

**CITY OF SILVERTON
CITY COUNCIL AND FIRE DISTRICT JOINT SPECIAL MEETING
CITY COUNCIL REGULAR MEETING
Monday, August 5, 2024 – 6:30 PM**



City Hall, Council Chambers (204) – 410 N Water St. Silverton, OR

Americans with Disabilities Act – The City of Silverton intends to comply with the A.D.A. The meeting location is accessible to individuals needing special accommodations such as a sign language interpreter, headphones, or other special accommodations for the hearing impaired. To participate, please contact the City at 503-874-2204 at least 48 hours prior to the meeting.

A copy of the full packet is available on the City’s website at <https://silverton.or.us/meetings>. In accordance with House Bill 2560 and City of Silverton Resolution 22-06, the meeting will be held in a hybrid format: in person, and electronically using the Zoom web conference platform. Please submit written comments to publiccomment@silverton.or.us by 3:00 PM before the meeting date above. Comments received will be shared with the City Council and included in the record. If you wish to participate through the Zoom web conference platform, see the meeting information below.

Zoom meeting link:
City Council

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89040751169>
Webinar ID: 890 4075 1169

AGENDA

6:30 PM CITY COUNCIL AND FIRE DISTRICT JOINT SPECIAL MEETING

1. OPENING CEREMONIES – Call to Order, Pledge of Allegiance, and Roll Call

2. DISCUSSION ITEMS

- 2.1 Update on the Silverton Urban Renewal Agency Project List, Timeline, and Closeout
- 2.2 Update on the 40 Acre Epping/Ike Mooney Property Annexation and Future Development
- 2.3 Overview of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) and Development of an Urban Forest Management Plan for the City of Silverton
- 2.4 Overview of the Silverton Emergency Management Advisory Council (EMAC) and New City Hall Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

7:30 PM REGULAR MEETING

3. PUBLIC COMMENT

This is the only time for public comment during this business meeting of the City Council unless a public hearing is scheduled for a specific matter. The City values and welcomes public input. Please address the Council as a whole and not individual Council Members. Do not address staff or members of the audience. Council action on items brought up in Public Comment is limited by the Oregon Open Meeting Law. The Council may direct staff to study the matter and reschedule it for further consideration later. Individuals are limited to three (3) minutes.

4. CONSENT

- 4.1 Approve the Minutes from June 03, 2024 City Council Work Session and Regular Meeting – Deputy City Recorder and Communications Coordinator Macy Mulholland
- 4.2 Adopt Resolution 24-20 – A Resolution Amending the Master Fee Schedule – Finance Director Kathleen Zaragoza

5. DISCUSSION/ACTION ITEMS


- 5.1 Discussion and Presentation by NV5 on the 60% Design of the Pettit Trail and Pickleball Court Projects – Community Development Director Jason Gottgetreu, Public Works Operations Manager Mike Dahlberg
- 5.2 Discussion and Presentation by Hacienda Community Development Corp. on the Development of Affordable Housing on the Westfield Site – Community Development Director Jason Gottgetreu
- 5.3 Discussion on Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) and Water Conservation – Public Works Director Travis Sperle, City Manager Cory Misley
- 5.4 Discussion on Committee Reconfiguration and Recruitment Process – City Manager Cory Misley, Deputy City Recorder and Communications Coordinator Macy Mulholland
- 5.5 Approve Contract with Compass Project Solutions for Warranty Services and Authorize the City Manager to Enter into the Agreement – Community Development Director Jason Gottgetreu

6. STAFF COMMENTS

7. COUNCIL COMMUNICATIONS

8. ADJOURNMENT

SILVERTON CITY COUNCIL AGENDA ITEM ATTACHMENT

	Agenda Item No.:	Topic:
	2.1	Update on the Silverton Urban Renewal Agency Project List, Timeline, and Closeout
	Meeting Date:	
8/5/2024		

Attachments:

1. URA Memo May 10 - URA Project Update

City of Silverton
Community Development Department
 306 South Water Street
 Silverton, OR 97381
 (503) 874-2212
Jgottgetreu@silverton.or.us



MEMO

DATE: May 10, 2024
FROM: Jason Gottgetreu, Community Development Director
TO: Silverton Urban Renewal Agency
RE: Urban Renewal Projects Update

The Urban Renewal Plan established a maximum indebtedness of \$12,700,000. The local goals and objectives of the plan are to:

1. Assist private development
2. Improve streets, improve and enhance public open spaces and improve livability
3. Create Gateways into the city within renewal district boundaries
4. Improve & repair utilities to allow efficient and aesthetic redevelopment of area
5. Enhance transportation linkages and opportunities between the renewal district and outlying areas and attractions such as Silver Falls and Oregon Garden
6. Maintain, remodel, and construct public parks and open spaces, public facilities, and public safety facilities, to maintain and enhance safety in the renewal area, and to increase public utilization of the renewal area.
7. Assist in promoting a program of arts within the renewal district
8. Improve access to Silver Creek

The Plan has a list of potential projects by category that has been periodically updated over the course of the Plan. Currently, the list is as follows:

Urban Renewal	Total	Spent	Unspent	% Spent
Streetscape, Streets and curbs	\$2,401,575	\$697,442	\$1,704,133	29%
Rehabilitation and Conservation	\$960,630	\$946,820	\$13,810	99%
Redevelopment Through New Construction	\$1,056,693	\$1,047,429	\$9,264	99%
Undergrounding of Utilities	\$1,440,945	\$0	\$1,440,945	0%
Parks & Open Space	\$1,921,260	\$1,845,276	\$75,984	96%
Public Buildings and Facilities	\$2,401,575	\$2,401,575	\$0	100%
Pedestrian & Bike improvements	\$960,630	\$4,395	\$956,235	0%
Gateway Projects	\$576,378	\$37,695	\$538,683	7%
Public Utilities	\$500,000	\$14,857	\$485,143	3%
Administration	\$480,314	\$30,000	\$450,314	6%
Totals	\$12,700,000	\$7,025,489	\$5,674,511	55%

The Agency is looking to update the project list as we near the total Maximum Indebtedness (MI) to focus the remaining funds on high priority projects. The proposed updated project list below allocates the remaining unspent funds (\$5,674,511). This is meant to show the proposed use of the remaining funds absent the already spent funds for clarity. The total combined funds assuming the proposed changes are incorporated in the final table.

The projects would include the Main Street project, which would include streetscape elements such as new sidewalks, curbs, gutters, public utility improvements, possibly undergrounding overhead utilities, etc. The total cost of the project is not yet known, and unspent funds on the Main Street project could go toward additional streetscape enhancements in the Downtown.

The Parks line item is updated to include funds for the park that is identified to be south of the new City Hall, on the north side of Park Street.

The Pedestrian and Bike Improvements now also includes Transportation are anticipated to be used on yet to be identified safety projects.

The Gateway line item was revised to also include Downtown Beautification to add flexibility in where gateway enhancements could be located.


The administration line item would be utilized to reimburse the City the cost of the fund administration (forecasted \$30,000 for the next 5 years for City staff compensation), as well as \$100,000 to manage agency assets, such as looking at potentially facilitating additional lodging options to locate in Silverton, supporting consultants, and miscellaneous grants, etc.

Urban Renewal	Total Proposed	Spent	Unspent	% Spent
Streetscape and Infrastructure				
Main Street	\$2,174,511	\$0	\$2,174,511	0%
Rehabilitation and Conservation				
		\$0	\$0	100%
Redevelopment Through New Construction				
		\$0	\$0	100%
Undergrounding of Utilities				
		\$0	\$0	100%
Parks & Open Space				
Downtown Plaza Park Street	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$1,500,000	0%
Public Buildings and Facilities				
		\$0	\$0	100%
Pedestrian, Bike, & Transportation Improvements				
Safety Improvements	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$1,500,000	0%
Gateway and Downtown Beautification Projects				
	\$250,000	\$0	\$250,000	100%
Public Utilities				
		\$0	\$0	100%
Administration				
Manage Agency Assests	\$250,000	\$0	\$250,000	0%
Totals	\$5,674,511	\$0	\$5,674,511	0%

The below table combines the proposed changes with the existing spent funds table.

Urban Renewal	Total	Spent	Unspent	% Spent
Streetscape and Infrastructure	\$2,871,953	\$697,442	\$2,174,511	24%
Rehabilitation and Conservation	\$946,820	\$946,820	\$0	100%
Redevelopment Through New Construction	\$1,047,429	\$1,047,429	\$0	100%
Undergrounding of Utilities	\$0	\$0	\$0	100%
Parks & Open Space	\$3,345,276	\$1,845,276	\$1,500,000	55%
Public Buildings and Facilities	\$2,401,575	\$2,401,575	\$0	100%
Pedestrian, Bike, & Transportation Improvements	\$1,504,395	\$4,395	\$1,500,000	100%
Gateway and Downtown Beautification Projects	\$287,695	\$37,695	\$250,000	13%
Public Utilities	\$14,857	\$14,857	\$0	100%
Administration	\$280,000	\$30,000	\$250,000	11%
Totals	\$12,700,000	\$7,025,489	\$5,674,511	55%

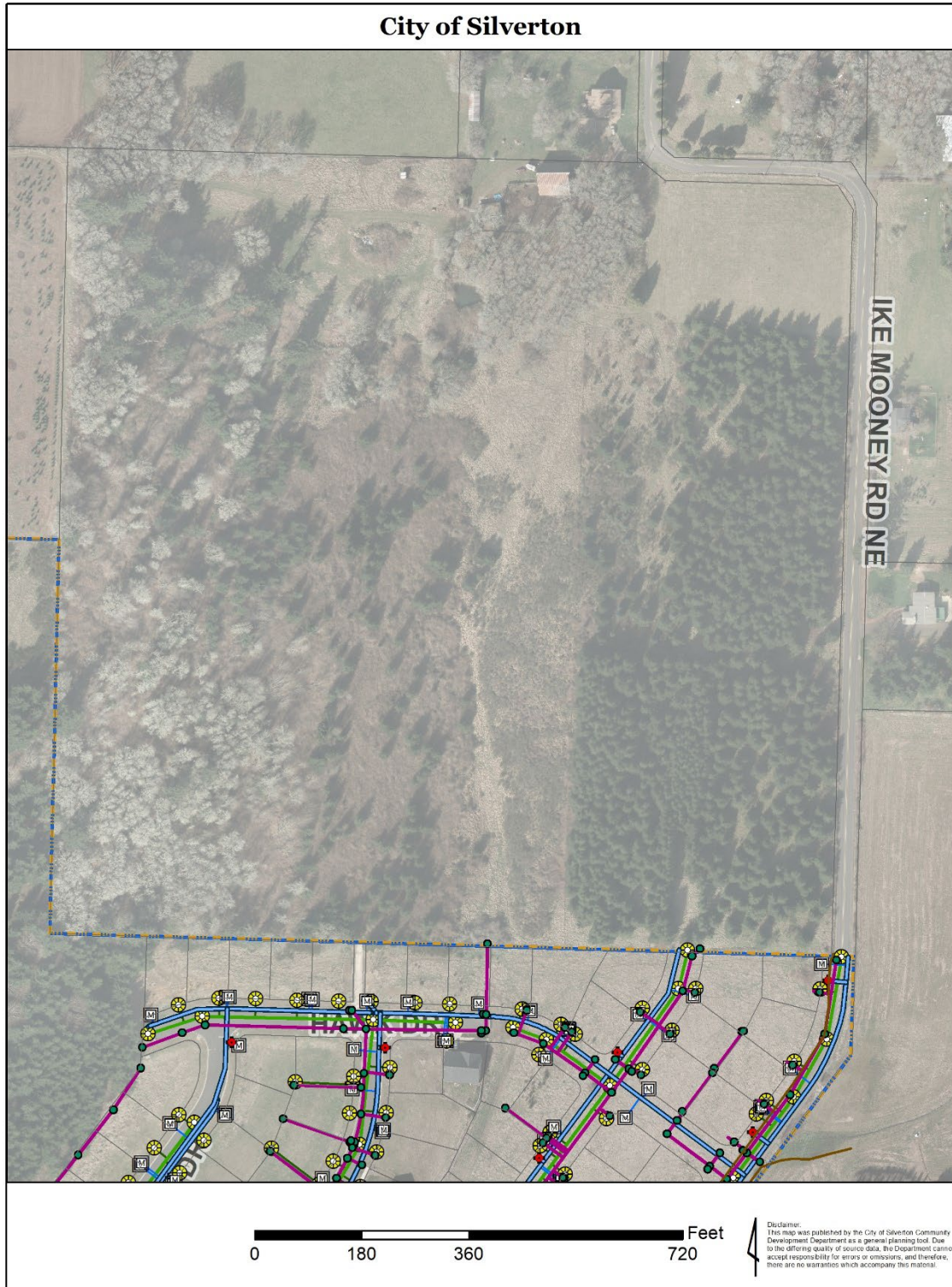
SILVERTON CITY COUNCIL AGENDA ITEM ATTACHMENT

	Agenda Item No.:	Topic:
	2.2	Update on the 40 Acre Epping/Ike Mooney Property Annexation and Future Development
	Meeting Date:	
	8/5/2024	


Attachments:

1. Ike Mooney Property Photo

SILVERTON CITY COUNCIL AGENDA ITEM ATTACHMENT



SILVERTON CITY COUNCIL AGENDA ITEM ATTACHMENT

	Agenda Item No.:	Topic:
	2.3	Overview of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) and Development of an Urban Forest Management Plan for the City of Silverton
	Meeting Date:	
8/5/2024		

Attachments:

1. Marion Co. Community Wildfire Protection Plan

Marion County, Oregon

Community Wildfire Protection Plan



This page is intentionally left blank.

Contents

Executive Summary	1
Objectives of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan	2
Chapter 1 - Introduction.....	3
County History:	4
County Profile:	4
Environment and Natural Resources:	5
Fire Policies and Programs:.....	5
FEMA Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000:	6
Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) / Healthy Forest Initiative (HFI):	6
National Fire Plan and 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy:	7
Oregon Forestland-Urban Interface Fire Protection Act Senate Bill 360:.....	8
National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy	8
Oregon Statewide Land Use Planning Goal 4:	9
Oregon Statewide Land Use Planning Goal 7:	9
U.S. Forest Service:	10
Bureau of Land Management:	10
Oregon Department of Forestry Fire Protection Program:	10
Marion County Fire Protection Response Areas	11
Chapter 2 - Coordination Process	12
Steering Committee Roles and Objectives	13
MCCWPP Steering Committee:	13
Steering Committee Actions	14
Citizen Involvement:.....	15
Community Risk Assessment:.....	15
Chapter 3 - Wildland Fire Risk Assessment	16
Communities at Risk:	16
Communities at Risk in Marion County:	17
Wildland Urban Interface (WUI):.....	17
Priority Fuels Treatment Areas:	18
Fire Occurrence – History of Oregon’s Wildfires:.....	18

This page is intentionally left blank

Contents

Fire Regimes:.....	19
Fire Regime Condition Class.....	19
Condition Class:.....	20
Hazardous Fuels Reduction Objectives.....	21
2013 West Wide Wildfire Risk Assessment and 2006 Oregon Risk Assessment Overview.....	22
Chapter 4 - Emergency Operations	23
Conflagration Act:.....	24
Evacuation Routes.....	25
Chapter 5 - Monitoring and Evaluation	31
Plan Oversight:	31
Monitoring:.....	31
Summary of Monitoring Tasks.....	32
Summary of Monitoring Tasks Continued.....	33
Chapter 6 - Action Plan	35
Community Risk Factors.....	36
Risk Factor 1 – Fire Behavior Potential:.....	37
Risk Factor 2 – Values at Risk:.....	37
Risk Factor 3 – Infrastructure:.....	37
Critical Facilities:.....	38
Action Plan and Priorities.....	39
Appendix A.....	47
Local Coordination Group Participants:	47
Appendix B.....	49
Map 1 – Ownership	49
Map 2 – Fire Districts	49
Map 3 – Overall Risk Assessment	49
Map 4a – Community at Risk and Wildland Urban Interface- Detroit.....	49
Map 4b – Communities at Risk and Wildland Urban Interface- Drakes Crossing.....	49
Map 4c – Community at Risk and Wildland Urban Interface -Jefferson	49
Map 4d – Community at Risk and Wildland Urban Interface -Mill City.....	49

This page is intentionally left blank

Map 4e – Community at Risk and Wildland Urban Interface -Silverton	49
Map 4f – Community at Risk and Wildland Urban Interface -Stayton	49
Map 4g – Community at Risk and Wildland Urban Interface -Sublimity.....	49
Map 4h – Community at Risk and Wildland Urban Interface -Turner.....	49
Map 5 – Risk of Fire Occurrence.....	49
Map 6 – Evacuation Routes.....	49
Fire Occurrence 2005_2015 East.....	49
Fire Occurrence 2005_2015 North	49
Fire Occurrence 2005_2015	49
MC WUI AOC's.....	49
Appendix C.....	51
Wildfire Risk Assessment:	51
Communities at Risk:	51
Wildland Urban Interface:	54
Is Your Home Protected from Wildland Disaster? – A Homeowners Guide to Wildfire Retrofit, Institute for Business and Home Safety.....	56
Living with Fire: A Guide for the Homeowner:	57
Definitions:	57
Appendix D	58
Ten Steps to “Get in the Zone,” Fire Free Program and Measures to Reduce Structural Vulnerability:....	58
Maintain a Survivable Space.....	59
Appendix E.....	62
General Incentive Programs:	62
Major Incentive Programs Available to Family Forestland Owners in Oregon:.....	62
Community Fire Assistance:.....	63
Other Programs:	64
Incentive Programs for Communities and Private Landowners	65
Appendix F	66
Oregon Department of Forestry Best Management Practices:	66
Fire Regulations	66
Public Use Restrictions	66
Industrial shutdown	67


This page is intentionally left blank.


Signatures

The undersigned representatives of the Marion County Board of Commissioners, Marion County Emergency Management, Marion County Fire Defense Board and Oregon Department of Forestry acknowledge that they have reviewed and agree with the contents of this plan.


Marion County Board of Commissioners


County Commissioner _____ Date 8-14-17

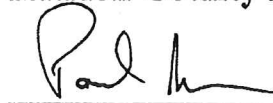

County Commissioner _____ Date 8-15-17


County Commissioner _____ Date 8.15.17


Marion County Emergency Manager


Emergency Manager _____ Date 7/17/17

Marion County Fire Defense Board Chief


Fire Defense Board Chief _____ Date 7/17/17

Oregon Department of Forestry


District Forester _____ Date 6/1/2017

This page is intentionally left blank.

Acronyms

BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BOC	Board of Commissioners
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CREP	Conservation Reservation Enhancement Program
CWPP	Community Wildfire Protection Plan
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
DLCD	Department of Land Conservation and Development
DOI	Department of Interior
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FEPP	Federal Excess Personal Property
FS	Forest Service
FUI	Forestland-Urban Interface
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HFI	Health Forest Initiative
HFRA	Healthy Forest Restoration Act
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
ISO	Insurance Service Organization
ICS	Incident Command System
LCG	Local Coordinating Group
MCCWPP	Marion County Community Wildfire Protection Plan
NASF	National Association of State Foresters
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFP	National Fire Plan
OAR	Oregon Administrative Rule
ODF	Oregon Department of Forestry
ORS	Oregon Revised Statutes
OSFM	Oregon State Fire Marshal
PDM	Pre-Disaster Mitigation
RAC	Resource Advisory Council
RAM	Risk Assessment Model
RFA	Rural Fire Assistance
RFD	Rural Fire District
RFPD	Rural Fire Protection District
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFS	United State Forest Service
VFA	Volunteer Fire Assistance
WFSA	Wildland Fire Situation Analysis
WUI	Wildland-Urban Interface

This page is intentionally left blank.

Executive Summary

Executive Summary

In This Section...

- *Overview*
- *Objectives*

Recent fires in Oregon and across the western United States have increased public awareness over the potential losses to life, property, and natural and cultural resources that fire can pose.

The Marion County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) is the result of a countywide effort initiated to reduce wildland fire risk to communities and their citizens, the environment and quality of life within Marion County. Citizens, fire districts, county staff or elected officials, and agency representatives have worked together to create a plan that would be successful in implementing fuels reduction projects, fire prevention education campaigns, and other fire related programs.

Developed by the local coordinating group comprised of rural fire protection districts, local government, state and federal agencies, and community-based organizations, the plan mission is to enhance community safety and values through fuel hazard reduction, risk reduction, fire prevention and reduce the risk from wildland fire to life, property and natural resources in the County.

While the Marion County CWPP provides a foundation and resources for understanding wildland fire risk and opportunities to reduce potential losses from wildland fire, individual communities, fire districts and neighborhoods can take local action by developing community-specific fire plans or by participating in countywide activities for prevention and protection.

The Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 recommends that communities develop a CWPP, as does the FEMA Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. With formal adoption of this plan, Marion County is more competitive for funding that may assist with plan implementation. Furthermore, adoption of this plan highlights the partnerships between fire districts, local government, community-based organizations and public agencies. This plan brings direction to the federal agencies for which communities is a priority for fuel treatment on and adjacent to federally managed lands.

MCCWPP partners will also focus on refining long-term strategies to maintain fire protection activities in the County. Annual meetings of the local coordinating group will continue to take place.

To ensure recognition by the public, as well as partner agencies and organizations, the emergency management program coordinator presented this Marion County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (MCCWPP) to the Board of Commissioners for adoption in August 2017.

Executive Summary

Objectives of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan

Category	Objectives
General	<p>Provide oversight to all activities related to the MCCWPP.</p> <p>Ensure representation and coordination between the sub-committees.</p> <p>Develop and refine goals for fire protection in Marion County.</p> <p>Develop a long-term structure for sustaining efforts of the MCCWPP.</p>
Risk Assessment	<p>Identify and update as needed Communities-at-Risk and the Wildland-Urban Interface.</p> <p>Develop and conduct a wildland fire risk assessment.</p> <p>Identify and prioritize hazardous fuels treatment projects.</p>
Fuels Reduction / Structural Ignitability	<p>Identify strategies for coordinating fuels treatment projects at a landscape scale.</p> <p>Coordinate administration of fuels program so that it is equitable across fire districts.</p> <p>Provide low-income special need citizens with an opportunity to reduce their fuels and participate in local programs.</p> <p>Identify opportunities for marketing and utilization of smaller diameter wood products.</p>
Emergency Management	<p>Strengthen emergency management, response and evacuation capabilities for wildfire.</p> <p>Coordinate between State, County government and local fire districts.</p> <p>Annually, convene the CWPP steering committee to review plan accomplishments and revise the plan.</p>
Information and Outreach	<p>Develop strategies for increasing citizen awareness and action for fire prevention.</p> <p>Reach out to all citizens in the county.</p>
Funding Opportunities	<p>Assemble and communicate joint agencies' goals and objectives.</p> <p>Jointly seek grant monies.</p>



Lucky Fire

Chapter 1 – Introduction:

Chapter 1 – Introduction: Sustaining Fire Plan Efforts

In this Section...

- ❑ *County History*
- ❑ *County Profile*
- ❑ *Environment and Natural Resources*
- ❑ *Fire Policies and Programs*
- ❑ *FEMA Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000*
- ❑ *Healthy Forest Restoration Act*
- ❑ *National Fire Plan and 10-year Comprehensive Strategy*
- ❑ *Senate Bill 360*
- ❑ *National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy*
- ❑ *Oregon Statewide Land Use Planning Goal 4*
- ❑ *Oregon Statewide Land Use Planning Goal 7*
- ❑ *Oregon Department of Forestry Fire Protection Program*
- ❑ *U.S. Forest Service*
- ❑ *Bureau of Land Management*

In the past, there has been limited awareness about the investment required to maintain fire protection. From prevention and education to evacuation, citizens must have the information and resources to be active participants in reducing their risk to wildland fire. For many years, there has been a reliance on insurance, local government, fire service, federal agencies and many other types of organizations to aid us when disaster strikes. The MCCWPP encourages citizens to take an active role in identifying needs, developing strategies and implementing solutions to address wildland fire risk by assisting with the development of local community wildfire protection plans and participating in countywide fire prevention activities. Citizen action may be cleaning up brush around homes, installing new smoke detectors, volunteering to be a part of auxiliary, attending community meetings, and/or passing along information on fire prevention to neighbors and friends. With the MCCWPP as a foundation, local action can guide successful implementation of fire hazard reduction and protection efforts in the County.

Development of the Marion County CWPP has been no small task. Building a partnership and cooperative environment between “community based” organizations, fire districts, local government and the public land management agencies has been the first step in identifying and prioritizing measures to reduce wildfire risk. Maintaining this cooperation with the public will be a long-term effort that requires commitment of all partners involved.

Marion County is committed to supporting the rural fire districts and communities in their fire protection efforts, both short and long-term. The County will continue to provide support in maintaining countywide risk assessment information and emergency management coordination. The Local CWPP Coordination Group will work on implementing the wildfire plan by working with fire districts, community organizations and public agencies to coordinate fuels reduction projects through all available funding sources. The MCCWPP will focus on public meetings, education campaign; strengthen emergency management and evacuation procedures.

McLain Creek Fire, North Eastern Oregon, 2006



Chapter 1 – Introduction:

County History:

Marion County, originally named Champooick District (later Champoeg), was created on July 5, 1843, by the Provisional Legislature. Champoeg District stretched southward to the California border and eastward to the Rocky Mountains. The area, however, was soon reduced with the creation of Wasco, Linn, Polk, and other counties. Marion County's present geographical boundaries, established in 1856, are the Willamette River and Butte Creek on the north, the Cascade Range on the east, the Santiam River and North Fork of the Santiam on the south, and the Willamette River on the west. Marion County shares political borders with Clackamas, Yamhill, Polk, and Linn Counties. The county contains 1,194 square miles.

Marion County is located in the center of the Willamette Valley. Agriculture and food processing are important to the county's economy, as are lumber, manufacturing, and education. Government, however, is the county's main employer and economic base, which includes the State Capitol.

Marion County's forests enrich the lives of county residents by providing fresh water supplies, abundant wildlife habitat, scenic beauty, and recreation opportunities. The population, geography, and history of fire all contribute to the level of wildfire risk that people in Marion County face. Publicly managed lands comprise approximately one-third of Marion County and are often heavily forested.

Building and sustaining strong relationships between public land managers, fire districts, political jurisdictions, and the residents of Marion County is essential to reducing wildfire risk. Marion County has continued to experience a growing rate of poverty among its population. People living in poverty may be more challenged in preparing for, responding to and recovering from the impacts of catastrophic wildfire. Wildfire can also have longer-term economic impacts on the community as local government; businesses and residents deal with a loss of resources and post-fire recovery costs.

The demographic, physical, social and economic character of Marion County provides an understanding of the people, facilities, property, and environment at risk to wildfires now and in the future. The following profile illustrates the composition of the county and where resources may be most needed in the future. Information in this profile includes county and rural fire protection district population data, demographics, critical facilities, transportation systems, and environmental and natural resources. This profile also provides information on low-income, elderly, disabled, and other special need residents.

County Profile:

Based on the July 2015 Census, there are 330,700 people residing in Marion County. Marion County's forests enrich the lives of county residents by providing fresh water supplies, abundant wildlife habitat, scenic beauty, and recreation opportunities. The population, geography, and history of fire all contribute to the level of wildfire risk that people in Marion County face. Publicly managed lands comprise approximately one-third of Marion County and are often heavily forested.

The total area of Marion County is approximately 764,029 acres, of which about 503,294 acres is privately owned and about 260,735 acres are publicly managed. Of the federal land, the U.S. Forest Service manages 204,168 acres and the Bureau of Land Management manages 20,950 acres. The State of Oregon owns approximately 31,771 acres. See Appendix B, Map 1 – Ownership

Chapter 1 – Introduction:

Facilities critical to government response and recovery activities include 911 centers, emergency operations centers, police and fire stations, public works facilities, sewer and water facilities, hospitals, bridges and roads, and shelters. Other critical infrastructure in the county includes cellular towers and repeater towers. Critical and essential facilities are vital to the continued delivery of key government services that may significantly impact the public's ability to recover from an emergency.

Environment and Natural Resources

Forestlands cover the eastern 43 percent of the total county area and a majority of the water resources originate in this area. Other than the high-altitude forest to the east (Cascade Range) and sporadic foothills, the county is relatively flat. The underlying rock in the western Cascades is volcanic. The elevations in the Cascades range from 800 feet on the floodplains to 6,000 feet on the higher peaks. Douglas fir and hemlock are the principal species of trees growing at the low to mid-elevations, silver fir and mountain hemlock at higher elevations.

The Willamette River is the dominant water feature in the region. There are two major tributaries of the Willamette in Marion County: the North Santiam and the Pudding Rivers, although numerous small streams also contribute to the stream flow. Several of these small streams dry up in the summer months. These river systems are important cultural and economic resources; and the North Santiam River draws thousands of visitors to the county each year for camping, fishing and other water sports. Marion County also has a limited number of lakes. Most are small, with the largest being Detroit Lake (man-made) to the North Santiam River.

Detroit (Reservoir) Lake is within Marion County and attracts thousands of visitors and summertime residents. The 3,500-acre and 400-foot-deep lake is located in the Cascade Mountains below Mt. Jefferson within the Willamette National Forest. The lake is over nine miles long with more than 32 miles of shoreline. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers built the lake and dam in 1951-53. The lake stores water of the North Santiam River, controlling runoff and providing flood control, irrigation, downstream navigation improvement, recreation and power generation, while preserving the quality of the North Santiam Canyon environment.

Marion County is consistently identified as a top producing agricultural county in the state. Marion County holds records for the diversity of crops grown; notably the Marion berry was developed in Marion County. Thus, a large portion of the annual income for the state is generated by agriculture and Marion County has a large contribution to the state's economy. The climate, soils and location of the county are an irreplaceable resource. Therefore, it is important to provide reference that the Marion County Emergency Operation Plan discusses agriculture issues relating to planning, protection, moving, controlling and containment of animals and poultry in commercial livestock enterprises during a disaster.

Fire Polices and Programs

There are various local, state and federal programs and policies related to community fire planning and fire protection. In 2016, Marion County adopted a Multi-jurisdiction Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan, which discussed natural hazards, including wildfire, and provides mitigation action items. When it is approved, the MCCWPP will become part of the Marion County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan which can be found at the following website:

Chapter 1 – Introduction:

<http://www.co.marion.or.us/PW/EmergencyManagement/Pages/NHMP.aspx>

Marion County Multi-jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan: The plan provides a set of action items in unincorporated urban areas, and the rural unincorporated areas of the county to reduce risk from natural hazards through education and outreach programs, the development of partnerships, and implementation of preventative activities such as land use and watershed programs. The resources and information within the Mitigation Plan: (1) establish a foundation for the coordination and collaboration among agencies and the public in Marion County; (2) identify and prioritize future mitigation projects; and (3) assist in meeting the requirements of federal assistance programs.

FEMA Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000:

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requirements under Title 44 CFR Part 201 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 specifies criteria for state and local hazard mitigation planning which require local and Indian tribal governments applying for Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) funds to have an approved local mitigation plan. These may include countywide or multi-jurisdictional plans as long as all jurisdictions adopt the plan. Activities eligible for funding include management costs, information dissemination, planning, technical assistance and mitigation projects.

Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) / Healthy Forest Initiative (HFI):

In 2002, President Bush announced the Healthy Forest Initiative (HFI) designed to identify and remove barriers to the implementation of projects that were developed to restore the health of the nation's forests. HFI focused on renewed efforts to be more effective and efficient in carrying out restoration projects. Under HFI, new categorical exclusions were developed to allow the federal agencies to move quickly through processes for NEPA and created new regulations under the Endangered Species Act for National Fire Plan projects to streamline consultation with federal regulatory agencies. It also set the stage for extensive discussion between the administration and Congress that resulted in new legislation addressing forest health.

Congress enacted the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) in November 2003. It provides new tools and additional authorities to treat more federally managed acres quicker to expedite the nation's restoration goal. HFRA strengthens public participation and provides incentives for local communities to develop community protection plans. It limits the complexity of environmental analyses for hazard reduction projects, provides a more effective appeal process and instructs the courts that are being asked to halt projects to balance the short-term effects of implementing the projects against the harm from undue delay and long-term benefits of a restored forest.

Title I of the HFRA addresses vegetation treatments on certain types of National Forest and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands that are at risk of wildland fire or insect and disease epidemics. This title:

Encourages streamlined environmental analysis of HFRA projects;

Provides for administrative review of proposed HFRA projects on National Forest lands before decisions are issued;

Contains requirements governing the maintenance and restoration of old-growth forest stands when the Forest Service and BLM conduct HFRA projects in such stands;

Requires HFRA projects on Forest Service and BLM lands to maximize retention of larger trees in areas other than old-growth stands, consistent with the objective of restoring fire-

Chapter 1 – Introduction:

resilient stands and protecting at-risk communities and Federal lands;

Encourages collaboration between Federal agencies and local communities when community wildland fire protection plans are prepared;

Requires using at least 50 percent of the dollars allocated to HFRA projects to protect communities at risk of wildland fire;

Requires performance monitoring when agencies conduct hazardous-fuel reduction projects and encourages multiparty monitoring that includes communities and other stakeholders; and

Encourages courts that consider a request for an injunction on an HFRA-authorized project to balance environmental effects of undertaking the project against the effects of failing to do so.

Title III of the Act also encourages the development of Community Wildfire Protection Plans under which communities would designate their wildland-urban interface (WUI) where HFRA projects may take place. Half of all fuel reduction projects under the HFRA will occur in the community protection zone as defined by HFRA. HFRA also encourages biomass energy production through grants and assistance to local communities to create market incentives for removal of otherwise valueless forest material.

National Fire Plan and 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy:

The National Fire Plan (NFP) was established after a landmark fire season in 2000 with the intent of actively responding to severe wildland fires and their impacts to communities while assuring sufficient firefighting capacity for the future. The NFP is a long-term commitment intended to help protect human lives, communities and natural resources, while fostering cooperation and communication among federal agencies, states, local governments, tribes and interested publics.

The NFP focuses on:

1. Fire suppression and protection,
2. Restoration/rehabilitation,
3. Hazardous fuels reduction,
4. Community assistance, and
5. Accountability.

The Oregon and Washington NFP working team sees reduction of unnatural hazardous fuel levels that threaten communities and wildland ecosystems as the foundation principle for dealing with fire risks (NFP Strategy Team 2002). Most NFP funding in Oregon goes to wildfire preparedness and hazardous fuel treatments.

The National Fire Plan is a long-term investment that will help protect communities and natural resources, and most importantly, the lives of firefighters and the public. It is a long-term commitment based on cooperation and collaboration, communication among federal agencies, states, local governments, tribes and interested publics. The federal wildland fire management agencies worked closely with these partners to prepare a ten-year comprehensive strategy, completed in August 2001. An implementation plan was developed in May 2002 to provide consistent and standard direction to implement the common purposes articulated in the strategy and the National Fire Plan. The National Fire Plan calls for the development of community fire plans to aid in effectively implementing NFP goals.

Oregon Forestland-

The Oregon Forestland-Urban Interface Fire Protection Act of 1997 (SB 360) is intended to

Chapter 1 – Introduction:

Urban Interface Fire Protection Act Senate Bill 360:

encourage landowners to reduce fuel hazards on their property. It came from earlier efforts to establish a law to allow communities to ban wood roofing. SB 360 uses the term “forestland-urban interface” (FUI) rather than wildland-urban interface (WUI), which has a narrower definition than a WUI. Basically, areas that fall within the definition of a FUI are urban and suburban areas where lot sizes are generally ten (10) acres or less.

The Oregon legislature did not want the law to be applied to scattered homes in the woods, which would normally be included in designation of WUI area. SB 360 intends to facilitate development of an effective protection system in Oregon by (1) establishing policies regarding Urban Interface (UI) protection, (2) defining the UI in Oregon and establishing a process and system for classifying the interface, (3) establishing standards for UI property owners so they can manage or minimize fire hazards and risks, and (4) providing the means for establishing adequate, integrated fire protections systems in UI areas, including education and prevention efforts.

SB 360 is a state law that puts responsibility on local landowners. SB 360 affects private lands. The legislation specifies establishment of standards for property owners to meet in order to minimize fire hazards. It is focused on vegetation and establishing defensible space. It is a voluntary program in which the landowners conduct a self-evaluation and self-certification. Property must be re-certified every five years, if it is sold, or if a new structure is built.

Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) is the lead agency and SB 360 applies only to areas that lie within ODF district boundaries. The legislature allowed ODF to start implementing SB 360 in a few counties at a time and the first counties going through the process are Jackson and Deschutes.

National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy

In the past 20 years, American wildfires have grown larger and more extreme. The U.S. Federal Land Assistance, Management and Enhancement Act of 2009 (FLAME Act), directs that a cohesive strategy be developed by addressing topic areas ranging from allocation of fire budgets at the Federal level to assessing risk to communities and prioritizing fuels reduction projects funds at the regional and local levels. The FLAME Act is the catalyst for bringing fire leadership at all levels together to design a new approach to wildfire management: The National Cohesive Wildfire Management Strategy.

The National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy is a collaborative process with active involvement of all levels of government and non-governmental organizations, as well as the public, to seek national, all-hands, all-lands approach to wildland fire management issues. The National Cohesive Strategy seeks to address the nation's wildfire problems by focusing on three key areas:

1. **Restore and Maintain Landscapes:** Landscapes across all jurisdictions are resilient to fire related disturbances in accordance with management objectives.
2. **Fire-adapted Communities:** Human populations and infrastructure can withstand a wildfire without loss of life and property.
3. **Wildfire Response:** All jurisdictions participate in reaching and implementing safe, effective, efficient risk-based wildfire management decisions.

Oregon Statewide

The intent of Oregon Statewide Land Use Planning Goal for forest lands is to conserve

Chapter 1 – Introduction:

Land Use Planning Goal 4:

forest land by maintaining the forestland base and to protect the state forest economy by making economically efficient forest practices that assure the continuous growing and harvesting of forest tree species as the leading use on forest land. Goal 4 directs local governments to adopt comprehensive plans that will assure that forest lands will be available for the growing and harvesting of trees. Zoning applied to forest land shall contain provisions which limit, to the extent permitted by ORS 527.722, uses which can have significant adverse effects on forest land, operations or land uses.

Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 660-006-035 (Fire Site Standards for Dwellings and Structures) and OAR 660-006-040 (Fire Safety Design standards for Roads), adopted 1990, require that new dwellings and structures and access roads to them, in forest or agriculture/forest zones meet the prescribed standards, the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF), in March 1991, published Land Use Planning Note Number 1, Recommended Fire Site Standards for Dwellings and Structures and Fire safety Design Standards for Roads.

This technical bulletin contains guidance and recommended minimum standards to meet the requirements of the above OAR's. ODF Districts work with local governments to apply these recommendations consistently to meet the mandate of Planning Goal 4.

Oregon Statewide Land Use Planning Goal 7:

The intent of Oregon Statewide Land Use Planning Goal 7, Areas Subject to Natural Disasters and Hazards, is to protect people and property from natural hazards. Goal 7 directs local governments to adopt comprehensive plans (inventories, policies and implementing measures) to reduce risk to people and property from natural hazards.

Goal 7 also indicates that the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCDC), in consultation with affected state and local government representatives, will review new hazard inventory information provided by federal and state agencies. After such consultation, the DLCDC shall notify local governments if the new hazard information requires a local response. Local governments shall respond to new inventory information on natural hazards within 36 months after being notified by the DLCDC, unless extended by the Department. In relation to ODF, as new data is identified, and particularly high hazard areas identified through Senate Bill 360, local governments will need to address the provisions of Goal 7.

Jurisdiction Responsibility

Primary Responsible and Management Agencies

1. United States Forest Service
2. Bureau of Land Management
3. Oregon Department of Forestry
4. Twenty Local Marion County Fire Districts (see [Table 1.1](#) and Appendix B, Map 2 – Fire Districts)

Chapter 1 – Introduction:

U.S. Forest Service:

The U.S. Forest Service provides wildland fire protection for forest resources in Marion County within the Willamette National Forest. The Detroit Ranger District is responsible for National Forest fire management objectives in Marion County. National Forest land is adjacent to several of the Communities-at-Risk identified in this plan.

The Forest Service manages and maintains several important recreation sites and areas that are important to the economy of Santiam Canyon communities. In addition, at least two evacuation routes, U.S. Highway 22 and Forest Service Road 46, are surrounded for long distances by National Forest land. The Forest Service jurisdiction in these areas is an important factor for the successful implementation of the MCCWPP.

Bureau of Land Management:

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages Public Domain and Oregon-California Railroad Land Grant (O&C) lands in Marion County. The BLM is responsible for managing the forest resources on these lands. The Oregon Department of Forestry provides fire prevention and suppression services for these lands. The BLM is responsible for developing forest resource objectives, including forest fuel management and modification for these lands. There are many BLM parcels that are adjacent to the Communities-at-Risk and the WUI areas that are identified in this plan. There are several recreation developments and evacuation routes on BLM land that are important to the communities in the Santiam Canyon.

