

**CITY OF CORVALLIS
COUNCIL ACTION MINUTES
May 4, 2015**

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION

Agenda Item	Information Only	Held for Further Review	Decisions/Recommendations
Proclamations/Presentations 1. Proclamation of Corvallis Sister Cities Month 2. Proclamation of National Historic Preservation Month 3. Proclamation of Building Safety Month 4. Proclamation of Public Service Recognition Week 5. Proclamation of Drinking Water Week 6. Proclamation of Get There Corvallis 7. Proclamation of National Nurses Week 8. 53rd Street/West Hills Roundabout Construction Pages 188-189	 Yes Yes Yes Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proclaimed • Proclaimed • Proclaimed
Visitors' Propositions 1. Reduced maintenance in City parks (Cloyd, Daniels) 2. Hiring of City Manager Shepard (Kopczynski) 3. Carbon pricing resolution (Higbee-Sudyka, Weber) 4. Measure 02-89 (Terry) Pages 189-190	 Yes Yes Yes Yes		
Consent Agenda Pages 190-191			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopted Consent Agenda without AAB and DAB minutes <u>passed U</u>
Items Removed from Consent Agenda 1. AAB – April 14, 2015 2. DAB – April 8, 2015 Pages 191-192			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accepted minutes <u>passed U</u> • Accepted minutes <u>passed U</u>
HSC Meeting – 4/21/15 1. Corrections to HSC minutes, if any 2. Marijuana-related ordinance 3. Other Business: Parks funding Page 192	 Yes Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ORDINANCE 2015-09 <u>passed U</u>
ASC Meeting – 4/22/15 1. Corrections to ASC minutes, if any 2. CPRR: 2.10, "Use of Electronic Mail by Mayor and City Council" 3. CPRR: 2.11, "Council Information Requests" Pages 192-193	 Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amended Policy <u>passed U</u> • Adopted Policy as amended <u>passed U</u>

Agenda Item	Information Only	Held for Further Review	Decisions/Recommendations
City Legislative Committee 1. April 21, 2015 2. April 28, 2015 Pages 194-195	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RESOLUTION 2015-15 passed <u>8 to 1</u>
Other Related Matters 1. Resolution clarifying Council Goals Task Forces membership Page 195			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RESOLUTION 2015-16 passed <u>U</u>
Mayor's Reports 1. Council Goals Task Forces Membership 2. Timberhill Violations Appeal 3. RAIN award Page 195-196	Yes Yes Yes		
Council Reports 1. Pancake breakfast fundraiser, Ward 6 meeting, Garfield Carnival (Hirsch) 2. CAMPO award (Brauner) 3. Cops and Robbers 101, Police assistance to mother and child (Hogg) 4. SB 631, ABC annual reports (York) 5. Fire Department funding (Glassmire) 6. Sprout Film Festival (Bull) 7. OSU-Related Plan Review Task Force (Hann) Page 196	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes		
Staff Reports 1. Councilor Voting Abstention 2. Thank you from City Manager Shepard Page 197	Yes Yes		

Glossary of Terms

AAB	Airport Advisory Board
ABC	Advisory Boards and Commissions
ASC	Administrative Services Committee
CAMPO	Corvallis Area Metropolitan Planning Organization
CPRR	Council Policy Review and Recommendation
DAB	Downtown Advisory Board
HSC	Human Services Committee
OSU	Oregon State University
RAIN	Regional Accelerator and Innovation Network
SB	Senate Bill
U	Unanimously

**CITY OF CORVALLIS
COUNCIL ACTION MINUTES
May 4, 2015**

I. CALL TO ORDER

The regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Corvallis, Oregon was called to order at 6:30 pm on May 4, 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 (6:40 pm)

Mayor Traber noted an open house was scheduled on May 7 to welcome City Manager Shepard. Items at Councilors' places included a card and 3" x 3" square of dark chocolate as a volunteer thank you to Councilors from the Mayor; an updated list of Council and staff phone numbers; a handout showing Historic Preservation activities scheduled during May (Attachment A); a copy of the 2015 Water Quality Report from Public Works (Attachment B); and a City water bottle to celebrate Drinking Water Week.

IV. PROCLAMATION/PRESENTATION/RECOGNITION

A. Proclamation of Corvallis Sister Cities Month – May 2015

Mayor Traber read the proclamation.

Pete Bober representing Uzhhorod, Ukraine and Don Prickel representing Gondar, Ethiopia introduced visiting delegate Meleshew Tizazu from Gondar. Ms. Tizazu was visiting Corvallis to review the local education system. Mr. Bober and Mr. Prickle thanked the Council for their support of the Sister Cities program.

B. Proclamation of National Historic Preservation Month – May 2015

Mayor Traber read the proclamation.

Historic Resources Commission Chair Lori Stephens highlighted Historic Preservation Month activities coordinated by the City and Benton County (Attachment A).

C. Proclamation of Building Safety Month – May 2015

Mayor Traber read the proclamation.

Development Services Division Manager Carlson noted upcoming activities associated with Building Safety Month, including a birdhouse building event for youth at the Corvallis Saturday Farmers' Market on May 16.

D. Proclamation of Public Service Recognition Week – May 3–9

The proclamation was for information only.

E. Proclamation of Drinking Water Week– May 3–9

The proclamation was for information only.

F. Proclamation of Get There Corvallis – May 4–15

The proclamation was for information only.

G. Proclamation of National Nurses Week – May 6–12

The proclamation was for information only.

H. 53rd Street/West Hills Roundabout Construction

Public Works Director Steckel introduced Benton County Road Maintenance Manager Starha and Benton County Senior Civil Engineer Byer. Ms. Byer reviewed key dates for the project as outlined in the Council meeting packet, including that SW West Hill Road would be closed to through traffic starting May 18 and the targeted completion date was July 24. Access for emergency vehicles and homeowners would be provided. Ms. Starha said public outreach about the project began in late February.

In response to Mayor Traber's inquiry, Ms. Steckel agreed to would add information about the roundabout to the City's website. Councilor Hirsch noted the new roundabout was not the same as the former traffic circle that was located at NW Highland Drive/ NW Tenth Street and NW Grant Avenue.

V. VISITORS' PROPOSITIONS

Courtney Cloyd read from a prepared statement concerning the lack of maintenance at City parks due to funding issues (Attachment C).

Kent Daniels read from a prepared statement concerning the lack of maintenance at City parks and prioritizing funding for core City services (Attachment D).

In response to Mr. Daniels' testimony, Councilor York clarified that the Public Information Officer position did not reflect the addition of another full-time equivalent employee. Rather, it was an existing position that was part of a City Manager's Office staff re-organization.

Councilor Brauner encouraged Mr. Cloyd and Mr. Daniels to work with the Sustainable Budget Task Force.

Councilor Hogg said a community was judged by its parks and schools. If they were not maintained, businesses and festivals would not be attracted to the City. In response to his inquiry about suggested short and long-term solutions, Mr. Daniels supported adding \$100,000 to the Parks and Recreation Department budget for Central Park and Riverfront Commemorative Park maintenance, instead of funding Council priorities. Mr. Daniels believed the Council should

prioritize funding for core services and recognize there were some things the City could not afford. He encouraged Councilors to walk the multimodal path along the Riverfront from the north end to Shawala Point. He said people were camping along the path, fires were being lit, and trash and invasive weeds had accumulated. He said he would not take an out-of-town visitor there.

Mayor Traber said the Council would hold a public hearing on the City's Fiscal Year 2015–2016 budget on June 1.

Mr. Cloyd noted that volunteers, such as the Master Gardeners and the Central Park Neighborhood Association, contribute a great deal to maintenance of City parks. However, there were limits to what volunteers could do and the City should not expect them to pick up the slack.

Councilor Bull thanked Mr. Cloyd and Mr. Daniels for the information they provided. She said some of the Council's goals, such as Sustainable Budget, were aimed at trying to address the issues.

In response to Councilor Hann's inquiry, Mr. Cloyd agreed that in addition to reduced maintenance, loss of vegetation and infrastructure, such as deteriorating benches, were factors in the declining condition of City parks.

Ray Kopczynski, an Albany City Councilor, complimented the Council for hiring Mr. Shepard.

Debra Higbee-Sudyka supported adoption of the proposed carbon pricing resolution and said the next step was to fund the Council's Climate Action goal.

Ashley Terry referred to the Benton County Voters' Pamphlet regarding Measure 02-89. He expressed frustration that the Measure's impact on Oregon State University's (OSU) research budget was not clear. Councilor Beilstein encouraged Mr. Terry to attend the League of Women Voters' meeting at the Library on May 6.

Patricia Weber encouraged Councilors to adopt the proposed carbon pricing resolution.

VI. CONSENT AGENDA

Councilor Baker requested removal of the Airport Advisory Board and Downtown Advisory Board minutes from the Consent Agenda (Items A.2.a. and A.2.c.).

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

- A. Reading of Minutes
 - 1. City Council Meeting – April 20, 2015
 - 2. For Information and Filing (Draft minutes may return if changes are made by the Board or Commission)
 - b. Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Board – April 3, 2015
 - d. OSU-Related Plan Review Task Force – March 31, 2015
 - e. Planning Commission – March 18 and April 1, 2015

- B. Approval of a Limited On-Premises Sales liquor license for Chris Chen and Wendao Su, owners of Chris & Calvin, LLC, doing business as Sugoi Sushi, 1830 NW Ninth Street, Suite 108/109 (New Outlet)
- C. Announcement of vacancy on Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Board (Schultz)
- D. Announcement of appointments to advisory boards (Airport Advisory Board – Shute; Arts and Culture Advisory Board – Garrison; Downtown Advisory Board – Holdorf; Parks, Natural Areas and Recreation Advisory Board – Rosenberg, Sumner; Watershed Management Advisory Board – Heggen, Rogers)
- E. Schedule public hearings for June 1, 2015 to consider State Revenue Sharing Funds for Fiscal Year 2015-16 and a Fiscal Year 2015-16 budget
- F. Schedule two Executive Sessions for May 18, 2015: At 5:30 pm under ORS 192.660(2)(h) (status of pending litigation or litigation likely to be filed) and immediately following the regular meeting under ORS 192.660(2)(i) (status of employment related performance)– Municipal Judge and City Attorney

The motion passed unanimously.

VII. ITEMS REMOVED FROM CONSENT AGENDA

A.2.a Airport Advisory Board – April 14, 2015

Councilor Baker said as Council Liaison, he provided a report to the Airport Advisory Board regarding Council's recent work with OSU. He clarified that both parties had signed a Memorandum of Understanding and an Interim Development Agreement that addressed parking issues. The City and OSU were still working on an Intergovernmental Agreement to further address OSU-related issues. In addition, the minutes indicated the City Manager was seeking recommendations on how to fund items in the proposed budget. Councilor Baker clarified that the City Council was seeking those recommendations, not the City Manager. He also clarified that the Mayor, not the City Council, was appointing residents to the Council Goals Task Forces.

Councilors Hann and Hirsch, respectively, moved and seconded to accept the Airport Advisory Board minutes for April 14, 2015. The motion passed unanimously.

A.2.c. Downtown Advisory Board (DAB) – April 8, 2015

Councilor Baker said the DAB discussed the 2015 Parking Utilization Study, and according to the minutes, a subcommittee was working on details of the Study. However, during an Urban Services Committee (USC) meeting, he inquired about becoming more involved in decisions about the Study and he was under the impression those decisions had already been made. He requested discussion about the proposed methodology at a USC meeting, if possible. Community Development Director Gibb said the goal of the 2015 Study was to replicate the 2012 Study so comparisons could be made. A subcommittee of the DAB was asked to provide input about fine-tuning the 2015 Study. To ensure comparable timing, staff was already working through the procurement of services process.

Councilors Brauner and Beilstein, respectively, moved and seconded to accept the Downtown Advisory Board minutes for April 8, 2015. The motion passed unanimously.

VIII. UNFINISHED BUSINESS - None

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

A. Human Services Committee (HSC) – April 21, 2015

1. Corrections to HSC minutes, if any

There were no corrections. The item was for information only.

2. Marijuana-Related Ordinance

Councilor Beilstein said the proposed ordinance would align the Municipal Code with State law, including that it was unlawful for any person under 21 years of age to attempt to purchase marijuana or enter a place where marijuana was legally sold. It would also establish that marijuana-related offenses were a municipal violation so cases can be adjudicated through Municipal Court.

Deputy City Attorney Brewer read an ordinance relating to marijuana, amending Municipal Code Chapter 5.03, "Offenses," as amended.

ORDINANCE 2015-09 passed unanimously.

3. Other Business: Funding for parks maintenance, playground equipment, natural areas, and trails

Councilor Beilstein said the topic was addressed by Mr. Cloyd and Mr. Daniels during Visitors Propositions.

B. Urban Services Committee (USC) – None

C. Administrative Services Committee (ASC) – April 22, 2015

1. Corrections to ASC minutes, if any

There were no corrections. The item was for information only.

2. Council Policy Review and Recommendation: 2.10, "Use of Electronic Mail by Mayor and City Council"

Councilors Hirsch and Brauner, respectively, moved and seconded to amend the Policy as recommended by staff and amended by the Committee.

