

**CITY OF CORVALLIS
COUNCIL ACTION MINUTES
February 2, 2015**

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION

Agenda Item	Information Only	Held for Further Review	Decisions/Recommendations
Executive Session 1. Status of pending litigation related to a development matter 2. Status of Labor Negotiations (IAFF CRCCA) Page 48	Yes Yes		
Presentation 1. Economic Development Officer's Award – National Recognition 2. Transportation System Plan and Transit Development Plan Pages 48-49	Yes Yes		
Consent Agenda Pages 49-50			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopted Consent Agenda <u>passed U</u>
Item Removed from Consent Agenda 1. Block 15 Liquor License Page 50			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved liquor license <u>passed U</u>
Unfinished Business 1. Interim City Manager 2. City/OSU MOU Pages 50-51, 56-58	 Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accepted staff recommendations for ICM process and criteria <u>passed U</u>
Public Hearings 1. Appeal of HRC decision: Farra House Window Replacements 2. Appeal of HRC decision: William Lane House Window Replacements Pages 51-56		Deliberations 2/17/15 Deliberations 2/17/15	
HSC Meeting – January 20, 2015 1. FY 2015-16 Social Services Priorities and Calendar Page 58			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued ETS and approved FY 2015-16 allocations calendar <u>passed U</u>
ASC Meeting – January 21, 2015 1. CPRR, 4.14, "Use of City Hall Plaza" 2. FY 2013-14 Parks and Recreation Department Cost Recovery Review Page 58	 Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amended policy <u>passed U</u>
Other Related Matters 1. OPRD Grant 2. Supplemental Budget GF Non-Operating Special Payments (Pass-Thru) 3. OWEB grant for Chip Ross Natural Area (corrected resolution) Pages 58-59			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RESOLUTION 2015-03 <u>passed U</u> • RESOLUTION 2015-04 <u>passed U</u> • RESOLUTION 2015-05 <u>passed U</u>

Agenda Item	Information Only	Held for Further Review	Decisions/Recommendations
Mayor's Reports 1. OSU interim development measures 2. CLC Pages 59-60	Yes Yes		
Council Reports 1. One Billion Rising program and OSU 2014-15 parking study (York) 2. Cuban Victory Celebration (Beilstein) 3. Neonicotinoids and World Wetlands Day (Baker) 4. Family Assistance Program, Sip and Spell, Johnson Hall project (Bull) 5. EDP meeting (Hirsch) Page 60	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes		
Staff Reports 1. Council Request Follow-up Report 2. City Manager Recruitment Update 3. Federal Grant to Widen Highway 99W 4. Police on-body cameras Pages 60-61	Yes Yes Yes	Referred neonicotinoid use to USC	
New Business 1. Brooklane Heights violation issues Page 61			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorized CAO to resolve violation matters, including possible litigation in Benton County Circuit Court <u>passed U</u>
Executive Session 1. Employment of a public official - Interim City Manager Pages 61	Yes		

Glossary of Terms

ASC	Administrative Services Committee	HRC	Historic Resources Commission
CAO	City Attorney's Office	HSC	Human Services Committee
CLC	City Legislative Committee	IAFF	International Association of Fire Fighters
CPRR	Council Policy Review and Recommendation	ICM	Interim City Manager
CRCCA	Corvallis Regional Communications Center Association	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
EDP	Economic Development Partnership	OPRD	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
ETS	Emergency and Transitional Services	OSU	Oregon State University
FY	Fiscal Year	OWEB	Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
GF	General Fund	U	Unanimous
		USC	Urban Services Committee

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Mayor Traber read a statement, based upon changes in Oregon laws regarding executive sessions. The statement indicated that only representatives of the news media, designated staff, and other Council-designated persons were allowed to attend the executive session. News media representatives were directed not to report on any executive session discussions, except to state the general subject of the discussion, as previously announced. No decisions would be made during the executive session. He reminded Council members and staff that the confidential executive session discussions belong to the Council as a body and should only be disclosed if the Council, as a body, approves disclosure. He suggested that any Council or staff member who may not be able to maintain the Council's confidences should leave the meeting room.

Council entered executive session at 5:30 pm.

Deputy City Attorney Coulombe briefed the Council on the status of an appeal related to a local law.

Councilor Bull arrived at 5:35 pm.

Deputy City Attorney Coulombe briefed the Council on the status of possible litigation related to a development matter.

Human Resources Director Altmann Hughes, Fire Chief Emery, and Police Chief Sassaman briefed the Council on the status of labor negotiations for the International Association of Fire Fighters and the Corvallis Regional Communications Center Association.

Mayor Traber adjourned the executive session at 6:28 pm. Ms. Altmann Hughes distributed a handout regarding the bargaining process for strike-prohibited units (Attachment A).

I. CALL TO ORDER

The regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Corvallis, Oregon was called to order at 6:33 pm on February 2, 2015 in the Downtown Fire Station, 400 NW Harrison Boulevard, Corvallis, Oregon, with Mayor Traber presiding.

II. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

III. ROLL CALL

PRESENT: Mayor Traber; Councilors Baker, Beilstein, Brauner, Bull, Glassmire, Hann, Hirsch, Hogg, York

IV. PROCLAMATION/PRESENTATION/RECOGNITION

A. Economic Development Officer's Award – National Recognition

Economic Development Manager Nelson introduced Economic Development Officer Jauron, who recently received the economic development profession's nationally recognized 40 Under 40 award. Mayor Traber and Councilors congratulated Ms. Jauron on her award. Ms. Jauron thanked Mr. Nelson and staff in the City Manager's Office for their support.

B. Transportation System Plan and Transit Development Plan

Public Works Project Manager Bassett said the City was embarking on a 36-month project to plan transportation system needs for the next 20 years. The cities of Philomath and Adair Village were also updating their transportation system plans (TSP). Ms. Bassett introduced Project Manager John Boskett and Tom Brennan from Nelson\ Nygaard, who provided a PowerPoint Presentation (Attachment B).

In response to Councilor inquiries, Mr. Boskett said outreach to the Oregon State University (OSU) student population could include social media, targeted online surveys, and in-person conversations where students gather. The TSP update process would consider program improvements, parking strategies, and land use elements. Performance measures and benchmarks would be established to measure success over time and Internet-based tools would provide opportunities to share public input. A link to Boulder, Colorado's recently completed Transportation Master Plan would be added to the project website.

Councilor Beilstein said coordination with OSU was essential. Councilor York noted the pending update to the City's Vision Statement and that quarterly check-ins with Urban Services Committee would be scheduled. Councilor Bull requested that stakeholder engagement include youth, low-income residents, Spanish speaking residents, the senior population, and representatives from public health, such as the Linn-Benton Health Equity Alliance.

V. VISITORS' PROPOSITIONS – None

VI. CONSENT AGENDA

Councilor Glassmire requested the approval of an application for a Brewery Public House liquor license be removed from the Consent Agenda (Item B.)

Councilors York and Hann, respectively, moved and seconded to adopt the Consent Agenda as follows:

A. Reading of Minutes

1. City Council Meeting – January 20, 2015
2. City Council Goal Setting – January 21, 2015
3. City Council Goal Setting – January 28, 2015
4. For Information and Filing (Draft minutes may return if changes are made by the Board or Commission)
 - a. Airport Advisory Board – January 6, 2015
 - b. Arts and Culture Advisory Board – December 17, 2014
 - c. Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Board – January 2, 2015
 - d. Historic Resources Commission – January 13, 2015
 - e. Library Advisory Board – December 3, 2014
 - f. Planning Commission – January 7, 2015

C. Approval of a lease extension for RCBE LLC (1965 SW Airport Avenue)

D. Announcement of appointments to King Legacy Advisory Board (Edwards, Merrell, Moody)

- E. Schedule Executive Sessions on February 17, 2015 at 4:30 pm and immediately following the regular meeting under ORS 192.660(2)(a) (employment of a public official) – Regular City Manager
- F. Confirmation of an Executive Session immediately following the February 2, 2015 meeting under ORS 192.660(2)(a) (employment of a public official) – Interim City Manager

The motion passed unanimously.

VII. ITEMS REMOVED FROM CONSENT AGENDA

- B. Approval of an application for a Brewery Public House liquor license for Kristen Kichmaier and Nicholas Joseph Arzner, owners of Block 15 Brewing Company Inc, doing business as Block 15 Brewery & Tap Room, 3415 SW Deschutes Street (New Outlet)

In response to Councilor Glassmire's inquiry, Mayor Traber said the Deschutes Street location was in South Corvallis in the Corvallis Industrial Park.

Councilors Brauner and Hirsch, respectively, moved and seconded to approve the Block 15 Brewery & Tap Room liquor license application.

The motion passed unanimously.

VIII. UNFINISHED BUSINESS

- A. Interim City Manager

Mayor Traber said the Interim City Manager discussion during open session should focus on the process, standards, and criteria, not individuals. Discussion about potential individual candidates would be reserved for executive session.

Councilor Baker referenced the memorandum from the City Attorney's Office (CAO) that was included in the Council meeting packet. He disagreed with the assessment that the six month hiring deadline required by the Charter would be met by hiring an Interim City Manager. Mayor Traber explained the six month deadline would not be met due to the 2013-2014 Council's decision to conduct a thorough process to hire a permanent City Manager that included participation by the 2015-2016 Council and the public. The December holidays further impacted the timeline, as fewer applications tend to be submitted during that time. To meet Charter requirements, City Manager *Pro Tem* Brewer's appointment would end on March 5; and, therefore, an Interim City Manager was needed until the permanent position could be filled.

Councilor Brauner noted that City Manager Patterson provided only two weeks' notice. Ordinarily, Council would have received much more notice, which would have allowed time to plan the recruitment process before adopting a resolution of Council's intention to appoint another City Manager. The Charter states: *Not later than six months after adopting the resolution, the Council shall appoint a Manager to fill the vacancy.* The 2013-2014 Council's decision to include the 2015-2016 Council in setting the criteria added to the timeline.

Councilor Baker suggested in the future, Council could discuss a Charter amendment to allow more than six months to hire a City Manager.

In response to Councilor Bull's inquiry, Human Resources Director Altmann Hughes said there were no restrictions or Charter conflict with an Interim City Manager applying for, or being hired, as the permanent City Manager; however, Council could establish such a restriction.

Councilor Glassmire believed the Interim City Manager and the City Manager *Pro Tem* should have the same powers and responsibilities. He suggested the Interim City Manager's contract should specify such.

Mayor Traber recessed the meeting from 7:27 pm to 7:32 pm

X. PUBLIC HEARINGS

- A. A public hearing to consider an appeal of a Historic Resources Commission (HRC) decision (HPP14-00019, Farra House – Window Replacements)

Mayor Traber noted that testimony from BA Beierle concerning Farra House, located at 660 SW Madison Avenue, was provided at Councilors' places (Attachment C). He reviewed the order of proceedings and opened the public hearing at 7:35 pm.

Declarations of Conflicts of Interest - Councilor Hann said his daughter was Vice Chair of the Historic Resources Commission; however, he did not believe that would impact his ability to render an impartial judgment.

Declarations of Ex Parte Contact - None

Declarations of Site Visits - Councilors Beilstein, Hann, Hogg, and Glassmire declared making site visits.

Rebuttal of Declarations – None

Objections on Jurisdictional Grounds – None

Mayor Traber said public hearing materials from staff were available for the public at the back of the room (Attachment D).

Staff Overview – Associate Planner Metz provided an overview of the appeal (Attachment E).