Oregon Department of Forestry Fire Protection Program:

The Oregon Department of Forestry is responsible to administer the provisions of Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) Chapter 477, Fire Protection of Forests and Vegetation and Department of Forestry OAR Divisions 41 through 47. In Marion County, the Oregon Department of Forestry, North Cascade District, is responsible for carrying out the provisions of these regulations on private lands within District boundaries and by contract for BLM in the County. Actions to carry out this responsibility are coordinated with fire departments in the county, state and federal agencies within the North Cascade District. The District encompasses all land in Marion County that lay east of Highway 214, Cascade Highway. See Appendix F for best management practices.

Chapter 1 – Introduction:

Table 1.1

Marion County Fire Protection Response Areas

City/Area	Fire Protection (response area)	Population City/Dist.	ISO
Aumsville	RFPD; 2 stations	6,000	04/8B
Aurora RFPD	RFPD (Includes Whiskey Hill, Donald, Butteville, Fargo); 2 stations	5,000	05/8B
Breitenbush Fire Department	Breitenbush and Devils Creek	*	*
Drakes Crossing	RFPD; 1 station	810	8B/10
Gates	RFPD (Includes Niagara, Little Sweden, and part of Linn County); 1 station	1,000	06/8B
Hubbard	RFPD; 1 station	4,100	**
Idanha-Detroit	RFPD; 2 stations	800	06/8B
Jefferson	RFPD (Includes Talbot, Millersburg, Buena Vista, Sydney); 3 stations	10,000	05/09
Keizer Fire District	Most of Keizer; 1 station	34,000	02/8B
Marion Co. #1	RFPD (Includes McLeay, Hazel Green, Labish, Pratum, Brooks, part of Keizer); 8 stations	49,500	04/8B
Mill City	RFPD (Includes parts of Linn County); 1 station		04/8B
Monitor #58	RFPD (Mostly in Clackamas County); 2 stations	2,500	8B/10
Mt. Angel Fire District	Includes Downs; 1 station	3,200	06/8B
Salem FD	And Salem Suburban (includes Eola, Roberts, Rosedale); 10 stations	141,000; 7,662	**
Silverton	RFPD (Includes Scotts Mills, Rockie Four Corners); 5 stations	18,000	04/10
St. Paul	RFPD; 2 stations	1,700	06/8B
Stayton Fire District	Includes North Santiam, West Stayton, Stayton, Mehama, Marion, Elkhorn; 4 stations	14,500	05/09
Sublimity	RFPD; 2 stations	3,000	05/8B
Turner Fire Dept.	Includes Sunnyside; 1 station	6,500	04/8B
Woodburn Fire District	Includes Wheatland, Waconda, Concomly, St. Louis, Gervais, Fairfield; 4 stations	35,000	04/8B

Chapter 2 – Coordination Process:

Chapter 2 - Coordination Process

In this section...

- ❑ *MCCWPP Partners*
- ❑ *Gaining Community Representation*
- ❑ *Future Committees and their Roles*
- ❑ *MCCWPP Steering Committee*
- ❑ *Steering Committee Actions*
- ❑ *Steering Committee Actions Table*
- ❑ *Local Coordinating Group Responsibilities*
- ❑ *Citizen Involvement*
- ❑ *Community Risk Assessment*

The development of the Marion County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (MCCWPP) relies upon the coordination of multiple agencies and organizations defining common goals and working together to achieve success. A steering committee will provide oversight and guidance to the planning and implementation of the Wildfire Protection Plan with representation from the county's fire protection districts and the public agencies responsible for fire protection.

The heart of the Marion County Community Wildfire Protection Plan is the strength and capability of each of the fire districts within the county. Fire districts within Marion County, Oregon Department of Forestry, USFS, BLM, the Oregon State Fire Marshal's Office, the Marion County Public Works Department, and several cities' public works and fire departments are critical participants in the development of the wildfire protection plan and the efforts to increase public awareness about fire risk.

The progress of individual, committee and organizational activities relies on strong coordination and among the diverse partners and stakeholders.

The planning team began by conducting meetings with the line officers, district foresters and with all of the county's fire districts, the Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon State Fire Marshal, Forest Service and BLM. This process resulted in each of the agencies appointing at least one person to the MCCWPP Steering Committee. In many cases, agencies directed field officers, fuels management specialists, fire prevention staff and others to participate on the committee.

The MCCWPP planning team also began conducting outreach with community-based organizations throughout the county. The MCCWPP planning team invited all organizations, business or residents with an interest in working on fire-related issues to participate on committees as they are formed.



Field Burning

Coordination Process

Table 2.1

Steering Committee Roles and Objectives

Committee	Objectives
General	<p>Provide oversight to all activities related to the MCCWPP</p> <p>Ensure representation on and coordination between the sub-committees.</p> <p>Develop and refine goals for fire protection in Marion County.</p> <p>Develop a long-term structure for sustaining efforts of the MCCWPP.</p>
Risk Assessment	<p>Identify and update as needed Communities-at-Risk and the Wildland-Urban Interface.</p> <p>Develop and conduct a wildland fire risk assessment.</p> <p>Identify and prioritize hazardous fuels treatment projects.</p>
Fuels Reduction/Structural Ignitability	<p>Identify strategies for coordinating fuels treatment projects at a landscape scale.</p> <p>Coordinate administration of fuels program so that it is equitable across fire districts.</p> <p>Provide low-income and special need citizens with an opportunity to reduce their fuels and participate in local programs.</p> <p>Identify opportunities for marketing and utilization of small diameter wood products.</p>
Emergency Management	<p>Strengthen emergency management, response and evacuation capabilities for wildfire.</p> <p>Coordinate between State, County government and local fire districts.</p> <p>Annually, convene the CWPP steering committee to review plan accomplishments and revise the plan.</p>
Information and Outreach	<p>Develop strategies for increasing citizen awareness and action for fire prevention.</p> <p>Reach out to all residents in the county.</p>
Funding Opportunities	<p>Assemble and communicate joint agencies' goals and objectives.</p> <p>Jointly seek grant monies.</p>

MCCWPP Steering Committee:

The Steering Committee is responsible for providing guidance to all elements of planning and implementation of the Marion County Community Wildfire Protection Plan. The committee helps coordinate and monitor activities among the various sub-committees and represents fire districts, agencies, and organizations with responsibilities for fire protection within Marion County.

Members of the Steering Committee include:

- Alan Hume, Chief Sublimity Rural Fire Department
- Barbara Young, Board of Commissioners Office Administration
- Beth Tanner, Public Works GIS
- Bill Miles, Silverton Chief; Fire Defense Board
- Blake Ellis, Department of Forestry, North Cascade District
- Brenda Schorr, Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation
- Burnie Pearson, Public Works GIS
- Danielle Gonzalez, Marion County Community Service Department
- Dee Moore, Marion County Soil & Water Conservation District
- Ed Flick, Marion County Emergency Manager
- Erik Anderson, Marion County Program Coordinator
- Fred Patterson, Chief Drakes Crossing Rural Fire Department
- Gary Swanson, Chief Gates Rural Fire Department
- Grady McMahan, United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service; Detroit District Ranger

Coordination Process

- Greg Ek-Collins, Department of Transportation
- Issak Terrill, Chief Aumsville Rural Fire Department
- Jack Carriger, Chief Stayton Rural Fire Department
- Jack Krill, Idanha-Detroit Rural Fire Protection District
- Jeffrey Stutrud, Marion Co. Sheriff
- Jon Remy, Chief Turner Rural Fire Department
- Jon Zeilman, Chief Jefferson Rural Fire Department
- Kathleen Silva, Marion County Emergency Preparedness Coordinator
- Ken Lydy, Fire Management
- Kim Titus, Oregon Bureau of Land Management Salem District
- Kyle McMann, Deputy Fire Chief, Marion County Fire District #1
- Leland Ohrt, Chief Mill City Rural Fire Department
- Marshall Rash, Chief Detroit/Breitenbush-Idanha Fire Department
- Meredith Hoffman, Marion County Soil & Water Conservation District
- Michael Curran, Department of Forestry, North Cascade District
- Paul Iverson, Fire Defense Board and Chief Woodburn Fire
- Roger Stevenson, City of Salem Emergency Manager
- Ron Parvin; Lieutenant Silverton Fire District
- Russell Lane, Department of Forestry, North Cascade District
- Terry Riley, Marion County Fire Chief; Fire Defense Board
- Yanu Gallimore, Bureau of Land Management Salem Dist. Cascade Resource Area

At the beginning of the planning process, each of the committees was emailed the 2008 CWPP and was able to provide comments and update actions associated with the development of the fire plan as well as long-term strategies for meeting the fire plan goals. The following tables illustrate the actions developed by each committee and the progress made to date. Note that actions are described in greater detail in related chapters.

Table 2.2

Steering Committee Actions

Action	Timeline	Outcomes	Progress
Gain representation and involvement from each RFPD	Short-term	Active participation by each RFPD	All RFPDs are actively engaged in the MCCWPP
Access and utilize federal dollars while they are available	Short-term	Continued federal funding for fuels reduction	NFP, BLM RAC, FS RAC and WSFM grants for fuels, education and risk
Set realistic expectations for reducing wildfire risk	On-going	Increased public awareness about wildfire	Campaign developed: Keep Oregon Green Preparedness week in May
Coordinate priorities for funding	On-going	Achieve landscape treatment and equitable distribution	Risk committee identifying priorities; coordination w/ social services
Promote visible projects and program successes	On-going	Increased awareness about MCCWPP	
Find funding to support efforts (Marion County)	Long-term	Increased Funding	Next Step: Create marketing materials about the MCCWPP
Identify incentives for fire protection and community participation	Long-term	Increased citizen action	Next Step: Examine alternatives for incentives
Engage insurance companies	Long-term	Insurance industry investment in activities	Next Step: Identify local insurance industry representatives.
Promote local investment (property, infrastructure, business)	Long-term	Increased economic development	Next Step: Form partnerships with local businesses

Coordination Process

Citizen Involvement:

The heart of the Marion County Community Wildfire Protection Plan is the interest, education and long-term involvement of residents in reducing wildfire risk around their homes and in their community. Educating citizens and providing tools and resources that enable people to prepare for wildfire will have lasting effects to building resilience to wildfire and capacity for communities to work together toward common goals.

Providing tools, information and resources that enable people to understand, prepare for, and learn to live with wildfire can have long-lasting effects in building resilience to catastrophic wildfire. This can also increase the capacity for communities to work together toward common goals, and especially to develop their own localized versions of community fire plans. Local plans and actions are valuable and necessary to effectively implement the goals of the MCCWPP. Community members ultimately have the greatest knowledge of what can and needs to be done in their neighborhood. The MCCWPP process focuses on involving the public in community meetings/workshops, educating residents on wildfire prevention and preparedness, and helping connect residents to the people and resources that can help them accomplish their fire safety objectives, such as Firewise Communities USA. This section illustrates the different venues for involving the public and long-term actions to sustain resident interest and action in county fire preparedness activities.

Community Risk Assessment:

Understanding the risk of wildfire to people, property and natural resources is an essential starting point for identifying priorities for treatment. The Marion County risk assessment includes a comprehensive analysis of risk, hazard, values, structural vulnerabilities and protection capabilities. Values are defined in many ways and by many different agencies and programs (e.g., the National Association of State Foresters, the Healthy Forests Restoration Act, the National Fire Plan, and the BLM Risk Assessment Model (RAMs), among others).

An integral part of the MCCWPP is the input gained from individuals and community organizations about what they perceive to be most at risk from wildfire and what they most value and want to see protected. In 2005, the MCCWPP held community meetings in Drakes Crossing and Gates and in the Silverton RFPD. These meetings served to identify the values and resources residents want to protect from wildfire and increased local support and participation for fire protection activities throughout the county. Various fire districts in coordination with community organizations, including the City of Gates, the North Santiam Watershed Council, and the North Santiam Canyon Economic Development Corporation, among others, sponsored the public meetings.

Generally, the most effective part of the meetings occur when participants discuss their past experiences with wildfire, their perceptions of what is at risk and the causes of wildfire, and to identify values at risk and available resources for wildfire protection. Each person has the opportunity to identify the places and things they most value and want to see protected from wildfire, and the resources available (or needed) to ensure community protection.

Meetings concluded with a focus on identifying projects that participants want to see implemented for community protection. These projects range from fuels reduction, education and outreach, to emergency management and evacuation procedures. In short, these community meetings will begin to provide a scope of what local community fire plans might include meeting the community needs.

Chapter 3: Wildland Fire Risk Assessment

Chapter 3 - Wildland Fire Risk Assessment

In this section...

- ❑ *Risk Assessment Objectives*
- ❑ *Communities at Risk*
- ❑ *Communities at Risk in Marion County*
- ❑ *Wildland Urban Interface*

- ❑ *Hazardous Fuels Reduction Objectives*
- ❑ *Priority Fuels Treatment Areas*
- ❑ *Fire Occurrence – History of Oregon’s Wildfires*
- ❑ *Fire Regimes*
- ❑ *Condition Classes*
- ❑ *2013 West Wide Wildfire Risk Assessment Overview*

One of the core elements of a community fire plan is developing an understanding of the risk of potential losses to life, property and natural resources during a wildfire. The Healthy Forests Restoration Act, the National Fire Plan, FEMA’s Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, Oregon Department of Forestry, and the National Association of State Foresters all provide guidance on conducting a hazard and risk assessment for wildfire. (See Appendix C: For the Glossary and more information on the definitions and policies referred to in this section.)

The MCCWPP’s Steering Committee approaches the wildfire risk assessment with a comprehensive review of risk assessment methods and examples from communities throughout the western United States, but tries to adhere most closely to the risk assessment approach produced by Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) under the National Association of State Foresters (NASF) guidance. The committee has reviewed existing data for risk, hazard, values, structural vulnerability and protection capability.

The Three Risk Objectives:

Identify Communities-at-Risk and the Wildland-Urban Interface

Develop and conduct a wildfire risk assessment of all land in Marion County

Identify and prioritize hazardous fuels treatment projects for all land in Marion County

What is a Wildfire Risk Assessment? (See Appendix B, Map 3 – Overall Risk Assessment)

The Marion County Community Wildfire Protection Plan wildfire risk assessment is the analysis of the potential losses to life, property and natural resources. The analysis takes into consideration a combination of factors defined below:

Risk: the potential and frequency for wildfire ignitions (based on past occurrences).

Hazard: the conditions that may contribute to wildfire (fuels, slope, aspect, elevation and weather).

Values: the people, property, natural resources and other resources that could suffer losses in a wildfire event.

Protection Capability: the ability to mitigate losses, prepares for the hazard, responds to and suppresses wildland and structural fires.

Structural Vulnerability: the elements that influence the level of exposure of the hazard to the structure (roof type and building materials, access to the structure, and whether or not there is defensible space or fuels reduction around the structure.)

Communities at Risk:

In order to determine Communities at Risk, Marion County first had to define “community.” State and federal guidance included a range of alternatives, from “a group of people living in the same locality and under the same government” (National Association of State Foresters) to “a body of people living in one place or district and considered as a whole” or “a group of people living together and having interests, work, etc. in common” (Firewise Communities/USA).

Wildland Fire Risk Assessment

There are many ways to define community, particularly in Marion County. There are cities, rural communities, neighborhoods and groups of people drawn together by common threads whether it is their post office, grocery store, community center, or fire station. Communities-at-Risk, for the purposes of this plan, are those areas within city or Rural Fire District boundaries of the fire department that provide fire protection services for the community. The Communities-at-Risk are surrounded by an additional protection area identified as the “Wildland Urban Interface” (WUI). The area where forest fuel can be modified to reduce fire behavior and spread so that wildland agencies can use the area to more effectively manage suppression fires from spreading to communities at risk and other important infrastructure.

Methods for identifying communities at risk require assessing:

1. Residential density: based on 1 structure per 40 acres with a minimum of 4 residences and ¼ mile buffer; and
2. Fire District. (In Marion County, there are 22 fire districts that provide structural fire protection.)

While several of Marion County’s communities are listed as “unprotected,” it is important to note that these communities are NOT without fire service. Several Rural Fire Protection Districts provide contract structural fire protection services throughout the unprotected areas of Marion County. It is important to note that these communities are not within a taxing fire district.

Communities at Risk in Marion County:

(See Appendix B, Map 4 & 4a-4h – Communities at Risk and Wildland Urban Interface)

Breitenbush	Marion
Detroit	Mehama
Drakes Crossing	Mill City
Elkhorn (Little North Fork; Santiam Canyon)	Salem, south and east
Gates	Scotts Mills
Idanha	Silverton
Jefferson	Stayton
Lyons	Sublimity Fire District, outside city limits
	Turner

Wildland Urban Interface (WUI):

The boundaries of the Wildland Urban Interface are based on the actual distribution of structures and communities adjacent to or intermixed with wildland fuels.

Fuel reduction treatments are designed to protect human communities from wildland fires as well as minimize the spread of fires that might originate in urban areas. The management objective in the wildland-urban interface zone is to enhance fire suppression capabilities by modifying fire behavior inside the zone and providing a safe and effective area for fire suppression activities.

See Communities at Risk and Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Maps 4a-4h in Appendix B

Wildland Fire Risk Assessment

Priority Fuels Treatment Areas:

The county, fire districts, community organizations and agency partners have worked collaboratively to identify priorities for fuels treatment. This process includes examining the risk assessment maps and strategic planning units and using local knowledge and information gathered during community meetings to identify the most appropriate places to prioritize for treatment. A primary consideration is also where the federal agencies have planned fuels reduction projects in order to achieve landscape scale treatment areas.

It is important to note that although a given area may show the highest hazard rating, if it is not in an area where there is significant population, an organization that is able to assist with the implementation of the project, or adjacent to a project planned on BLM or Forest Service land, it might not rise to the top of the priority list. Additionally, one of the objectives of the MCCWPP is to raise awareness through demonstration projects. Identifying projects in the center of a community that have a slightly lower hazard rating but may raise citizen’s awareness and willingness to participate in future projects may result in a higher priority for that project.

Fire Occurrence – History of Oregon’s Wildfires:

Wildfire in Oregon and Marion County has a long history. As the cost of fire suppression to agencies, communities, and individuals continues to increase annually throughout the nation, the need to address this threat in Marion County is imminent. The Marion County Multi-jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan includes a history of Oregon’s wildfire.

Marion County’s wildfire history mirrors the risk facing communities throughout Oregon. [Table 3.1](#) illustrates the number of fires and acres burned from both human and lightning caused fires between 2005 and 2015 in the North Cascade Protection District, Santiam Unit.

Table 3-1

Statistical Fires within One-Quarter Mile of North Cascade Fire Protection District, from 2005 to 2015

General Cause	Number of Fires	Percentage of Total Fires	Acres
Lightning	15	6.8	6.74
Under Investigation	2	0.9	79
Equipment Use	49	22.4	42.04
Recreationist	34	15.5	10.95
Smoking	7	3.2	.75
Debris Burning	76	34.8	765.65
Arson	7	3.2	6.5
Miscellaneous	27	12.3	31.78
Total	218	100.0	943.46

Source: Oregon Department of Forestry, 2016.

Large costly fires disrupt communities, cost millions of dollars in suppression and recovery costs, and increase the risk to private property owners. As development increases within the wildland-urban interface in Marion County, the importance of this issue grows.

See Risk of Fire Occurrence Map in Appendix B, Map 5

Wildland Fire Risk Assessment

The following information is from the Willamette National Forest Fire Management Plan. Naturally occurring disturbances in the forest include fire, insects, pathogens, wind throw, weather, landslides, and earthquakes. Introduced disturbances include livestock grazing, mining, timber harvesting, roads, insects, and pathogens.

Fire Regimes:

A fire regime refers to an integration of disturbance attributes including type, frequency, duration, extent and severity. Natural fire regimes have been altered by management activities including but not limited to fire exclusion, livestock grazing, and timber harvesting. Historic climate variability and potential global climate change have and may further impact fire regimes.

Five fire regime classes aid fire management analysis efforts, as discussed in “Mapping Historic Fire Regimes for the Western United States: Integrating Remote Sensing and Biophysical Data” (Hardy et al. 1998). They reflect fire return intervals and severity. The five fire regimes developed by Hardy, et al. were modified and further stratified by a group of fire managers and ecologists in 2000 to reflect Pacific Northwest (Oregon & Washington) conditions.

Table 3.2

Fire Regime Condition Class

Fire Regime Code	Description
I	Less than 35-years non-lethal, low severity (mostly forested areas; Ponderosa pine, Oregon white oak, pine-oak woodlands, Douglas-fir and dry site white fir plant associations)
II	Less than 35-years stand replacing (grassland and shrub lands; Shrub-steppe community)
III	35 – 100 years, mixed severity (moist/high elevation; white fir, tanoak, western hemlock series)
IIIa	Less than 50 years, mixed severity (dry sites; tanoak series)
IIIb	50 – 100 years, mixed severity (low elevation; wet site white fir, wet site tanoak, and low elevation western hemlock series)
IIIc	100 – 200 years, mixed severity (high elevation; white fir series)
IV	35-100+ years stand replacing. (Shasta red fir and Port-Orford cedar associations)
IVa	35-100+ years stand replacing
V	200+ years stand replacement (Western hemlock, silver fir and mountain hemlock series)

Wildland Fire Risk Assessment

Fire Regime III (mixed severity) and V (stand replacing) are those predominant in the Willamette National Forest.

