our health and social services investments. Fund 211.

There's a reason ambulances and police officers don't drive around looking for people to help. It is inefficient. Let's learn from 911 and apply those lessons to our health and social service system. Our citizens deserve one trusted place to turn for information about services as diverse as foreclosure assistance to the most up-to-date information on flooding or a storm.



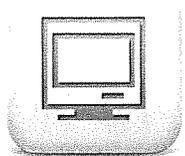
I've been asked how we were able to secure so many business sponsorships for Central Oregon 211. My response: the case is simple. A single entry point for finding help among the myriad nonprofit and government services and programs is efficient, reduces duplication of effort, and reduces wasted time. Successful business managers recognize efficiency when they see it...and they see it in 211.

- Ken Wilhelm, Executive Director, United Way of Deschutes County



211 IS FREE, CONFIDENTIAL AND LIVE

Like 911, 211 is an FCC-designated phone number. Callers are connected with a trained, compassionate call center specialist. The specialist will provide an understanding of resource offerings that fit a full spectrum of needs and assist in the identification of available public and private resources.

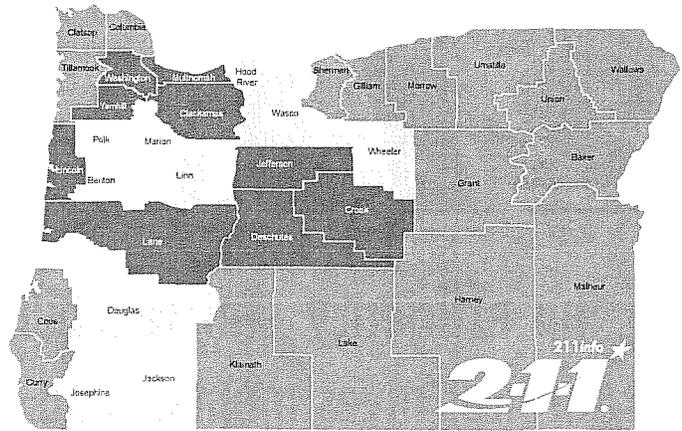


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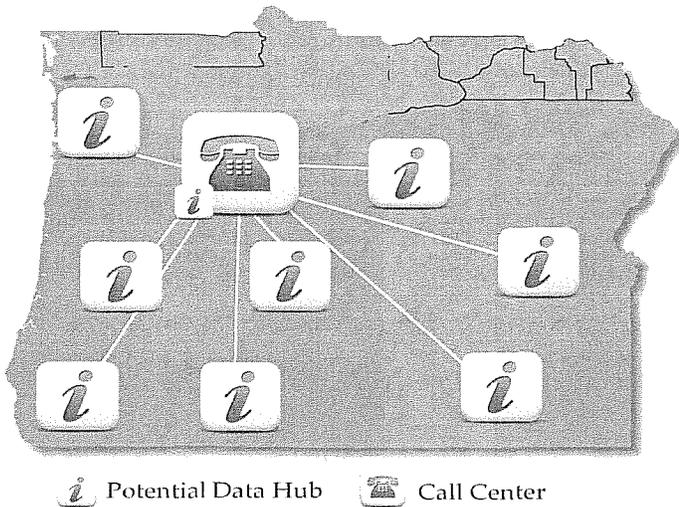
211info.org gives the public access to the same comprehensive and up-to-date community resources our staff utilize. The searchable database contains 4,500 programs across 1,200 areas of need. And service providers are able to update their records online for better accuracy.

TRUSTED AND PROVEN

Nationwide, 211 covers 80% of the population. 211 is available in nine Oregon counties and four counties in Southwest Washington, helping the whole community service system operate more efficiently. The nonprofit 211info is based on a 30 year history of providing help in Oregon.