Councilor Bull preferred full use of City email accounts; however, she was fine with the proposed arrangement for the time being, given staff's recommendation to check back with Council in six months. Councilor Baker agreed with Councilor Bull's comments.

Councilor York said the Policy changes were a good first step, consistency of use among Councilors was important, and having staff check back in six months was appropriate.

Councilor Brauner observed that forwarding emails to the City email account would ensure records were kept by the City after a Councilor had left office.

In response to Councilor Beilstein's concern about a lack of transparency compared with forwarding emails to the public account, Councilor Brauner said not every message to a Councilor was appropriate for posting on the public site. The City email account would not hide messages. Rather, it would make it easier to obtain emails from Councilors as part of a public records request.

The motion passed unanimously.

3. Council Policy Review and Recommendation: 2.11, "Council Information Requests"

Councilors Hirsch and Brauner respectively, moved and seconded to adopt the Policy as presented by staff and amended by the Committee.

Councilors Glassmire and Hann, respectively, moved and seconded to amend the Policy by moving to the beginning of the Guidelines section the sentences *Department Directors and/or the City Manager will respond directly to the Councilor within 5 working days. If the work cannot be completed within this 5 day period, the response will indicate when the work can be completed.* The amendment passed unanimously.

Councilors Baker and Bull, respectively, moved and seconded to amend the Policy to allow in-person, email, and phone as methods of contact for all information requests made by a Councilor.

Councilor Beilstein suggested eliminating the methods for requesting information so it would be left up to the Councilor to decide.

Councilor York said it was important to be consistent; and the Policy could permit making a request without specifying the method for doing so, except as provided for in Research Requests.

Councilors Baker and Bull, respectively, withdrew the motion to amend the Policy.

Councilors York and Bull, respectively, moved and seconded to amend the Policy to remove references to in-person, email, and phone as methods of contact to be used when a Councilor makes an information request. The amendment passed unanimously.

The motion passed unanimously.

D. City Legislative Committee (CLC)

1. April 21, 2015 meeting

Mayor Traber reviewed the bills as highlighted in the Committee minutes. The item was for information only.

2. April 28, 2015 meeting

Mr. Brewer read a resolution related to carbon pricing.

Councilors Hirsch and Brauner, respectively, moved and seconded to adopt a resolution supporting carbon pricing.

Councilor York thanked the Legislative Committee for ensuring the resolution specified how the issues applied to Corvallis.

Councilor Glassmire said Corvallis' resolution was significantly different than those passed by other cities, in that Corvallis included the clause *the Corvallis City Council encourages other communities to join them in this request for Oregon and the United States to recognize and address the global problems of carbon dioxide emissions*. He said the rationale was that the City could not address the problem alone and help from others was needed. He said while he supported the resolution, he did not believe carbon pricing was the sole solution to addressing climate change and additional efforts would be required. He hoped the Climate Action Task Force would look at additional ways to make significant progress toward reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Councilors Baker and Glassmire, respectively, moved and seconded to amend the following clauses in the resolution as proposed by Councilors Baker and Beilstein:

WHEREAS, the Corvallis City Council has adopted a goal to develop and implement a local climate action plan because the City Council recognizes that people **and governments** need to act to mitigate climate change; and

WHEREAS, the Corvallis City Council understands that ~~residents of~~ Corvallis, acting as a single community by itself, cannot alter the current course of climate change, but acting as one community of thousands of Corvallis residents can have an impact far beyond our community's borders; and

WHEREAS, the Corvallis City Council is compelled by the scientific consensus that carbon dioxide emissions from human activities are the primary cause of global climate change which means that human actions can mitigate ~~the effects of~~ climate change; and

WHEREAS, the Corvallis City Council believes that requiring ~~users~~ **fossil fuel producers and consumers** to pay for the costs of their carbon emissions will provide disincentives to consumption of fossil

fuels and provide incentives to develop and implement sustainable energy alternatives; and

Councilor Hogg suggested sending the resolution back to the Committee since Councilors did not have an opportunity to see Councilor Baker's proposed changes before the Council meeting.

Councilor Baker accepted Councilor Glassmire's friendly amendment to the following clause:

WHEREAS, the Corvallis City Council understands that Corvallis, acting as a single community by itself, cannot alter the current course of climate change, but acting as one community of thousands, ~~of~~ Corvallis residents can have an impact far beyond our community's borders; and

The amendment passed eight to one, with Councilor Hogg opposing.

RESOLUTION 2015-15, as modified, passed eight to one, with Councilor Hogg opposing.

E. Other Related Matters

1. A resolution creating four task forces to work on implementation of the 2015-2016 City Council Goals, clarifying that at least two of the four community members of the Housing Development Task Force shall be representatives from the City's Housing and Community Development Advisory Board, rescinding Resolution 2015-10

Mr. Brewer read the resolution creating the Task Forces and rescinding Resolution 2015-10.

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

RESOLUTION 2015-16 passed unanimously.

X. MAYOR, COUNCIL, AND STAFF REPORTS

A. Mayor's Reports

Mayor Traber distributed a memorandum outlining appointments to the four Council Goals Task Forces (Attachment E). He recommended that the Task Force Chairs work with staff to schedule their first meetings. He, Council Leadership and staff discussed whether the Task Forces should continue, given the funding discussions at the April 30 Budget Commission meeting; he supported the Task Forces proceeding with scoping and planning.

Mayor Traber recessed the meeting from 8:29 to 8:34 pm.

Mayor Traber said Council would discuss the Timberhill Violations Appeal at their May 18 meeting. The record on the matter would be included in the Council meeting packet.

Mayor Traber said the Oregon Regional Accelerator and Innovation Network (RAIN) was recognized by the International Town and Gown Association as one of three recipients of the Impact Awards which acknowledged leaders of innovative initiatives involving city and university partners; RAIN was recognized in the Economic Development category.

B. Council Reports

Councilor Hirsch noted his attendance at the Pancake Breakfast fundraiser to benefit the Mario Pastega House. He said a Ward 6 meeting would be held on May 12 and the Garfield Carnival was scheduled for May 30.

Councilor Brauner said the Corvallis Area Metropolitan Planning Organization (CAMPO) received the Federal Highway Administration's 2015 Environmental Excellence Award. The award was for the partnership between CAMPO, the Oregon Department of Transportation and the Oregon Land Conservation and Development Commission on their strategic assessment of greenhouse gas emissions.

Councilor Hogg encouraged residents to participate in the Cops and Robbers 101 class offered by the Police Department. During a recent ride along with a police officer, he recalled how the officer assisted a young mother and her four-year-old child who were planning to sleep in the park. The officer transported the mother and child to Community Outreach so they would have a safe place to sleep. Councilor Hogg said it was just one example of how the police provide assistance to the community.

Councilor York testified in Salem regarding Senate Bill 631, Healthcare for All Oregon. She said the Bill would not advance this legislative session; however, representatives were working with constituents toward a single payer plan. She noted Advisory Board and Commission annual reports were scheduled for presentation to Standing Committees this summer. Council instituted the new annual reports based on recommendations from the Public Participation Task Force. Staff will check back with Council this fall to evaluate the annual report format and process.

Councilor Glassmire inquired how much money would be needed to significantly improve Fire Department service levels. Mr. Shepard said staff would have information for the June 1 budget hearing about what \$403,000 in public safety funding proposed by the Budget Commission could provide, including impacts to response times. He said the issue of coverage was complex and would require deeper discussions, and suggested the Sustainable Budget Task Force as a venue for those discussions.

Councilor Bull noted the Sprout Film Festival featuring films made by people with intellectual and developmental disabilities, would be held on May 21 at the Majestic Theater.

Councilor Hann said the OSU-Related Plan Review Task Force was continuing to make progress on the Comprehensive Plan review.

C. Staff Reports

1. Councilor Voting Abstention

The item was for information only.

2. Mr. Shepard thanked Council and staff for providing a warm welcome, and recognized former City Manager Brewer for her contributions.

XI. NEW BUSINESS – None

XII. PUBLIC HEARINGS – None

XIII. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 8:55 pm.

APPROVED:

MAYOR

ATTEST:

CITY RECORDER

Windows on the Past

May Events! Most are free. Some require reservations. Presented by Benton County & City of Corvallis Historic Resources Commissions & PreservationWORKS



May 2015

- 1 thru 20** **Windows Treasure Hunt** - Entry form at Footwise, Library, City Hall, Arts Center, Visit Corvallis
- 2** Sat **Work Party at Fiechter House & Cabell Barn, 10 am**, Meet at Fiechter House, Finley Wildlife Refuge
- 3** Sun **Spring Garden Festival, 9-4**, Arts Center Plaza, 7th and Madison.
- 4** Mon **Whiteside Theatre Tour , Noon-1 pm**, Tickets \$5, 361 SW Madison, RSVP whitesidetheatre.org
- 6** Wed **Franklin School Neighborhood & Tree Tour, 2-3 pm**, Franklin School, 750 NW 18th St, east entrance
- 7** Thu **Childrens Farm Home Old School Tour, 11-12 noon**, 4455 Hwy. 20, Corvallis, For lunch reservations Following the tour, call 541-758-5953
- 8** Fri **Tyee Wine Cellars Nature Walk and Bonfire, 5:30-8 pm**, 26335 Greenberry Rd www.tyeevine.com
- 9** Sat **Finley Wildlife Refuge Open House, 10 am – 3 pm**, South on 99W to mile marker 93; follow Finley signs, guided hikes, nature activities, and tours of historic buildings, www.fws.gov/refuge/william_l_finley/
- 9** Sat **70th Anniversary of VE Day Swing Dance, 6:30 pm**, Tickets \$10, OSU Women's Building, 160 SW 26th, 40s era costume, dance lessons, re-enactors, refreshments
- 10** Sun **OSU Walking Tour, Mothers' Day, 2 pm**, RSVP for reservations (541) 737-0540
- 11** Mon **"The Greenest Building" Documentary Film, 7 pm**, Whiteside Theatre, 361 SW Madison
- 12** Tues **Preserving Historic Wood Windows, 5:30 pm**, Downtown Fire Station, 2nd Floor, 400 NW Harrison Blvd.
- 13** Wed **New! Sidewalk Markers, 4 pm**, SW corner of 28th and Jackson
- 13** Wed **Benton County Courthouse Tour, 3 pm**, 120 NW 4th St, Meet inside at elevator, no pocket knives
- 16** Sat **Windows Demonstration and Preservation Topics at Farmer's Market, 9-1**, Jackson and NW 1st
- 16** Sat **New! Historic Madison Ave. Walking Tour, Noon to 2 pm**, Meet at Riverfront Fountain
- 16** Sat **Wizard of Oz, 1939 Film at Historic Whiteside Theatre, 3 pm**, 361 SW Madison, Tickets cheaper in advance at www.brownpapertickets.com/event/1460722 also available at the door
- 20** Wed **Franklin School Neighborhood Tour, 4 pm**, Meet at 15th and Taylor
- 21** Thu **Annual Preservation Awards Ceremony , 6 pm**, Historic Independent School, 25381 SW Airport Ave, Tour the school, join us for awards, speaker, and refreshments
- 23** Sat **New! Tour of Monroe Library - 2 pm**, 380 N. 5th Street, Monroe., or call 541-766-6293 for van transport
- 24** Sun **Smith Rickard Historic Home Open House, 1-5 pm**, 5570 SW 3rd St.
- 25** Mon **Memorial Day Ceremony at Crystal Lake Cemetery, 10 am**, 1945 SE Crystal Lake Drive
- 30** Sat **New! Historic South Corvallis Mill Race Tour, 1-4 pm**. Reservations at 541-753-7208 or heathk@bentonswcd.org

Celebrate Historic Preservation Month in May!

For full information on the events visit www.CorvallisOregon.gov/cd-Historic or www.co.benton.or.us/

May 2015 - Historic Preservation Month

“Windows on the Past”

Presented by Benton County & City of Corvallis Historic Resources Commissions & PreservationWORKS

Most events are FREE and open to the public. Some programs require reservations

- All May** ***Corvallis Library Book Selections***
645 NW Monroe Ave - During preservation month, the Library features preservation titles for those who enjoy historic resources and tales.
- All May** ***Windows on the Past Treasure Hunt***
Can you find the historic windows in Corvallis? Pick up an entry form at Footwise, City Hall, the Art Center, Visit Corvallis, and the Library, and launch your own eye-opening search of local historic architecture. Fun for alert individuals and families! Turn in your entry by 5 PM on May 20th at the Library or the Planning Desk at City Hall. Prizes will be awarded.
- April 28-May 11** ***Footwise Window Display & Treasure Hunt***
301 SW Madison Ave – View a display including an historic wood window and 10 reasons to repair your historic windows.
- 2** Saturday ***Work Party at Fiechter House & Cabell Barn***
10 am, Meet at Fiechter House, Finley Wildlife Refuge: South on 99W to mile marker 93; follow signs for Finley Refuge.
This is the annual fluff 'n buff before Finley's tours the following weekend. Come sweep out the 1910 barn and gather owl pellets, or vacuum the 1850s Fiechter House and clean the windows!
- 2-10** Sat-Sun ***Natural Areas Celebration Week***
Enjoy our local natural heritage with a full week of outdoor events for young and old. See schedule: sustainablecorvallis.org/action-teams/natural-areas/
- 4** Monday ***Whiteside Theatre Tour***
12 – 1 pm, 361 SW Madison - \$5 fee
The 1922 Italian Renaissance movie palace offers introductory tours to this National Register of Historic Places downtown Corvallis icon. Come see the stenciled friezes, garden boxes and fabulous balcony details. Tours are limited to 35 persons; reservation recommended: Reservations at WhitesideTheatre.org.
Louise-Annette Burgess & David Wilson, Whiteside Theatre Foundation.