A close approximation to the past frequency of fire occurrence, extent, and severity (Fire Regime) on particular sites is important in understanding the relative difference in vegetation and dead/down debris on these sites today. The change or departure on these sites in the amount of these materials has a direct relationship to the type of fire behavior and post fire effects these sites will currently support, compared to in the past. In an assessment of site-specific conditions, classifying the current condition of the site compared to a past reference will give some indication of the change to the type of fire severity or fire behavior characteristics. The ability to predict potential fire behavior characteristics is important for understanding the risk to people and key ecological resources.

Private forestland at lower elevations throughout Marion County in the Willamette Valley is primarily Fire Regime 1. In the eastern half of the county where the majority of commercial forestland is located, it is primarily Fire Regime I in the Cascade Foothills and Fire Regime III in the highest elevations at about 4,500 feet adjacent to the Willamette National Forest.

More locally specific information on fire regime and condition class can be found in the Willamette National Forest Fire Management Plan, available by contacting the BLM, Salem District and Willamette National Forest, Detroit or Sweet Home Ranger District.

Condition Class:

Condition Class 1 = Fire frequencies are within or near the historical range, and have departed from historical frequencies by no more than one return interval; vegetation attributes are intact and functioning within the historic range. The risk of losing key ecosystem components is low.

Condition Class 2 = Fire frequencies and vegetation attributes have been moderately altered from the historical range, and fire frequencies have departed from historical frequencies by more than one return interval. The risk of losing key ecosystem components is moderate.

Condition Class 3 = Fire frequencies and vegetation attributes have been significantly altered from the historical range, and fire frequencies have departed from historical frequencies by multiple return intervals. The risk of losing key ecosystem components is high.

See Fire Regime / Condition Class Maps in Appendix B (Due to lack of data for land exterior the National Forest Boundary, the determinations for non-USFS land within the WUI areas in these maps are based upon local knowledge and the definitions for these categories)

The condition class scale was developed to exhibit the departure in severity, intensity, and frequency of fires burning in the ecosystem in its current condition as compared to fire's historic or reference condition. The departure being described in these assessments results in changes to one or more of the following key ecological components: vegetation characteristics (species composition, structural stages, stand ages, canopy closure and mosaic pattern); fuel composition; fire frequency; severity and pattern; other associated disturbances; and the introduction of invasive, grazing and insect and disease mortality.

Wildland Fire Risk Assessment

Reference conditions are very useful as indicators of ecosystem function and sustainability, but do not necessarily represent desired future conditions i.e., they may not reflect sustainable conditions under current climate, land use, or managerial constraints, and they may not be compatible with social expectations.

Hazardous Fuels Reduction/Structural Ignitibility Objectives

1. Continue to identify/prioritize fuels treatment projects on county and private land using the risk data.
 2. Use risk assessment in applications for National Fire Plan grants and other fuel dollars.
 3. Review how grant dollars for fuels reduction projects are administered. Make changes to the program so that they are more directed towards landscape scale treatment and inclusive of the needs of low-income, elderly and disabled residents.
 4. Develop long-term strategies for maintenance of fuels reduction projects.
 5. Focus strategic planning for hazardous fuels treatment projects on evacuation routes/corridors.
 6. Promote education and outreach through all fuels reduction programs to ensure strong community involvement in fuels reduction and wildfire prevention projects.
 7. Increase grant dollars and target fuels reduction and fire protection to low-income, elderly, disabled and other residents with special needs.
 8. Increase support for local contractors and workers to take advantage of employment opportunities related to fuels reduction projects.
-



Before fuels reduction



After fuels reduction

Wildland Fire Risk Assessment

2013 West Wide Wildfire Risk Assessment Overview and 2006 Oregon Risk Assessment Overview

The Oregon Department of Forestry, on behalf of the Council of Western State Foresters and the Western Forestry Leadership Coalition, has conducted a wildfire risk assessment and report for the 17 western states and selected U.S. affiliated Pacific Islands. This assessment was funded by the U.S. Forest Service and is known as the West Wide Wildfire Risk Assessment, or WWRA.

The WWRA was conducted to support strategic planning at regional, state, and landscape scales. It was conducted at the larger multi-state level, but delivered as a regional multi-state product and state product. It represents findings as of 2008, however key data used in the assessment varies with respect to accuracy and date of compilation. The WWRA allows comparisons of fire probability in different areas throughout the Western U.S. and state-leveled data can be used to look within states.

Among the modeled outputs are Fire Risk Index, indicating the probability of an acre burning and the expected effects or loss as a result of the fire; the Fire Effects Index, identifying areas that have important values at risk of wildfire including forest and riparian assets and where people live adjacent to burnable wild lands, and/or where fires are costly to suppress; and Fire Threat Index, showing the probability of a acre igniting and the expected final fire size based on rate of spread. Within the data delivery are numerous fire-related datasets, including potential flame lengths and heat intensities, canopy-fire potential, and others that can be applied to a variety of natural resource topics.

In early 2017, WWRA will be incorporated into Oregon State University's Oregon Explorer online mapping application as a primary data source in their Wildfire Explorer module. Community Wildfire Protection Planning tools and outreach programs will be developed as part of the Explorer application for Oregon's community Wildfire Planners.

The following link will take you to the full report on the 2013 West Wide Wildfire Risk Assessment:

http://www.odf.state.or.us/gis/data/Fire/West_Wide_Assessment/AddendumVII_WWA_DeliveryDataStructure.pdf

The basis for this plan remains using the 2006 Oregon risk assessment. At this time, Marion County has chosen not to base the current CWPP on the 2013 WWRA data for the following reasons:

- Initial analysis of the GIS did not indicate a significant variance from the 2006 risk analysis.
- Further refinement of the WWRA data and incorporation into Oregon Explorer is still ongoing.
- Marion County has undertaken a timelier, dynamic process for updating the CWPP on an ongoing basis. This will allow for incorporating the 2013 WWRA in future updates.

As we learn more and become familiar with the 2013 WWRA data, it will be used to inform risk assessment and wildfire protection planning in Marion County.

Chapter 4: Emergency Operations

Chapter 4 - Emergency Operations

In this section...

- ❑ *Wildland Fire
Suppression
Procedures and
Agreements*
- ❑ *Conflagration Act*

Although the majority of forestland is located in the eastern half of Marion County, there are forested areas and grasslands scattered throughout the county. Fires on this, “wildland” are suppressed by state and/or federal agencies and fire departments working singly or assisting each other depending on its location, size, complexity and the jurisdiction(s) involved. There are areas within Marion County that does not have wildland fire protection. See map number 1 in Appendix B.

Oregon Department of Forestry is responsible for wildland fire suppression on private and state-owned lands within the North Cascade Fire Protection District. There are seven Rural Fire Departments with jurisdictions within the North Cascade District. These fire departments provide fire suppression and protection for structures within their jurisdiction and respond to wildland fires within their districts. Wildland fire suppression action is coordinated and communicated with the appropriate jurisdictions.

The Oregon Department of Forestry and the North Cascade District does not train its wildland fire fighters to suppress structure fires. Department firefighters will not enter burning structures but will attempt to keep a fire in a structure from spreading to the surrounding wildland and attempt to keep a wildland fire from reaching a structure.

U.S. Forest Service is responsible for all fire suppression activities on National Forest and Corp of Engineers lands in Marion County.

Bureau of Land Management has contracted with the Oregon Department of Forestry to provide fire suppression services for BLM lands in Western Oregon. The North Cascade District suppresses wildfire on BLM land in Marion County within its Fire Protection District. There are a few parcels outside the ODF District. Most of these are included in the contract between the agencies.

Fire Departments: There are 19 Urban and Rural Fire Departments in Marion County, which provide both structural and wildland, fire suppression. Fifteen of these fire departments have all or part of their jurisdiction outside the North Cascade District. The fire departments are responsible for all wildland fire suppression on the portion of their jurisdiction that is outside of North Cascade District.

Fire Protection Agreements provide agencies and organizations with the ability to coordinate and assist other suppression organizations throughout the county to suppress wildfires.

Master Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement: This Agreement provides federal and state wildland fire suppression agencies the ability to coordinate and effectively suppress fires that burn on or threaten their jurisdictions.

Fire Protection Services Operating Plan: The purpose of this plan is to facilitate Oregon Department of Forestry, U. S. Forest Service, Willamette National Forest and BLM, Salem District fire management services and to provide for the efficient and cost saving utilization of resources. The parties agree to coordinate, cooperate and communicate with each other within the scope of this operating plan. The parties will, to the best of their ability, provide incident support as requested.

Emergency Operations

Marion County Mutual Aid Agreement: The purpose of this agreement is to facilitate the ability for fire departments in Marion County to assist other departments during a local emergency. The agreement can be activated when a wildland incident requires more resources than the responsible jurisdiction has available to suppress the fire. The ODF North Cascade District is a party to this agreement, but the U.S. Forest Service and BLM are not participants.

Other Plans Associated with Wildland Fire Suppression

Marion County Emergency Operations Plan: This plan identifies methods, which, in cooperation with other public and private agencies, will preserve life and minimize damage for the effects of a natural or human-caused emergency. The plans provide guidance for county government actions and operations during an emergency.

(See Appendix B, Map 6 – Evacuation Routes)

Conflagration Act:

Oregon Fire Service Mobilization Plan: This plan, developed by the Office of the State Fire Marshal, is used in mobilizing structural firefighters and incident response personnel, during a declared conflagration or when an incident, including wildfire, threatens life or structures and exceeds the capacity of local and mutual aid emergency resources. The plan outlines the process and procedure for requesting and implementing the Emergency Conflagration Act during a wildfire incident.

During a wildfire incident the Governor can invoke the Conflagration Act to mobilize firefighting resources from across the state to assist in protecting structures when fire poses an immediate threat to life, environment, or property that cannot be handled by the local fire services and the mutual aid resources normally and routinely available to the affected department through its mutual aid agreements with other agencies. The process for evaluating and requesting implementation of the Conflagration Act is outlined in the Oregon Fire Service Mobilization Plan, Operations Section.

See the following website for the Oregon Fire Service Mobilization Plan:

http://www.oregon.gov/OSP/SFM/docs/Emergency_Mobilization/MobPlan2012.pdf

Simpson Fire, Klamath Falls, 2005



Evacuation Routes

Table 4.1

Evacuation Routes

Fire District	Road Name	Approx. Miles	Road Description	Road Improvements
Drakes Crossing RFD	Powers Creek Loop Road	5	Paved county road beginning at State Highway 214 in T7S, R1E, Sec. 26 going northerly and easterly to State Highway 214 in T7S, R1E, Sec. 8	
Drakes Crossing RFD	Timber Trail Road	3	Gravel or paved road beginning at Powers Creek Loop Road in T7S, R1E, Sec 16 going northerly to South Abiqua Road ending in T6S, R1E, Sec. 34.	
Gates RFD	Gates Hill Road	5	Paved County Road from Highway 22 to/from North Fork Road SE (North Fork Road SE)	Not usable during winter and other periods when covered by Ice or snow.
Gates/Mill City RFD	Hudel Road	6	Gravel County Road from Gates, Highway 22, to Pioneer Road in T9S, R2E, Sec. 22,	Widening, brushing, surface improvement.
Jefferson RFD	Ankeny Hill Road	3	Paved county road beginning at the junction Buena Vista, Liberty and Ankeny Hill Roads in T9S, R3W, Sec.9, SE/NW going southeasterly to Interstate 5, Exit 243 in T9S, R3W, Sec. 22, SE/NW; then continuing to Highway 99E in T9S, R3W, Sec.23 NE/NW	
Jefferson RFD	Jefferson-Marion Road	5	Beginning at Jefferson in T10S, R3W, Sec. 1 SW/SW going easterly to junction of the Marion-Stayton Road in T9S, R2W, Sec 33 NE/NW or continuing northerly to junction with the Duckflats Road in T9S, R2W, Sec 28, SE/SW.	
Jefferson RFD	Liberty Road	6	Paved county road beginning at the junction of Buena Vista Road and Ankeny Hill Road in T9S, R3W, Sec. 9 SE/NW going easterly and northerly into Salem to Kuebler Road in T8S, R3W, Sec. 16 NW/NE.	
Jefferson	Parrish Gap Road	5	Paved county road north to Delaney Road in	

Evacuation Routes

Fire District	Road Name	Approx. Miles	Road Description	Road Improvements
RFD			T8S, R3W, Sec. 29, NW/SE, and south to Marion Road SE in T10S, R2W, Sec.6 NE/NW.	
Jefferson RFD	Valley View Road	1	Paved county road beginning at Parrish Gap Road in T9S, R2W, Sec. 29 NE/NW going easterly ending at the Duckflats Road in T9S, R2W, Sec 28 NE/NW	
Jefferson RFD	Wintercreek Road	3	Paved county road beginning at Parrish Gap road in T9S, R2W, Sec 29 NW/NW going westerly to junction with Skelton Road or continuing westerly to junction with Highway 99E in T9S, R3W, Sec.23 NE/NW.	
Silverton RFD	Abiqua Road NE	4	Paved county road beginning at State Highway 213, Cascade Highway, in T6S, R1E, Sec. 30 going easterly ending at the North Abiqua Road in T6S, R1E, Sec 34	
Silverton RFD	Crooked Finger Road	9	Paved (about one mile gravel) county road beginning at the Mt. Angel-Scotts Mills Road in T6S, R1E, Sec 15 going southeasterly ending at the Silverton RFD boundary in T7S, R2E, Sec. 22.	
Silverton RFD	Evans Valley Loop Road	2	Paved county road. Begins within the Silverton City Limits in T 6S, R1W, Sec. 35 going easterly and “loops bock to itself in T7S, R1W, Sect 36 NE/SE.	
Silverton RFD	Forest Ridge Road	2	Paved Count Road beginning at State Highway 214 (Silver Falls Highway) in T 7S, R1E, Sec. 6 SE/SW going generally northerly, ending at the Evans Valley Loop Road in T6S, R1W, Sec. 36 SE/SE.	
Silverton RFD	Madrona Heights Road	0.5	Paved county road beginning at the Forest Ridge Road in T6s, R1W, Sect 36 SE/SE to the Evans Valley Loop Road in T6S, R1W, Sec 36 NE/SE.	
Silverton	North Abiqua Road	7	Paved county road beginning at State Highway	

Evacuation Routes

Fire District	Road Name	Approx. Miles	Road Description	Road Improvements
RFD			213 in T6S, R1E, Sec. 30 going southeasterly and ending at the Silverton RFD boundary in T7S, R1E, Sec. 13 SE/SE.	
Silverton RFD	Quall Road	1	Paved county road beginning at the Forest Ridge Road in T 7S, R1W, Sec 1 SE/NE going southwesterly to State Highway 214 (Silver Falls Highway) ending in T7S, R1W, Sec 1 SE/SW.	
Silverton RFD	Victor Point Road	9	Paved County Road beginning in T8S, R1W, Sec. 13 going northerly to Silverton ending at Highway 213, Cascade Highway in T6S, R1W, Sec. 34.	
Silverton/ Drakes Crossing RFD	State Highway 214 (Silver Falls Highway)	25	Paved State Highway beginning at State Highway 213, Cascade Highway, in T8S, R1W, Sec. 22 going easterly, northerly and northwesterly to Silverton at Highway 213, Cascade Highway, in T6S, R1W, Sec. 35	
State of Oregon	State Highway 22	75	Paved State Highway from Salem to Linn-Marion County boundary.	
Stayton RFD	North Fork Road SE (Little North Fork Santiam River Canyon)	20	Paved County Road from Highway 22 to Salmon Falls. The road continues, as a gravel Forest Service Road number 2209, to the Jawbone Flats Trailhead on the Willamette National Forest	
Stayton RFD	North Fork Road SE (Little North Fork Santiam River Canyon)	20	Paved County Road North Fork Rd SE to NFD 2207 to French Creek SE to NFD 2223 into Detroit.	
Stayton RFD	Old Mehama Road	4	Paved County Road beginning at State Highway 22 in T9S, R1E, Sec. 14 going westerly to State Highway 22 in T9S, R1W, Sec. 12.	
Stayton RFD	Pioneer Road	2	Gravel Road from Highway 22 T9S, R2E, Sec 22, to dead-end in T9S, R2E, Sec 16.	Widening, brushing, surface improvement.
Stayton/ Sublimity	Fern Ridge Road	8	Paved County Road beginning at Highway 22 T9S, R2E, Sec 18 going northerly and easterly to	Brushing, improve sight distance on

Evacuation Routes

Fire District	Road Name	Approx. Miles	Road Description	Road Improvements
RFD			Highway 22 in T9S, R1W, Sec 11.	curves.
Sublimity RFD	Coon Hollow Road	7	Paved county road beginning at Fern Ridge Road in T9S, R1E, Sec. 4 going northerly and easterly to Sublimity and State Highway 213, Cascade Highway in T8S, R1W, Sec. 34.	
Turner RFD	Battle Creek Road	2	Paved county road beginning at Delaney Road in T8s, R3W, Sec 25, SE/SE going northeasterly to Kuebler Blvd ending in T8S, R3W, Sec. 11, SE/SE	
Turner RFD	Cloverdale Drive	3	Paved county road beginning at Parrish Gap Road in T9S, R2W, Sec 6 NE/SE going westerly to Enchanted Way Road in T9S, R3W, Sec 2, NW/NE	
Turner RFD	Delaney Road	3	Paved county road beginning at 3 rd Street in Turner in T8S, R2W, Sec. 29 NW/SE going westerly to Battle Creek Road or I-5 Exit 248 in T8S, R3W, Sec. 25 NW/SE.	
Turner RFD	Gath Road	3	Paved County Road beginning at Turner Road in T8S, R2W, Sec 18 NE/SW going east to Witzel Road ending in T8S, R2W, Sec. 21 NW/NE	
Turner RFD	Parrish Gap Road	5	Paved county road beginning at Delaney Road in in T8S, R3W, Sec. 29, NW/SE, going south to Hinnies Road east to Wipper Road then north to Turner. Also Parrish Gap Road to Cloverdale Drive for westerly travel to Enchanted Way Road. Also continuing southerly from Cloverdale Drive to Jefferson-Marion Road in T10S, R2W, Sec.6 NE/NW.	
Turner RFD	Ridgeway Drive	3	Paved county road beginning at Parrish Gap Road in T9S, R2W, Sec.6 NE/SE going westerly and northerly to Cloverdale Dr. in T9S, R3W, Sec. 2, SE/NE.	

Evacuation Routes

Fire District	Road Name	Approx. Miles	Road Description	Road Improvements
Turner RFD	Summit Loop Road	4	Paved county road beginning at Parrish Gap Road in T9S, R2W, Sec. 7 SE/NE going westerly then southerly then easterly looping back to Parrish Gap Road in T9S, R2W, Sec. 20 SW/NE.	
Turner RFD	Sunnyside Road	5	Paved county road beginning at Kuebler Blvd T8S, R3W, Sec. 15 NE/NW going south Delaney Road in T8S, R3W, Sec 26 NW/SW to I-5 Exit 248, or continuing south to Interstate 5, Exit 244 in T9S, R3W, Sec 2. NW/NE.	
Turner RFD	Turner Road	3	Paved county road beginning at Kuebler Blvd in T8S, R2W, Sec. 7 SE/SW going south to Marion road in City of Turner.	
Turner RFD	Witzel Road	3	Paved county road beginning at the Aumsville Highway in T8S, R2W, Sec 16 SE/NE going south to Mill Creek Road in T8S, R2W, Sec. 28 SE/SW in the City of Turner.	
Willamette Nat'l Forest	Willamette National Forest Road 46	40	Paved National Forest Road from State Highway 22 to State Highway 224 in Clackamas County	

This page is intentionally left blank.

Chapter 5: Monitoring and Evaluation

Chapter 5 - Monitoring and Evaluation

In this section...

- ❑ *Assessing Benefits and Costs of Mitigation*
- ❑ *Plan Oversight*
- ❑ *Monitoring*
- ❑ *Summary of Monitoring Tasks*

Many federal grant programs require benefit/cost analysis of proposed actions. This ensures that the investment will yield greater benefits than the investment costs. The benefits of planning, mitigation and preparedness for wildfire, however, can be difficult to quantify. It can be difficult to put a monetary number to the value of human, environmental, cultural and other social resources. The MCCWPP emphasizes developing priorities for action for hazardous fuels treatment, education, emergency management and biomass utilization. The process to develop these priorities has included a technical risk assessment and collection of community input on values. The plan also takes into consideration the fact that low-income, elderly, disabled and other citizens with special needs may require extra assistance or resources to take fire protection actions. All of these values should be considered in developing priorities and assessing the costs and benefits of projects.

