CITY OF CORVALLIS

2008 Sustainability Report

FIFTH ANNUAL

In 2004, the City Council adopted a Sustainability Policy to ensure that City departments achieve a more sustainable workplace through plans and programs that promote a balance of environmental, economic and social equity values in the expenditure of public funds. The policy requires an annual report that identifies the progress achieved and sustainability objectives for the next reporting period. This fifth Annual Report on Organizational Sustainability Practices presents a snapshot of the City's aggressive sustainability work plan goals.

Sustainability means using natural, financial and human resources in a responsible manner that meets existing needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

— City Council Policy on Sustainability

http://www.ci.corvallis.or.us

Background

Since early 2007, the City of Corvallis has been developing and implementing a Sustainability Management System (SMS)—a set of processes and practices that enables an organization to manage its sustainability efforts in a way that integrates with existing planning processes and business goals. The intent of the SMS is to take a systematic, comprehensive approach to sustainability, with stated goals, timelines and metrics. The City is using the ISO 14001 framework, from the International Organization for Standardization's family of standards for environmental management systems. However, the structure staff is creating is called a Sustainability Management System because, in keeping with the adoption of the "triple bottom line" in the City's sustainability policy, social and economic considerations are weighed along with environmental ones.

This report updates the SMS planning process described in the City's 2007 sustainability report (available on the City's website) and assesses progress toward accomplishing the goals outlined in that report. It also highlights new goals the City has set drawing on information gleaned from the work done in each department in developing the SMS, initiatives already underway that align with those goals, and milestones set for 2009.

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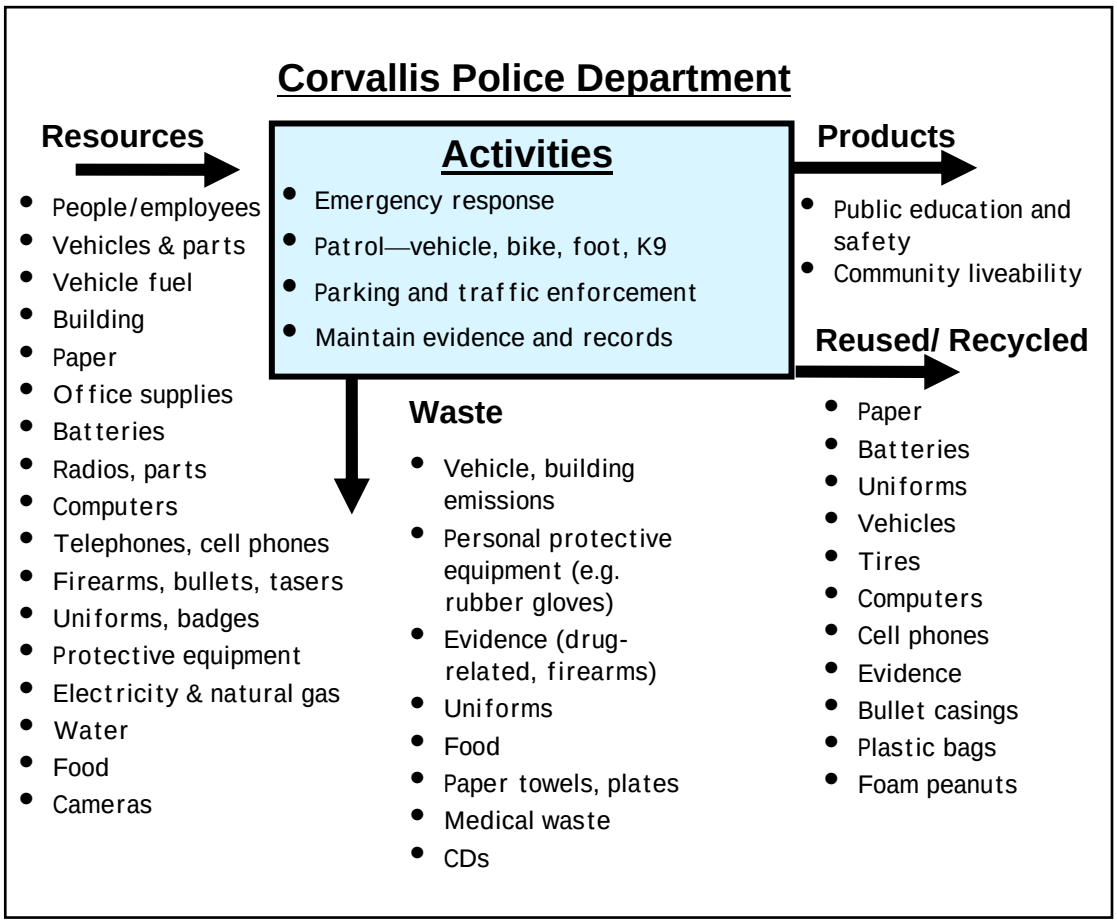
Sustainability Planning