Applicant's Presentation – Bob Hamilton of Bashful Bob's Windows and Doors, and Glen Halverson of Milgard Windows and Doors, addressed the Council and showed an example of the style of the proposed insert fiberglass-clad wood window. Mr. Hamilton said the proposed replacement window would set into the existing window frame, eliminating the need to remove the trim and scrape lead-based paint. The fiberglass insert was made to release water, so it would not warp, and it was designed to match the historical style of Farra House. Mr. Halverson said the proposed insert window was a new style that had not been on the market long, and it had the same dimensions and style as a traditional wood window. He added that fiberglass was more sustainable and used less energy than a metal-clad wood window, and it could be painted. He opined the proposed fiberglass-clad window met or exceeded the Director-level approved widows.

Questions of Applicant – In response to Councilor Glassmire's inquiry, Mr. Hamilton said insert windows lose about one inch of visible light on each side compared with traditional windows.

In response to Councilor Hann's inquiry, Mr. Hamilton said the City's Land Development Code (LDC) allowed for a one-half inch loss of light on each side.

In response to Councilor Hirsch's inquiry, Mr. Hamilton said he also provided the same window demonstration to the HRC.

Staff Report – Mr. Metz continued the staff presentation (Attachment E).

Public Testimony in Favor - Ann Smart spoke as a representative of First Christian Church, which owns the Farra House. Ms. Smart spoke to the Council from prepared testimony (Attachment F). In response to Councilor Hann's inquiry, Ms. Smart said the window that was replaced ten years ago was on the south side of the house, and the loss of light would be the same if metal-clad wood window inserts were used.

Matt Gordon, Senior Pastor of First Christian Church, said Farra House was purchased to build a co-housing service-based learning community for OSU students. The intent behind purchasing the windows was to maintain the historic integrity of the house. He said the existing windows had safety issues and a delay in their replacement would decrease the home's integrity.

Public Testimony in Opposition - B.A. Beierle spoke from prepared testimony (Attachment C).

In response to Councilor Hogg's inquiry, Ms. Beierle said if metal-clad wood windows had been proposed by the applicant, they would still have to meet multiple considerations and would not have automatically received Director-level approval.

In response to Councilor Hann's inquiry, Ms. Beierle said the LDC addresses the size of the window sashes and muntins, not the size of the glass.

Councilor Beilstein noted the definitions section of the LDC related to In-Kind Repair and Replacement specifies factors for matching the original to include design, color, texture, materials, dimensions, shape, and other visual qualities. He believed those factors were all examples of visual qualities. His impression was that the LDC indicated it was acceptable to use a different material, as long as it appeared to be the same as the historic material. Ms. Beierle said the LDC specifies that the materials need to be the same, although there were exceptions such as use of metal-clad wood windows. She said to ensure the resource was authentic; the HRC was more concerned with what the material was made from, not what it looked like. In response to Councilor Beilstein's inquiry, she opined people were using insert windows instead of repairing existing windows because it was easier. She did not believe the insert windows were more environmentally friendly in the long term. She said preservation was labor intensive and it created jobs.

In response to Councilor Bull's inquiry, Ms. Beierle said a traditional wood window could be taken apart and the compromised pieces could be repaired; however, an insert window did not offer the same option.

In response to Councilor Baker's inquiry, Ms. Beierle said unclad windows were preferable for any designated historic resource. She did not support the LDC's allowance to use of metal-clad wood windows.

In response to Councilor Glassmire's inquiry, Ms. Beierle said in-kind repairs or replacements would require a Director-level review.

Councilor Hann noted during his site visit, he observed the home's windows lacked consistency. In response to his inquiry, Ms. Beierle said determining whether to have the replacement windows match the home's original appearance or more closely match the other windows in the home was a challenge for the HRC.

Public Testimony – Neutral – None

Rebuttal - Mr. Hamilton noted his experience with re-building and repairing historic windows. He did not have the resources to re-build the Farra House windows to match the originals. He said wood windows absorb moisture, so a fiberglass boat resin would have to be applied to maintain their integrity. He said the glass width for insert windows was approved on Acacia House (HPP 14-00021), so there was precedence practice. Mr. Halverson added that people purchase windows for energy efficiency and function. Mr. Hamilton said the proposed fiberglass-clad insert was a component window, so it could be taken apart for repair and re-assembled.

In response to Councilor Glassmire's inquiry, Mr. Halverson confirmed the insert window could be taken apart and repaired by replacing individual sections.

Sur-Rebuttal – Ms. Beierle said lumber to re-build historic windows was available and being aware of pending demolitions was helpful in recovering materials for re-use. She said the HRC's approval for windows in Acacia House was retroactive, as they were originally installed without HRC approval. She said a properly maintained wood window with a storm window could be just as energy efficient as a new window.

In response to Councilor Hann's inquiry, Ms. Beierle said the windows on the north and west façades faced public rights-of-way.

In response to Councilor Glassmire's inquiry, Ms. Beierle said installation of storm windows on Farra House was permitted by the LDC.

Request to Hold Record Open – None

Mayor Traber closed the public hearing at 8:36 pm.

Right to Submit Additional Argument – City Attorney Coulombe said the applicant could present a final written argument within seven days of tonight's meeting.

Questions of staff – Councilor York noted Ms. Beierle's earlier testimony that any Council decision suggesting fiberglass-clad wood windows were equivalent to metal-clad wood windows would arbitrarily re-write the LDC without public process. In response to her inquiry on the matter, Mr. Coulombe said it would be more appropriate to first hear from Planning Division staff on the history of the metal-clad exemption. He added that if Council was making a plausible interpretation of an LDC provision, it would not necessarily be construed as rewriting the LDC.

Mayor Traber proposed continuing deliberations to the February 17, 2015 meeting. Community Development Director Gibb confirmed accommodations had been made regarding the 120-day rule. Therefore, deliberations could be held on February 17; adoption of findings would be required at the March 2, 2015 Council meeting.

Councilors Hann and York, respectively, moved and seconded to continue deliberations to the February 17, 2015 Council meeting.

The motion passed unanimously.

Mr. Gibb asked Councilors to send any follow-up questions to staff as soon as possible.

- B. A public hearing to consider an appeal of a Historic Resources Commission decision (HPP14-00020, William Lane House – Window Replacements)

Mayor Traber noted that testimony from BA Beierle concerning the William Lane House at 435 NW Fourth Street was provided at Councilors' places (Attachment G). He reviewed the order of proceedings and opened the public hearing at 7:42 pm.

Declarations of Conflicts of Interest - Councilor Hann said his daughter was Vice Chair of the Historic Resources Commission; however, he did not believe that would not impact his ability to render an impartial judgment.

Declarations of Ex Parte Contact - None

Declarations of Site Visits - Councilor Beilstein declared making a site visit.

Rebuttal of Declarations – None

Objections on Jurisdictional Grounds – None

Staff Overview – Mr. Metz provided an overview of the appeal (Attachment H).

Applicant Presentation - Mr. Hamilton said the fiberglass-clad wood window insert proposed for the Farra House was identical to that being proposed for the William Lane House. The appeal related to replacement of three west-facing windows; two were on the second story and one was on the first floor. The windows faced the public right-of-way. Mr. Hamilton said the windows were in an unprotected location and he was not able to install painted wood windows that would last. He also noted the additional heating expense associated with using older windows with storm windows compared with high-efficiency windows.

Mr. Halverson said the National Fenestration Rating Council (NFRC) rates the energy efficiency of windows and doors. The window's thermal heat loss is assigned a U-Value (expressed as a number); the lower the U-Value, the more efficient the window. In the Northwest region, a window must have a 0.3 U-Value or lower to receive an Energy Star rating. He said a wood window with a storm window has a U-Value of 0.9.

Mr. Hamilton cited other historical buildings outside of Corvallis that are replacing windows with the fiberglass-clad inserts.

In response to Councilor Baker's inquiry, Mr. Halverson said the LDC contains efficiency requirements for new construction. However, these requirements do not apply to the replacement of windows in an existing structure.

In response to Councilor Hann's inquires, Mr. Hamilton did not agree that energy efficiency could be accomplished through the use of draperies; and old wood windows could not be salvaged for re-purpose because they contain lead-based paint. He said such windows had to be disposed of properly to comply with lead abatement laws.

Staff Report - Mr. Metz continued with the staff report (Attachment H).

In response to Councilor Glassmire's inquiry, Mr. Metz said the hearing was *de novo*, so Council could deny all of the window replacements proposed in the application.

Public Testimony in Favor - Jennifer Nash was an appellant who independently appealed the HRC's decision. She asked the Council to formally adopt the applicant's testimony provided in the Farra House public hearing (HPP 14-00019), as Mr. Hamilton's comments about the fiberglass-clad wood window spoke to the same issue. She said metal-clad and fiberglass-clad wood windows had roughly the same appearance. Although there was some inconsistent information about whether the fiberglass-clad window would have been approved at the Director level, she believed the request met the criteria and therefore, would be eligible for Director level approval. The LDC requires that dimensions must be within one-half inch for the sash and one-eighth inch for the muntins, and the proposed fiberglass-clad window meets those criteria. She said the glass was smaller in the fiberglass-clad window, and she understood that was a concern; however, the size of the glass was not specifically written into the LDC as a criterion for denial or to not be eligible for Director level approval. She noted while the LDC refers to the word "match," there were multiple references to the phrases "compatible with" and "complementary to" existing materials and existing appearance. She said "compatible with" and "complementary to" were not the same as "match," noting "match" was synonymous with "equal." She said no windows had been replaced in the home, as the applicant was awaiting conclusion of the appeal process. The home's upstairs windows facing the west and south were significantly damaged, and it did not make sense to replace only some of the windows. She believed use of an insert was less intrusive than removing the existing window for repair. She disagreed with the statement that if the fiberglass-clad wood windows were allowed it would constitute re-writing the LDC. She asked Council to approve the application and emphasized a desire to retain the home's historical integrity.

Public Testimony in Opposition - Ms. Beierle referenced her written testimony (Attachment G). She said earlier references to other jurisdictions using fiberglass-clad wood windows were not pertinent to Corvallis' LDC. She said salvage materials were available for sale locally at Heritage House Parts in Philomath, Aurora Architectural Mills, and other outlets in Portland, as well as from Benton County. She offered to provide comparative U-Values for historic windows with storm windows. She also noted professional woodworkers who repaired historic windows were available in Corvallis and Albany. In response to Councilor Hann's inquiry, Ms. Beierle confirmed if a permit was obtained to remove a window with lead-based paint, it did not have to be discarded. The paint could be stripped so the window could be repaired and re-used.

Public Testimony – Neutral - Jeff Hess appreciated Ms. Beierle's historic preservation efforts. He said a unit-built window that contained argon gas between the panes had more insulation value than a single-pane window with a storm window.

Rebuttals – None

Request to Hold Record Open – None

Councilors Hann and York, respectively, moved and seconded to continue deliberations to the February 17, 2015 Council meeting.

The motion passed unanimously.

Right to Submit Additional Argument – Mayor Traber said the applicant could present a final written argument within seven days of tonight's meeting.

Councilor Bull requested that staff provide information about criteria for decisions at the Director and HRC levels.

Councilor Brauner wanted to ensure it was clear the technical information about windows that was presented in the Farra House appeal testimony would also be carried forward to the record for the William Lane House appeal.

Mayor Traber recessed the meeting from 9:18 to 9:27 pm.

Mayor Traber noted two items at Councilors' places: information about Bee Friendly Communities (Attachment I) and a Cuban Victory Celebration (Attachment J).

VIII. UNFINISHED BUSINESS - continued

A. Interim City Manager, continued

Councilors York and Brauner, respectively, moved and seconded to accept the recommendations for the Interim City Manager process and criteria as presented in the January 28, 2015 memorandum from Ms. Altmann Hughes.