Plan Oversight:

The Marion County Multi-jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan discusses benefit/cost analyses required under federal grant programs.

Marion County Emergency Management will provide oversight for implementation and maintenance of the MCCWPP. The Department will chair the CWPP Steering Committee and fulfill the chair's responsibilities. This entity will be responsible for calling meetings to order at scheduled times or when issues arise, (e.g. when funding becomes available, following a major wildfire event, when revisions of the CWPP may be in order).

The Emergency Management key oversight roles are:

Schedule and Chair an annual meeting of the Steering Committee to review, update and revise the CWPP. This aligns with federal grant cycles. The agenda will include review and prioritization of grant proposals for succeeding federal fiscal year;

Coordinate Steering Committee meeting time, date, location, agenda and member notification;

Document outcomes of the Steering Committee;

Serve as a communication conduit between the Steering Committee and key stakeholders, (e.g. Marion County Fire Defense Board);

Identify Emergency Management related funding sources for wildfire mitigation projects;

Serve as the coordinator for the project prioritization process.

Marion County Emergency Management will provide guidance for all elements of planning and implementation of the Marion County Community Wildfire Protection Plan. Marion County Emergency Management will provide oversight through coordination with the Marion Fire Defense Board.

Monitoring:

Monitoring is the collection and analysis of information to assist with decision making, to ensure accountability, and to provide the basis for evaluation and learning. It is a continuing function that uses methodical collection of data to provide management and the main stakeholders of an on-going project or program with early indications of progress and achievement of objectives.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The purpose of the MCCWPP monitoring strategy is to track implementation of activities and evaluate how well the goals of the MCCWPP are being met over time. Monitoring measures activities’ progress over time to understand how well objectives are being met. The data gathered will provide information on status and trends of the MCCWPP. The monitoring strategy also provides a way for the county to be accountable to the public about the outcomes of the MCCWPP.

Each functional element of the East Marion County Wildfire Protection Plan (risk assessment, fuels reduction, emergency management, and education and outreach) provides monitoring tasks for recommended action items; see [Table 5.1](#). The following monitoring section also provides recommendations for multi-party monitoring of site-specific fuels reduction projects.

Table 5.1

Summary of Monitoring Tasks

Objective	Monitoring Tasks	Timeline
Risk Assessment	Continue to use reliable and usable data that is compatible among the various partner agencies.	On-Going
	Monitor historic fire occurrence and urban development to reaffirm placement of WUI.	Annually
	Update risk assessment with new data or changing conditions.	Bi-Annually
	Continue to reflect community input from meetings to determine values at risk.	Annually
	Inventory private, county, state and federal existing and planned fuels projects.	Annually
	Once this plan has been completed, monitor acres treated, location and relative risk rating annually.	Annually
Fuels Reduction/Structural Ignitibility	Identify and prioritize fuels treatment projects on an annual basis.	Annually
	Track grants and utilize risk assessment data in new applications.	On-Going
	Track fuels reduction grants and defensible space projects occurring on homes of citizens with special needs.	Annually
	Document number of residents that maintain treatment.	Every 3 Years
	Monitor number of evacuation corridors/roads treated for fire protection on county, private, state and federal roads.	Annually
	Track education programs and document how well they integrate fuels objectives.	As Projects are Approved/Accepted
	Track grant dollars and projects directed to citizens with special needs.	As Projects are Approved/Accepted

Monitoring and Evaluation

Table 5.1 (continued)

Summary of Monitoring Tasks

Objective	Monitoring Tasks	Timeline
Emergency Management	Review emergency management policies and procedures.	Annually
	Update map illustrating arterial routes and shelter sites.	Annually
	Review evacuation procedures with the County Fire Defense Board.	Annually
Information and Outreach	Evaluate techniques used to mobilize and educate citizens.	Annual Review
	Report on techniques and lessons learned.	Annual Review
	Review materials available in the clearinghouse.	Bi-Annual
	Evaluate responsiveness of citizens to campaign materials (use the annual BOC survey – are you familiar with the “Are you prepared”	Every 3 Years
	Evaluate # and type of fire education programs delivered to youth.	Annual Review
	Monitor interest and actions by the insurance industry in local projects.	As Projects are Approved/Accepted



Near Black Butte Ranch 2002

This page is intentionally left blank.

Chapter 6: Action Plan

Chapter 6 - Action Plan

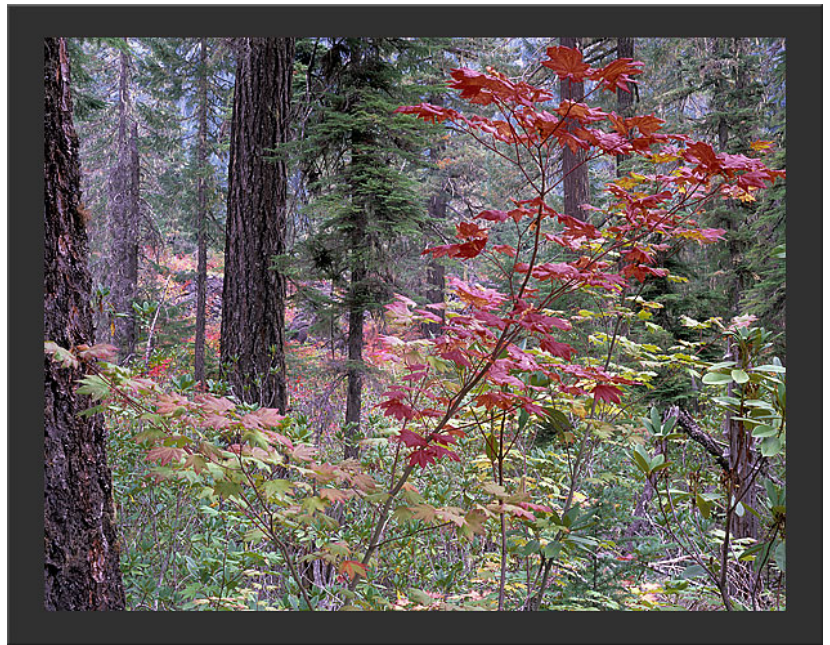
In this section...

- ❑ *Communities At Risk*
- ❑ *Risk Factor 1 – Fire Behavior Potential*
- ❑ *Risk Factor 2 – Values at Risk*
- ❑ *Risk Factor 3 – Infrastructure*
- ❑ *Critical Facilities*
- ❑ *Evacuation Routes*
- ❑ *Action Plan and Priorities*

This chapter describes the Communities-at-Risk along with actions identified by the Local Coordinating group to implement the Marion County Community Wildfire Protection Plan. This list includes designated State Parks, and a National Wildlife Refuge that are considered to be areas of “special value.” These areas are forests, grasslands or wetlands that have particular cultural, heritage or habitat value. These are designated in [Table 6.1](#).

There are several campgrounds; summer cabins and other recreation sites on National Forest and BLM land that are also considered to be areas of “special value.” These areas provide opportunities for citizens to experience solitude and the different surroundings of their day-to-day lives the forest environment provides. These developments on the Willamette National Forest include the following: Campgrounds; Shade Cove, Humbug, Cleator Bend, Breitenbush, Elk Lake, Santiam Flat and Whispering Falls; Summer cabin sites/tracts: Gold Butte Lookout Recreation Cabin Rental, Devils Creek Summer Home Tract and Breitenbush Summer Home Tract; Day use areas include: Three Pools and Upper Arm Day Use Area. On BLM land and Elkhorn Valley and Fisherman’s Bend campgrounds and Canyon Creek day use area are areas of “special value.”

It is worthy to mention that the watershed drained by the North Santiam River used by several communities for their municipal water supply. These include Detroit, Gates, Idanha, Lyons-Mehama, Mill City, Stayton and Salem. About 40% of the watershed area is located in Marion County.



Willamette National Forest

Table 6.1

Community Risk Factors

Community	Listed on Federal Register	Interface Category	Risk Factor 1 Fire Behavior Potential	Risk Factor 2 Value at Risk	Risk Factor 3 Infrastructure	Composite Risk Priority
Breitenbush	Yes	1	1	2	1	Extreme
Detroit	Yes	1	1	1	1	Extreme
Drakes Crossing	No	2	1	2	1	Extreme/High
Gates	Yes	1	1	1	1	Extreme/High
Idanha	Yes	1	1	1	1	Extreme
Jefferson	No	2	2	2	1	High/Moderate
Lyons	Yes	1	1	1	2	Extreme/High
Mill City	Yes	1	1	1	1	Extreme/High
Salem	No	2	2	1	3	Moderate/Low
Scotts Mills	Yes	1	1	2	1	Extreme/High
Silverton	No	2	2	2	2	High/Moderate
Stayton	No	2	2	2	2	Moderate
Turner	No	2	1	2	1	High/Moderate
Silver Falls State Park	No	NA	2	2	1	Moderate
Detroit State Park	No	NA	2	2	2	Moderate
Mangold State Park	No	NA	2	2	2	Moderate
North Santiam State Park	No	NA	2	2	2	Moderate
Willamette Mission State Park	No	NA	2	2	2	Moderate
Champoeg Heritage Area	No	NA	2	2	2	Moderate
Willamette Greenway	No	NA	2	2	2	Moderate
Ankeny Nat'l Wildlife Refuge	No	NA	3	2	2	Moderate

Risk Factor 1 – Fire Behavior Potential:

Situation 1: In these communities, continuous fuels are in close proximity to structures. The composition of surrounding fuels is conducive to crown fires or high intensity surface fires. There are steep slopes, predominantly south aspects, dense fuels, heavy duff, prevailing wind exposure and/or ladder fuels that reduce fire-fighting effectiveness. There is a history of large fires and/or high fire occurrence.

Situation 2: In these communities, there are moderate slopes, broken moderate fuels, and some ladder fuels. The composition of surrounding fuels is conducive to torching and spotting. These conditions may lead to moderate firefighting effectiveness. There is a history of some large fires and/or moderate fire occurrence.

Situation 3: In these communities, grass and/or sparse fuels surround structures. There is infrequent wind exposure, flat terrain with little slope and/or predominantly a north aspect. There is no large fire history and/or low fire occurrence. Firefighting generally is highly effective.

Risk Factor 2 – Values at Risk:

Situation 1: This situation most closely represents a community in an urban interface setting. The setting contains a high density of homes, businesses, and other facilities that continue across the interface. There is a lack of defensible space where personnel can safely work to provide protection. The community watershed for municipal water is at high risk of being burned compared to other watersheds within that geographic region. There is a high potential for economic loss to the community and likely loss of housing units and/or businesses. There are unique cultural, historical or natural heritage values at risk.

Situation 2: This situation represents an inter-mix or occluded setting, with scattered areas of high-density homes, summer homes, youth camps, or campgrounds that are less than a mile apart. This situation would cover the presence of lands at risk that are described under State designations such as impaired watersheds, or scenic byways. There is a risk of erosion or flooding in the community if vegetation burns.

Risk Factor 3 – Infrastructure:

Situation 1: In these communities, there are narrow dead end roads, steep grades, one way in and/or out routes, no or minimal firefighting capacity, no fire hydrants, no surface water, no pressure water systems, no emergency operations group, and no evacuation plan in an area surrounded by a fire-conductive landscape.

Situation 2: In these communities, there are limited access routes, moderate grades, limited water supply, and limited firefighting capability in an area surrounded by a scattered fire conductive landscape.

Situation 3: In these communities, there are multiple entrances and exits that are well equipped for fire trucks, wide loop roads, fire hydrants, open water sources (pools, creeks, and lakes), an active emergency operations group, and an evacuation plan in place in an area surrounded by a fireproof landscape. The federal land management agencies will work collaboratively with States, Tribes, local communities, and other interested parties to develop a ranking process to focus fuel reduction activities by identifying communities most at risk. Public input is welcome on the form a ranking system should take, as is input on measures that may be useful to assess the impacts of fuels treatment projects.

Critical Facilities:

Facilities critical to government response and recovery activities include 911 centers, emergency operations centers, police and fire stations, public works facilities, sewer and water facilities, hospitals, bridges and roads, and shelters. Other critical infrastructure in the county includes cellular towers and repeater towers. Critical and essential facilities are vital to the continued delivery of key government services that may significantly impact the public's ability to recover from an emergency. The Marion County Multi-jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan shows the critical facilities within Marion County.

Winslow Fire



Marion County Community Wildfire Protection Plan Action Plan & Priorities

Actions	Projects	Community	Hazard Rating	Priority	Responsible Agency	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018
Fuel Hazard Reduction								
On Federal Lands	Forest Fuel Reduction	Brientenbush	Extreme	1	USFS			
	Elkhorn WUI	Lyons (Stayton RFD)	High	1	BLM/USFS			
	Idanha-Detroit WUI	Idanha/Detroit	Extreme	1	USFS			
	North Santiam River Acres	Idanha	High	2	ODF/USFS			
On Non-Federal Lands	Idanha -Detroit WUI	Detroit	Extreme	1	ODF/USFS			
	Little North Fork WUI	All in Little North Fork Santiam Canyon- Stayton RFD	Extreme	1	ODF/USFS/ BLM			
	Crooked Finger WUI	Scotts Mill	High	1	ODF/Silverton RFD			
	Oregon Garden Area WUI	Silverton	High	2	ODF/Silverton RFD			
	Gates WUI	Gates	High	3	ODF			
	Drakes Crossing WUI Includes Powers Creek, North Fork, Spring Villa, Bridge Creek, Maulding Estates Developments	Drakes Crossing	High	2	ODF			
	Crooked Finger WUI	Scotts Mills	High	2	ODF			
	Mill City WUI	Mill City	Extreme	3	ODF/BLM			

Actions	Projects	Community	Hazard Rating	Priority	Responsible Agency	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018
On Non-Federal Lands <i>(continued)</i>	Centerwood WUI	Jefferson	High	1	Jefferson RFD			
	Spring Lakes Estates WUI	Jefferson	High	1	Jefferson RFD			
	Marion Hill/Valley View WUI	Jefferson	High	2	Jefferson RFD			
	Delaney-Battle Creek	Turner	High	1	Turner RFD			
	Summit Loop	Turner	High	1	Turner RFD			
	Parrish Gap	Turner	High	2	Turner RFD			
	Sunnyside	Turner	Moderate	2	Turner RFD			
	Wetzel & Gath	Turner	Moderate	3	Turner RFD			
Development of Strategic Community Fuel Breaks								
	Idanha-Detroit	Idanha/Detroit	Extreme	1	ODF/FS, Idanha-Detroit RFD			
	Breitenbush Private	Breitenbush	Extreme	1	ODF, FS, Private			
Defensible Space	Elkhorn Woods	Lyons	Extreme	1	ODF/Stayton RFD			
	Taylor Park	Lyons	High	1	ODF/Stayton RFD			
	Dogwood Subdivision	Lyons	High	1	ODF/Stayton RFD			
	Stout-Fern Ridge	Lyons	Moderate	3	ODF/Stayton			
	Coon Hollow	Sublimity	Moderate	3	ODF/Sublimity			
	Scotts Mills	Scotts Mill	Moderate	1	ODF/Silverton RFD			
	Abiqua Creek	Silverton	High	1	ODF/SilvertonRFD			
	Davis Creek (potential for development)	Silverton	Moderate	3	ODF/Silverton			

Actions	Projects	Community	Hazard Rating	Priority	Responsible Agency	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018
Defensible Space (continued)	Forest Ridge/Quall Road	Silverton	High	2	ODF/Silverton RFD			
	Oregon Garden Area	Silverton	High	3	ODF/Silverton RFD/Drakes Crossing			
	Drift Creek	Silverton	High	3	ODF/Silverton RFD/Drakes Crossing			
	Silver Creek Drive/ Highway 214	Silverton	High	3	ODF/Silverton RFD			
	Victor Point	Silverton	High	3	ODF/Silverton RFD			
	Finlay Road	Silverton	Moderate	3	ODF/Silverton RFD			
	Powers Creek	Drakes Crossing	High	2	ODF/Drakes Crossing RFD			
	North Fork	Drakes Crossing	High	2	ODF/Drakes Crossing RFD			
	Phelps Subdivision	Drakes Crossing	Moderate	3	ODF/Drakes Crossing RFD			
	Maulding Estates	Drakes Crossing	Moderate	3	ODF/Drakes Crossing RFD			
	Bridge Creek	Drakes Crossing	High	1	ODF/Drakes Crossing RFD			
	Spring Villa	Drakes Crossing	Extreme	1	ODF/Drakes Crossing RFD			
	Centerwood	Jefferson	Extreme	1	Jefferson RFD			
	Spring Lakes Estates	Jefferson	Extreme	1	Jefferson RFD			
	Marion Hill/Valley View	Jefferson	High	1	Jefferson RFD			
	Gates	Gates	Moderate	3	ODF/Gates RFD			
	Bud Long	Mill City	High	1	ODF/Mill City RFD			
	Sitkom Road	Mill City	High	1	ODF/Mill City RFD			
	Highway 22	Mill City	Moderate	3	ODF/Mill City RFD			
	Delaney-Battle Creek	Turner	High	1	Turner RFD			

Actions	Projects	Community	Hazard Rating	Priority	Responsible Agency	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018
Defensible Space (continued)	Summit Loop	Turner	High	1	Turner RFD			
	Parrish Gap	Turner	High	2	Turner RFD			
	Sunnyside	Turner	Moderate	2	Turner RFD			
	Wetzel & Gath	Turner	Moderate	3	Turner RFD			
	Idanha-Detroit City	Idanha-Detroit	Extreme	1	Idanha-Detroit RFD			
	North Santiam River Acres	Idanha –Detroit	High	2	ODF/Idanha- Detroit RFD			
Accessibility								
Dwelling Driveways & Turn-around	Home site Assessment	All	All	1	All			
Subdivision egress and exit	Subdivision Assessment	All	All	1	All			
Safety Corridors								
Forest Fuel Reduction, ongoing fuel reduction maintenance, (escape corridors to safely stop the spread)	State Highway 22	Stayton, Lyons, Mill City, Gates, Idanha, Detroit	All	1	ODF/USFS/ BLM/RFD			
	North Fork Road SE (Includes USFS Road 2209 to Jaw Bone Flats Trail Head)	Lyons	All	1	ODF/BLM/USFS/Stayton RFD/County			
	Gates Hill Road	Lyons, Gates	All	1	ODF/USFS/BLM/Gates RFD/County			
	USFS Road 46	Breitenbush/ Detroit	All	1	USFS			
	Silver Falls Highway	Drakes Crossing/Silverton	All	1	ODF/County/Drakes Crossing RFD/Silverton RFD/ ODPR			

Actions	Projects	Community	Hazard Rating	Priority	Responsible Agency	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018
Public Information								
Fire Prevention Cooperative actions, coordination and initiatives.	Signing- Fire Prevention Signing, seasonally as appropriate	All	All	1	All			
	Media Contacts-Seasonal Burning Restrictions, forest fuel reduction methods and standards, construction materials and methods. Evacuation procedures.	All	All	1	All			
Fire Prevention								
	Grade School presentation	All	All	1	Fire Prevention Cooperatives			
	Outdoor School presentations	All	All	1	All			
	Civic Group presentations	All	All	1	All			
	Landowner Contacts- Burning restrictions, Slash, backyard, etc. Fire safety, extinguishing fires, fire behavior.	All	All	1	ODF, USFS, BLM. County, City, RFD			
	Fair displays	All	All	1	Fire Prevention Coop			
Fire Prevention Newspaper Insert	Fire Prevention Newspaper Insert	All	All	1	Fire Prevention Coop			

Actions	Projects	Community	Hazard Rating	Priority	Responsible Agency	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018
Structure Ignitability/ Planning- Land Use								
Firewise Community USA Program	Community Firewise Planning	All	All	1	County/ODF/ Private/USFS/BLM/RFD's/ OSFM			
Building Permit Review		All	All	1	Fire Department Chiefs/County/ODF/OSFM			
	Implementation of Senate Bill 360 – Oregon Forestland-Urban Interface Protection Act	All	All	1	All			
2016-2017~New Project Ideas								
Emergency Operations								
Pre-plans for drive-ways	Label the access points and identify if the driveway can accept fire apparatus.	All	Extreme	2				
Training / Resources	Yearly training wildfires/update plans	All	Extreme	2				
Increase capabilities for Volunteer RFD's	Pursue funding opportunities to address the wildland fire training and equipment needs of local fire response agencies.	All	All	2				
Fuels Reduction/Structural Ignitability	Fuel break, create defensible space /reduce fuels around dwellings	All	All	2				
Emergency Management								

Actions	Projects	Community	Hazard Rating	Priority	Responsible Agency	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018
CWPP Framework Update	CWPP steering committee: National Cohesive Strategy using Title III Funding	All	All	1				

General

New Fire District	Application, fire district	Breitenbush	Extreme	3				
-------------------	----------------------------	-------------	---------	---	--	--	--	--

Notable Accomplishments Funded by: 2008 Western States Fire Manager’s grant, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding and the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP)

- 550 Defensible space home site inspections in the Santiam Canyon.
- 18.2 miles of strategic community fuel breaks along roads surrounding Mill City and Gates.
- 250 acres of roadside fuels treated.
- 13.2 acres of fuels treatment in the WUI north and east of the City of Detroit.
- 450 acres of noxious and highly volatile Scotch Broom and False Brome treated on the Santiam State Forest.
- 275 acres of forest fuel thinning on the Santiam State Forest.