In 2008, the SMS began the transition from department-specific planning to an integrated, organization-wide system. The first round of the planning phase of the SMS was completed by bringing the Police Department into the process: the other seven departments had conducted sustainability planning in 2007. Each department held brainstorming sessions to identify what sustainable operations would look like within its service responsibilities. Using input/output diagrams (see example below), work groups cataloged their activities and resources and mapped how much of their waste they recycle, reuse, or send to the landfill.



Input/output diagram: This is a sampling of responses received during five brainstorming sessions in the Police Department. It is not meant to be comprehensive.

Building on their brainstorming work, all departments have developed projects to make progress in the areas identified. Numerous projects were identified that involve a majority of employees (see table below). However, because the City is developing the SMS in phases, the departments are at different stages in project implementation and completion.

While it is tempting to focus on the overall number of projects, it is also important to note the benefits that derive merely from tracking them in a more systematic way. The process has helped identify which projects:

- align with the City's overarching sustainability goals;
- can be implemented across departments, therefore having greater impact and reducing the potential for duplication of effort;
- are "low-hanging fruit";
- require more financial and/or human resources;
- are within the core business or complete control of a work group, thereby having greater chance of success; and/or
- face implementation difficulties.

Status of Sustainability Management System Projects

Department	Projects Conceived In:	Number of Projects	Number in Progress	Number Completed
Public Works	March 2007	25	6	16
City Manager's Office	August 2007	2	1	1
Community Development	August 2007	9	4	1
Finance	August 2007	12	4	3
Library	August 2007	5	1	4
Parks and Recreation	November 2007	23	14	2
Fire	November 2007	7	4	1
Police	May 2008	9	4	1
TOTAL		92	38	29
Percent of total			*41%*	*32%*

With the completion of the planning sessions in all the departments, a City-wide Core Team was formed to help institutionalize the SMS across the City organization. Representing all departments and a cross-section of functions, the City Core Team helps set organizational goals, define how to measure progress, report on progress toward goals, and publicize City efforts internally and externally. It also addresses ad-hoc issues as they arise. Since its formation in July, the City Core Team has, among other work:

- reviewed the City's Sustainability Policy and recommended updates and clarifications;
- developed a process for employees to apply for funds to support small sustainability projects that weren't anticipated during the budget process; and
- evaluated suggestion systems used by several departments with an eye toward developing a City-wide sustainability suggestion system.

Over the next year, the City Core Team will develop work plans with milestones, metrics and target dates to achieve the organization's short- and long-term sustainability objectives. In September 2008, the Core Team and the Sustainability Steering Committee—an internal policy-setting body composed of the department directors and another representative from each department—reviewed the departmental impacts (see table below) and updated the goals set in 2006, before the department-level information was available.

The goals that the Committee adopted cover all the impact areas in some way, but they are even more ambitious, as they reflect the sustainable endpoints the organization seeks to achieve:

- Employer of Choice
- Sustainable facilities
- Sustainable purchasing
- Reduction in vehicle carbon footprint
- Zero solid waste

For more detail on the five goals, see the "Highlights of 2008 – Next Steps for 2009" section of this report.