- 6 Wednesday ***Franklin School Neighborhood & Tree Tour***
2-3 pm, Meet at Franklin School, 750 NW 18th St, east entrance
 Go green - take a neighborhood walk! Celebrate the enduring companionship of heritage trees in the historic Franklin School Neighborhood. This one-hour guided tour includes the 1889 Franklin Square Park, Corvallis' oldest park and home to more than 15 different tree species. Sponsor Group: Jobs Addition Neighborhood Association (JANA) *Tour Guide: Lyn Larson*
- 7 Thursday ***Childrens Farm Home Old School Tour***
11-12 noon, 4455 Hwy. 20, Corvallis
 View the Old School, gem of the Children's Farm Home, founded in 1922 by the Women's Christian Temperance Union for orphaned and neglected children. Newly restored, and reopened in 2013, the Old School now features a gift shop as well as a café where lunch can be enjoyed at the tour's conclusion. Reservations suggested: 541-758-5953. *Tour leader is Cheri Galvin, Children's Farm Home Historian.*
- 8 Friday ***Tyee Wine Cellars Nature Walk and Bonfire***
5:30-8 pm, 26335 Greenberry Rd
 Come enjoy an evening at Buchanan Century Farm, home of Tyee Wine Cellars along Muddy Creek south of Corvallis This unique landscape is being actively restored to historic wet prairie and marshes by the Buchanan family, along with the Natural Resources Conservation Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Take a tour of Restoration Loop while you learn about ongoing restoration efforts, identifying native wildflowers and invasive weeds along the way. Bring a picnic, and delight in an evening of wine tasting and storytelling, all around a cozy bonfire. There will also be fun activities for the little ones including owl pellet dissection, and an up close look at owl feathers. *Sponsor: Tyee Wine Cellars at (541)753.875, www.tyeevine.com*
- 9 Saturday ***Finley Wildlife Refuge Open House***
10 am – 3 pm, South on 99W to mile marker 93; follow signs for Finley Wildlife Refuge – Meet at North Prairie Overlook
 Tours of historic Cabell Barn and Fiechter House begin at 11. Take part in guided nature hikes by The Institute for Applied Ecology, who will be leading a bird nesting box activity for the public. *Doug Spencer- doug_spencer@q.com*
Sponsor: Friends of the Willamette Valley National Wildlife Refuge Complex, Institute for Applied Ecology. [www.fws.gov/refuge/william I finley/](http://www.fws.gov/refuge/william%20finley/)
- 9 Saturday ***Swing Dance – VE Day 70th Anniversary!***
6:30-10 pm, OSU Women's Building, 160 SW 26th St, Tickets \$10
 70 years ago this May, Nazi forces in Europe surrendered to the allies and Victory in Europe Day was declared. Adair Living History thinks this anniversary

well worth celebrating, and will host a victory dance on May 9th, 2015 in the Women's Building at Oregon State University. Place the date on your calendars and be prepared to dance the night away dressed up in your best 40s threads. (If you have none, we'll let you in anyway!)

Dance to music of the Albany Swing Band; or take a dance lesson provided by the Corvallis Swing Society. See the OSU ROTC Color Guard, WWII re-enactors, and lots of displays. This will be a live radio broadcast! Snacks and refreshments available for purchase. *Benefiting Adair Living History, Inc., A nonprofit organization working to preserve the history of Camp Adair.*
<http://adairlivinghistory.org/>

- 10** Sunday ***OSU Walking Tour, Mothers' Day***
2 pm, Meet east side of Benton Hall, 14th St near Monroe
Tour limited to 20 persons; for reservations (541) 737-0540
OSU is Corvallis' newest historic district with more than 80 contributing structures and the only Oregon Campus listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Learn about the development of campus structures, and early Olmsted and Taylor campus plans, quads, and view sheds. Appreciate the most comprehensive collection of distinctive John V. Bennes-designed buildings.
Larry Landis, OSU Archivist
- 11** Monday ***"The Greenest Building" Film***
7 pm, Historic Whiteside Theatre, 361 SW Madison
"The Role of Historic Buildings in Creating a Sustainable Culture"
One-hour documentary by Oregon filmmaker Jane Turville illustrates the key role of building reuse in creating sustainable communities. This film demonstrates how renovation and adaptive use of existing structures fully achieves the sustainable triple bottom line: economic, social and ecological balance. *BA Beierle, PreservationWORKS, Whiteside Theatre Foundation.*
Trailer: www.youtube.com/watch?v=IyY4DnTapN4
- 12** Tuesday ***Preserving Historic Wood Windows***
5:30-6:30 pm, City Council Chambers, 2nd floor, Corvallis Downtown Fire Station, 400 NW Harrison Blvd.
Join Joy Sears, preservation specialist from Oregon's State Historic Preservation Office as she describes the benefits and methods of restoring historic wood windows. Too often historic windows are replaced based upon inaccurate information regarding their energy-efficiency and techniques for restoration.
- 13** Wednesday ***New! Sidewalk Markers***
4 pm, Meet at the SW corner of 28th and Jackson
Concrete sidewalks first appeared in 1906 on 2nd street, and as each sidewalk

section in town was completed contractors would mark their finished work with an embossing stamp. These stamps would include their name and usually the date. To date there have been just over 250 sidewalk markers identified in the historic neighborhoods of Corvallis and more to be discovered! The last sidewalk stamp was marked in 1937. This year's tour will be a guide to the early sidewalk markers in the National Historic District College Hill West neighborhood. *Tour leaders: Ross Parkerson and Doug Eaton*

- 13** Wednesday ***Benton County Courthouse Tour***
3 pm, 120 NW 4th St. Meet inside at the elevator. This requires going through the security scanner, so leave your pocket knives, etc. in your car. Tour this 1888 beauty, the oldest courthouse in the state that has been in continuous operation. The interior and furnishings have been lovingly preserved. *Tour leader: Jill VanBuren, past Director of Elections*
- 16** Saturday ***Windows on the Past at Farmer's Market***
9 am-1 pm, Visit our table at Jackson & NW 1st St. Watch ongoing demonstrations of historic wood window restoration by a leading expert, learn about historic preservation activities and opportunities in our community, and chat with local preservation specialists and HRC members. www.facebook.com/Corvallis.Albany.Farmers.Markets
- 16** Saturday ***New! Historic Madison Avenue Walking Tour***
Noon to 2 pm, Meet at Riverfront Park Fountain, Jackson & NW 1st St. Historic Madison Avenue is one of Corvallis' major shopping streets that begins at the riverfront and goes past City Hall, Central Park, the Arts Center and connects to the OSU historic entry gates at 11th Street. Pedestrian friendly, this route was the traditional connection between the town and the college from the 1890's through the 1950's. This tour will include two historic banks, department stores, a movie palace, two repurposed churches and several other surprises. Learn how Madison Avenue has changed over the years and yet still retains its history and charm.
Mary Gallagher, Benton County Historical Society & Museum
- 16** Saturday ***Wizard of Oz at the Historic Whiteside Theatre***
3 pm, 361 SW Madison
The Wizard of OZ was first shown in the Whiteside Theatre in 1939, when it won two Oscars for best song and musical score and earned six nominations. The last time the movie was shown at the Whiteside was believed to have been in 1974. The film was chosen by the community at the restored marquee re-lighting celebration in November 2013 as the first Whiteside-sponsored movie to be shown in the theatre. Come celebrate the historic Whiteside Theatre's ongoing restoration and a beloved film. *Sponsor: Whiteside Theatre Foundation*

Tickets: Advance Sales: \$4 kids/Members/seniors, \$8 General Admission
<http://www.brownpapertickets.com/event/1460722> At the door (space available): \$5 kids and \$10 General Admission

- 20 Wednesday ***Franklin School Neighborhood Homes Tour***
4 pm, Meet at 15th and Taylor at Franklin Park
This district, known as the Jobs Addition, was platted in 1889 and includes houses representing every decade from the 1890s to the 2010s. We'll explore a wonderful range of styles today! *Tour Guide: Lyn Larson*
- 21 Thursday ***Annual Recognition Celebration at Independent School***
6 pm, 25381 SW Airport Ave, corner of Airport and Fern Roads
Each year the Corvallis and Benton County Historic Resources Commissions and PreservationWORKS recognize outstanding contributions to the preservation of historic resources.

This is a great opportunity to visit one of Benton County's few remaining one-room school houses. The Independent School was built in 1919, and is a good example of a Craftsman style schoolhouse with a Bungalow floor plan. Best of all – the original school bell still rings! www.facebook.com/pages/Independent-Community-Club
- 23 Saturday ***Tour of the Monroe Library***
2 pm, 380 N. 5th Street, Monroe. *Meet at the Library, or call 541-766-6293 to reserve a spot in a van from 360 SW Avery in Corvallis.*
Join Lori Pelkey, Library Director, and Lori Stephens, Library Architect, in a tour of this brand new library that showcases the historic Monroe Freight Depot. Features of the Depot have been sensitively preserved, and the library's architectural features echo those of vernacular agricultural buildings in the region. www.facebook.com/MonroeCommunityLibrary
- 24 Sunday ***Smith Rickard House Open House***
1-5 pm, 5570 SW 3rd Street, apx. 4 miles south of downtown on Highway 99W. Visit the historic 1890 Smith-Rickard House, one of the few Italianate style farmhouses left in Benton County. The house has been undergoing extensive restoration work since 2005, when it was added to the Benton County Register of Historic Resources. Learn about the house and farmstead, the prominent Benton County families associated with them, and the orchard that is being rehabilitated. *Hosts: Larry & Rebecca Landis, tro2005@gmail.com*
- 25 Monday ***Memorial Day Ceremony at Crystal Lake Cemetery***
10 am, Crystal Lake Cemetery, 1945 SE Crystal Lake Drive
Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, Crystal Lake Cemetery was

established in 1860. Joseph Alexander deeded 5.3 acres of his 1849 Donation Land Claim to the Masons' Corvallis Lodge #14 for a cemetery. This annual ceremony honors courageous heroes who served and sacrificed for our freedom. *Judy Juntunen, Crystal Lake Cemetery Committee*

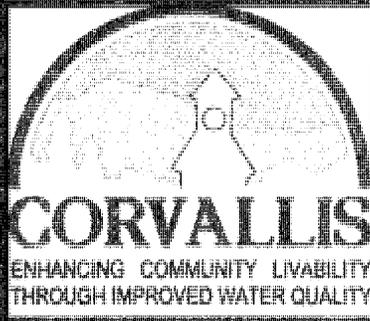
30 Saturday

Historic South Corvallis Mill Race, Tour

1 - 4 pm, This human-made urban water feature diverting water from the Mary's River to the Willamette, was once the source of power for a mid-1800s sawmill and a gristmill in South Corvallis. For meeting location, *RSVP by May 22, to heathk@bentonswcd.org or 541-753-7208.*

For more information contact:

*Carl Metz, City of Corvallis Planning Dept. 541-766-6575 carl.metz@corvallisoregon.gov , or
Chris Bentley, Benton County Planning Dept. 541-766-6819 chris.bentley@co.benton.or.us*



2015

WATER QUALITY REPORT

Important Information

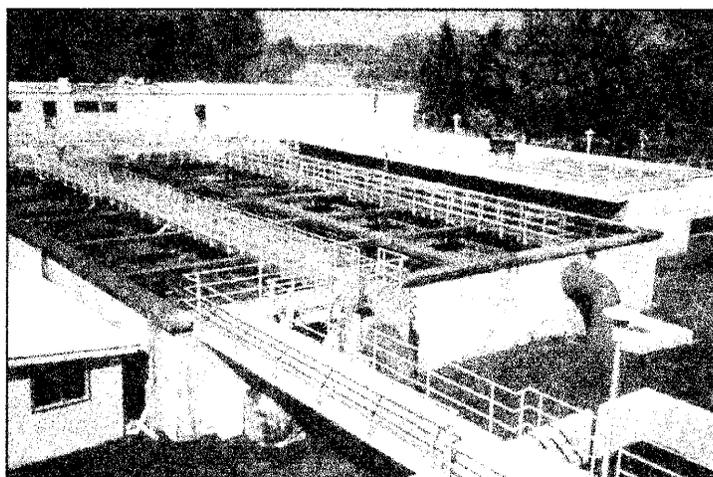
About the Water YOU Drink

Monitoring Data from 2014

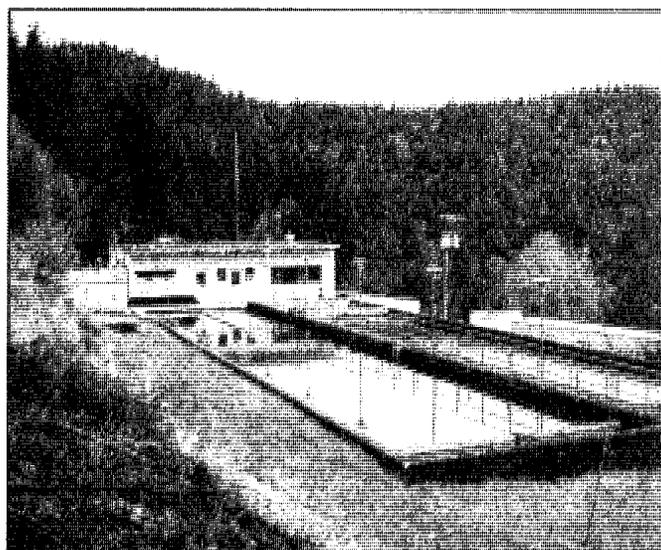
The Corvallis Water System consistently provides a reliable supply of high quality tap water that surpasses all state and federal drinking water quality requirements. The City of Corvallis strives to provide you with the best water possible. This report provides results of water quality monitoring for 2014.