This page is intentionally left blank.

Appendix A

Local Coordination Group Participants:

Marion County

Barbara Young, Board of Commissioners Office, Administration
Beth Tanner, Public Works GIS
Burnie Pearson, Public Works GIS
Danielle Gonzalez, Marion County Community Service Department
Dee Moore, Marion County Soil & Water Conservation District
Ed Flick, Marion County Emergency Manager
Erik Anderson, Marion County Program Coordinator
Jeffrey Stutrud, Marion County. Sheriff
Kathleen Silva, Marion County Emergency Preparedness Coordinator
Meredith Hoffman, Marion County Soil & Water Conservation District
Terry Riley, Marion County Fire Chief; Fire Defense Board
Warren Jackson, Marion County Public Works

Cities

Alan Hume, Chief Sublimity Rural Fire Department
Bill Miles, Silverton Chief; Fire Defense Board
Fred Patterson, Chief Drakes Crossing Rural Fire Department
Gary Swanson, Chief Gates Rural Fire Department
Issak Terrill, Chief Aumsville Rural Fire Department
Jack Carriger, Chief Stayton Rural Fire Department
Jon Remy, Chief Turner Rural Fire Department
Jon Zeilman, Chief Jefferson Rural Fire Department
Kyle McMann, Deputy Fire Chief, Marion County Fire District #1
Leland Ohrt, Chief Mill City Rural Fire Department
Marshall Rash, Chief Detroit/Breitenbush-Idanha Fire Department
Paul Iverson, Fire Defense Board and Chief Woodburn Fire
Roger Stevenson, City of Salem Emergency Manager
Ron Parvin; Lieutenant Silverton Fire District

State of Oregon

Blake Ellis, North Cascade District
Brenda Schorr, Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation
Cindy Kolomechuk, Department of Forestry, North Cascade District
Greg Ek-Collins, Department of Transportation
Kim Titus, Oregon Bureau of Land Management Salem District
Michael Curran, North Cascade District
Russ Lane, North Cascade District

Federal Agencies

Yanu Gallimore, Fire Management Specialist, Salem Area, Bureau of Land Management
Grady McMahan, Detroit Ranger District; Forest Service,

This page is intentionally left blank.

Appendix B - Maps

Appendix B

Map 1 – Ownership

Map 2 – Fire Districts

Map 3 – Overall Risk Assessment

Map 4 – Community at Risk -Overall Map

Map 4a – Communities at Risk and Wildland Urban Interface -Detroit

Map 4b – Communities at Risk and Wildland Urban Interface -Drakes Crossing

Map 4c – Communities at Risk and Wildland Urban Interface- Jefferson

Map 4d – Communities at Risk and Wildland Urban Interface - Mill City

Map 4e – Communities at Risk and Wildland Urban Interface - Silverton

Map 4f – Communities at Risk and Wildland Urban Interface - Stayton

Map 4g – Communities at Risk and Wildland Urban Interface - Sublimity

Map 4h – Communities at Risk and Wildland Urban Interface – Turner

Map 5 – Risk of Fire Occurrence

Map 6 – Evacuation Routes

Map 7 – Fire Occurrence 2005_2015 East

Map 8 – Fire Occurrence 2005_2015 North

Map 9 – Fire Occurrence 2005_2015 South

Map 10 – MC WUI AOC's

MARION COUNTY COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN



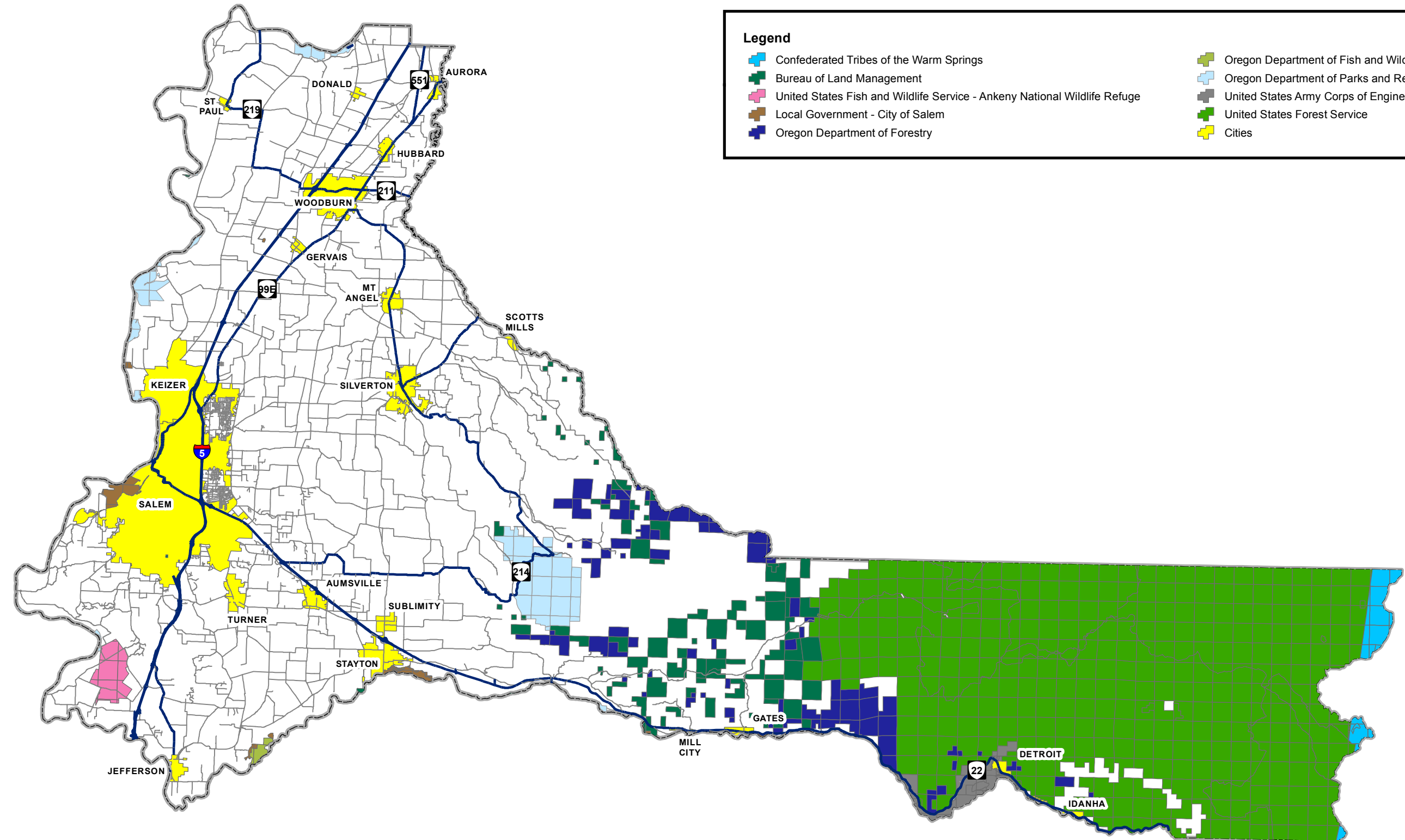
Ownership Map 1



Date:
8/8/2017

Project:
U:\GISProjects\PublicWorks\EmergencyManagement\Community Wildfire Maps\
2016_Update\Data\Ownership_BLM.mxd

Prepared By:
BTanner



Legend

Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Bureau of Land Management	Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation
United States Fish and Wildlife Service - Ankeny National Wildlife Refuge	United States Army Corps of Engineers
Local Government - City of Salem	United States Forest Service
Oregon Department of Forestry	Cities

SOURCE: Oregon Spatial Data Library, Oregon Land Management - 2015:
This data layer is an element of the Oregon GIS Framework. Land Management derived from BLM Ownership_poly: This theme portrays information representing fee land title and land manager of lands located in Oregon.

MARION COUNTY COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN



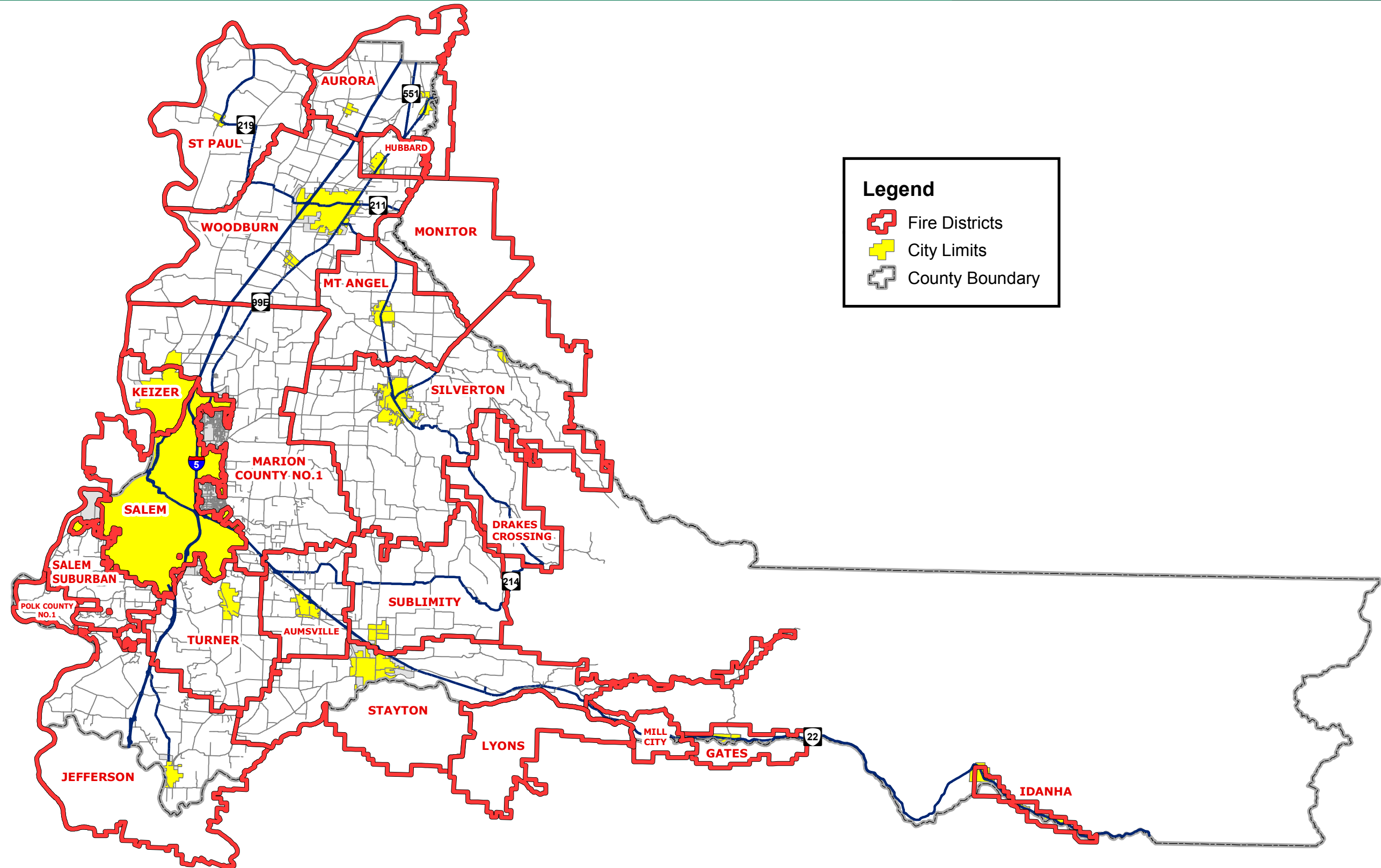
Fire Protection Districts Map 2



Date:
6/3/2016

Project:
U:\GISProjects\PublicWorks\EmergencyManagement\Community Wildfire Maps\
2015_Update\Data\FireDistricts.mxd

Prepared By:
BTanner



Legend

- Fire Districts
- City Limits
- County Boundary

MARION COUNTY COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN



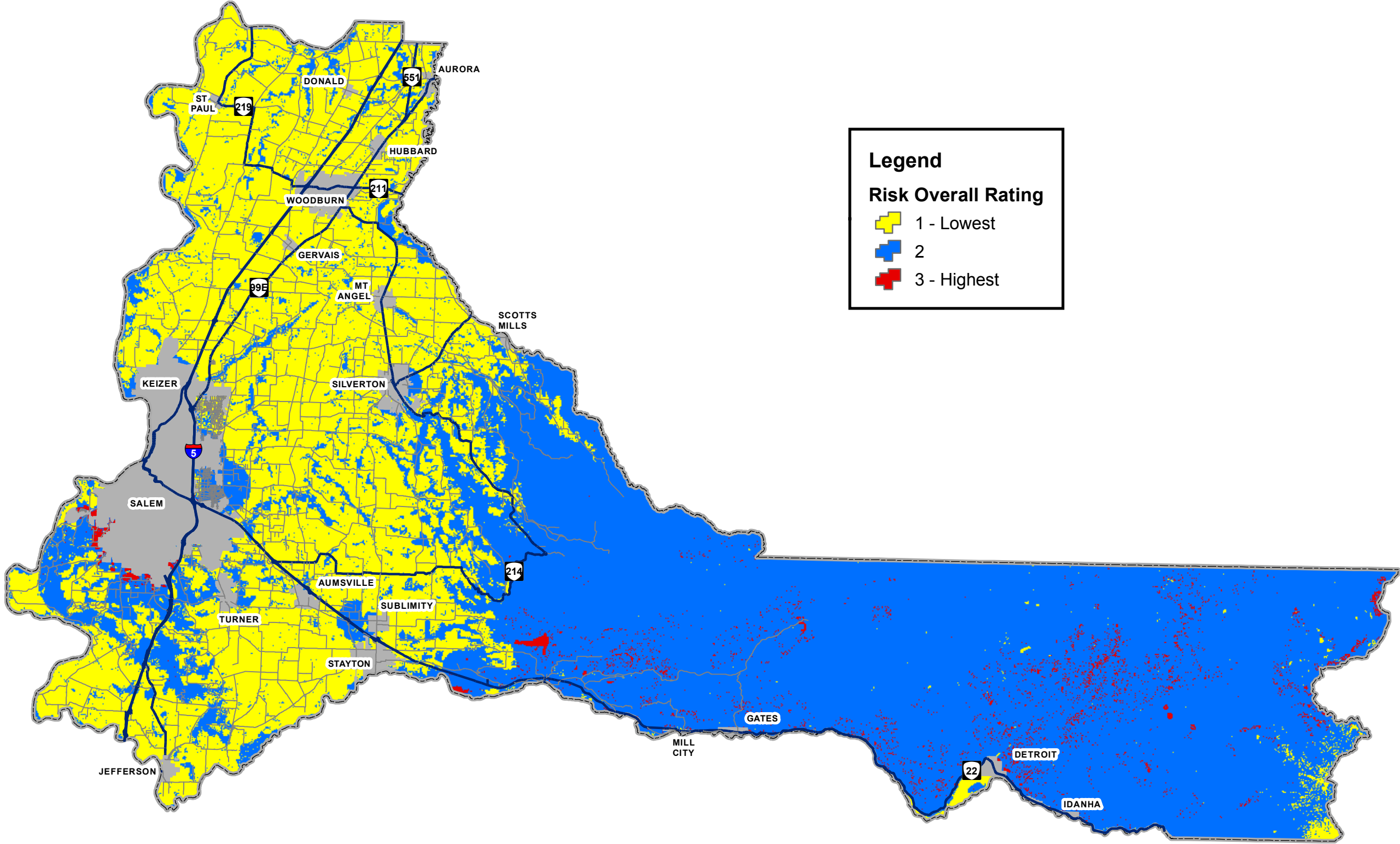
Risk Assessment Map 3



Date:
6/8/2016

Project:
U:\GISProjects\PublicWorks\EmergencyManagement\Community Wildfire Maps\
2015_Update\Data\RiskAssessment.mxd

Prepared By:
BTanner



Legend

Risk Overall Rating

- 1 - Lowest
- 2
- 3 - Highest

SOURCE: Oregon Spatial Data Library, Community at Risk: Overall Rating - ODF, 10/1/2006:
Based upon a calculated value from the 4 CAR ratings: Risk, Hazard, Protection Capability, and Value.

MARION COUNTY COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN

Detroit



Areas of Concern
Map 4a








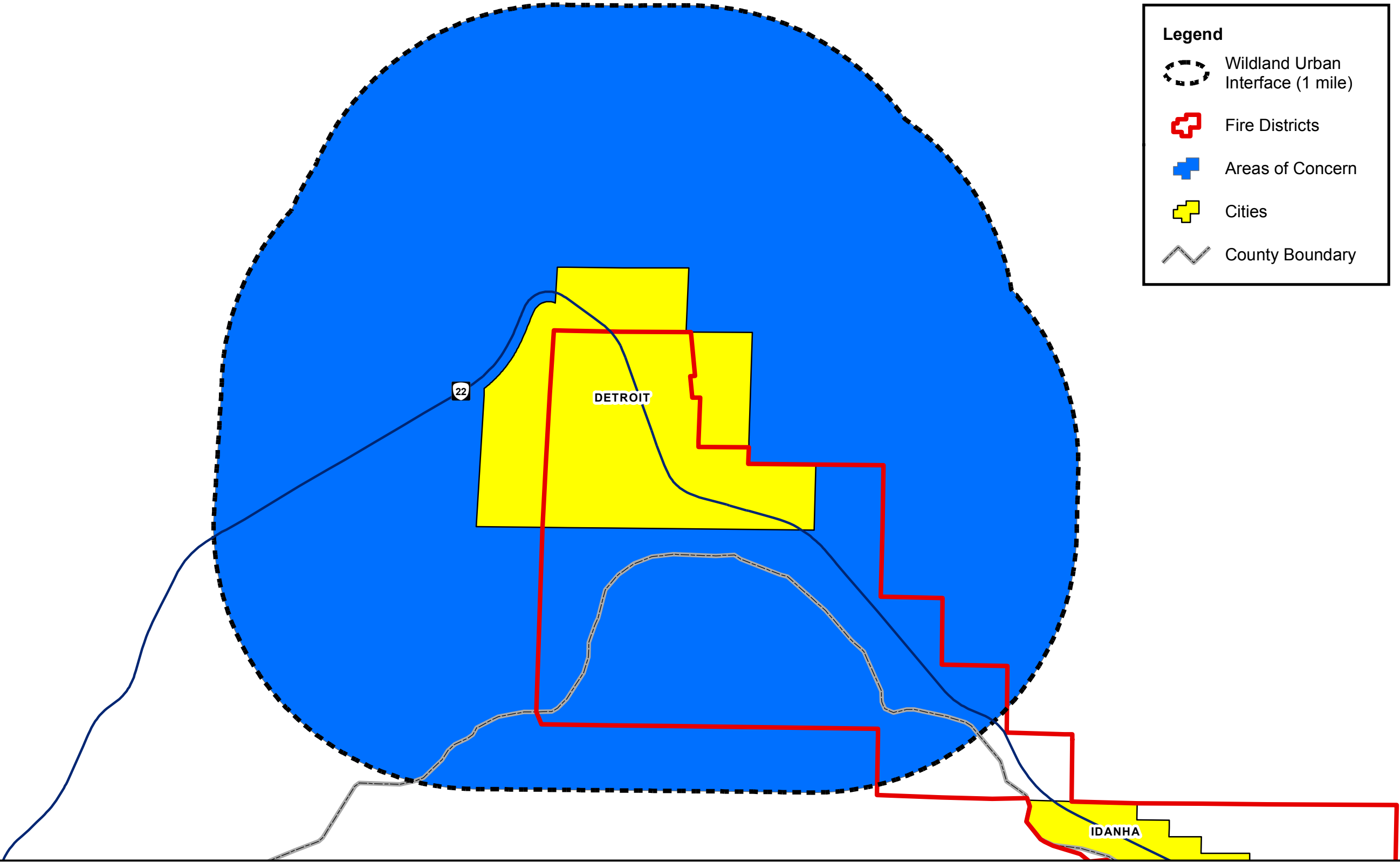
Date:
8/8/2017

Project:
U:\GISProjects\PublicWorks\EmergencyManagement\Community Wildfire Maps\
2016_Update\Data\Detroit_WUI.mxd