In response to Councilor Bull's concern about criteria item #2 "Knowledge of Corvallis internal operations, community and City governance," Councilor Brauner said he interpreted that to mean it did not require that the applicant had worked for the City; only that s/he had knowledge of the City's internal operations.

The motion passed unanimously.

B. City/OSU Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

Councilor Glassmire said past minutes and other documents seemed to indicate that a new Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) with OSU would be limited in duration. While he was not necessarily opposed to that, he did support the City having an ongoing, long-term relationship with OSU. Mayor Traber said that point would be addressed as the IGA was reviewed by Urban Services Committee.

Councilor Baker was generally supportive of what was proposed in Ms. Brewer's memorandum concerning concepts for the draft MOU; however, he was concerned about the inclusion of the neighborhood livability and neighborhood parking surveys. Mayor Traber clarified the surveys were not new activities. They had already been approved by the previous Council through the OSU/City Collaboration Project IGA. Mayor Traber noted

the parking study was planned for March or April and the information gleaned would be useful in other work efforts.

Ms. Brewer said Collaboration recommendations progressed from work groups to a Collaboration joint committee. From there, items that related to the City were referred to Council, which directed staff to proceed. Sixty-six of the sixty-eight combined City and OSU actions were either completed or in progress, including the property maintenance code issue which was being discussed by Administrative Services Committee. She said the intent of including the first two bulleted items in her memorandum was to recognize that the 68 recommendations that were already accepted by the City and OSU should continue. The two items for follow up, which included the neighborhood livability and neighborhood parking surveys, were expected to be jointly funded by the City and OSU. The second bulleted item in her memorandum was to ensure both the City and OSU were funding the surveys with monies set aside for Collaboration work. The surveys would measure post-Collaboration impact on neighborhood livability and neighborhood parking. She confirmed that since the matrix of 68 items was developed, there had not been any Collaboration work; the Steering Committee and work groups have not met, and new work items have not been added to the list.

Councilor Bull said Ms. Brewer's clarification was helpful and she would like to better understand what projects were continuing.

Councilor Brauner understood Councilor Bull's desire to see the list of items being worked on; however, he hoped she was not supportive of ceasing work on items that had already been referred to a Council Standing Committee, such as the property maintenance code.

Ms. Brewer said Planning Division staff was reviewing OSU's on-campus neighborhood parking utilization survey to ensure compliance with the LDC. The survey was a follow-up from earlier Collaboration work that examined off-campus parking. The time frame would match up with parking utilization surveys from prior years. While the Residential Parking District expansion was rejected in the November 2014 election, the survey could show whether parking changes made by OSU had any measurable impact.

In response to Councilor York's suggestion, Ms. Brewer agreed said the second bulleted item in her memorandum could be eliminated and the first bulleted item could indicate that previously approved projects were to be continued, without calling out specific items. Ms. Brewer's interest was ensuring that a statement about shared costs was included.

In response to Councilor Beilstein's inquiry, Ms. Brewer said a draft MOU would likely be presented to Council for review and approval at its March 2, 2015 meeting.

Councilor Bull said she did not want to un-do previous agreements and understandings; however, she requested information about projects that were continuing and their resultant costs. Ms. Brewer said the Collaboration matrix was on the City's website and she believed Community Development Department staff was working on a year-end update. In response to Mayor Traber's request, she said staff would update Council on when the information could be expected.

Councilor Brauner supported both OSU and the City following through on projects already in progress wherever possible.

Mayor Traber asked Councilors to provide comments about the draft MOU to Ms. Brewer.

Councilor Baker hoped the MOU would provide detail about the importance of collaborating with OSU, as it was an opportunity to memorialize that concept. He also would like the MOU to cite statements from the City's Comprehensive Plan and the Corvallis 2020 Vision Statement that speak to the importance and need for the City and OSU to collaborate.

The item was for information only.

IX. STANDING COMMITTEE REPORTS, ORDINANCES, RESOLUTIONS, AND MOTIONS

A. Human Services Committee – January 20, 2015

1. Fiscal Year 2015-2016 Social Services Priorities and Calendar

Councilor Beilstein said the current estimated social services allocation for Fiscal Year 2015-2016 was \$367,000, which was up from last year's \$351,000 allocation.

Councilors Beilstein and Glassmire, respectively, moved and seconded to continue Council-set priorities of emergency and transitional services, and approve the allocations calendar for Fiscal Year 2015-16.

The motion passed unanimously.

B. Urban Services Committee – None

C. Administrative Services Committee – January 21, 2015

1. Council Policy Review and Recommendation: 4.14, "Use of City Hall Plaza"

Councilors Hirsch and Brauner, respectively, moved and seconded to amend Council Policy 4.14, "Use of City Hall Plaza," as recommended by staff.

The motion passed unanimously.

Councilors had no objection to the proposed new Council Policy format.

2. Fiscal Year 2013-2014 Parks and Recreation Department Cost Recovery Review

Councilor Hirsch said the Parks and Recreation Department was doing well, despite budget cuts. The item was for information only.

D. Other Related Matters

1. A Resolution from Parks and Recreation requesting permission to apply for a Local Government Grant from the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department

City Attorney Coulombe read a resolution supporting submittal of a grant application to the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department.

Councilor Beilstein noted the grant related to Franklin Square Park was in Ward 5, which he represents.

Councilors Hirsch and Beilstein, respectively, moved and seconded to adopt the resolution.

RESOLUTION 2015-03 passed unanimously.

2. A resolution for a supplemental budget for the City's General Fund Non-Operating Special (Pass-Through) Payments

Mr. Coulombe read a resolution adopting a supplemental budget of \$425,000 for pass-through payments.

In response to Councilor Bull's request for clarification, Ms. Brewer said the resolution related to pass-through payments the City collects and sends to other entities. It is generally a requirement under State law. The payments related to Municipal Court and building permits obtained through the Development Services Division, including a construction excise tax paid to the Corvallis School District 509J and surcharges paid to the State Building Codes Division. The Retreat at Oak Creek is a large contributing factor and year-to-date revenues have been significantly higher than expected; with the February payment, appropriations were reached. The \$425,000 supplemental budget reflects expected revenues through June 30, 2015.

Councilors Hirsch and Brauner, respectively, moved and seconded to adopt the resolution.

RESOLUTION 2015-04 passed unanimously.

3. A corrected resolution to accept and appropriate an Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board Grant for Chip Ross Natural Area

Mr. Coulombe read a resolution rescinding Resolution 2015-02 and accepting a grant of \$120,166 from the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board.

Councilors Hirsch and Hann, respectively, moved and seconded to adopt the resolution.

RESOLUTION 2015-05 passed unanimously.

XI. MAYOR, COUNCIL, AND STAFF REPORTS

A. Mayor's Reports

Mayor Traber said Council Leadership was scheduled to discuss OSU development interim measures on February 4. Follow-up information was expected to be provided at the February 17, 2015 Council meeting.

Mayor Traber said the City Legislative Committee would meet on February 3 to discuss legislative priorities. The Committee will also discuss strategies for communicating quickly with legislators about the City's support for positions. He noted as Mayor, he could submit a letter of his endorsement of a particular position, or the City Legislative Committee could communicate support for a position and then bring it to Council which could either endorse it as a stronger statement of support from the Council as a whole, or the Council could choose to override the endorsement. He asked Councilors to let him, Ms. Brewer, or Committee members know if they had other issues they wished the Committee to discuss. In response to Councilor Beilstein's inquiry, Mayor Traber said the Committee would discuss its schedule. Mayor Traber reminded Councilors the League of Oregon Cities scheduled

"City Day at the Capitol" for February 26. He planned to attend and invited Councilors to let him know if they were interested in attending as well.

B. Council Reports

Councilor York said on February 14, a global organization would present a program entitled One Billion Rising, which advocates for eliminating violence against women and girls around the world. She noted that Councilors had received a letter from one of her constituents noting that OSU had released its 2014-2015 parking utilization study. She asked that the matter be added to the March 3 Urban Services Committee meeting agenda, and that staff provide a review and analysis of the study.

Councilor Beilstein noted the Cuban Victory Celebration luncheon on February 7 (Attachment J) and encouraged Councilors to attend.

Councilor Baker thanked Councilor Hirsch for his Council request regarding neonicotinoids, which are pesticides related to the colony collapse disorder in honey bees. He noted the related materials that were included in the Council meeting packet and he would like the Council take up next steps on the matter. He said February 2 was World Wetlands Day and noted Corvallis had about 3,000 acres of wetlands.

Councilor Bull said during the Parks and Recreation Cost Recovery discussion at Administrative Services Committee, it was noted the family assistance program was likely to run out of funds by year end due to increased demand. She would like to address the matter during budget discussions. She said the recent Sip and Spell event was a great fundraising event and she hoped City staff could participate in more low-overhead events to support City services. She inquired about parking spaces associated with the Johnson Hall project on the OSU campus. The new building was being constructed on land that was previously a parking lot. She noted it was an important ongoing issue, so she wanted to draw attention to the matter.

Councilor Hirsch said he and the Mayor attended the quarterly Economic Development Partnership meeting which was held on the OSU campus. As part of the meeting, they toured the new building for the College of Business.

C. Staff Reports

1. Council Request Follow-up Report

Bee Friendly Communities – Councilor Hirsch hoped the City could consider an ordinance related to neonicotinoids and policy direction for the Parks and Recreation Department when they purchase trees that had been treated with neonicotinoids. He added the City currently did not use neonicotinoids and he praised the Parks and Recreation Department for their pest management practices. Councilor Beilstein suggested sending the matter to Urban Services Committee for further review; Councilors concurred.

Use of Parking Meters in Residential Areas - Councilor Beilstein said part of the motivation when the prior Council discussed residential parking permit districts was to reduce automobile use by restricting parking in areas around the University where there was excess parking usage. He supported measures to make parking more expensive and less convenient, and he suggested Urban Services Committee consider parking meters in residential areas when they discuss parking solutions.

Councilor Hirsch thanked Public Works Department staff for providing the information and as a follow-up, he wanted to know what revenue could be generated by substantially increasing hourly parking meter rates in the residential areas around the University. Mayor Traber noted a number of parking-related topics were coming to Urban Services Committee for discussion and suggested waiting to see what came from those conversations before asking staff to provide revenue projections.

2. City Manager Recruitment Update

The item was for information only.

3. Federal Grant to Widen Highway 99W

The item was for information only.

4. Police on-body cameras

The item was for information only.

XII. NEW BUSINESS

A. Brooklane Heights violation issues

Councilors York and Brauner, respectively, moved and seconded, to authorize the City Attorney's Office to resolve violation matters related to Brooklane Heights PLD 06-18 and SUB 06-06, including possible litigation in Benton County Circuit Court.

The motion passed unanimously.

Mayor Traber read a statement, based upon changes in Oregon laws regarding executive sessions. The statement indicated that only representatives of the news media, designated staff, and other Council-designated persons were allowed to attend the executive session. News media representatives were directed not to report on any executive session discussions, except to state the general subject of the discussion, as previously announced. No decisions would be made during the executive session. He reminded Council members and staff that the confidential executive session discussions belong to the Council as a body and should only be disclosed if the Council, as a body, approves disclosure. He suggested that any Council or staff member who may not be able to maintain the Council's confidences should leave the meeting room.

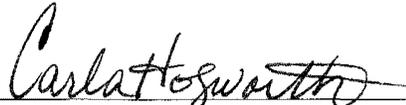
The Council entered executive session at 10:23 pm.

The City Council discussed potential interim City Manager candidates.

XIII. ADJOURNMENT

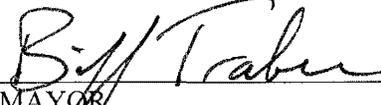
The meeting adjourned at 11:00 pm.