Water Sources

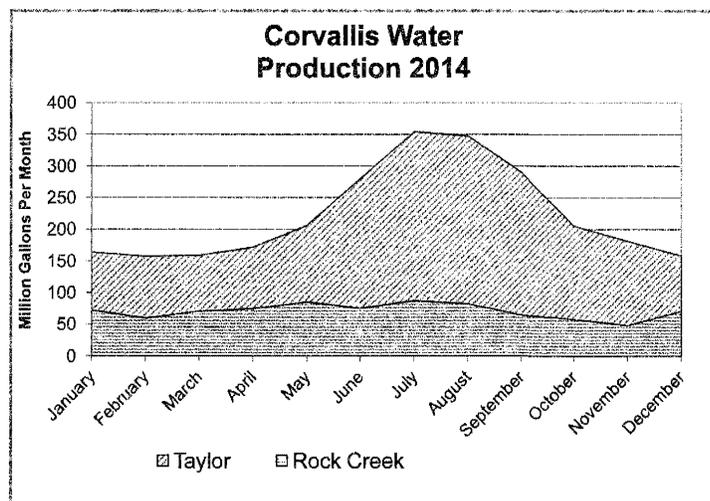
Corvallis drinking water comes from two surface water sources. Three creeks in the Rock Creek Watershed on the east flank of Marys Peak (north and south forks of Rock Creek as well as Griffith Creek) supply water for the Rock Creek Water Treatment Plant. The Willamette River supplies the Taylor Water Treatment Plant located in south Corvallis near Willamette Park.



H. D. Taylor Water Treatment Plant



Rock Creek Water Treatment Plant



Paper copies printed on recycled paper



Water Production & Treatment

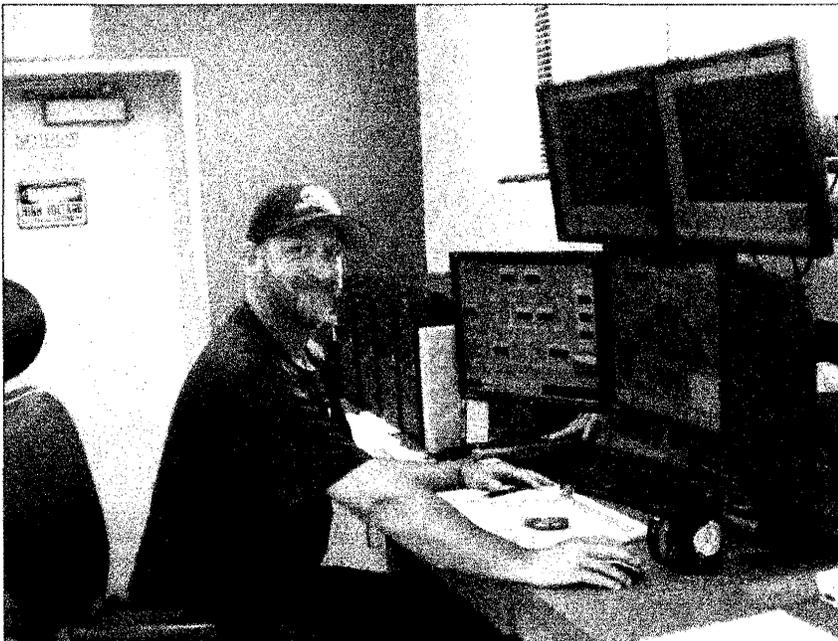
The City of Corvallis operates two water treatment plants to ensure that the water supply is safe to drink. Plant staff monitor all of the treatment systems to make certain they are working properly. The treatment plant operators are certified by the state to assure their technical competence.

The two plants treated approximately 2.67 billion gallons of water in 2014 -- about 47 million gallons more than 2013, but still less per capita than 2013. The Rock Creek Plant supplied 32% of Corvallis drinking water (about 848 million gallons), and the Taylor Plant supplied the remaining 68% (about 1.83 billion gallons).

At peak production, the Rock Creek Treatment Plant can supply approximately 3 million gallons per day (MGD). The Taylor Treatment Plant can supply 21 MGD.

The Rock Creek Plant runs 24 hours a day, 364 days a year and generally shuts down one day per year to complete major maintenance activities such as cleaning the sedimentation basins.

OPERATORS ADJUST THE TREATMENT PROCESS TO OBTAIN THE HIGHEST QUALITY DRINKING WATER



The Taylor Plant is a peaking plant and runs long enough each day to meet the water demand that Rock Creek can not supply.

Both the Rock Creek and the Taylor Plants are known as conventional water treatment plants. Water from the Rock Creek Watershed and the Willamette River undergoes the same treatment process.

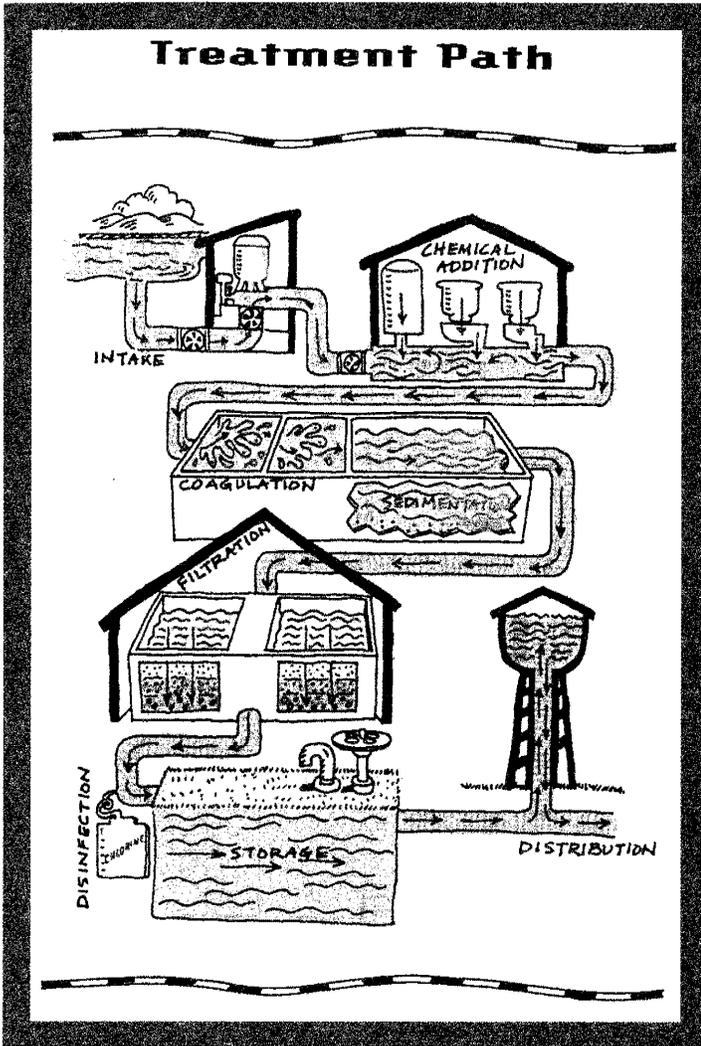
Treatment Plant Operator Chad Marshall monitors the treatment process to assure quality

A Note for People With Special Health Concerns

The following statement is required by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) / Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).





In the next treatment step, called filtration, clarified water passes through approximately three feet of layered media including carbon, sand, and garnet. The filters physically trap any remaining small particles in the water, and the carbon also adsorbs many chemical contaminants.

The Rock Creek Plant uses anthracite as a carbon source. The Taylor Plant uses granular activated carbon (GAC), which is more effective at removing any chemical contaminants that might be present.

Chlorine is added to keep water safe in the distribution system as it travels to your tap. Once disinfected, the water is called finished water. Fluoride is added to the finished water to help prevent tooth decay, and additional soda ash is added to adjust pH to control corrosion in the distribution system.

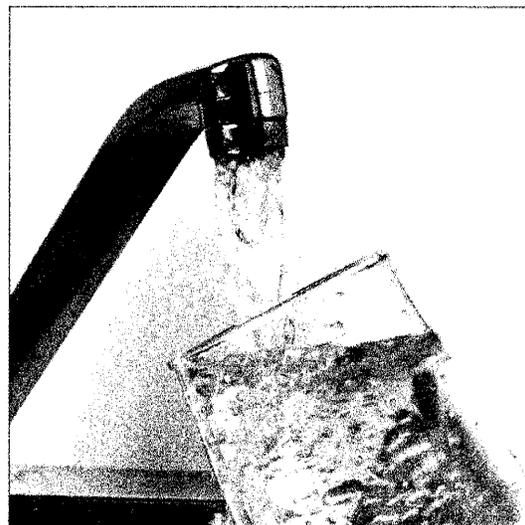
Many indicators of water quality are monitored continuously during water treatment. Much of the monitoring is automated and computer-controlled. Information on pH, hardness, chlorine content, and turbidity allows operators to optimize the treatment processes to obtain the highest quality finished water for distribution to your tap.

Conventional Treatment

First, aluminum sulfate (alum) and soda ash are added to untreated (raw) water. Alum makes impurities clump together (coagulate) into larger particles called floc, and soda ash adjusts the pH to the ideal range for treatment. The water is stirred to encourage floc particles to grow.

Water then flows to sedimentation basins. Floc is heavier than water, so it settles to the bottom (floculates). Settled floc is removed from the basins as a sludge and disposed.

THE FOUR STEP WATER TREATMENT PROCESS INCLUDES COAGULATION, FLOCCULATION, SEDIMENTATION, AND FILTRATION.



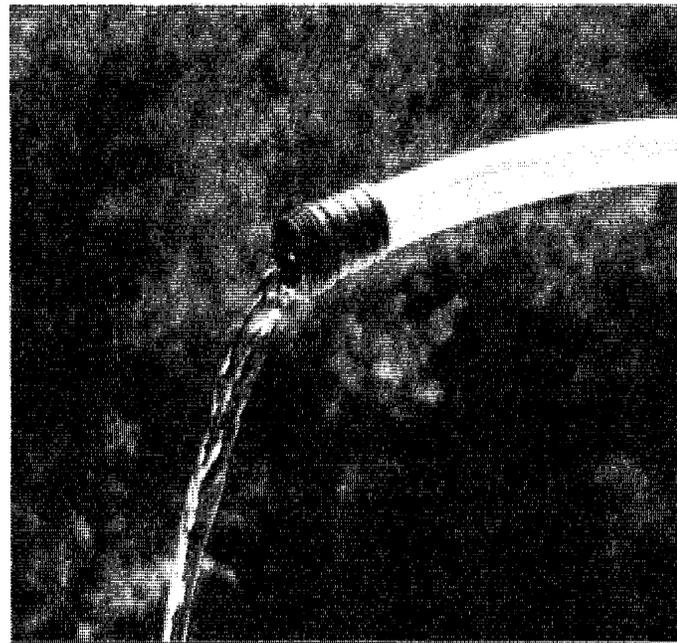
Clean, clear, delicious drinking water

Water Distribution & Storage

Finished water from both treatment plants is combined in the distribution system, which consists of about 250 miles of water pipes, 7,076 control valves, eight covered storage reservoirs, and ten pumping stations. The reservoirs and piping system are interconnected with both water sources, so customers generally receive a blend of water from both water treatment plants.

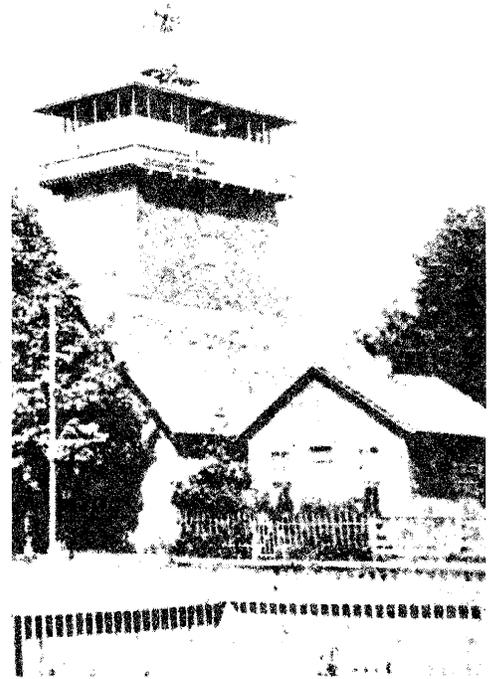
The Water Treatment Plants produce water at a fairly constant rate, but demand for water can fluctuate from day to day and from hour to hour. In order to ensure there is enough water available for everyone's needs and to provide for fire protection, treated water is stored in covered reservoirs located throughout the city. Reservoirs store up to 21.02 million gallons of finished water.