Prepared By:
BTanner

Legend

-  Wildland Urban Interface (1 mile)
-  Fire Districts
-  Areas of Concern
-  Cities
-  County Boundary



MARION COUNTY COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN

Drakes Crossing



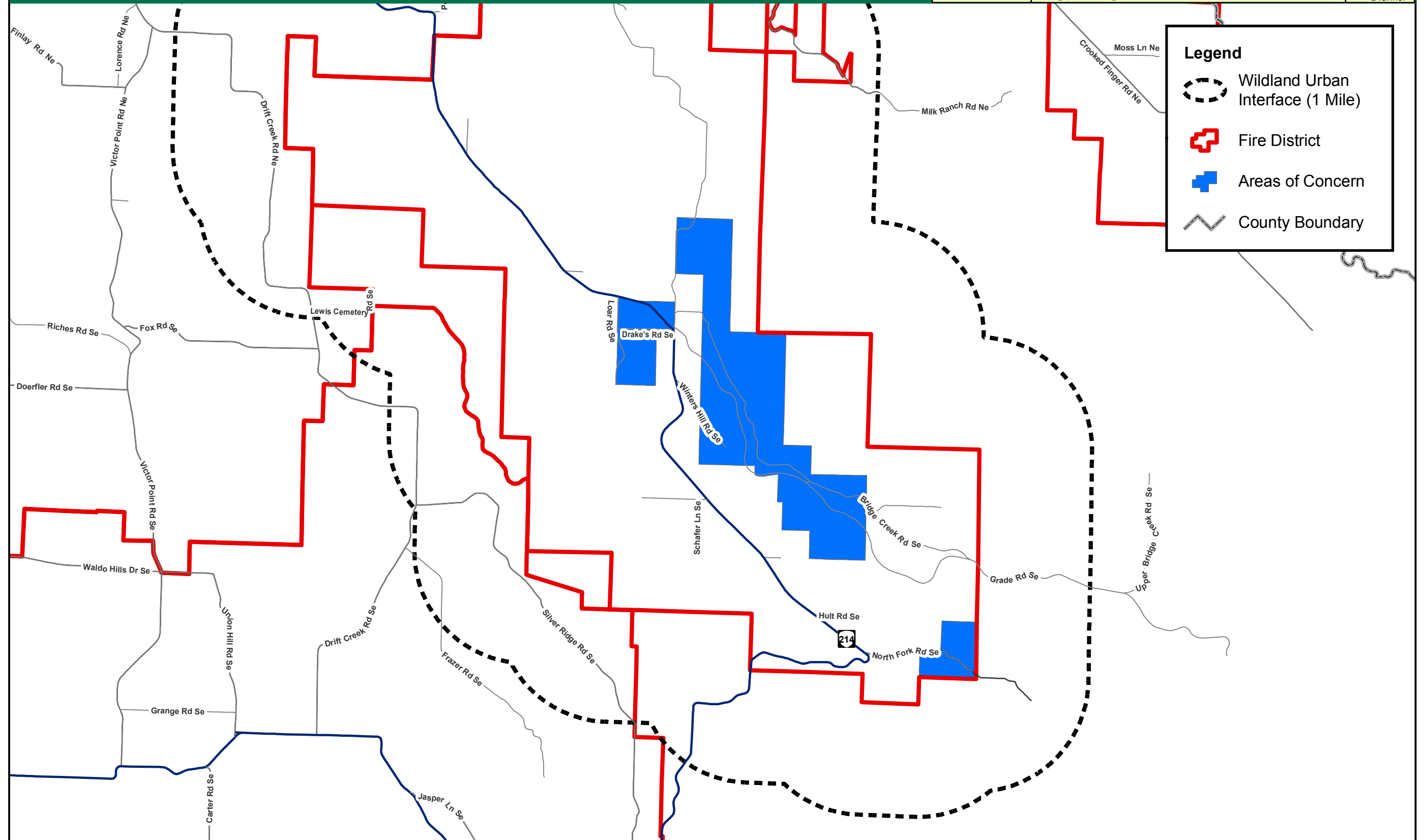
Areas of Concern
Map 4b



Date:
8/8/2017

Project:
U:\GISProjects\PublicWorks\EmergencyManagement\Community Wildfire Maps\
2016_Update\Data\DC_WUI.mxd

Prepared By:
BTanner



MARION COUNTY COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN

Jefferson



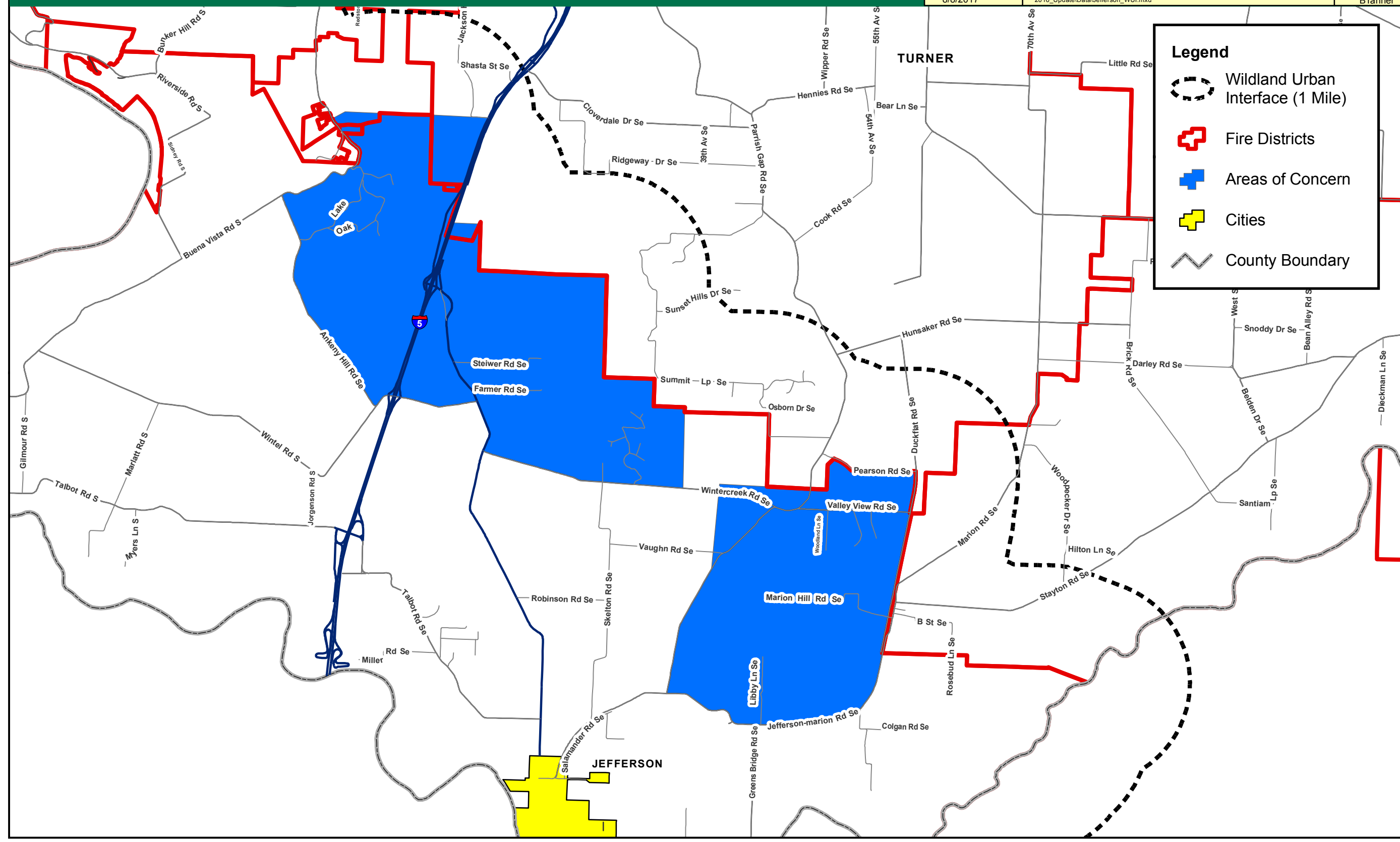
Areas of Concern Map 4c



Date:
8/8/2017

Project:
U:\GISProjects\PublicWorks\EmergencyManagement\Community Wildfire Maps\
2016_Update\Data\Jefferson_WUI.mxd

Prepared By:
BTanner



Legend

- Wildland Urban Interface (1 Mile)
- Fire Districts
- Areas of Concern
- Cities
- County Boundary

MARION COUNTY COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN



Areas of Concern
Map 4d

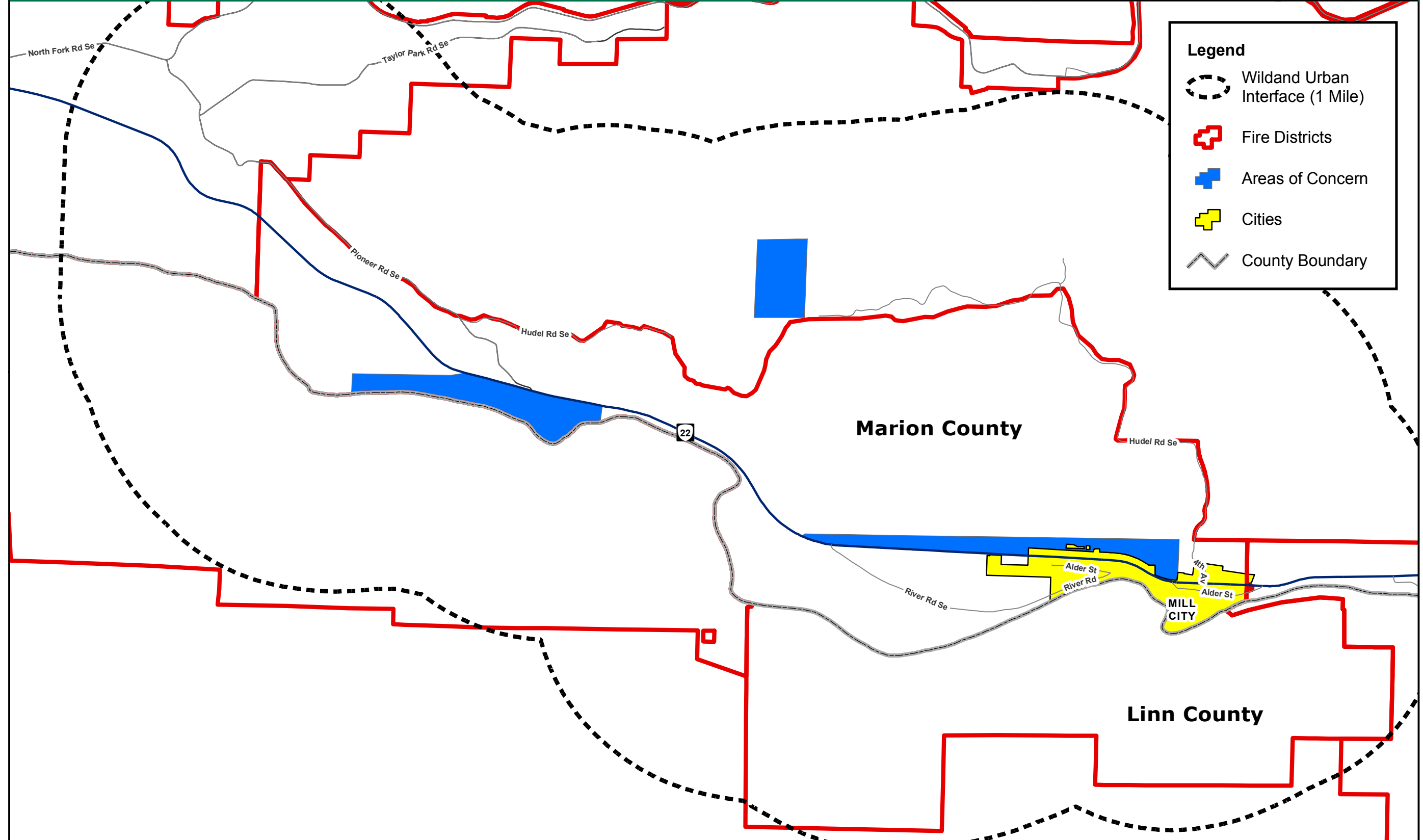


Mill City

Date:
8/8/2017

Project:
U:\GISProjects\PublicWorks\EmergencyManagement\Community Wildfire Maps\
2016_Update\Data\MillCity_WUI.mxd

Prepared By:
BTanner



Legend

- Wild and Urban Interface (1 Mile)
- Fire Districts
- Areas of Concern
- Cities
- County Boundary

MARION COUNTY COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN

Silverton



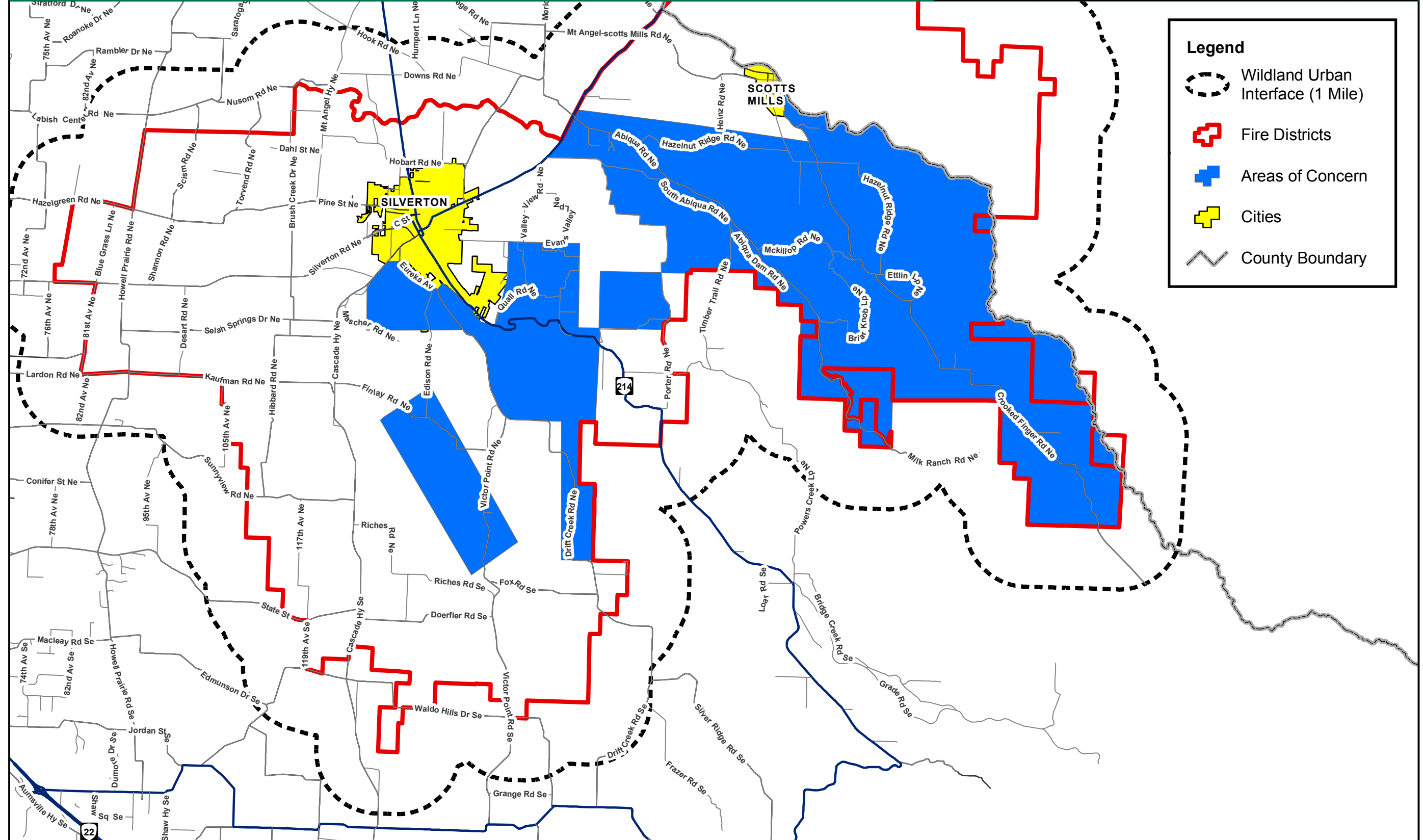
Areas of Concern
Map 4e



Date:
8/8/2017

Project:
U:\GISProjects\PublicWorks\EmergencyManagement\Community Wildfire Maps\
2016_Update\Data\Silverton_WUI.mxd

Prepared By:
BTanner



Legend

- Wildland Urban Interface (1 Mile)
- Fire Districts
- Areas of Concern
- Cities
- County Boundary

MARION COUNTY COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN

Stayton



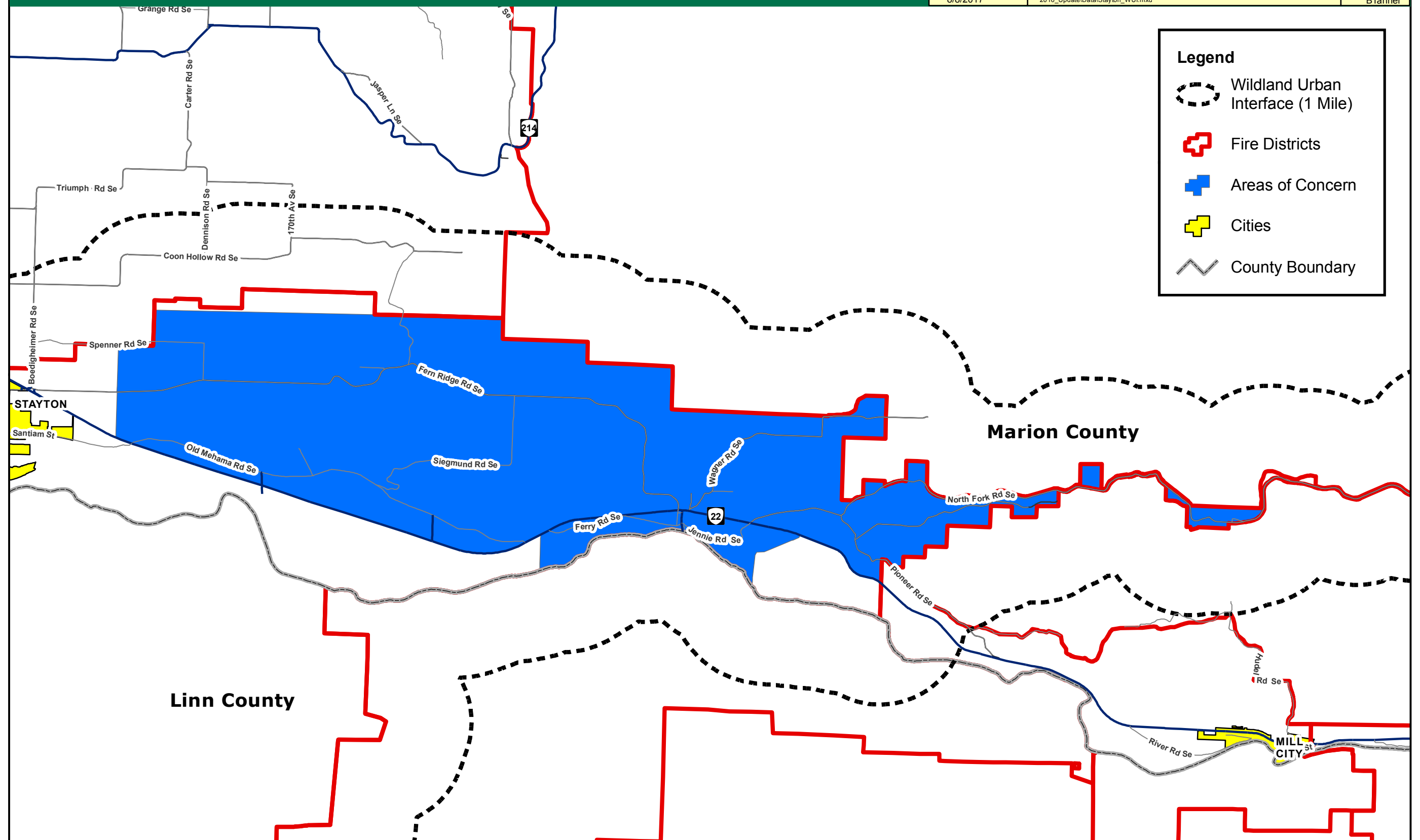
Areas of Concern Map 4f



Date:
8/8/2017

Project:
U:\GISProjects\PublicWorks\EmergencyManagement\Community Wildfire Maps\
2016_Update\Data\Stayton_WUI.mxd