ATTEST:



CITY RECORDER

APPROVED:



MAYOR

Council Follow-up request from Councilor Bull during 1/20/15 meeting

Strike Prohibited Unit Bargaining Process



Requested Information:

IAFF:

150 day timeline began January 28, 2015

First Executive Session briefing: February 2, 2015

Executive Session follow-up: sometime during April 2015 or earlier if needed

CRCCA:

First bargaining session begins February 17, 2015. 150 day timeline will be set as a part of ground rules.

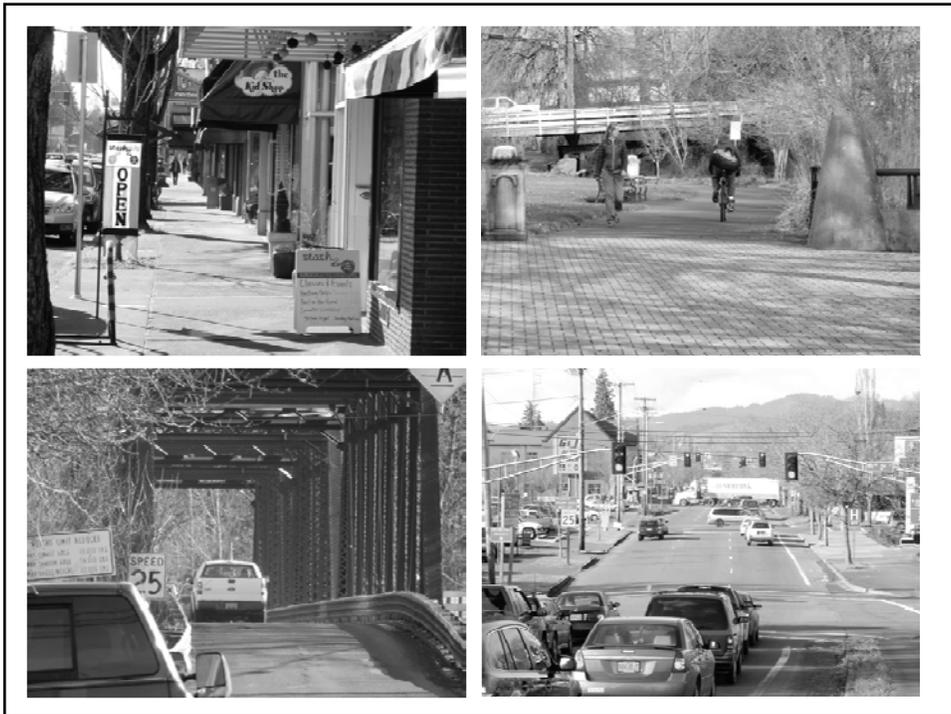
First Executive Session briefing: February 2, 2015

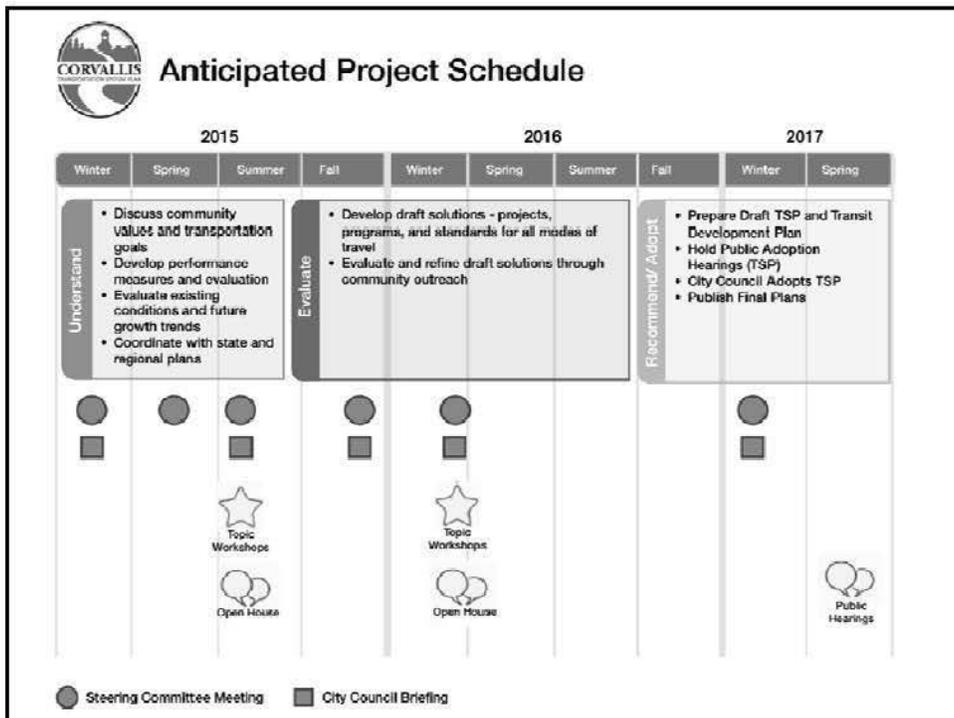
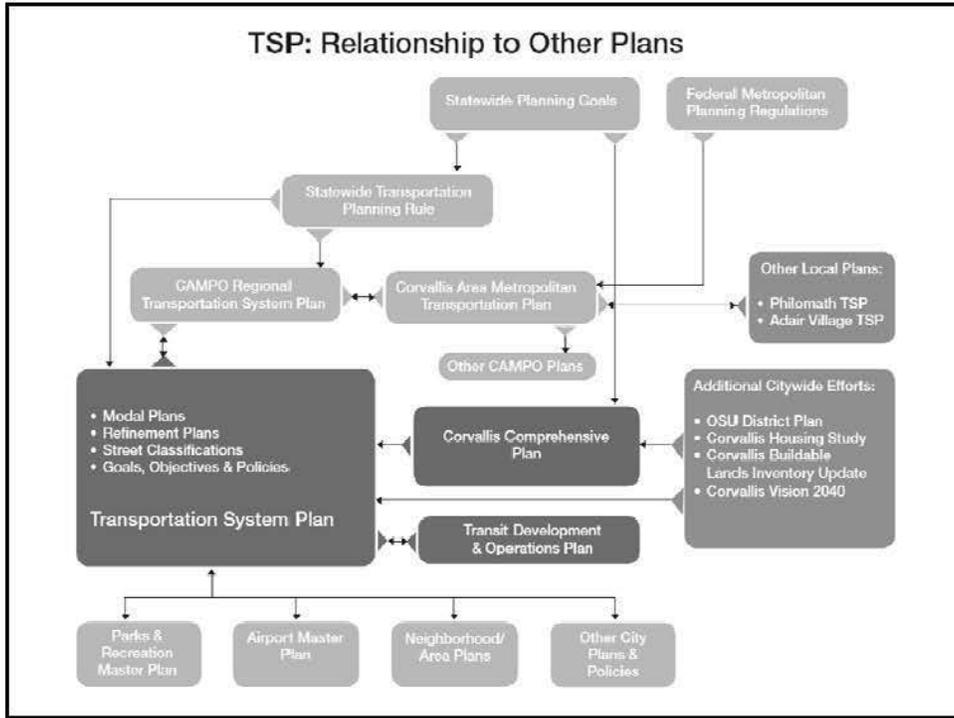
Executive Session follow-up: sometime during April 2015 or earlier if needed

Corvallis Transportation System Plan

Corvallis City Council

February 2, 2015





Key TSP Elements

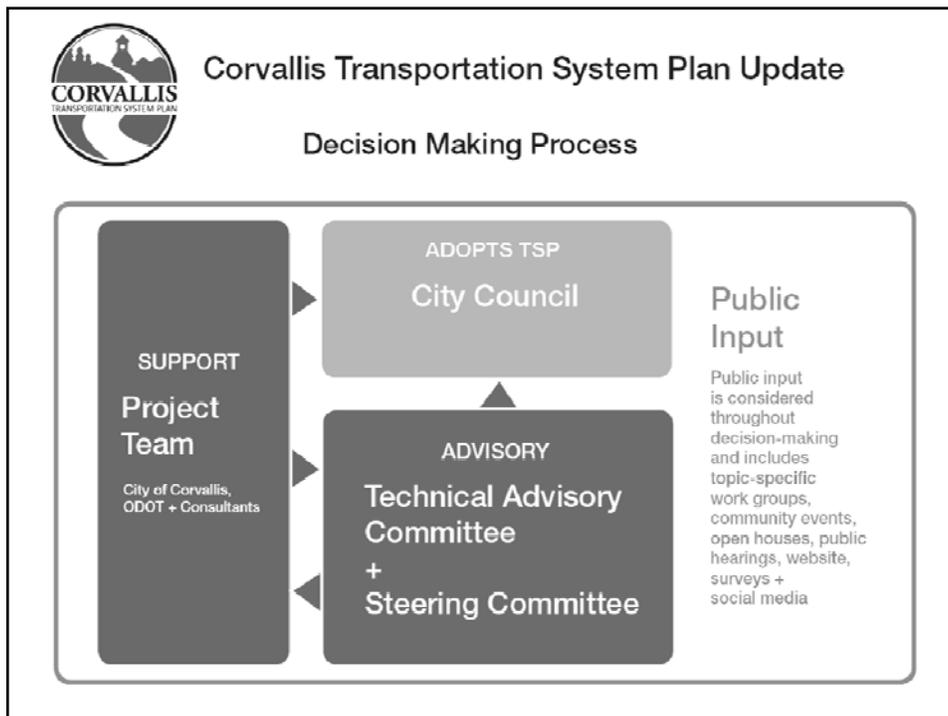
- **New Vision, Goals, and Policies** - to guide future investment decisions
- **Performance Measures** – to weigh alternatives and tell us how the plan is working
- **Updated Project Lists** (all modes) – prioritized over next 20 years, based on realistic estimates
- **Recommended Programs** – to educate and implement citywide transportation policies

Key TSP Elements

- **Updated City Standards** - for proper operation and construction (access, mobility, connectivity, street & path design, traffic impact studies, neighborhood traffic management, transit facility design)
- **Amendments** to City Policies and Codes
- **Evaluation Future Revenue** – including funding strategies for priority projects

Transit Development Plan Elements

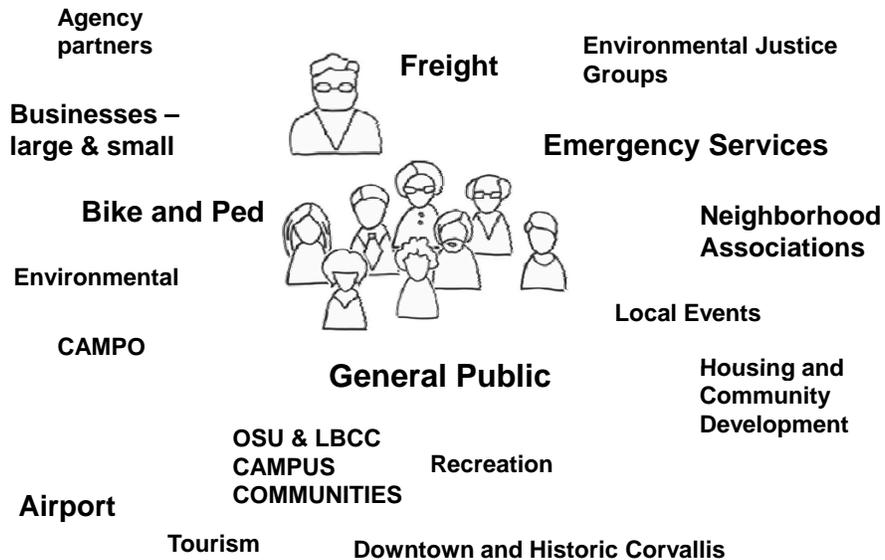
- Fixed route system & route-level Performance Evaluation
- ADA paratransit review
- Nationwide Best Practices
- Transit Market Analysis
- Future Funding: analysis & options
- Asset Management
- Transit Technology