Ten pumping stations move finished water to the higher elevation storage where it flows by gravity to about 15,431 homes & businesses. Pumps provide water pressure to a few areas not served by gravity flow from reservoirs.



of the leaks were from fire hydrants and required only routine maintenance. They also found eleven leaks in water mains that required more extensive repairs. Finding and repairing leaks when they are small saves water and money by preventing large catastrophic leaks that require emergency repairs and interrupt water service to customers.

Historic water pump and storage tank located at First Street and Adams Avenue, downtown Corvallis (no longer in existence)



Water system operators monitor water levels in the reservoirs and can move water within the system and among the reservoirs to ensure the water remains fresh. Each reservoir is cleaned routinely to remove sediments and checked for structural integrity. Firefighters and maintenance crews flush water lines by periodically opening the 2,122 fire hydrants for a short time.

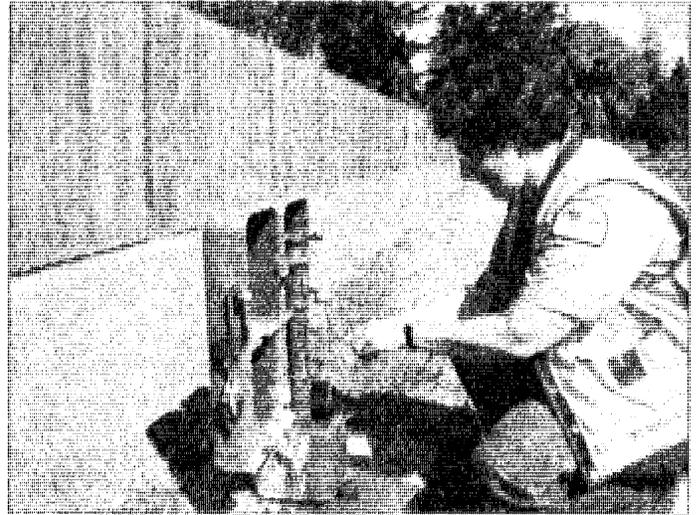
City staff monitor the distribution system for leaks with sophisticated listening devices. Microphones can hear the distinctive sound of water leaking from high-pressure pipes during the early hours of the morning when little water is being used. If a leak is detected, a device called a leak correlator can then pinpoint it. In 2014, crews listened with ground-microphones 3,533 times. They discovered several leaks. Most (65)

**Save water and money;
Identify and repair leaks
at your home and office!**

Water Quality & Testing

Drinking water is perishable. That is why the City of Corvallis takes steps to prevent water quality degradation from the time the water leaves the treatment plant until it gets to your tap.

Laboratory professionals take samples regularly from 33 sampling stations in the distribution system. Routine sampling lets the staff be sure that the water is free from harmful bacteria and that there are sufficient levels of chlorine for continued disinfection in the piping system. Automated, continuous water quality monitoring stations also take real-time samples from the distribution system throughout the entire day, every day, all year long. The data are continuously relayed to water system staff to assist them in optimizing water quality.



Water Quality Analyst Cris Piccioni collects a sample from the distribution system.



Distribution system operator Bill Ritchey flushes water lines to maintain water quality

Technicians routinely flush water mains to remove rust or other sediment that might be trapped in the distribution system. Flushing also allows crews to make sure all the valves and fire hydrants are operating as they should. To help protect the environment, the chlorine is removed from this water before it is discharged into the storm drain system. The chlorine in the water could be harmful to aquatic life, and most storm drains discharge directly into Corvallis' urban streams.

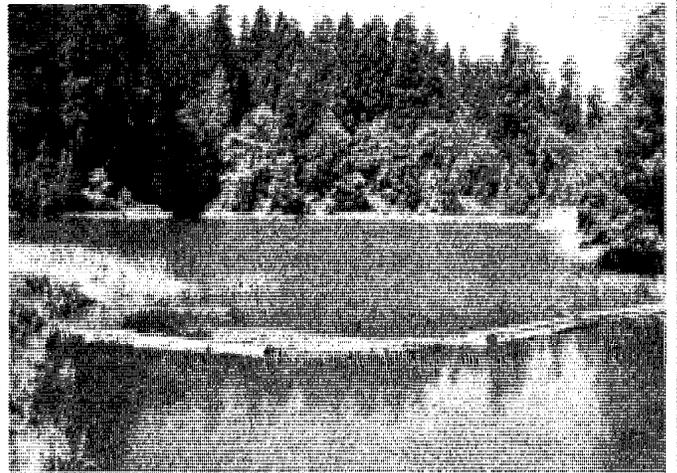
Microbiological Testing of Corvallis Drinking Water

The City of Corvallis tests for microbiological contamination in the water distribution system and also in the raw water sources that supply the water treatment plants. During 2014, city staff collected and tested 781 routine samples from the distribution system. No total coliform or *E. coli* were found.

The City also tested water from the Willamette River and creeks that supply water to the Rock Creek Water Treatment Plant for *Giardia lamblia* and *Cryptosporidium*. Five *Giardia* cysts and two *Cryptosporidium* oocysts were detected in Willamette River samples. The water treatment plants are designed to remove contaminants such as *Giardia* and *Cryptosporidium*. Neither *Giardia* or *Cryptosporidium* has ever been detected in treated water leaving the treatment plants. Immune-compromised people may wish to speak to their doctor about appropriate precautions (see text box on page 2). Any organisms in the raw water sources are removed by filtration, and chlorine effectively kills *Giardia*.

Rock Creek Watershed

About a third of the Corvallis water supply comes from the Rock Creek Watershed on the east slope of Marys Peak. Corvallis began drawing water from Rock Creek in 1906 after a concerted local effort established a waterline from Rock Creek to downtown Corvallis. Congressional action in 1920 designated 1,700 acres of federal lands within the Rock Creek drainage as a municipal watershed. Purchases and exchanges by both the City and the USDA Forest Service have created the current ownership pattern of a 2,350 acre Corvallis Forest and 7,500 acres of National Forest within the watershed boundary.

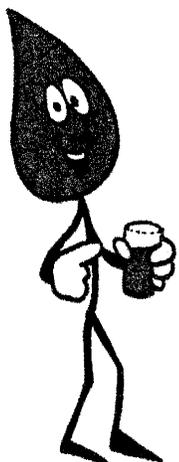


Corvallis manages its Forest according to the Corvallis Forest Stewardship Plan (CFSP), a multi-resource plan promoting forest health and biodiversity. New forest inventory findings and progress on management goals by the Watershed Management Advisory Board (WMAB), staff, and Trout Mountain Forestry (City's consultant) necessitated a revision of the 2006 CFSP. The revised and updated CFSP was completed in June 2013.

The WMAB advises the City Council on policies for and activities on the Corvallis Forest. This seven-member panel of citizen volunteers is appointed by the Mayor and generally meets monthly. All Board meetings are open to the public. The WMAB works with city staff, resource specialists and consultants to implement the CFSP objectives.

The City received a \$42,000 Coast Range Stewardship Fund grant to restore Old Peak Meadow. The first phase of restoration activities took place in summer 2014, including a prescribed burn to control non-native vegetation. The City conducted the second year of marbled murrelet surveys and modified its five-year harvest plan after detecting marbled murrelet presence on the Corvallis Forest. Cable thinning began fall 2014 and will continue through early winter 2015 on approximately 60 acres of an 85 year-old natural second-growth stand. The goals for harvesting are to improve crown development, increase wind-firmness, and encourage shrub and new seedling growth. Ongoing management activities within the Corvallis Forest include monitoring threatened peacock larkspur populations and monitoring stream temperatures of Rock Creek and its tributaries.

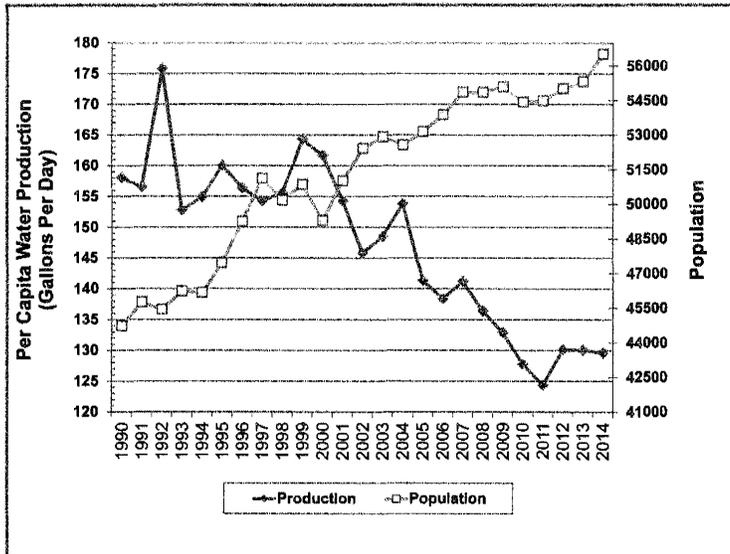
For more information, see the annual reports at: www.CorvallisOregon.gov/ForestReport



Fluoride is added to Corvallis tap water to prevent dental caries (cavities). Corvallis citizens voted to add fluoride in 1952 and again in the 1960s to continue the practice. Fluoride protects teeth by reducing demineralization from the effects of plaque. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, the American Dental Association and other leading public health authorities continue to recommend optimal water fluoridation as a significant health benefit. Fluoride protects both adults and children, but it is especially important for children.

The US EPA guidelines for drinking water limit fluoride concentration to 4.0 parts per million (ppm). The US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) recommends fluoridation at the low end of the effective range (0.7 ppm) due in part to the recognition that people get fluoride from sources other than drinking water (e.g., toothpaste, apple juice, and tea) and in part due to the recognition that different people drink different amounts of water. Corvallis fluoridates at a concentration of 0.7 ppm using sodium fluorosilicate as a fluoride source. The Corvallis water utility is committed to the health and safety of its customers and is ready to respond to regulatory changes as they develop.

Local Water Use Trends are Encouraging



The Corvallis Community conserves water! Even though total water use increased in 2014 (1.79% more than 2013), per-capita use is less, and overall water use is on a general downward trend. In 2011, we used less water (total and per-capita) than any year in the past generation. This use reduction occurred along with population growth of 24% since 1990.

Conserving water helps make Corvallis a more sustainable community. Thank you for doing your part. Challenge yourself to see if you can reduce your family's water use even more in the coming year.



Tap Water: Safe, reliable, and a good value

Safe, delicious Corvallis tap water is an excellent value. While the cost of water varies depending on your elevation and the amount you use, a reasonable average is less than a half-cent per gallon. Compare this to some other common beverages you may purchase:

- Bottled iced tea: \$1.19 for 16 oz = \$9.52 per gallon
- Diet juice tea blend: \$1.29 for 16 oz = \$10.32 per gallon
- Bottled water: \$6 for 24 12-oz bottles = \$2.66 per gallon
- Premium bottled water: \$1.59 for 16 oz = \$12.72 per gallon
- Oregon microbrewed beer: \$7.59 for 6 12-oz bottles = \$13.49 per gallon
- Oregon's official state beverage (milk): \$1.59 for 64 oz = \$3.18 per gallon
- Corvallis tap water (average*): \$4.17 for 748 gallons = \$0.00557 per gallon



Best of all, unlike all the other products listed, Corvallis tap water is delivered directly to your home -- any time day or night.

* The average rate for a single-family home using six units (600 cubic feet, or 4,488 gallons) per month in the first pressure level: \$15.04 base fee, 6 units at \$1.66. Actual cost varies based on your elevation (a higher rate to pump to a higher level) and the amount you use (you pay a higher marginal rate as your water use exceeds set thresholds).

Primary Standards

(see glossary of abbreviations and definitions on page 11)

Results from different sites/times are averaged; range may be higher than maximum reported value

Treatment Plants						
Taylor Treatment Plant data are not shaded.				Rock Creek Treatment Plant data are shaded		
Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Maximum Reported	Range	Likely Source	Meets Regs?
Turbidity ¹	TT = 95% of samples < 0.3 NTU	N/A	0.02 NTU	0.01 - 0.08 NTU	Soil runoff and stream sediment	Yes
			0.03 NTU	0.02 - 0.04 NTU		
Fluoride ²	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.76 ppm	0.09 - 1.01 ppm	Added to promote dental health	Yes
			0.71 ppm	0.00- 0.67 ppm		
TOC, Raw Water	TT = 4 ppm	N/A	1.49 ppm	1.17 - 1.88 ppm	Naturally occurring carbon, often from leaves or other organics	Yes
			0.96 ppm	0.62 - 1.16 ppm		
TOC, Finished Water	TT = 2 ppm	N/A	0.74 ppm	0.59 - 1.09 ppm		Yes
			0.27 ppm	0.00 - 0.38 ppm		
Nitrate+ Nitrite ³	10 ppm	10 ppm	0.20 ppm	N/A	Fertilizer, septic tanks, sewage, or erosion.	Yes
Nitrate ³	10 ppm	10 ppm	0.12 ppm	N/A		
Sodium ³	20 ppm	N/A	17.6 ppm	N/A	Chlorination with Sodium Hypochlorite	Yes
			6.64 ppm	N/A		

1. Turbidity has no health effects but can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. "TT" means a treatment technique is required if the limit is exceeded.