Significant Impacts by Department

City Department	Impact Area
Public Works	• Vehicle fuel • Electricity • Disposal of debris • Recycling • Purchasing/Life-cycle costing
Community Development City Manager's Office Finance Library	• Building construction/ remodel & operations (LEED) • Sustainability considerations in policies, codes, plans, projects • Sustainable purchasing/ influencing vendors and contractors • Paper use • Sustainability information/ outreach (internal & external) • Staff time/workload • Staff well-being
Parks & Recreation	• Chemicals & filters • Paper use • Solid waste reduction • Staff workload & well-being
Fire	• Vehicle fuel • Staff time/workload • Building energy/electricity
Police	• Vehicle fuel • People • Purchasing

Objectives for 2009

In 2008, the League of Oregon Cities gave the City of Corvallis an award for excellence for undertaking a "progressive and innovative approach" in its sustainability planning. The Oregon chapter of the American Public Works Association awarded the City its Julian Prize for Sustainability, recognizing systems thinking and long-term design practices.

If the City's award-winning plans are to be realized and the SMS is to become a living system, staff must now build a strong infrastructure. The training and brainstorming sessions of the first two years enabled a majority of employees to be involved and to begin improvement projects that engage them in their everyday work. The City's sustainability teams now need to build on that momentum to put structures and processes in place that will keep the effort going. These include:

- creating metrics and measurement devices;
- developing audit procedures;
- training employees on the SMS and job-related sustainability topics;
- completing the SMS manual and other documentation;
- developing document management processes in alignment with the City's record retention policies; and
- conducting management reviews.

Most of the goals that carried over from 2008—metrics, training, communication, documentation, etc. (see "Sustainable City Report Card")—are building blocks in the SMS infrastructure. Since the City Core Team was in place only for half of 2008, it did not have much time to put those blocks in place, but that will need to be a focus of the SMS in 2009. The intent would not be to overwhelm employees with even more to do on top of the projects they already have, but to continue embedding sustainability in the *way* they work.

Other things to be accomplished in 2009 include:

- completing the organization's greenhouse gas inventory;
- completing green building and green cleaning policies; and
- increasing the percentage of green power purchased for City facilities.

Challenges

The City has made great progress in embedding sustainability into how it conducts business. For example, even the short tenure of the City-wide Core Team has resulted in better coordination of sustainability work between departments and leveraging of best practices from one department to the next. Departments are carving out time for staff to address sustainability for their own department as well as for the coordinated City-wide effort. More than 15% of the workforce is regularly involved with some aspect of sustainability as a member of the Sustainability Steering Committee, the City-wide Core Team, a department core team, or the Recycling Coordinators, Diversity, or Career Development Committees.

Because any kind of organizational change requires staff buy-in and engagement, participation on this scale is necessary. However, the effort can increase pressure on staff with already heavy workloads. The various sustainability teams are tasked not just with helping to create the plan but also with implementation, which means ongoing sustainability training and communication, metrics and reporting of projects, checking on progress (auditing), documenting processes and results, and systematic record keeping. The pressure is especially intense on the Sustainability Supervisor, who orchestrates all of these efforts, and is the leader or key player in every one of the individual department sustainability teams, as well as leading the Sustainability Steering Committee and the City-wide Core Team. The challenge has been, and will continue to be, to provide the coordination, effort, and energy needed with only one full-time sustainability position.

As reported last year, formulating appropriate metrics for improvement projects and collecting baseline data is another challenge. However, staff has made progress by being more intentional about discussing measurement early on. Some projects have even been deferred until staff could formulate a better approach to measuring their impact. As seen in this year's Report Card, there is a struggle with setting goals that are both ambitious enough to move the organization along and achievable within the designated time frame.

Even as understanding and acceptance of the sustainability ethic grows in the City organization and the general public, ambiguity—and the discomfort that comes with it—increases. Sustainability is no longer considered "just a buzzword"; it is now something employees are asked to factor into decisions. Moreover, those decisions often have no clear answer: there might be a variety of "sustainable" options. How does one choose? Which initiatives are the right ones to pursue, which organizations are the right ones to join, which products are the right ones to buy?