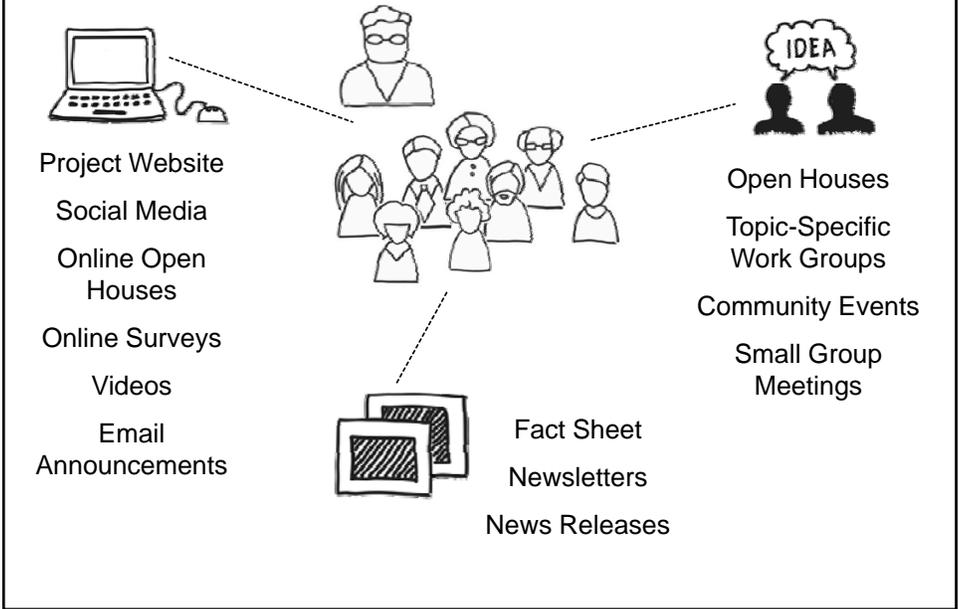
Public Involvement Goals

- **Communicate** complete, accurate, understandable and timely information
- Actively seek **participation and input**
- Provide meaningful **involvement opportunities**
- Consider local policies, goals and objectives.

Audiences



Stakeholder Engagement



Social Media



@CorvallisTSP facebook.com/tspcorvallis

Project Team Leaders

- **Robyn Bassett**
 - Corvallis Public Works Project Manager
- **Tom Brennan, Principal**
 - Nelson/Nygaard
- **John Bosket, PE**
 - DKS Associates

City Council Testimony: February 1, 2015, Farra House, National Register of Historic Places

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the appeal of the HRC denial of HPP14-00019. I support the decision of the HRC and encourage you to **deny the appeal**.

Issues raised by the appellant:

1. Past decisions regarding non-metal clad windows.

HRC decisions must consider all aspects of LDC Chapter 2.9. The appellant cited installations of fiberglass-clad wood windows also governed by LDC Chapter 1.6 Definitions *visible from public rights-of-way* that are not germane to the appeal at hand. Discretionary decisions regarding interpretation of *visible from the right of way*, rest with the HRC on a case by case basis. Precedent – if it existed – is not relevant.

Sited on a corner, two structural facades (north and west) of the Farra House face public rights-of-way. *LDC Chapter 1.6 Definitions Visible from Public Rights-of-Way (Excluding Alleys) and Private Street Rights-of-Way. Structure facades that face public rights-of-way (excluding alleys) and private street rights-of-way are considered to be “visible.”*

2. Issues discussed related to HPP14-00020

Discussion of **window condition** is not a criteria under code.

3. Metal-clad windows as Director Level approval.

Some metal-clad wood windows might qualify for a Director-level approval, but as with all aspects of the code, proposed alterations are governed by multiple considerations, including 2.9.100.03.e.1.a.: Design, Sash and Muntin dimensions, number and type of Divided Lites, and Shape. In order to qualify as a like-for-like repair (the threshold for Director-level decisions) metal-clad wood windows shall also match the historic windows within the tolerances listed in 2.9.100.03.e.1.a.4, Sash and Muntin dimensions: 1/2” tolerance for Sashes, and 1/8” tolerance for Muntins.

Any Council decision suggesting fiberglass-clad is equivalent to metal-clad wood windows would arbitrarily rewrite code without public process.

LDC Chapter 1.6, Definitions – ***In-kind Repair or Replacement:*** *Repair or replacement of existing materials or features that match the old in design, color, texture, materials, dimensions, shape, and other visual qualities. This includes replacement of roofing, doors, windows, siding, and other structural elements, provided the replacements match the old in the manners described herein.*

Repair or replacement of windows or doors containing glass that substitute double-pane glass for single-pane glass in not considered to be In-kind Repair or Replacement. *Additionally, while the repair or replacement of deteriorated materials In-kind is allowed, it is recommended that repair be considered by the property owner prior to replacement.*

4. Limits of visibility and lead-based paint abatement

Limits of visibility are cited in code as from the *rights-of-way*. There is no exception in the code where visibility is determined by height.

Any Council decision suggesting visibility determined by height would arbitrarily rewrite code without public process.

There is no discussion in Chapter 2.9 about consideration for lead paint abatement. **Lead paint abatement is mandated by OR DEQ and not administered by municipal codes or process**, and not part of local decision-making.

Other considerations:

- **Paint color** is exempt from review and not relevant to HRC decisions or the appeal. (2.9.70.c).
- There is no LDC definition for “**Visually comparable.**” The code is clear and objective in describing some alterations as *visible from public or private rights-of-way*.
- References to **other municipalities** is not relevant.
- Historic windows possess material **attributes** that simply cannot be replaced by modern replacement windows.
- Traditional windows are made from individual parts. Each piece – the rails, stiles, muntins, stops, sill, stool, jamb, etc. – can be **individually repaired or replaced in kind**. Clad windows are manufactured as a unit, and the components generally cannot be repaired. When a part fails, or the insulated glass seal breaks, the entire unit must be replaced.
- Historic wooden windows are remarkably efficient as long as they're **well maintained**.
- Conversely, manufacturing and installing replacement windows consume enormous amounts of energy. While fiberglass clad wood windows are easy to maintain, and less likely to expand and contract with temperature than aluminum and vinyl, **the air contamination from fiberglass production and its resistance to recycling prevents it from being a sustainable environmental choice**.
- Wood windows built prior to the 1940's are likely **crafted from old growth wood** that is denser and lasts longer than modern window new wood, and can reach 60 to 100 years and more with minimal maintenance.
- Historic milling methods, like quarter- or radial-sawing, produced windows that perform with **greater stability** than modern versions.
- No amount of contemporary staples, glue, finger-splices, and heat welds can match the performance of **traditional joinery**.
- **Retrofits** extend the life of existing windows, avoid production of new materials, and reduce waste.
- Old windows perform well and are **energy efficient**. A growing body of studies demonstrates that a historic wood window that is properly maintained, weather sealed, and has a storm window can be just as energy efficient as a new window. The air space between a historic window and a storm window substantially increases window efficiency.
- Window replacements are **material intensive**, not labor intensive.
- Development of a Corvallis **Historic Preservation Plan** that evaluates aspects of Chapter 2.9 might clarify some window issues and streamline future decision-making.

Thank you for your thoughtful consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

BA Beierle

**Farra House (HPP14-00019) &
William Lane House (HPP14-00020)**

Staff Identified Review Criteria

The following lists the staff identified development standards and review criteria applicable to the Farra House (HPP14-00019) and William Lane House (HPP14-00020) Historic Preservation Permit applications. With a few exceptions, these standards and criteria are provided in the same order they appear in the November 18, 2014, Staff Reports to the Historic Resources Commission.

**Historic Resources Commission (HRC)-level
Historic Preservation Permit**

Land Development Code Criteria

LDC Chapter 2.9 – Historic Preservation Provisions

2.9.90.06 - Review Criteria (for All Required Historic Preservation Permits)

- a. **General Review Criteria for All Historic Preservation Permits - All Historic Preservation Permits shall comply with the Building Code, as adopted and amended by the State of Oregon; and other applicable state and local Codes and ordinances related to building, development, fire, health, and safety, including other provisions of this Code. When authorized by the Building Official, some flexibility from conformance with Building Code requirements may be granted for repairs, alterations, and additions necessary for the preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, or continued use of a building or structure. In considering whether or not to authorize this flexibility from some Building Code standards, the Building Official will check to ensure that: the building or structure is a Designated Historic Resource; any unsafe conditions as described in the Building Code are corrected; the rehabilitated building or structure will be no more hazardous, based on life safety, fire safety, and sanitation, than the existing building; and the advice of the State of Oregon Historic Preservation Officer has been received.**

2.9.100.04 – Alteration or New Construction Parameters and Review Criteria for an HRC-level Historic Preservation Permit

b. Review Criteria

1. **General - The Alteration or New Construction Historic Preservation Permit request shall be evaluated against the review criteria listed below. These criteria are intended to ensure that the design or style of the Alteration or New Construction is compatible with that of the existing Designated Historic Resource, if in existence, and proposed in part to remain, and with any existing surrounding comparable Designated Historic Resources, if applicable. Consideration shall be given to:**

- a) **Historic Significance and/or classification;**
 - b) **Historic Integrity;**
 - c) **Age;**
 - d) **Architectural design or style;**
 - e) **Condition of the subject Designated Historic Resource;**
 - f) **Whether or not the Designated Historic Resource is a prime example or one of the few remaining examples of a once common architectural design or style, or type of construction; and**
 - g) **Whether or not the Designated Historic Resource is of a rare or unusual architectural design or style, or type of construction.**
2. **In general, the proposed Alteration or New Construction shall either:**
- a) **Cause the Designated Historic Resource to more closely approximate the original historic design or style, appearance, or material composition of the resource relative to the applicable Period of Significance; or**
 - b) **Be compatible with the historic characteristics of the Designated Historic Resource and/or District, as applicable, based on a consideration of the historic design or style, appearance, or material composition of the resource.**
3. **Compatibility Criteria for Structures and Site Elements – Compatibility considerations shall include the items listed in "a -n," below, as applicable, and relative to the applicable Period of Significance. Alteration or New Construction shall complement the architectural design or style of the primary resource, if in existence and proposed in part to remain; and any existing surrounding comparable Designated Historic Resources. Notwithstanding these provisions and "a-n," below, for Nonhistoric/Noncontributing resources in a National Register of Historic Places Historic District or resources within such Historic District that are not classified because the nomination for the Historic District is silent on the issue, Alteration or New Construction activities shall be evaluated for compatibility with the architectural design or style of any existing Historic/Contributing resource on the site or, where none exists, against the attributes of the applicable Historic District's Period of Significance.**
- a) **Facades - Architectural features, such as balconies, porches, bay windows, dormers, or trim details shall be retained, restored, or designed to complement the primary structure and any existing surrounding comparable Designated Historic Resources. Particular attention should be paid to those facades that are significantly visible from public areas, excluding alleys. Architectural elements inconsistent with the Designated Historic Resource's existing building design or style shall be avoided.**