■ Current service area ■ Service expected in 2011 ■ Service expected in 2013



COST-SAVING CALL CENTER MODEL

211info fields calls from every corner of Oregon, collaborating with local organizations to keep information current and accurate. Each region maintains local control over data and partnerships. A shared software system feeds local information to the call center. **This method combines the administrative efficiency of a single statewide call center with the local touch necessary for accurate and reliable information.**

211 IS A BACKUP TO 911



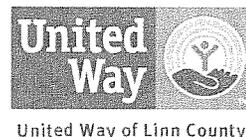
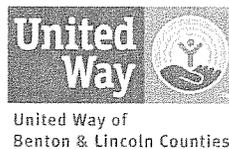
In times of disaster or a public health emergency, 211 is ready to serve as a source of up-to-date, authoritative information. 911 dispatchers and emergency personnel are then better able to focus on life-threatening situations. 211 has helped residents during Hurricane Katrina and in the 2007 San Diego wild fires.

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- Center Against Rape and Domestic Violence
- Community Services Consortium
- Linn-Benton Community College Family Connections Program
- Linn-Benton-Lincoln ESD

- Lincoln County Commissions on Children and Families
- Linn County Health Department
- Oregon Department of Senior Services
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Attachment C

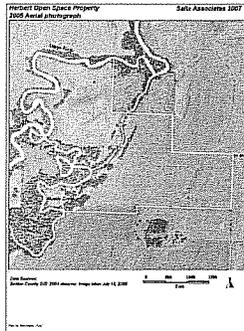
Herbert Farm and Natural Area Management Plan



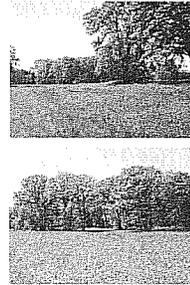
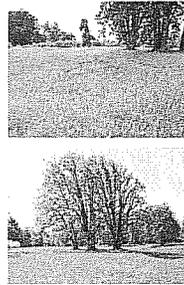
Herbert Farm and Natural Area Site Information



- History
- Acquisition
- Location
- Purpose of the management plan
- Current Conditions



Site Photos



Site Photos

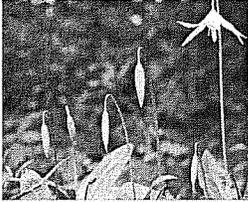


Stakeholder and Technical Group Members



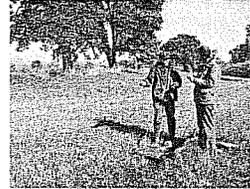
- Members
- Contributions to the planning process
- Review of the management plan draft

Public Process



- Outreach process
- Review process

Natural Resource Inventory



- Soils
- Flood regimes
- Wetlands
- Riparian corridors
- Historic vegetation
- Current vegetation
- Rare and sensitive plants
- Invasive plants
- Rare wildlife

Goal 1: Conserve, protect, and enhance natural functioning habitats of Herbert Farm and Natural Area, in particular prairie, oak savanna, oak woodland, and riparian corridors.

Goal 2: Manage Herbert Farm and Natural Area's agricultural lands in a sustainable manner that affords protection and restoration of natural habitats.

Goal 3: Provide research and educational opportunities that serve to increase public understanding and appreciation of native habitats and their relationship to cultural resources.

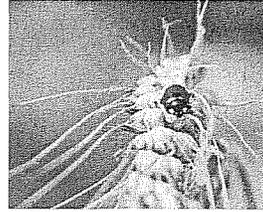
Goal 4: Provide recreational opportunities that are compatible with the interpretation, recreation, and protection of native habitat.

Phasing and Implementation



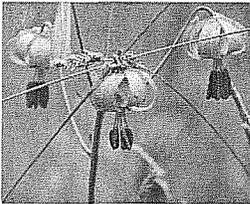
- 5 year increments
- Funding and partnerships
- Monitoring
- Conceptual design
- Adaptive management

Next Steps and Time Line



- Work currently underway
- Review by BPA and ODFW
- Create a budget
- Secure funding
- Establish baseline data for monitoring

Partners



- Trust for Public Lands
- Bonneville Power Administration
- Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Greenbelt Land Trust
- Institute of Applied Ecology
- Marys River Watershed Counsel
- Neighboring property owners
- United States Fish and Wildlife
- Oregon State University
- Corvallis Airport
- Benton County