As the number of people in the conversation increases, so do the range of opinions and, often, the intensity of emotions. There will no doubt be clashes of values over questions such as:

- How "sustainable" should the organization be? What is good enough?
- What is the best way to get there?
- How much more should be expended for the more sustainable option versus the less sustainable one?
- How does the City prioritize public requests in light of increased attention to sustainability?

Staff proposes to meet these challenges by adhering to a long-term, strategic approach rather than quick fixes, and to evaluate new ideas and initiatives using the City's established sustainability and feasibility criteria. Staff will continue to investigate best practices of other cities and organizations through existing contacts and through membership in the International City/County Management Association (ICMA), ICLEI—Local Governments for Sustainability, the International Society of Sustainability Professionals (ISSP), and other professional and sustainability related organizations.

Sustainable City Report Card

The following were key objectives for 2008 as itemized in the 2007 sustainability report. This report card reflects our progress toward meeting those objectives.

Meets/exceeds goal ↑ **Some progress toward goal** ↗ **No progress toward goal** ↓

2008 Objective	Status	Comment
Complete planning phase of the SMS with training and brainstorming in the Police Department.	↑	Training and brainstorming completed in May; projects initiated in July.
Develop in-depth sustainability metrics and report on them on a consistent basis.	↗	Departmental core teams working on project metrics; City-wide team developing metrics for organizational goals.
Revise City sustainability goals based on information gathered during the SMS planning process.	↑	Goals chosen and backcasting exercise conducted in September. Interim milestones set in October.
Provide training to employees on sustainability topics most significant to the City or to their specific work groups (e.g. green building/LEED for Community Development and Public Works employees).	↗	New employee orientations continue; individual employees taking job-related training (e.g. sustainable purchasing, green building), but a systematic training plan and tracking mechanism are not yet in place.
Document standard operating procedures (SOPs) that relate to sustainability and write new SOPs for activities that have not been documented.	↗	Completed SOPs for recycling; investigating need for other written procedures.
Develop green building policy for energy- and resource-efficient building standards for all new construction and major renovation projects on City facilities.	↗	Updated energy conservation policy requires new construction to meet LEED Silver; existing buildings and facilities to be upgraded, operated and maintained to the same standard.
Revise energy conservation policy to provide direction to building occupants as well as operations and maintenance staff.	↑	Revisions completed in April.
Develop sustainable purchasing guidelines and identify preferred products for City acquisitions.	↗	Purchasing guidelines done; some products identified.
Factor sustainability into job descriptions, project plans and other business functions.	↗	Included in vacancy announcements; some progress with job descriptions, project plans, other business functions.
Design communication strategy to update employees and the public on the SMS program and other sustainability initiatives.	↗	Sustainability article in monthly employee newsletter; a comprehensive communication strategy is not yet in place.
Create solid waste reduction policy to guide staff's decision-making for areas such as purchasing (obtain products with minimal packaging) and end-of-life disposal (maximize reuse opportunities)	↗	Policy drafted; needs to incorporate or reference new sustainable purchasing guidelines.

Highlights of 2008 – Next Steps for 2009

Although the City did not revise its overall sustainability objectives until late 2008, departments had already been making progress in those areas. The following highlights are organized using the new goals to show how the City is defining and measuring them, what was accomplished toward those goals in 2008, and next steps for 2009.

Employer of Choice

What is it?

Employers whose practices, policies, benefits and overall work conditions enable them to successfully attract and retain talent because employees choose to work there are known as "Employers of Choice." The City's Career Development Committee's mission is to create an organizational development plan that positions the City as an "Employer of Choice."

How is progress measured?

Seven of eight City departments chose staff workload and wellness as social sustainability impact areas to work on as part of the SMS. City sustainability committees will track responses to the workload and wellness questions in the annual employee survey to assess progress.

City best practices

- To avoid confusion and/or duplication of effort, work on Employer of Choice as a social sustainability endpoint will build on that already in progress by the Career Development Committee.
- The City's Risk Management/HR Coordinator performs ergonomic assessments for all new employees and for other staff upon request.