- b) **Building Materials** - Building materials shall be reflective of, and complementary to, those found on the existing primary Designated Historic Resource, if in existence and proposed in part to remain, and any existing surrounding comparable Designated Historic Resources. Siding materials of vertical board, plywood, cement stucco, aluminum, exposed concrete block, and vinyl shall be avoided, unless documented as being consistent with the original design or style, or structure of the Designated Historic Resource.
- c) **Architectural Details** - Retention and repair of existing character-defining elements of a structure, such as molding or trim, brackets, columns, cladding, ornamentation, and other finishing details and their design or style, materials, and dimensions, shall be considered by the property owner prior to replacement. Replacements for existing architectural elements or proposed new architectural elements shall be consistent with the resource's design or style. If any previously existing architectural elements are restored, such features shall be consistent with the documented building design or style. Conjectural architectural details shall not be applied.
- d) **Scale and Proportion** - The size and proportions of the Alteration or New Construction shall be compatible with existing structures on the site, if in existence and proposed in part to remain, and with any surrounding comparable structures. New additions or New Construction shall generally be smaller than the impacted Designated Historic Resource, if in existence and proposed in part to remain. In rare instances where an addition or New Construction is proposed to be larger than the original Designated Historic Resource, it shall be designed such that no single element is visually larger than the original Designated Historic Resource, if in existence and proposed in part to remain, or any existing surrounding comparable Designated Historic Resources.
- e) **Height** - To the extent possible, the height of the Alteration or New Construction shall not exceed that of the existing primary Designated Historic Resource, if in existence and proposed in part to remain, and any existing surrounding comparable Designated Historic Resources. However, second story additions are allowed, provided they are consistent with the height standards of the underlying zoning designation and other chapters of this Code, and provided they are consistent with the other review criteria contained herein.
- f) **Roof Shape** - New roofs shall match the pitch and shape of the original Designated Historic Resource, if in existence and proposed in part to remain, or any existing surrounding compatible Designated Historic Resources.
- g) **Pattern of Window and Door Openings** - To the extent possible window and door openings shall be compatible with the original features of the existing Designated Historic Resource, if in existence and proposed in part to remain, in form (size, proportion, detailing), materials, type, pattern, and placement of openings.

- h) **Building Orientation** - Building orientation shall be compatible with existing development patterns on the Designated Historic Resource site, if in existence and proposed in part to remain, and any existing surrounding comparable Designated Historic Resources. In general, Alteration or New Construction shall be sited to minimize impacts to facade(s) of the Designated Historic Resource that are significantly visible from public areas, excluding alleys.
- i) **Site Development** - To the extent practicable, given other applicable development standards, such as standards in this Code for building coverage, setbacks, landscaping, sidewalk and street tree locations, the Alteration or New Construction shall maintain existing site development patterns, if in existence and proposed in part to remain.
- j) **Accessory Development/Structures** – Accessory development as defined in Chapter 4.3 – Accessory Development Regulations and items such as exterior lighting, walls, fences, awnings, and landscaping that are associated with an Alteration or New Construction Historic Preservation Permit application, shall be visually compatible with the architectural design or style of the existing Designated Historic Resource, if in existence and proposed in part to remain, and any comparable Designated Historic Resources within the District, as applicable.
- k) **Garages** - Garages, including doors, shall be compatible with the Designated Historic Resource site's primary structure, if in existence and proposed in part to remain, based on factors that include design or style, roof pitch and shape, architectural details, location and orientation, and building materials. In a National Register of Historic Places Historic District, the design or style of Alteration or New Construction involving an existing or new garage, visible from public rights-of-way or private street rights-of-way, shall also be compatible with the design or style of other garages in the applicable Historic District that were constructed during that Historic District's Period of Significance.
- l) **Chemical or Physical Treatments** - Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used.
- m) **Archeological Resources** - Activities associated with archeological resources shall be carried out in accordance with all State requirements pertaining to the finding of cultural materials, including ORS 358.905, as amended, which pertains to the finding of cultural materials; ORS 390.235, as amended, which describes steps for State permits on sites where cultural materials are found; and OAR 736.051.0080 and OAR 736.051.0090, as amended, which describe requirements for cultural materials found on public versus private land, respectively.
- n) **Differentiation** - New freestanding buildings and additions to buildings shall be differentiated from the portions of the site's existing Designated Historic Resource(s) inside the applicable Period of Significance. However, they also

shall be compatible with said Designated Historic Resource's Historically Significant materials, design or style elements, features, size, scale, proportion, and massing to protect the Historic Integrity of the Designated Historic Resource and its environment. The differentiation may be subtle and may be accomplished between the Historically Significant portions and the new construction with variations in wall or roof alignment, offsets, roof pitch, or roof height. Alternatively, differentiation may be accomplished by a visual change in surface, such as a molding strip or other element that acts as an interface between the Historically Significant and the new portions.

2.9.90.07 – Action on Application

- c. HRC-level Historic Preservation Permits - The Historic Resources Commission shall conduct a public hearing in accordance with Chapter 2.0 - Public Hearings. Following the close of the hearing, the HRC shall approve, conditionally approve, or deny the Historic Preservation Permit application. Conditional approval must be limited to conditions that address specific defects in the application and are required for the application to comply with the criteria. The Commission's decision shall include findings that specify how the application has or has not complied with the applicable review criteria. The Director shall strive to process the application as quickly as possible to ensure that the initial HRC decision is made no later than 75 days from the date the application is deemed complete.**

2.9.90.09 - Appeals

- a. The Director-level Historic Preservation Permit decision may be appealed to the Historic Resources Commission in accordance with Chapter 2.19 - Appeals. The HRC-level Historic Preservation Permit decision may be appealed to the City Council in accordance with Chapter 2.19 - Appeals.**

HPP14-00019 Appeal

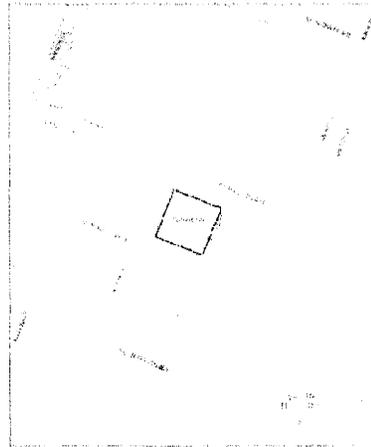
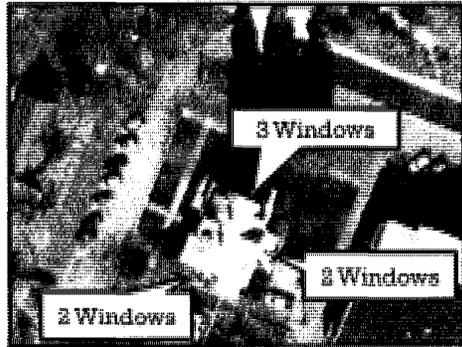
**Farra House
Window Replacement**

Request

- ◎ **Replace seven (7) wood windows on the north, south, and east facades of the Farra House with fiberglass-clad wood insert windows.**

Location

660 SW Madison Ave



Photos



North and East Building Facades

Photos



South Building Facade

Review Criteria

LDC Section 2.9.100.04.b.1

The Alteration or New Construction Historic Preservation Permit request shall be evaluated against the review criteria listed below.

- ⦿ **Historic Significance and/or classification**
- ⦿ **Historic Integrity**
- ⦿ **Age**
- ⦿ **Architectural design or style**
- ⦿ **Condition of the subject Designated Historic Resource**
- ⦿ **Whether or not the Designated Historic Resource is a prime example or one of the few remaining examples of a once common architectural design or style, or type of construction**
- ⦿ **Whether or not the Designated Historic Resource is of a rare or unusual architectural design or style, or type of construction.**

Review Criteria

LDC Section 2.9.100.04.b.2

In general, the proposed Alteration or New Construction shall either:

- ◎ **Cause the Designated Historic Resource to more closely approximate the original historic design or style, appearance, or material composition of the resource relative to the applicable Period of Significance; or**
- ◎ **Be compatible with the historic characteristics of the Designated Historic Resource and/or District, as applicable, based on a consideration of the historic design or style, appearance, or material composition of the resource.**

Review Criteria

LDC Section 2.9.100.04.b.3

Alteration or New Construction activities shall “complement the architectural design or style of the primary resource,” based on consideration of 14 compatibility factors, including:

- ◎ Facades
- ◎ Building Materials
- ◎ Architectural Details
- ◎ Scale and Proportion
- ◎ Pattern of Window and Door Openings

Review Criteria

Facades

- ◎ **Architectural features, such as balconies, porches, bay windows, dormers, or trim details shall be retained, restored, or designed to complement the primary structure and any existing surrounding comparable Designated Historic Resources.**
- ◎ **Particular attention should be paid to those facades that are significantly visible from public areas, excluding alleys.**
- ◎ **Architectural elements inconsistent with the Designated Historic Resource's existing building design or style shall be avoided.**

Review Criteria



Review Criteria

Building Materials

- ◎ **Building materials shall be reflective of, and complementary to, those found on the existing primary Designated Historic Resource, if in existence and proposed in part to remain, and any existing surrounding comparable Designated Historic Resources.**
- ◎ **Siding materials of vertical board, plywood, cement stucco, aluminum, exposed concrete block, and vinyl shall be avoided, unless documented as being consistent with the original design or style, or structure of the Designated Historic Resource.**

Review Criteria

Scale and Proportion

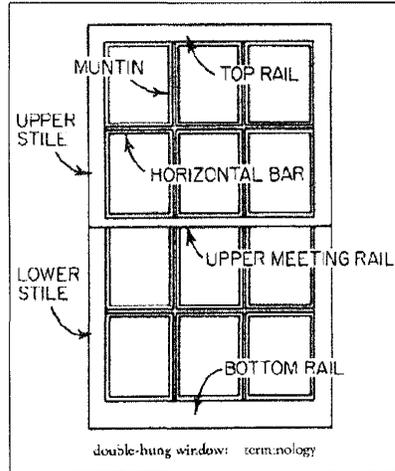
- ◎ **The size and proportions of the Alteration or New Construction shall be compatible with existing structures on the site, if in existence and proposed in part to remain, and with any surrounding comparable structures.**

Pattern of Window and Door Openings

- ◎ **To the extent possible window and door openings shall be compatible with the original features of the existing Designated Historic Resource, if in existence and proposed in part to remain, in form (size, proportion, detailing), materials, type, pattern, and placement of openings.**

Window Sash Dimensions

- The proposed window sash rail and stile dimensions differ from the existing windows by $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.
- These are within the tolerance of some Director-level HPP window replacements



Insert Windows

- With insert replacement windows, all of the window's working components, including weights, are installed within the existing opening
- This only requires the removal of the sashes, and the existing frame and trim are retained



NOTE: these are not the subject windows, picture is for illustrative purposes only

Insert Windows

- The use of insert replacements causes some reduction in the glass dimensions
- Applicant stated that a approximately 2-inches of glass each would be lost vertically and horizontally.



NOTE: these are not the subject windows, picture is for illustrative purposes only. Subject windows retain the existing windows' divided lite design.

Review Criteria

Scale and Proportion

- **The size and proportions of the Alteration or New Construction shall be compatible with existing structures on the site, if in existence and proposed in part to remain, and with any surrounding comparable structures.**

Pattern of Window and Door Openings

- **To the extent possible window and door openings shall be compatible with the original features of the existing Designated Historic Resource, if in existence and proposed in part to remain, in form (size, proportion, detailing), materials, type, pattern, and placement of openings.**

Issues Raised by Appellant

1. The staff erroneously informed the Commission that there had never been approvals for wood window replacement with non-metal-clad windows for historic buildings, and the Commission had approved fiberglass-clad wood windows for replacement windows on three occasions.

Issues Raised by Appellant

2. The HRC raised questions after the close of the public hearing that were then able to be addressed during the discussion of the subsequent case (HPP14-00020), which proposed the same type of windows, and which led to the partial approval of HPP14-00020.