2. Fluoride is added to City drinking water and has been since 1952. Known for its cavity-fighting benefits, fluoride is of special interest to parents with young children. See article on page 6.

3. Most inorganic contaminants are measured on a nine-year reduced monitoring cycle; the last sample was in May 2011. Nitrate is sampled annually.

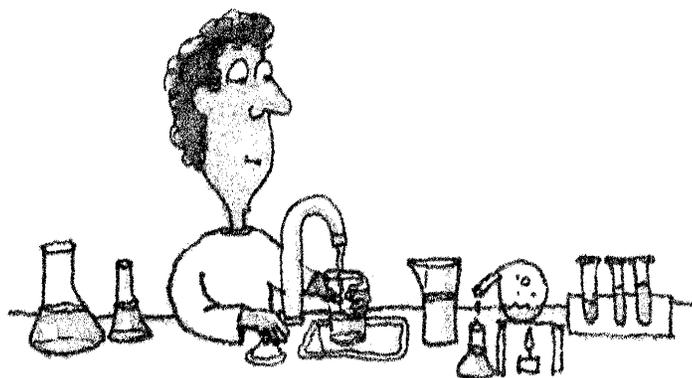
Distribution System						
Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Maximum Reported	Range	Likely Source	Meets Regs?
Total Trihalo-methanes ⁴	80 ppb	0 ppb	21.9 ppb	12.1 - 28.4 ppb	By-products of disinfection process	Yes
Haloacetic Acids ⁴	60 ppb	N/A	24.1 ppb	17.0 - 30.5 ppb	By-products of disinfection process	Yes
Copper ⁵	Action level: 90% of homes tested have less than 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	90% of homes tested had less than 0.370 ppm	No homes tested were above 1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing	Yes
Lead ⁵	Action level: 90% of homes tested have less than 15 ppb	0 ppb	90% of homes tested had less than 6 ppb	Two homes tested were above 15 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing	Yes

4. This test is performed on a quarterly basis at four locations in the distribution system most likely to have elevated levels (places in the distribution system where water is likely to have say in the pipes longer).

5. This test is performed every three years (most recently in 2014) in homes most likely to test positive for lead and/or copper; if levels reach the action level in 10% of homes sampled, water providers must begin extra treatment. **Lead and copper have never been detected in the City's raw water sources.** More information about lead and copper is on page 14.

Detected Levels of Secondary Standards

Parameter	MCL (non-enforceable)	Taylor Plant Reported	Rock Creek Plant Reported
Calcium	n/a	5.04 ppm	9.74 ppm
Chloride	250 ppm	3.8 ppm	5.1 ppm
Sulfate	250 ppm	11.6 ppm	7.69 ppm
Alkalinity	n/a	28.4 ppm	37.3 ppm
Hardness	250 ppm	20 ppm	38 ppm
pH	6.5 - 8.5 pH units	6.90 - 7.30 pH units	6.90 - 7.10 pH units
Total Dissolved Solids	500 ppm	67.0 ppm	84.0 ppm



Routine water quality testing and continuous water quality monitoring ensure a safe water supply for the City of Corvallis.

Source Water Assessment and Water System Security

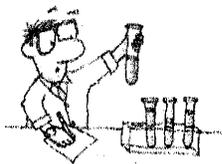
In 2003, the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) completed a Source Water Assessment for the City of Corvallis' water sources. The assessment identifies potential sources of contamination. The primary sources of potential contamination included confined animal feeding operations (CAFOs), farm machinery repair, food processing, irrigated & non-irrigated agriculture, junk/scrap/salvage yards, managed forest lands, mines/gravel pits, permitted dischargers (non-point dischargers and wastewater treatment plants), research laboratories, river recreation, septic systems, stormwater outfalls, transportation routes, underground storage tanks, and utility stations. A summary of the report is available at:

www.deq.state.or.us/wq/dwp/docs/swasummary/pws00225.pdf

The City of Corvallis completed a water system security and vulnerability assessment in 2003. The City installed additional fencing and surveillance cameras to limit access and to monitor activity around critical parts of the water system. Additional measures are being implemented; for security purposes, details of these measures are not disclosed in this report.

Automated water quality monitoring equipment provides water operators real-time information that can help detect threats to the safety of the water supply. It would take large amounts of a contaminant to threaten the safety of a water system. The water treatment process would deactivate many contaminants if they were introduced to a raw water source and, in many cases, remove the immediate threat to public health. In 2004, the City completed an Emergency Operations Plan to guide the response not only to security threats, but also to earthquakes, fire, or extreme weather events.

The following substances were tested for and not detected in Corvallis drinking water:



Synthetic Organic Chemicals

2,4-D
 2,4,5-TP (Silvex)
 Bis (2-ethylhexyl) adipate
 Alachlor (Lasso)
 Atrazine
 Benzo (a) pyrene
 BHC-gamma Lindane
 Carbofuran
 Chlordane
 Dalapon
 Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)
 Dinoseb
 Dioxin ⁶
 Diquat dibromide
 Endothall
 Endrin
 Ethylene dibromide (EDB)
 Glyphosate
 Heptachlor epoxide
 Heptachlor
 Hexachlorobenzene
 Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
 Methoxychlor
 Pentachlorophenol
 Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
 Picloram
 Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)

Simazine
 Toxaphene
 Vydate (Oxamyl)
 3-Hydroxycarbofuran
 Aldicarb
 Aldicarb sulfoxide
 Aldicarb sulfone
 Aldrin
 Butachlor
 Carbaryl
 Dicamba
 Dieldrin
 Methomyl
 Metolachlor
 Metribuzin
 Propachlor

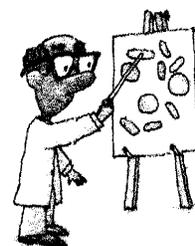
Inorganic Chemicals

Aluminum
 Antimony
 Arsenic
 Asbestos ⁷
 Barium
 Beryllium
 Cadmium
 Chromium
 Cyanide
 Iron
 Manganese
 Mercury
 Nickel
 Selenium
 Silver
 Thallium
 Zinc

Volatile Organic Chemicals

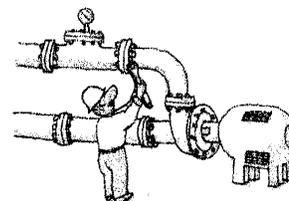
1,1-Dichloroethylene
 1,1,1-Trichloroethane
 1,1,2-Trichloroethane
 1,2-Dichloroethane
 1,2-Dichloropropane
 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
 1,2-Dichlorobenzene
 1,4-Dichlorobenzene
 Benzene
 Carbon Tetrachloride
 Monochlorobenzene
 Cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene
 Ethylbenzene
 Methylene chloride
 Styrene
 Tetrachloroethylene
 Toluene
 Total Xylenes
 Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene
 Trichloroethylene
 Vinyl chloride
 Dibromochloromethane
 Bromoform
 Chloromethane
 Bromomethane
 Chloroethane
 2,2 Dichloropropane
 1,1 Dichloropropene
 1,1 Dichlorethane

Dibromomethane
 Cis-1,3 Dichloropropene
 Trans 1,3 Dichloropropene
 1,3 Dichloropropane
 1,1,1,2 Tetrachloroethane
 1,1,2,2 Tetrachlorethane
 1,2,3 Trichloropropane
 Bromobenzene
 2 Chlorotoluene
 4 Chlrotoluene
 1,3 Dichlorobenzene



Microbiological and Radiological

Total coliform bacteria
E. coli bacteria
 Alpha particles
 Radium 226
 Radium 228
 Combined Uranium



6. Because there are no bleached pulp mills upstream from the Rock Creek Plant, the City of Corvallis was granted a waiver for dioxin testing from that plant. Water from the Taylor Plant is tested for compliance every three years. The last required sample was in 2013. In 2000, the City of Corvallis began testing voluntarily for dioxin twice every year, and dioxin has not been detected in any samples. The last sample was taken in July 2014.
7. A waiver has been granted by the Oregon DHS-DWP for the testing of asbestos. The waiver was based on no risk of asbestos in the source water and the absence of asbestos pipe in the City's water distribution system.

Glossary

Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment technique or other requirement which a water system must follow.
<i>Crypto-sporidium</i>	A tiny organism commonly found in lakes, rivers, and streams that can cause the disease cryptosporidiosis. The disease can be transmitted by swallowing contaminated water or food, by person-to-person contact, or through other exposure routes. Symptoms include diarrhea, nausea, and stomach cramps.
<i>E. coli</i> bacteria	<i>Escherichia coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. See also Total Coliform .
<i>Giardia</i>	<i>Giardia lamblia</i> is a tiny organism frequently found in lakes, rivers, and streams. Swallowing this organism in contaminated food or water, exposure from person-to-person contact, or other exposure routes may cause giardiasis. If not treated, <i>Giardia</i> can cause diarrhea, fatigue, and cramps.
Hardness	An indication of the amount of dissolved minerals in water. There are different scales of hardness, but the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) uses the following scale: less than 75 ppm = soft; 75-150 ppm = moderately hard; 150-300 ppm = hard; over 300 ppm = very hard. The Oregon Department of Human Services Drinking Water Program requires that hardness not exceed 240 ppm. Corvallis tap water is considered soft at 25 to 40 ppm.
Inorganic Chemicals	Examples include metals, minerals, and salts.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCLs are set at stringent levels. A person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit Unit of measure used to describe water clarity. The smaller the number, the clearer the water. See Turbidity .
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter a measure of radioactivity. One curie is the radioactivity of one gram of radium. There are a trillion (1,000,000,000,000) picocuries in one curie.
pH	Indicates whether a liquid is acidic or alkaline (basic). Acids have pH values below 7, and bases have pH values above 7. A pH value of 7.0 is considered neutral. Strong bases, like drain cleaners, are called caustics .
ppb	Parts per billion One ppb is roughly equivalent to 1 microgram per liter. A one part per billion solution would be about one third of a teaspoon of sugar diluted in the indoor swimming pool at Osborn Aquatic Center. One part per billion is also equal to one second in about 32 years.
ppm	Parts per million One ppm is roughly equivalent to 1 milligram per liter. A one part per million solution would be about one teaspoon of sugar divided equally among about two dozen 55-gallon drums of water. One part per million is equivalent to one penny in ten thousand dollars.
Primary Standards	Legally enforceable standards issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Primary standards limit the levels of specific contaminants that are allowed to be present in public drinking water supplies. Water that meets primary standards is considered safe to drink.
Secondary Standards	Non-enforceable guidelines regarding contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects such as tooth discoloration or aesthetic effects such as taste, color, or odor in drinking water.
SOC	Synthetic Organic Chemicals Examples include herbicide and insecticide.
TOC	Total Organic Carbon Carbon is a precursor to disinfection by-products.
Total Coliform	A group of bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. See also E. coli
Treatment Technique	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. A treatment technique may be required by the US EPA or the Oregon Department of Human Services.
Turbidity	A measure of how cloudy water is – the smaller the number, the clearer the water. Turbidity has no health effects, however, it can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. See NTU .
Unregulated Contaminants	Contaminants that water providers are not required to test for. However, Corvallis tests for many unregulated contaminants, and to provide the most complete information for our customers, the City of Corvallis reports the incidence of these contaminants in the annual water quality report.
VOC	Volatile Organic Chemicals Examples include petroleum-based chemicals, industrial by-products, and dry-cleaning solvents.



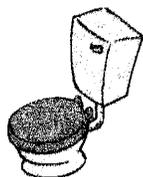
WATER CONSERVATION

When you conserve water, you lower your utility bill and help the environment. Summer conservation can result in more water in the river for fish and aquatic organisms. Conservation reduces greenhouse gas emissions by reducing chemicals and energy used to treat and pump water and wastewater. **Try it!**

Indoors

Find and fix leaks, especially silent toilet tank leaks, to save over 1,500 gallons per month. Use food dye or leak detection tablets available from Corvallis Public Works to identify leaks.

Install aerators on faucets, and install efficient showerheads. If your showers are 10 minutes long, increasing efficiency from 2.5 gallons per minute (gpm) to 1.5 gpm can save a family of four 1,200 gallons per month.



High Efficiency Toilets (HETs) use 1.28 gallons per flush -- a 20% savings over toilets made after 1992 and a **60% or more** savings for older toilets. Installation may qualify for up to a \$75 rebate from the City! For more information on the rebate program, see www.CorvallisOregon.gov/toilet

Outdoors: Brown is the new Green!