2008 Highlights

- In the 2008 employee survey, 82 percent of respondents rated the City's Wellness program as "excellent or good."
- However, 71 percent indicated their workload was "challenging," and 21 percent said it was "overwhelming." Twenty-four percent agreed that work issues "frequently" impact their ability to enjoy a healthy work-life balance and pursue interests outside of work.

Departments are taking a variety of steps to address staff workload concerns:

- The Library's addition of three self-checkout machines helped reduce pressure on staff and patron wait times.
- Community Development's use of interactive voice response (IVR) technology saves inspections staff from transcribing phone messages.
- The Police Department completed a staffing allocation study.

Steps for 2009

- Align work of the Sustainability, Career Development and Diversity Committees. Determine areas of overlap.
- Determine baselines on social sustainability impact areas from existing surveys.

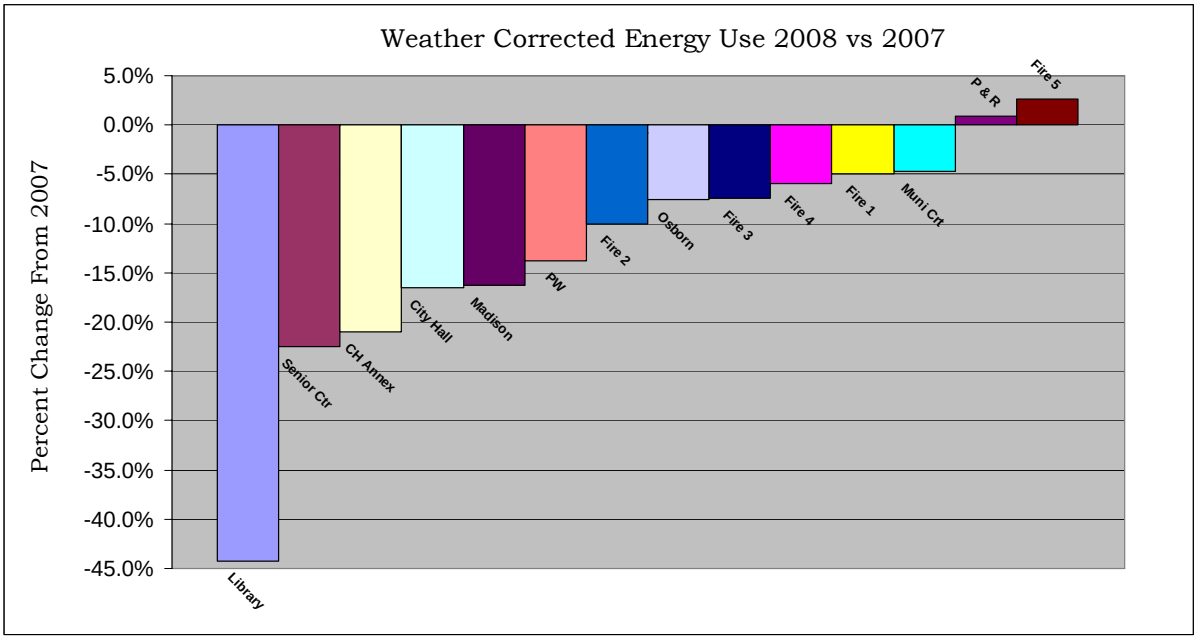
Sustainable Facilities

What are they?

Sustainable facilities are those built, maintained, and operated in a manner that reduces consumption of energy, water, and materials and that minimizes impacts on human health and the environment. They include both staff-occupied buildings and unoccupied facilities, such as parks and utility system pumping stations.

How is progress measured?

For many years, staff has tracked electricity, natural gas, and water use at City facilities to compare usage against baseline years and to measure progress toward our reduction goals. The data is analyzed from several perspectives—adjusting for degree-day weather correction, comparing BTUs per square foot, and reviewing historical trends—to learn the effect of completed energy conservation projects and to prioritize new ones. Going forward, the City also will use LEED checklists to gather baseline data on existing buildings and will research assessment tools for parks.