Issues Raised by Appellant

3. That if metal-clad wood windows had been proposed instead of fiberglass-clad wood, the replacements would be subject to Director-level HPP approval. The appellant also includes some of the benefits of using fiberglass over metal cladding.

Issues Raised by Appellant

4. The location of the proposed replacement windows on the third floor limits their visibility, and their dimensional differences would be undetectable from the street. Further, the proposed insert-style replacement windows would provide functioning windows without the need to alter the window frames and, therefore, reduce the measures needed to address lead-based paint abatement.

Conclusion

- ◎ Chapter 2.9 of the Land Development Code provides clear and objective standards with a necessary level of discretion required granted to the Historic Resources Commission

- ◎ While Staff initially recommended approval, the HRC's denial is consistent with the applicable Review Criteria

Council Action Options

1. Deny the HPP– Upholding HRC decision
2. Approve the HPP – Reversing the HRC decision & affirming the appeal
3. Approve the HPP w/ added condition that disallows the north, street-facing, windows - Reversing the HRC decision & affirming a portion of the appeal

Staff Recommendation

Option #1

- ◉ Deny the appeal

- ◉ Uphold the HRC's decision to deny the application

Honorable Mayor, City Council, staff and guests

I am Ann Smart, _____, Corvallis and a member of First Christian Church the owner of the Farra House. I attended the original hearing and listened to the audio tape. I did not speak at the original hearing because the staff recommended approval of the project and the questions asked by the HRC in the public hearing did not indicate that there would be a denial. I then also stayed for the Lane hearing.

As stated in our appeal #2 the commissioners had concerns about the fiberglass clad windows being the same dimensional width as the approved metal clad windows. Those questions were asked after the public hearing and could not be addressed until the Lane case which was subsequently partially approved for first and second floor windows. The staff report to you does not include that part of the discussion.

The reason we are requesting fiberglass clad wood windows instead of the metal clad, is that the latter have been found to trap moisture and cause some water damage to the window sill.

As stated by the chair of the HRC, Lori Stephens who is an architect but could not vote, Quote "This is in keeping with the style and in keeping with materials we have approved before—yes it is fiberglass, but when they are painted you can't tell the difference when everything is painted. We are quibbling over minutia. Big picture is the whole building and it is in keeping with the style of the windows. It is an inch off here and an inch off there. Minor things are different. In this particular application you won't detect it. The windows are pretty high to see that much difference." End of quote

It was clear that Commissioner Keeney wanted to modify the recommendation, but didn't know how and the motion on the floor was to deny. Once she voted to deny and the motion passed the matter was done. With the help of vice-chair Bertilson who supported our project, she learned how to amend a motion in the subsequent hearing by voting no on the motion to deny and then amending a motion to approve.

Being able to use double pane windows on the third floor will bring some livability improvement to the house and its residents. One of the windows needing replacement is not even an original window and although it is wood, it has failed. Having operable windows on the 3rd floor is important for safety and comfort. The windows that have been approved for the OSU projects look lovely and being able to use fiberglass clad windows instead of metal clad will eliminate the water damage issues.

I'd like to thank the staff for all their work and I urge you to adopt Option 2 and approve the staff's original recommendation to approve the project for the requested 3rd floor window replacements.

Thank you for your time.

City Council Testimony: February 1, 2015, William Lane House

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the appeal of the HRC denial of HPP14-00020. I support part of the decision of the HRC and encourage you to **deny the appeal for replacement of 4th Street facade windows. Further, windows on the south facade are not on an alley. Replacement windows are not appropriate on this facade either.**

Issues raised by the appellant:

1. Past decisions regarding non-metal clad windows.

HRC decisions must consider all aspects of LDC Chapter 2.9. The appellant cited installations of fiberglass-clad wood windows also governed by LDC Chapter 1.6 Definitions *visible from public rights-of-way* that are not relevant to the appeal at hand. Discretionary decisions regarding interpretation of *visible from the right of way*, rest with the HRC on a case by case basis. Precedent – if it existed – is not relevant.

Only one facade (east) of the William Lane House faces the alley.

LDC Chapter 1.6 Definitions Visible from Public Rights-of-Way (Excluding Alleys) and Private Street Rights-of-Way. Structure facades that face public rights-of-way (excluding alleys) and private street rights-of-way are considered to be "visible."

2. Past decisions related to HPP14-00020

HPP07-00021 – Alley facade, see definition above.

HPP08-00001 – Denied by HRC.

HPP10-00023 – Approved with substantive reluctance: “Sufficient information in the record to reflect the HRC's concerns.”

HPP05-00015 – Reviewed by Historic Preservation Advisory Board before adoption of revised Chapter 2.9, consequently not reviewed under current code and not relevant.

HPP14-00021 – Some alterations to Acacia House occurred without HRC approval. To bring changes into compliance, the HRC reluctantly approved changes retroactively and did not require the applicant to restore Acacia House to its pre-altered condition. HPP14-00021 allowed a replacement window at Acacia House to be consistent with other inappropriately replaced windows.

Metal-clad windows as Director Level approval.

Some metal-clad wood windows might qualify for a Director-level approval, but as with all aspects of the code, proposed alterations are governed by multiple considerations, including 2.9.100.03.e.1.a.: Design, Sash and Muntin dimensions, number and type of Divided Lites, and Shape. In order to qualify as a Director-level decisions, metal-clad wood windows shall also match the historic windows within the tolerances listed in 2.9.100.03.e.1.a.4, Sash and Muntin dimensions: 1/2” tolerance for Sashes, and 1/8” tolerance for Muntins.

Any Council decision suggesting fiberglass-clad is equivalent to metal-clad wood windows would arbitrarily rewrite code without public process.

LDC Chapter 1.6, Definitions – *In-kind Repair or Replacement: Repair or replacement of existing materials or features that match the old in design, color, texture, materials, dimensions, shape, and other visual qualities. This includes replacement of roofing, doors, windows, siding, and other structural elements, provided the replacements match the old in the manners described herein.*

Repair or replacement of windows or doors containing glass that substitute double-pane glass for single-pane glass in not considered to be In-kind Repair or Replacement. Additionally, while the repair or replacement of deteriorated materials In-kind is allowed, it is recommended that repair be considered by the property owner prior to replacement.

3. Lead-based paint abatement

There is no discussion in Chapter 2.9 about consideration for lead paint abatement. **Lead paint abatement is mandated by OR DEQ and not administered by municipal codes or process**, and not part of municipal decision-making.

4. Replacement materials and existing window materials.

2.9.100.04.b.2 tells us that:

In general, the proposed Alteration or New Construction shall either:

a) *Cause the Designated Historic Resource to more closely approximate the original historic design or style, appearance, or material composition of the resource relative to the applicable Period of Significance; or*

b) *Be compatible with the historic characteristics of the Designated Historic Resource and/or District, as applicable, based on a consideration of the historic design or style, appearance, or material composition of the resource.*

For the William Lane House, window replacements do not meet a) so they must meet b) and **be compatible** with the characteristics of the Resource based on **material composition**. Fiberglass is not wood.

Other considerations:

- There is no LDC definition for “**Visually comparable.**” The code is clear and objective in describing some alterations as *visible from public or private rights-of-way*.
- Traditional windows are made from individual parts. Each piece – the rails, stiles, muntins, stops, sill, stool, jamb, etc. – can be **individually repaired or replaced in kind**. Clad windows are manufactured as a unit, and the components generally cannot be repaired. When a part fails, or the insulated glass seal breaks, the entire unit must be replaced.
- Historic wooden windows are remarkably efficient as long as they're **well maintained**.
- Conversely, manufacturing and installing replacement windows consumes enormous amounts of energy. While fiberglass clad wood windows are easy to maintain, and less likely to expand and contract with temperature than aluminum and vinyl, **the air contamination from fiberglass production and its resistance to recycling prevents it from being a sustainable environmental choice**.
- Wood windows built prior to the 1940's are likely **crafted from old growth wood** that is denser and lasts longer than modern window new wood, and can reach 60 to 100 years and more with minimal maintenance.
- Historic milling methods, like quarter- or radial sawing, produced windows that perform with **greater stability** than modern versions.
- No amount of contemporary staples, glue, finger-splices, and heat welds can match the performance of **traditional joinery**.
- **Retrofits** extend the life of existing windows, avoid production of new materials, and reduce waste.
- Old windows perform well and are **energy efficient**. A growing body of studies demonstrates that a historic wood window that is properly maintained, weather sealed, and has a storm window can be just as energy efficient as a new window. The air space between a historic window and a storm window substantially increases window efficiency.
- Replacements are **material intensive**, not labor intensive.
- Development of a Corvallis **Historic Preservation Plan** that evaluates aspects of Chapter 2.9 might clarify some window issues and streamline future decision-making.

Thank you for your thoughtful consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

BA Beierle

HPP 14-00020 Appeal

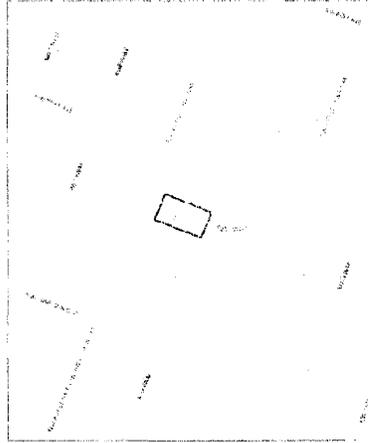
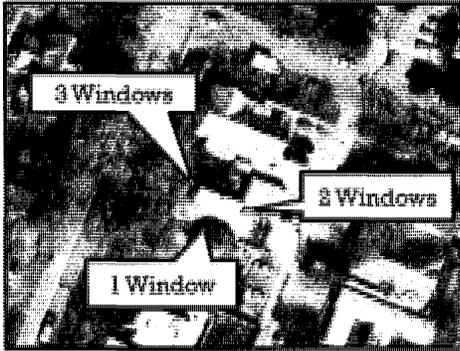
**William Lane House
Window Replacement**

Request

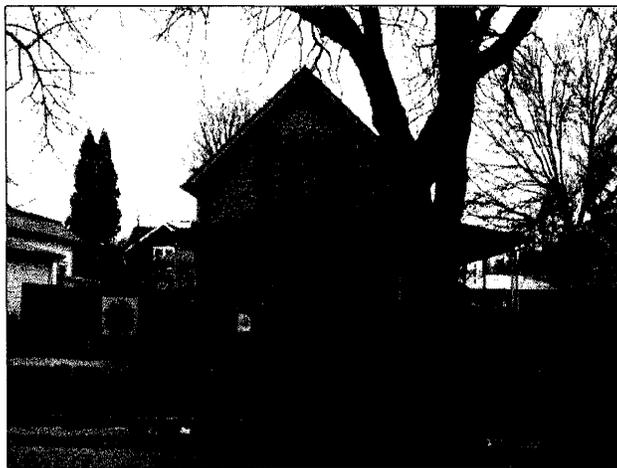
- ◎ **Replace six (6) wood windows on the east, south, and west facades of the William Lane House with fiberglass-clad wood insert windows.**

Location

435 NW 4th St.



Photos



West Building Facade

Photos



South and East Building Facades

Review Criteria

LDC Section 2.9.100.04.b.1

The Alteration or New Construction Historic Preservation Permit request shall be evaluated against the review criteria listed below.