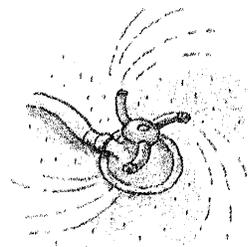
Consider letting your lawn go dormant. Water it only once or twice during the summer to keep it alive; it will turn golden brown. Reducing irrigation can obviously lower your utility bill; it saves money other ways. Dormant grass won't grow fast, so you won't have to mow as often. That means lower lawnmower fuel bills, and less greenhouse gasses emitted.

If you do choose to water your lawn, adjust your irrigation system to provide uniform coverage so all areas get the same amount of water.

Water in short cycles to maximize infiltration & minimize runoff; water during late evening or early morning to reduce evaporation and drift.

Plants need different amounts of water at different times of year. Apply only what your plants need. Visit www.CorvallisOregon.gov/conserved and click on Irrigation Requirements to find out how much you need EACH WEEK.

Planning changes to your landscape? Check out the Water Efficient Plant Guide for the Willamette Valley. Choose a landscape that sips rather than guips, and consider native plants. See www.CorvallisOregon.gov/PlantGuide, or request a hard copy from Public Works at 541-766-6916.



Digital Delivery

The US EPA now allows water providers to deliver this report digitally. Corvallis Public Works is utilizing digital delivery to save paper for those customers who do not need a hard copy. Digital delivery will save an estimated 80% on paper use as well as reduce production costs.

The Corvallis Water Utility will notify you when new reports are available on your City Services bill and by other means. Current and past water quality reports can always be found at: www.CorvallisOregon.gov/WaterQuality

Frequently Asked Questions

*Sometimes my water tastes or smells like chlorine. Why is that?
Can I get rid of the smell?*

Laws require that water systems maintain a disinfectant residual throughout the distribution system. This assures that our drinking water remains safe until it comes out of the tap. Prior to water chlorination, waterborne disease was a serious health problem in the United States. Cholera, typhus, polio, hepatitis and other diseases are transmitted through contaminated drinking water sources. In many countries, the water still is not safe to drink.

Although many tests have shown that the amount of chlorine found in treated water is safe to drink, some people are sensitive to the smell and taste of chlorine. If you are, here are some suggestions: Fill a pitcher or bottle of water and keep it loosely capped; the chlorine will dissipate within a few hours. Because water is a perishable product, consider keeping your pitcher in the refrigerator. This will also let you have a cool glass of water without running the tap. Another way to dissipate chlorine is to pour water back and forth between two glasses or pitchers. This aeration will help the chlorine escape.

Point-of-use water filters (those that filter water at the tap where you use it) may make tap water more aesthetically pleasing. Filters, however, will not make your water safer. In fact, if they are not maintained properly, filters can actually make water less safe to drink. Refer to your owner's manual for the filter change frequency and filter compatibility. If you do choose to purchase a point-of-use water filter, be sure to select one that is approved by the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) and always follow maintenance instructions fully and carefully.

Should I drink bottled water? I heard it is safer than tap water. Is that true?

Bottled water is generally safe. It is not safer than Corvallis tap water. If you read the labels carefully, you will find that many brands of bottled water come from a municipal water supply.

There is no requirement that bottled water have a disinfectant residual. Water is perishable, and bottled water should not be stored more than a few months. Bottled water is significantly more expensive than tap water, but it generally does not provide additional safety or health benefits. Consider that for the price of a single serving of bottled water, you could purchase almost a thousand gallons of Corvallis tap water.

Creating the bottle also uses resources such as petroleum and energy. Even disposal presents a concern that should be considered when you

choose whether or not to purchase and drink bottled water. Fill your own bottle with Corvallis tap water and take it with you. You may find you have a few extra dollars in your pocket.

How would I know about a problem with the water supply?

The City of Corvallis keeps close watch on your water supply. The law requires that you be informed if there is a problem with your water. Potential

sources for this news are the radio, television, newspapers, the Benton County Environmental Health Department, the Oregon Health Authority Drinking Water Program, or directly from the City of Corvallis.



My drinking water sometimes looks cloudy or discolored when it comes out of the faucet. Is it safe to drink?

Small air bubbles can get trapped in the pressurized water system and can make a fresh glass of water look cloudy. Just as with bubbles in carbonated beverages like beer or soda, these gas bubbles will dissipate in a short time. This type of cloudiness occurs more often in the winter when the drinking water is cold

because cold water can hold more dissolved air. The water is safe to drink, cook with, and bathe in. If the cloudiness settles into white particulate matter on the bottom of your glass, your water heater may have a faulty internal pipe called a dip tube; many water heaters were recalled several years ago for this problem.



Rust from old iron or galvanized plumbing inside your home can cause brown, red, or yellow discoloration and a metallic “off” taste. While the US EPA still considers this water safe to drink, the color is disturbing to many people. Running the water for a short time should help flush the rust from your system. Wait until the water is clear before doing laundry, as the rusty water can stain your clothes. If you have rust in your home’s water pipes, some of this rust can accumulate in the bottom of your water heater tank and eventually can cause damage to the water heater. Please don’t forget to drain the bottom of your water heater periodically to remove this potentially damaging rust from the tank.

Should I be concerned about lead or copper in the Corvallis water supply?

Lead is a naturally occurring metal that was used in a number of industrial capacities for most of the 20th century including paint, pipes, solder, brass, and as a gasoline additive. We no longer use lead in many of these products, but lead from older products remain. The EPA and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) report that lead paint is a leading source of lead exposure in older homes.

Lead is rarely found in rivers, wells or reservoirs and has **NEVER been detected in the Corvallis water supply or distribution system.** Some water pipes are still made of copper, but Congress banned lead solder, pipes, and fittings in 1986.

How do metals get into water? If standing water is in contact with lead for several hours, some lead may leach into the water and potentially may become a health concern. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. The most common sources of lead in a home’s drinking water are lead-based solder in the joints of older copper pipe, faucets made of brass or chrome-plated brass, and in some cases, water service lines. There are no lead water service lines in Corvallis.

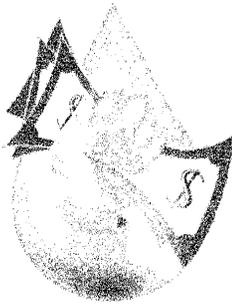
Homes most likely to have contamination (primarily based on age) are selected for sampling. Water is allowed to sit in the pipes for an extended time and sampled first thing in the morning. If levels of lead or copper reach the action level in 10% of sampled homes, additional water treatment measures are required.

Operators at Corvallis’ two water treatment plants adjust the treatment process to achieve optimized corrosion control. This significantly reduces the chances that lead will get into your water. If you have lead solder or plumbing fixtures and are concerned about lead leaching, flush the water from your pipes if you haven’t used water for several hours. This is the best way to avoid high lead levels. Simply run the tap until the water feels noticeably colder (30 seconds to two minutes). Note that this method may not be effective in large apartment buildings. Remember also to drink only water that comes from the cold water tap since hot water is more effective at leaching metals such as lead.

If you are concerned about lead leaching from your plumbing fixtures or from lead solder in your home, you can have your water tested for lead. Please be sure to use a certified laboratory. Testing costs between \$20 and \$100. To find a certified lab, contact the Oregon Department of Human Services Drinking Water Program or download a current list of accredited labs at: <http://www.CorvallisOregon.gov/WaterTesting>. Additional information on testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

I was told not to put a brick in my old toilet tank to save water. Why not?

Toilets constitute the largest indoor use of water (about 27% of all indoor use). Modern toilets use no more than 1.6 gallons per flush; installing one will reduce toilet flushing to about 18% of indoor water use. You can put something in an older toilet's tank that takes up space, like a toilet dam, a water-filled jug, or other displacement device to reduce flush volumes, sometimes by a gallon per flush. Early-closing flappers can also reduce the amount of water used to flush. Putting a brick in the tank is a bad idea. Bricks tend to disintegrate when left underwater, and the brick fragments can damage your toilet. Contact Public Works at 541-766-6916 for more information on toilet displacement devices and early-close flappers. We have a limited number available free to our customers. To save the most water, consider upgrading to a modern toilet. The City of Corvallis currently offers a rebate of up to \$75 if you replace your old toilet with one of a selection of approved efficient models. For more information and approved models, see www.CorvallisOregon.gov/toilet.



I have heard that lawns need one inch of water per week. Is this true? How much water should I put on my garden or landscape plants?

In the early spring, the soil has all the water it can hold. As the temperatures warm and the daylight hours lengthen, plants increase the amount of water they remove from the soil, and the amount of water that evaporates from the soil also increases. The amount of water that you apply to your lawn or landscape should equal the amount of water lost through evaporation and transpiration, often called evapotranspiration, or simply ET.

Corvallis averages about 34 inches of rain and 34 inches of ET each year. Theoretically, nobody should ever have to water their lawn at all! Of course the rain comes when plants are not growing as rapidly, so many people irrigate.

While one inch per week is a good average for the growing season, the amount of irrigation you apply should change from week to week. Your plants need more water in July than in May or September.

Call the conservation hotline at 541-766-6733 or visit www.CorvallisOregon.gov/irrigation to find out the right amount of water to apply **each week**. If you have an irrigation controller, reset it at least monthly to avoid water waste.

The EPA requires the following statements by all water providers regardless of whether there are contaminants in the water supply. Corvallis water is safe and fulfills all EPA requirements.

"Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)."

"The sources of our nation's drinking water include surface sources, such as rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs, and groundwater sources, or wells. As water moves through the ground or over surfaces, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. Water can also pick up substances from the presence of human or animal activity. Contaminants that may be present in drinking water include: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities."

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que entienda esta información.

Corvallis Public Works
 PO Box 1083
 Corvallis OR 97339-1083

I want to be here for you.

If only our water infrastructure could talk to us. The corner hydrant might remind us that only tap water protects us against the threat of fire, and that the pipes below our streets need constant attention to keep life-saving water flowing at the right pressure, 24/7, without fail.

We are all stewards of the water infrastructure generations before handed down to us, and our water bills keep that system strong and reliable.



Only Tap Water Delivers

Presented in cooperation with



Be a Water Superhero! Read this report to find out:

- Where your water comes from
- How drinking water is treated to make it safe
- How water is delivered to your tap
- Any contaminants in your drinking water
- How to conserve water



IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

Billing and Customer Service	541-766-6949
Maintenance or Emergency Assistance	541-766-6916
Rock Creek Water Treatment Plant	541-929-2636
Taylor Water Treatment Plant	541-766-6932
Water Pressure Information	541-766-6916
Quality, Taste, or Odor Concerns	541-766-6932
Emergencies after 5 p.m. or on weekends	541-766-6913
Conservation Hotline & Irrigation Information	541-766-6733
EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline	1-800-426-4791
Oregon Health Authority Drinking Water Program (OHA-DWP)	1-971-673-0405

Financial Statement

Digital delivery of this report reduces printing costs and saves 97% of the paper required for printed copies.

NEED MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THIS REPORT?

Contact Mark Taratoot at 541-766-6916



Paper copies printed on recycled paper



Corvallis Parks Need Dedicated Maintenance Funding

For the last few years, Corvallis Parks & Recreation has devoted a week of staff time to maintenance in Central Park just before the Spring Garden Sale and OSU Moms' Weekend. Their efforts dramatically improve the Park's appearance, but we watch those improvements fade as the year progresses.

Central Park is not alone in receiving limited and periodic maintenance. The Riverfront Park suffers from even less attention than that given to Central Park, as illustrated later in this letter. In fact, all of Corvallis's green spaces need more maintenance to ensure that they continue to meet their purpose: safe, year-round access to nature. This is not a criticism of the Parks & Recreation Director or staff; the Program budget has not been increased to keep up with inflation and other financial obligations for the last several years. To compensate, funds have been diverted from parks, trails, and natural areas maintenance, and likely other programs, to meet 'higher' priorities. Without a realignment of some City budget priorities, the condition of Corvallis's parks, trails, and natural areas will not be enjoyable, attractive places to relax, play, or picnic with family and friends.

What will it take to reverse the decline in parks maintenance? In the short-term, we request that \$100,000, dedicated to maintenance of Riverfront and Central Parks, be added to the Parks & Rec. budget annually, starting in fiscal year 2015-16. This figure is based on Director Karen Emery's responses to specific questions about those two parks:

- "To restore the maintenance at the Riverfront, we would need to hire a full-time park tech for around \$75K a year."
- "To restore Central Park, we would hire 1.5 casual staff, estimated at \$23K a year."