In addition to the progress already evident in the graph above, improvement projects in 2009 that should show significant energy savings include:

- lighting upgrades at the Senior Center, Public Works, City Hall, and City Hall Annex;
- HVAC system upgrades at the Osborn Aquatic Center, including remote sensors that average temperatures throughout the building and new, high-efficiency boilers.

City best practices

- In 2008 the City became a partner in the Environmental Protection Agency's ENERGY STAR program.
- The City revised its internal energy conservation policy to provide direction to building occupants, as well as operations and maintenance staff.

2008 Highlights

- Community Development staff attended a number of green building courses and seminars.

Energy Conservation

- An energy management system was installed at the Library, resulting in dramatic energy savings (see graph above), as well as increased comfort for staff and patrons.
- Variable frequency drives at the Osborn Aquatic Center save energy by allowing filtration and HVAC systems to ramp down at night.
- The City received $32,476 in energy conservation incentives in 2008.

Renewable Energy

- As part of the Corvallis Energy Challenge, the Energy Trust of Oregon arranged for solar assessments of 10 City buildings and conducted energy audits at three fire stations.
- The Energy Trust also helped fund a study by the Oregon Association of Clean Water Agencies of how the wastewater treatment plant could become energy-independent. The study found that the City had already implemented all the cost-effective energy efficiency measures available but that changes to the treatment process might have potential for energy savings.
- The City contracted with SunEnergy Power Corporation to build a 13-acre solar array (2MW) at the wastewater treatment plant. SunEnergy will build the array at its own expense, and then sell the electricity to the City at competitive rates. The project has slowed with the economy, but the company hopes to proceed in the next fiscal year.
- The Oregon Economic and Community Development Department granted the City $24,000 to study the feasibility of hydro-power at the Rock Creek Water Treatment Plant.
- The Fire Department installed a solar/tankless water heater at Station #3, replacing a failed conventional unit.

Solar thermal system at Fire Station #3.

Parks and Natural Areas

- Parks and Recreation developed and implemented *The Corvallis Parks and Natural Areas Sustainable Operations Plan.*
- Two pesticide-free/water conservation landscapes were planted as a demonstration and pilot project to develop best management practices for landscape maintenance.
- A green roof on an information kiosk at Starker Arts Park was built, working with volunteers from the Corvallis Sustainability Coalition.

Installing native plants on the kiosk roof.

Steps for 2009

- Apply LEED points to existing buildings to establish a baseline:
  - Inventory current facilities and forecast new facilities through 2025 (including parks).
  - Review 5-, 10-, and 15-year maintenance plans.
- Research other relevant organizations, cities, and buildings.
- Research green certification for public facilities (e.g., parks).

Sustainable Purchasing

What is it?

Sustainable purchasing supports the City's Sustainability Policy by considering the "Triple Bottom Line" (environmental, economic, and social impact) in purchasing decisions. Useful tools include:

- Life Cycle Costing to determine Lowest Economic Cost;
- Specifications that include environmentally preferable characteristics; and
- Third Party Certifications (e.g., ENERGY STAR) to identify environmentally preferable products.

How is progress measured?

City departments work with selected vendors to provide reports on green purchases. The Finance Department also tracks vendors used for discretionary purchases, based on distance from Corvallis and ownership of the business. This helps determine whether a purchase has a positive impact on the community and minimizes shipping.

City best practices

- The City encourages the use of recycled materials in many supplies. For example, it uses recycled asphalt in street construction and recycled wood and rubber for playground materials.
- Most departments purchase 50-100% recycled-content paper for internal use.
- Green Seal-certified cleaning supplies are used in most operations. These products clean effectively while minimizing negative impacts for custodial staff.
- The City is a member of the Responsible Purchasing Network (RPN). Staff has attended webinars offered by RPN and other organizations on sustainable purchasing.

2008 Highlights

- The Finance Department revised City purchasing guidelines to include Life Cycle Costing analysis and build sustainability into purchasing decisions.
- Public Works used 20% recycled asphalt product in the asphalt concrete mix for the trench and street paving in a pipe replacement project.
- Parks and Recreation staff developed and initiated Sustainable Rental Guidelines for building rentals and published articles on using sustainable products at events.
- The Library uses 100% recycled-content paper for its "Check It Out" newsletter.
- Finance replaced a printer with a refurbished one that was one-third the cost of a new printer.