- **Historic Significance and/or classification**
- **Historic Integrity**
- **Age**
- **Architectural design or style**
- **Condition of the subject Designated Historic Resource**
- **Whether or not the Designated Historic Resource is a prime example or one of the few remaining examples of a once common architectural design or style, or type of construction**
- **Whether or not the Designated Historic Resource is of a rare or unusual architectural design or style, or type of construction.**

Review Criteria

LDC Section 2.9.100.04.b.2

In general, the proposed Alteration or New Construction shall either:

- ⦿ **Cause the Designated Historic Resource to more closely approximate the original historic design or style, appearance, or material composition of the resource relative to the applicable Period of Significance; or**
- ⦿ **Be compatible with the historic characteristics of the Designated Historic Resource and/or District, as applicable, based on a consideration of the historic design or style, appearance, or material composition of the resource.**

Review Criteria

LDC Section 2.9.100.04.b.3

Alteration or New Construction activities shall “complement the architectural design or style of the primary resource,” based on consideration of 14 compatibility factors, including:

- ⦿ Facades
- ⦿ Building Materials
- ⦿ Architectural Details
- ⦿ Scale and Proportion
- ⦿ Pattern of Window and Door Openings

Review Criteria

Facades

- ⊙ **Architectural features, such as balconies, porches, bay windows, dormers, or trim details shall be retained, restored, or designed to complement the primary structure and any existing surrounding comparable Designated Historic Resources.**
- ⊙ **Particular attention should be paid to those facades that are significantly visible from public areas, excluding alleys.**
- ⊙ **Architectural elements inconsistent with the Designated Historic Resource's existing building design or style shall be avoided.**

Review Criteria



Review Criteria

Building Materials

- ◎ **Building materials shall be reflective of, and complementary to, those found on the existing primary Designated Historic Resource, if in existence and proposed in part to remain, and any existing surrounding comparable Designated Historic Resources.**
- ◎ **Siding materials of vertical board, plywood, cement stucco, aluminum, exposed concrete block, and vinyl shall be avoided, unless documented as being consistent with the original design or style, or structure of the Designated Historic Resource.**

Review Criteria

Scale and Proportion

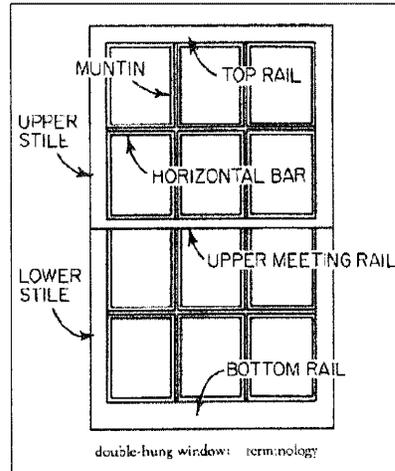
- ◎ **The size and proportions of the Alteration or New Construction shall be compatible with existing structures on the site, if in existence and proposed in part to remain, and with any surrounding comparable structures.**

Pattern of Window and Door Openings

- ◎ **To the extent possible window and door openings shall be compatible with the original features of the existing Designated Historic Resource, if in existence and proposed in part to remain, in form (size, proportion, detailing), materials, type, pattern, and placement of openings.**

Window Sash Dimensions

- ◎ The proposed window sash rail and stile dimensions differ from the existing windows by $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.
- ◎ These are within the tolerance of some Director-level HPP window replacements



Insert Windows

- ◎ With insert replacement windows, all of the window's working components, including weights, are installed within the existing opening
- ◎ This only requires the removal of the sashes, and the existing frame and trim are retained



NOTE: these are not the subject windows, picture is for illustrative purposes only

Insert Windows

- ⦿ The use of insert replacements causes some reduction in the glass dimensions
- ⦿ Applicant stated that a approximately 2-inches of glass each would be lost vertically and horizontally.



NOTE: these are not the subject windows, picture is for illustrative purposes only. Subject windows retain the existing windows' divided lite design.

Review Criteria

Scale and Proportion

- ⦿ **The size and proportions of the Alteration or New Construction shall be compatible with existing structures on the site, if in existence and proposed in part to remain, and with any surrounding comparable structures.**

Pattern of Window and Door Openings

- ⦿ **To the extent possible window and door openings shall be compatible with the original features of the existing Designated Historic Resource, if in existence and proposed in part to remain, in form (size, proportion, detailing), materials, type, pattern, and placement of openings.**

Issues Raised by Appellant

1. The Historic Resources Commission's decision to amend the approval was an error because the Commission had motioned to adopt the findings of the staff report prior to the inclusion of the amended approval condition, and the decision to allow the replacement of some windows and not others, with no additional findings as to why one would be permitted over the others, is inconsistent with these findings.

Issues Raised by Appellant

2. The staff and applicant erroneously informed the Commission that there had never been approvals for wood window replacement with non-metal-clad windows for historic buildings, and that if the Commission had been informed that they had previously approved this type of window multiple times, they would have approved it.

Issues Raised by Appellant

- 3. The Commission introduced facts into its deliberations regarding lead paint abatement that were new and based on a Commissioner's belief of how other jurisdictions handle lead-based paint issues.**

Issues Raised by Appellant

- 4. The Commission erroneously interpreted the Code when it made findings and relied on a belief that the replacement materials had to "match" existing window materials or that the replacement materials had to have been in existence at the time the resource was constructed.**

Conclusion

- ◎ Chapter 2.9 of the Land Development Code provides clear and objective standards with a necessary level of discretion required granted to the Historic Resources Commission
- ◎ While Staff initially recommended approval, the HRC's amendment of the scope of the proposed alteration is consistent with the applicable Review Criteria

Council Action Options

1. Approved the HPP w/ added condition – Upholding HRC decision & denying the appeal
2. Approve the HPP w/o added condition – Reversing the HRC decision & affirming the appeal
3. Deny the HPP – Reversing the HRC decision & denying the appeal

Staff Recommendation

Option #1

- ◉ Deny the appeal

- ◉ Uphold the HRC's decision to amend the scope of the alteration to disallow the replacement of the three street-facing windows

The Importance of Protecting Bees and Pollinators from Pesticide Poisoning

Why should local governments care about pollinators?

Oregon's Farming Economy: European honey bees and native bumble bees are essential for Oregon's vibrant agricultural sector, supporting over \$600 million of insect-pollinated crops grown by Oregon farmers each year. Oregon's premier crops include blueberries, marionberries and strawberries, tree fruits such as apples, pears and cherries, as well as watermelon, carrots, onions and seed for clover and alfalfa.

Pollinators and a Healthy Environment: Pollinators help 85% of plants to reproduce and they are responsible for the abundant nuts, seeds, and fruit that feed wildlife, from birds to bears.

Bees and Food: Two-thirds of the food crops people eat every day require bees and other pollinators to produce a crop. These bees also ensure that Oregon home gardeners can produce fruits and vegetables to feed their families and grow flowers to enjoy.

Why do local governments need to take action to protect pollinators?

Background: In Oregon, seven separate insecticide applications in the summers of 2013 and 2014 caused the death of no less than 75,000 native bumble bees from many hundreds of colonies. Investigations by the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) identified *neonicotinoids*, the most widely used group of insecticides in the world, as the poison that killed bees at the site. **This class of pesticide is highly toxic to honey bees, as well as many native pollinators, including bumble bees.** ODA has announced its plan to *ban four neonicotinoids* on certain tree species.

A Systemic Poison: Neonicotinoids are systemic pesticides that are taken up through roots and leaves and distributed throughout the entire plant, including pollen and nectar. These pesticides can poison bees directly, but even low-level exposure can lead to sub-lethal effects such as impaired foraging, poisoning of the brood and immune suppression, which exacerbates the lethality of pathogen infections and mite infestations. **Studies have shown that just one neonicotinoid treated seed can kill a songbird.**

Not only Systemic, but Bio-Persistent: Compounding the risk, neonicotinoid insecticides are particularly long-lasting. They can persist in plants multiple years after a single application. They have been found in soil up to two years after an application. They accumulate and bio-persist in water. **That means they can continue to harm bees long after their initial use.** It is important that consumers be aware not to purchase plants pre-treated with *neonicotinoids* due to their systemic and bio-persistent properties.

Other Governments Take Action: The Cities of Eugene, Canon Beach, Seattle, Olympia, Sherwood and Spokane recently banned neonicotinoids for any use on city property. They are being hailed as "Bee-Friendly Cities." Germany, France and Italy have banned them outright. Scientists specializing in pollinator health at Oregon State University are urging extreme caution and, wherever possible, reducing or ending any use of neonicotinoids. These actions are in alignment with a recent Presidential Memorandum establishing a federal task force to address the crisis of diminishing pollinator populations, as well as a new scientific review finding "conclusive" evidence that neonicotinoids are a large part of the problem.

Conclusion: Bee poisoning incidents point to the grave threat that neonicotinoid insecticides pose. It is critical that governments, homeowners and pesticide suppliers act now to prevent bee-kills. The City of Corvallis has the opportunity to be responsive to create public places that are safe for bees, butterflies, birds. Please take action that aligns with the City's values of sustainability, local food production, healthy families and environmental stewardship.

www.SaveOregonBees.org

ATTACHMENT I

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QUICK FACTS ON NEONICOTINOIDS AND POLLINATORS

- Bees and other insect pollinators are under great environmental stress, experiencing die-offs and diminishing populations, and adding costs to and burden on major sectors of agriculture.
- Bee die-offs in Oregon and around the world are putting food security at risk.
- An independent review of more than 800 scientific studies concluded that neonicotinoids pesticides are causing significant damage to a wide range of beneficial invertebrate species and are a key factor in the decline of bees.
- Neonicotinoids are the most widely used classes of insecticides in the world and are systemic, persistent neurotoxins that spread throughout a treated plant including accumulations in the pollen and nectar.
- The United States Geological Survey has highlighted the growing use of neonicotinoids in the United States, and found significant neonicotinoid contamination in our nation's waters.
- Neonicotinoids are highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates. A recent study correlated declines in insectivorous bird populations with neonicotinoid contamination. The assessment concluded the neonicotinoids reduced the availability of aquatic organisms that serve as a primary food source for birds.
- Just one neonicotinoid treated seed can kill a songbird.
- Research found neonicotinoid residues in 100% of common fruits and vegetables tested (except tomato and nectarine), and ninety percent of honey samples were detected positive for at least one neonicotinoid.
- Concerns are being raised about the human health effects caused from chronic dietary exposure to neonicotinoids . A four year analysis of patients suspected of sub-acute intoxication of neonicotinoid pesticides led to the authors' conclusion that *"the universal use of neonicotinoids would cause the unintended exposure to neonicotinoids in children who are more sensitive to neurotoxicants because of their neural development."*
- Neonicotinoids should not be used by local governments because governments have a special obligation to protect children. Children, who are especially sensitive to health risks posed by pesticides, are the primary users of public parks. Children's internal organs are still developing and maturing and their enzymatic, metabolic, and immune systems provide less natural protection than those of an adult.

CUBAN VICTORY CELEBRATION!

Food, entertainment and inspiration!

Noon, Saturday, February 7, 2015

at 101 NW 23rd St, Corvallis



Traditional Cuban meal of beans, rice and *ropa vieja*.

Fundraiser for Pastors for Peace,

and for medical school graduate Eduardo Jose Cervantes.

No cost to attend. Donations accepted.

We are witnessing the greatest progress toward restoring relations with Cuba in the last 20 years - something to celebrate for US and Cuban citizens.

Corvallis activists have worked hard for this.

Eduardo Jose Cervantes, the first Corvallisite to graduate from the Latin American School of Medicine in Havana, is preparing for his medical board exams. Contributions will go toward exam fees and general expenses of Pastors for Peace in their continuing work for peace and justice.

Sponsored by the Corvallis Committees of Correspondence for Democracy and Socialism: www.cc-ds.org

Information on P4P at: www.ifconews.org

For event information, contact Mike Beilstein at 541 754 1858.