In the long-term, we ask that City Council obtain a detailed analysis of the staffing and related costs needed to maintain all of Corvallis's parks, trails, and natural areas at levels that will make them safe, accessible, and enjoyable by everyone in the community. Sources of funding for a complete maintenance program could include:

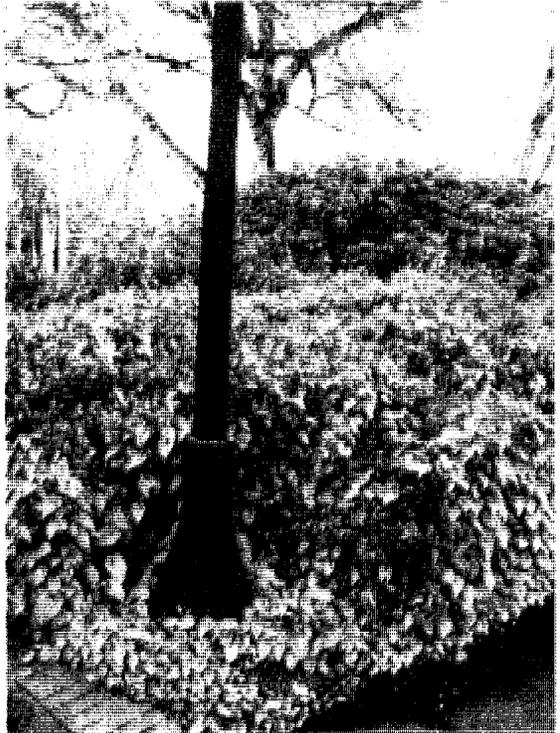
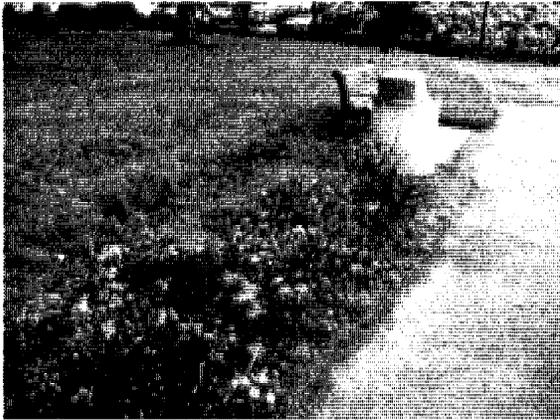
- A charge on City's monthly utility bill, as is now done for the Urban Forestry Program
- Redirecting a portion of the City's Transient Room Tax to support the care of these visitor attractions
- Renew the Open-Space levy, expiring in two years, and dedicate those funds to parks, trails, and natural areas maintenance

Our parks are important to neighborhood livability, and our image as a friendly, desirable place to live and work. Like safe streets and sidewalks, a reliable water and sewer system, and good libraries, well-maintained parks, trails, and natural areas are an essential City service. Let's work together to make our parks and green spaces safe and beautiful community attractions once again.

Thank you

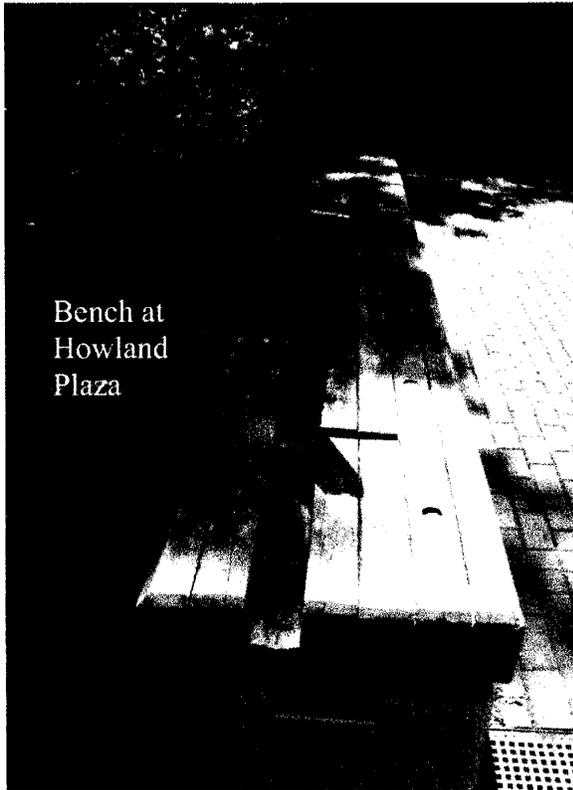
Courtney Cloyd
Central Park Neighborhood Association

“**Central Park** is an inviting downtown respite. **It features beautifully tended flowerbeds, paved walkways and a large playground**” ([Corvallis Parks & Recreation website](#)). Visitors to Corvallis find it a charming respite half way between downtown businesses and the OSU campus on Madison Avenue. For residents, Central Park has been home to the Fall Festival for more than forty years, community and jazz band concerts each summer, and a place for picnics, weddings, and relaxation any time...weather permitting. Until last week, some of Central Park’s important features looked like this:



“**Riverfront Commemorative Park** is a beautiful urban park bordering the commercial district of downtown Corvallis. **Designed as a "downtown showcase"**, the park features both paved and grassy areas, views of the Willamette River, a variety of resting benches, over 350 ornamental trees and over 5,000 decorative shrubs” ([Corvallis Parks & Recreation website](#)). Riverfront Park hosts the Corvallis Farmers Market from mid-April through late November each year, and the Red White and Blues Festival every Fourth of July. Joggers, walkers, and bikers enjoy this riverside retreat every day of the year, and kids enjoy the fountains every summer. This is what visitors to the Riverfront Park see today, less than fifteen years after it was built at a cost of approximately \$15 million dollars:

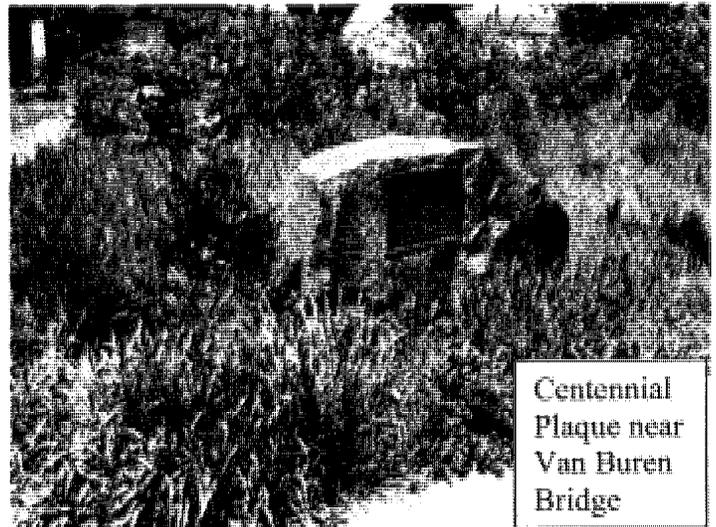




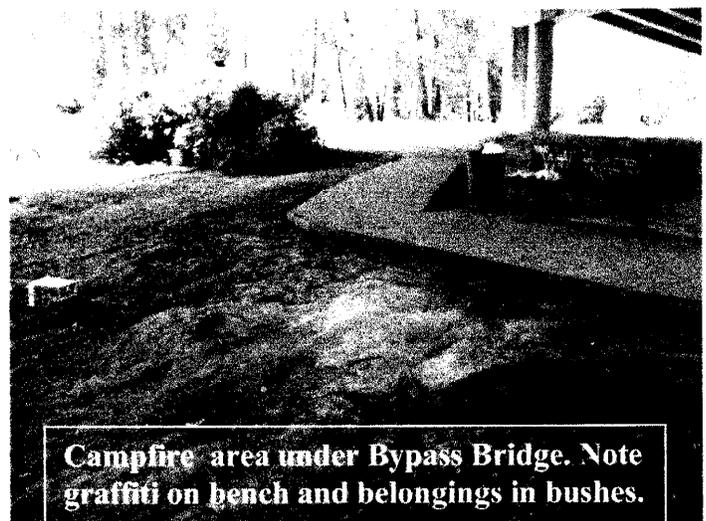
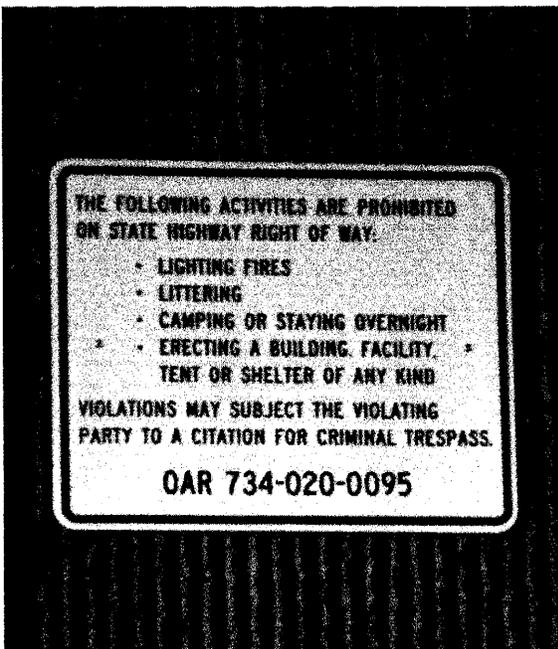
Bench at
Howland
Plaza



Path in bushes east of sidewalk at north end of
Riverfront Park. Note sleeping bag and tarp.



Centennial
Plaque near
Van Buren
Bridge



Campfire area under Bypass Bridge. Note
graffiti on bench and belongings in bushes.

Testimony to Corvallis City Council on May 4th, 2015 regarding inadequate funding and staffing for the care and maintenance of the city's parks natural areas and trails.

Good evening Mayor Traber and City Councilors. As was said in the Music Man, "we've got trouble, right here in river city". If Helen Berg or Jim Howland were here and took a walk along our riverfront they would be appalled, appalled by the condition and appearance of what is supposed to be, alone with Central Park, the iconic park representing what Corvallis stand for.

If Charlie and Elsie Ross were here and hiked or walked into most of our natural areas and on their trails, they would be greatly saddened by the lack of care and maintenance of these community treasures.

What do we expect of our city government? What should be its highest priorities? I am testifying tonight to ask you all to take a serious look at our city government's responsibilities and how we are using the resources we have to assure care and maintenance of our CORE services: Police and Fire, Parks and Natural Areas, The Library, Land use and planning services, our basic transportation system, and our water systems. We should always be giving the highest priority for the use of general fund revenue and other revenue sources for maintaining, protecting and enhancing our CORE services.

Yet somewhere along the way over the last 5-6 years we seem to have lost sight of our primary responsibility to protect and fund CORE city services. You head from the Fire Chief at the Budget Commission regarding what he sees as a crisis in staffing and funding. You have heard the same message from Police Chief Sassman. And I'm here to tell you that the same kind of crisis exists in our Parks and Natural Areas system, and in some ways it's more serious.

So what do I suggest we need to do? How do we provide funding for our CORE services given the financial condition of the City? We have been making decisions over the last 3-5 years to fund many, many programs that are not central to the care and maintenance of our Core Services - and when I say we, I mean all of us, not just the City Council. Here are some examples of what I am talking about:

Housing is not a CORE service of our city: yet over the last 2-3 years we have spent at least \$300,000 on housing issues and studies, and the current budget proposal proposed another \$400,000 next year.

The Transit system, in my view, is not a CORE part of our transportation system. Yet we are spending over \$1,000,000/year on Transit, from our water bill every year, at the same time that our road, multi use path and trail systems are deteriorating.

Economic Development is not a CORE responsibility of the City. Yet we are spending about \$200,000/yr. for two staff members to work in that area.

City Council priority funding has ballooned over the last two council terms and the current proposed budget has at least \$300,000 for council priorities that are not, in my view, CORE services. The proposed budget also has funding for a new Public Information Officer at about \$80,000 per year.

Transient room tax revenue that is available for general fund use is about \$1,000,000/yr.

How much revenue from this source is being used to fund CORE city services? If given the highest priority, could significant result for our CORE services?

So how much funding has been allocated to city expenditures that are not CORE services over the last two years and proposed for next year? Here are the rough estimates that I came up with:

Transit services:	\$3.1 Million (\$1 million/yr. ongoing)
Housing expenditures:	\$ 700,000
Economic Development:	\$ 500,000 (\$175,000/yr. ongoing)
Council priorities:	\$ 900,000 (\$300,000/yr estimated)
Public information Officer	\$ 80,000 (ongoing)
Total	\$5.3 Million total for 3 years

My question to you all is: why are we not prioritizing the use of most of these funds to go to Parks and Natural Areas, Fire, Police, Transportation systems other than Transit, and other Core Services?

MEMORANDUM

MAY 4, 2015

TO: CITY COUNCIL
FROM: MAYOR BIFF TRABER 
RE: APPOINTMENTS TO GOAL TASK FORCES

I have appointed the following individuals to the Council Goals Task Forces

• **Sustainable Budget**

- Hal Brauner – chair
- Joel Hirsch
- Barbara Bull
- Curt Wright
- Mark O'Brien
- Shirley Chow
- Karyle Butcher

• **Housing Development**

- Mike Beilstein – chair
- Bill Glassmire
- Frank Hann
- Kenny Lowe (HCDAB)
- Roger Lizut (HCDAB)
- Jim Moorefield
- John Corden

• **Climate Action**

- Zach Baker – chair
- Roen Hogg
- Penny York
- Cindy Dahl
- Marge Stevens
- Brandon Trelstad
- Kirk Bailey

• **Vision Action Plan**

- Penny York (USC) – chair
- Brauner (ASC)
- Glassmire (HSC)
- Dan Brown
- Laura Lahm-Evenson
- Larry Roper
- Rocio Munoz