Steps for 2009

- Train City employees on Sustainable Purchasing Guidelines and how to analyze costs.
- Determine product and service areas of greatest need and impact.
- Investigate product options.

Vehicle Carbon Footprint

What is it?

The City aims to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases from its vehicles by decreasing its use of fossil fuels and increasing its use of renewable fuels. Purchasing more energy-efficient vehicles and changing behaviors conserves fuel. Increasing the number of alternative-fuel and hybrid vehicles helps reduce reliance on fossil fuels that contribute to global climate change.

How is progress measured?

The City compares its fuel use over time to its fuel reduction goals. The completion of the organization's greenhouse gas inventory in 2009 will provide a more accurate "vehicle carbon footprint."

City best practices

- For programs encouraging employees to use alternative modes of transportation—such as carpooling, transit, bicycling, and walking, both on the job and in their commutes to work—the EPA has recognized the City as a "Best Workplace for Commuters."

BEST Workplaces for Commuters℠

- The updated energy-conservation policy prohibits idling of City vehicles and topping off the tank when fueling.
- The City uses biodiesel in all diesel vehicles, including fire engines, buses and construction equipment.

2008 Highlights

- Three departments replaced a gasoline-powered vehicle with a hybrid.

The growing hybrid fleet: 2008 Toyota Prius.

- The Police Department purchased four six-cylinder patrol vehicles instead of more conventional eight-cylinder models. The base price of the V8s was lower, but the Department expects fuel savings to make up the difference.
- Five departments reduced their fuel consumption in FY08 as compared with FY07. The City overall increased fuel use by less than one percent.

Steps for 2009

- For the City fleet, establish a baseline footprint of the type and amount of fuel consumed and the number of vehicles by type.
- Purchase five alternative-fuel vehicles City-wide.
- Train City employees on energy conservation policy and other energy-saving behaviors.
- For emergency vehicles, establish a baseline footprint of consumption per call for service.
- For Transit, establish a baseline footprint of ridership per gallon.

Zero Solid Waste

What is it?

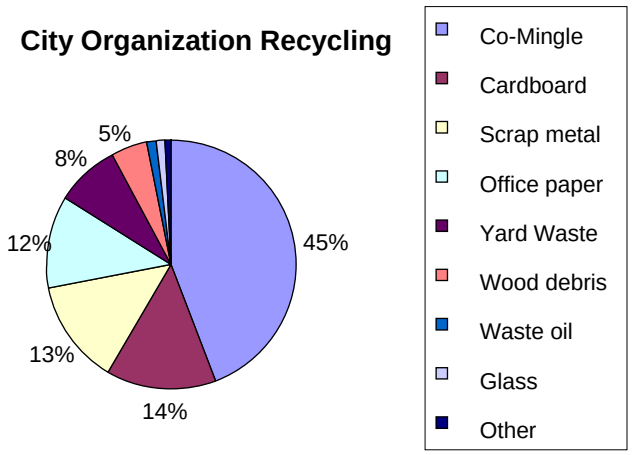
Zero waste encourages staff to change how resources are used so that waste is reduced to zero. It promotes not only reuse and recycling, but also preventing waste by reducing consumption and considering the entire life cycle of a product.

How is progress measured?

For now, the City's zero waste goal pertains only to waste that it generates internally, not that it disposes of from public places, such as parks and streets. Staff conducts waste audits of all staff-occupied buildings. Success is measured by the diversion of waste from the landfill, an increase in materials recycled or reused, and financial savings from smaller garbage containers.

City best practices

- City departments take block Styrofoam to the First Alternative Co-op for recycling. Styrofoam peanuts are recycled at local packaging businesses.
- Parks and Recreation recycles wood chips generated from tree pruning and removals, and offers this byproduct to the public at no cost.
- City departments continue to make progress toward reducing paper consumption by finding electronic solutions, such as using PDF documents and email communications internally and with contractors and suppliers.



2008 Highlights

- Public Works purchased a 25-cubic-foot capacity composter to compost paper towels, food, and other organic waste generated by the department. The department successfully composted the waste from its annual employee recognition luncheon. The composter is now on loan to Fire Station #2.
- The organization successfully piloted a project to collect internally generated plastic film. The program is being expanded to all staff-occupied facilities.
- Parks and Recreation expanded its recycling program by adding bins at events, day camps, the Senior Center, and the Osborn Aquatic Center.
- City staff created an educational video that explains organizational recycling standards. It will be used during new employee orientations on sustainability and accessible to all staff via the intranet.

- Public Works saves on crosswalk materials by eliminating the middle three feet of each nine-foot bar. In addition to saving the City money, the crosswalks are more visible to drivers and less slippery for pedestrians.

"Sustainable crosswalk" at 11th and Buchanan.

- Public Works uses grain seed bags from a local farmer for sandbags and has retrofitted an old street sander to fill the bags.
- The City donated 140 retired cell phones to CARDV to be reused as 911 emergency phones.
- The Library is printing fewer brochures and flyers for events and printing summer reading program information on bookmark-sized forms. It also began selling recyclable book bags to encourage patrons to reuse bags.

The City also seeks to reduce waste from Capital Improvement Projects:

- The City delivered more than 12,500 cubic yards of soil, asphalt-concrete, and Portland cement concrete from the Walnut Street reconstruction project to Benton County for its use in the Reservoir Avenue realignment. Over three years, this project saved the County roughly $300,000 in new materials. The City saved money by not having to dispose of the material.
- Approximately 60 tons of steel were recycled from a backwash tank replaced at Rock Creek.
- Approximately 50% of the materials from Baldy Reservoir's old cover were reused in some way.

Baldy Reservoir with its new cover.

Steps for 2009

- Complete a Solid Waste Management policy that aims to reduce, reuse, recycle, and compost materials to the maximum extent possible.
- Develop an organization-wide zero solid waste plan with department-specific goals to accommodate special wastes (e.g. sweeper debris).
- Develop recycling specifications and standards for building demolition. Identify specific recycling goals and contractor documentation to ensure that the specifications are met.
- Train City employees on solid waste policy, zero waste plans and recycling standards.

In the Community

As directed by the City Council Organizational Sustainability policy, this report focuses on progress achieved by the City's internal sustainability program and objectives for the next reporting period. Given the nature of City business, however, much could be said about the organization's role in community sustainability as well. Some highlights that emerged in the gathering of information for this report include:

- Eighty-one percent of respondents to the annual employee survey said they volunteered in their communities.
- Community Development is saving citizens many trips to City Hall by allowing the public to access current land use and building permit documents from the City's website. Close to 30% of electrical and mechanical permits are now handled online.
- Instead of giving trinkets as in past years, the Library Summer Reading prizes were "Book Bucks" that children could trade for books or for a donation to Linn-Benton Food Share.
- The Library co-sponsored sustainability lectures with Linn-Benton Community College.
- Twenty-nine City employees participated in the Bicycle Transportation Alliance commute challenge, logging more than 12,000 miles during the month of September.

The City organization also is a founding member and primary sponsor of, and an active participant in, the Corvallis Sustainability Coalition. There is a City Council liaison to the Coalition, and the Sustainability Supervisor serves on the Coalition Steering Committee.

With the completion of the Coalition's *Community Sustainability Final Action Plan,* the City anticipates many questions and requests regarding its role in implementing the Plan. In late 2008, the City Council asked all departments to analyze the 300 action items and sort them, from staff's perspective, into: 1) those perceived to have no City role; 2) those that were accomplished or operational; 3) those already in a work program or part of another effort; and 4) new initiatives.

In 2009, the Council will go through a process to prioritize the action items and provide direction to staff on which to implement. The next year will be an exciting one as the City's SMS develops further and implementation of the community plan begins.

As your local government, one of our roles is to serve as a public resource. We would be pleased to discuss any aspect of our sustainability activities. If you have questions or comments please visit http://www.ci.corvallis.or.us/ or contact the city's Sustainability Supervisor at 541-766-6916.