Prepared By:
BTanner



Legend

- Wildland Urban Interface (1 Mile)
- Fire Districts
- Areas of Concern
- Cities
- County Boundary

MARION COUNTY COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN

Sublimity



Areas of Concern
Map 4g



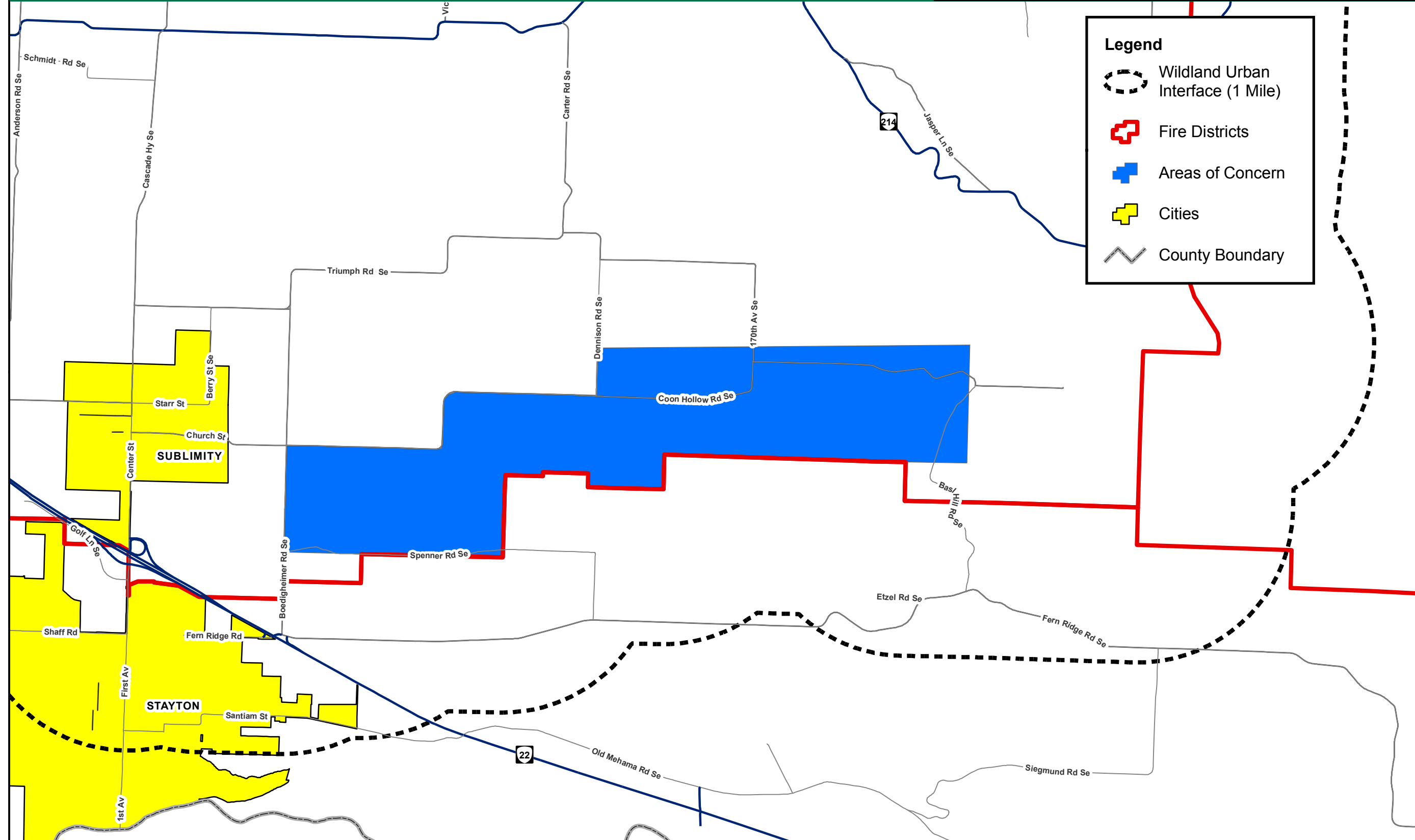
Date:
8/8/2017

Project:
U:\GISProjects\PublicWorks\EmergencyManagement\Community Wildfire Maps\
2016_Update\Data\Sublimity_WUI.mxd

Prepared By:
BTanner

Legend

- Wildland Urban Interface (1 Mile)
- Fire Districts
- Areas of Concern
- Cities
- County Boundary



MARION COUNTY COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN

Turner



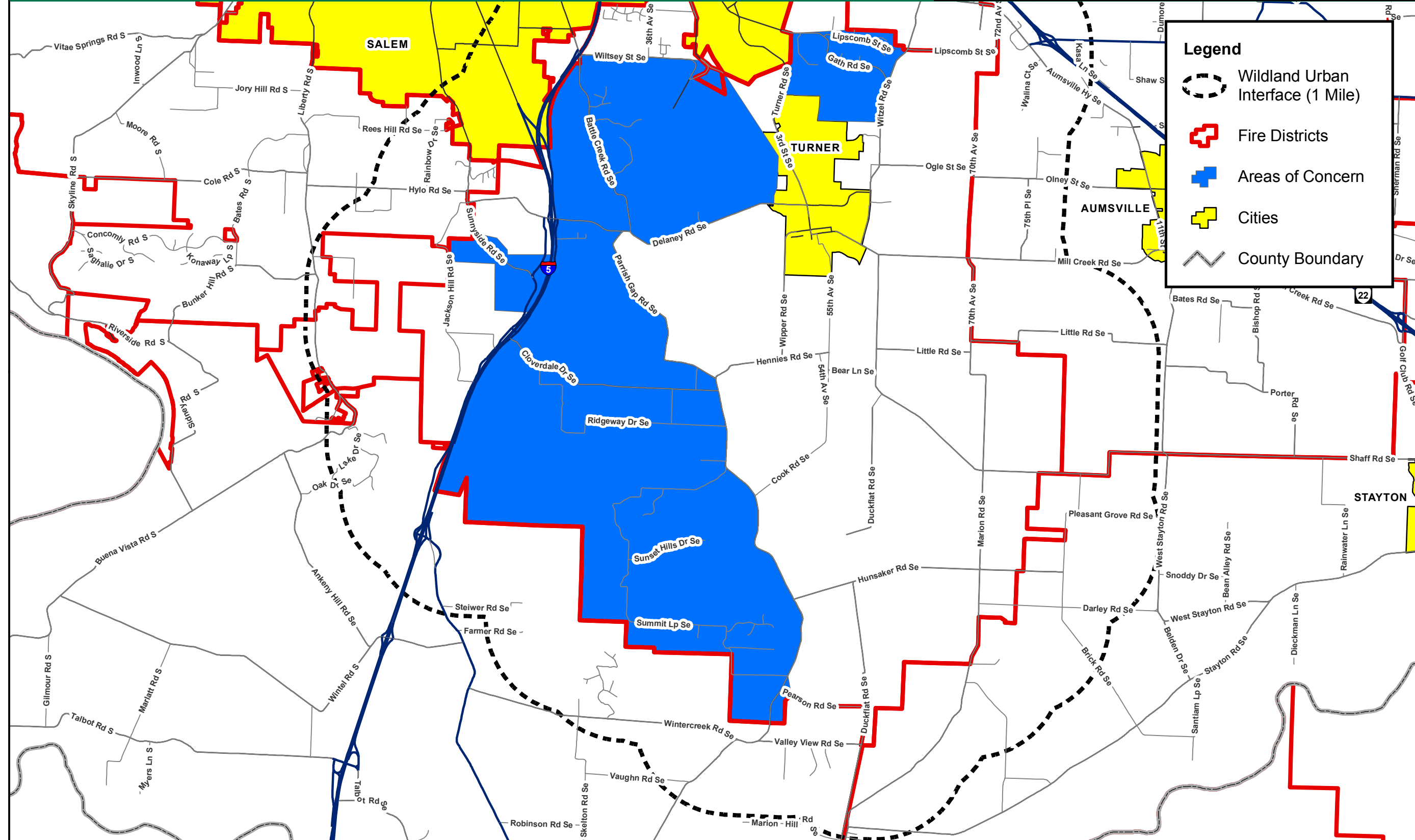
Areas of Concern Map 4h



Date:
8/8/2017

Project:
U:\GISProjects\PublicWorks\EmergencyManagement\Community Wildfire Maps\
2016_Update\Data\Turner_WUI.mxd

Prepared By:
BTanner



Legend

- Wildland Urban Interface (1 Mile)
- Fire Districts
- Areas of Concern
- Cities
- County Boundary

MARION COUNTY COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN



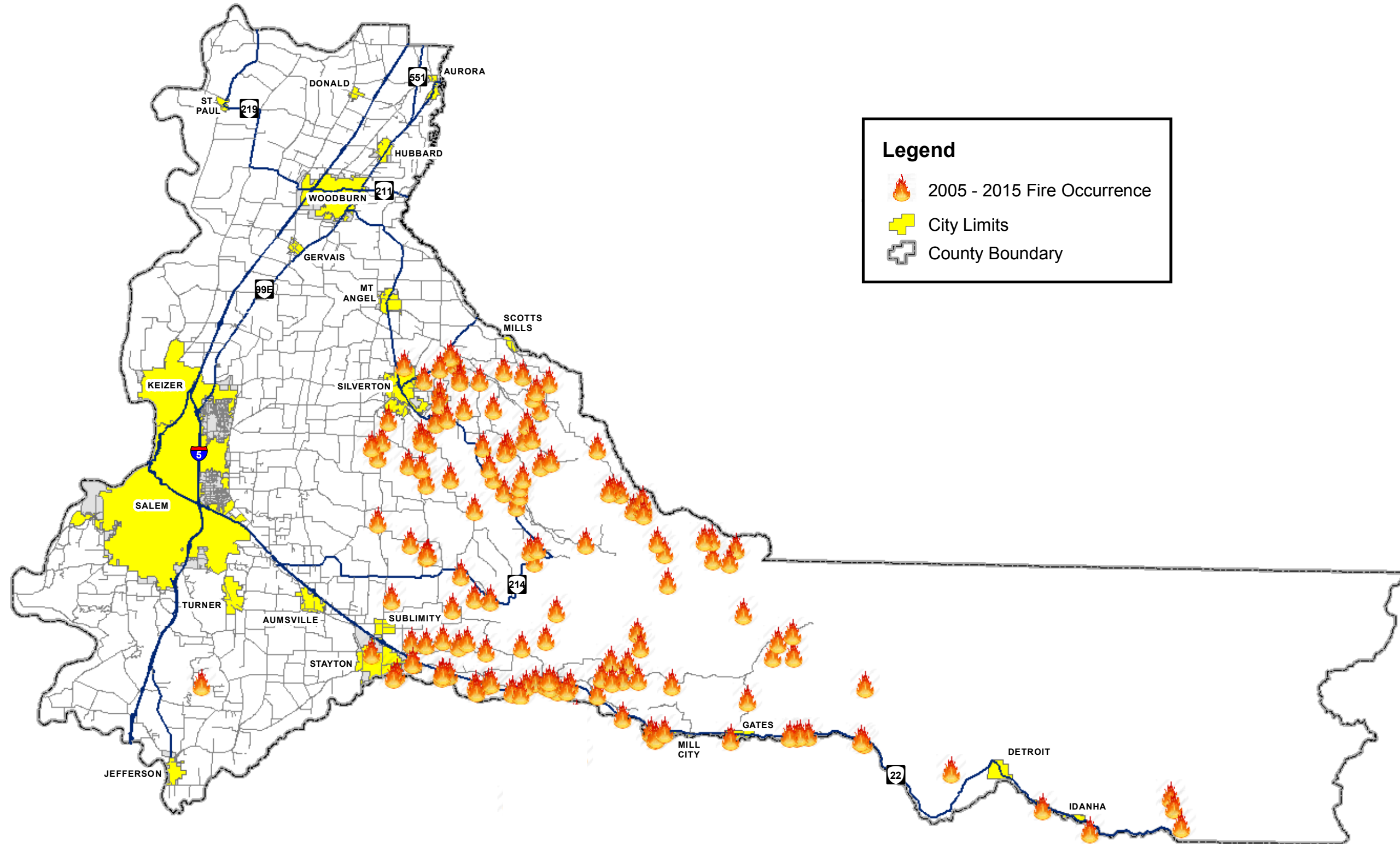
Risk of Fire Occurrence Map 5






Date:
6/8/2016

Project:
U:\GISProjects\PublicWorks\EmergencyManagement\Community Wildfire Maps\
2015_Update\Data\FireOccurrence.mxd

Prepared By:
BTanner



Legend

-  2005 - 2015 Fire Occurrence
-  City Limits
-  County Boundary

SOURCE: Oregon Department of Forestry, North Cascade District - Santiam Unit

MARION COUNTY COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN



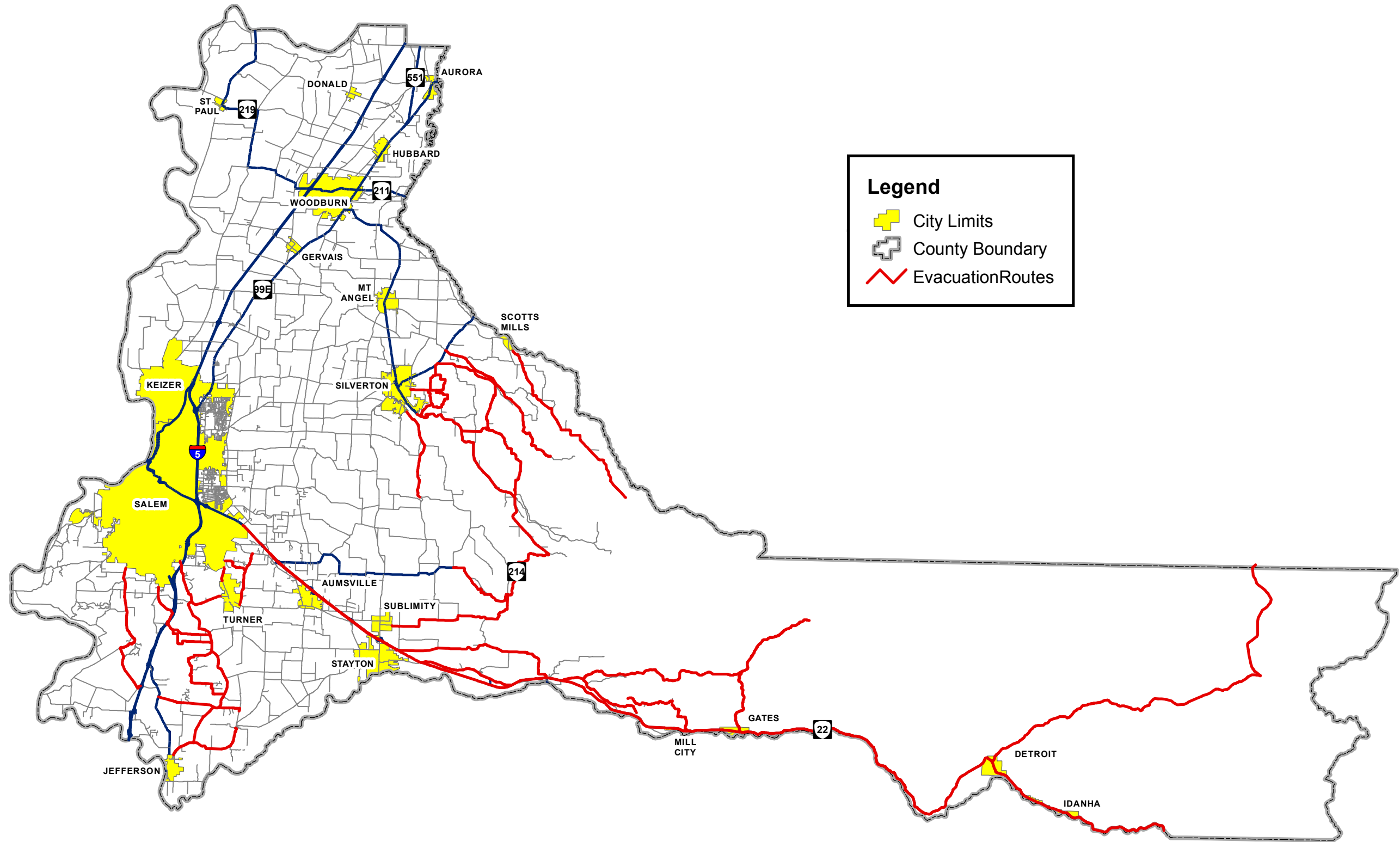
Evacuation Routes Map 6



Date:
6/6/2016

Project:
U:\GISProjects\PublicWorks\EmergencyManagement\Community Wildfire Maps\
2015_Update\Data\EvacuationRoutes.mxd

Prepared By:
BTanner

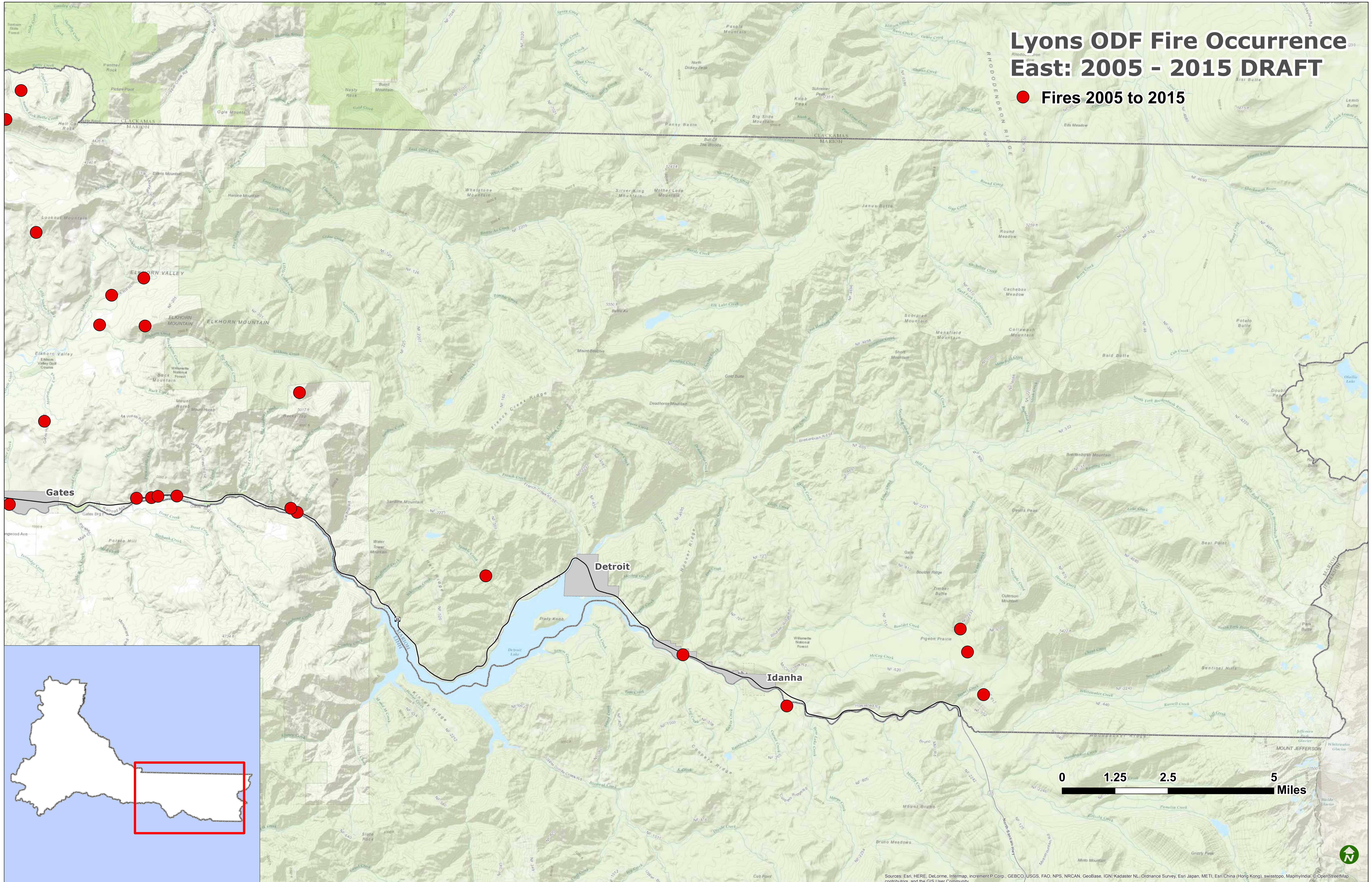


Legend

- City Limits
- County Boundary
- EvacuationRoutes

Lyons ODF Fire Occurrence East: 2005 - 2015 DRAFT

● Fires 2005 to 2015

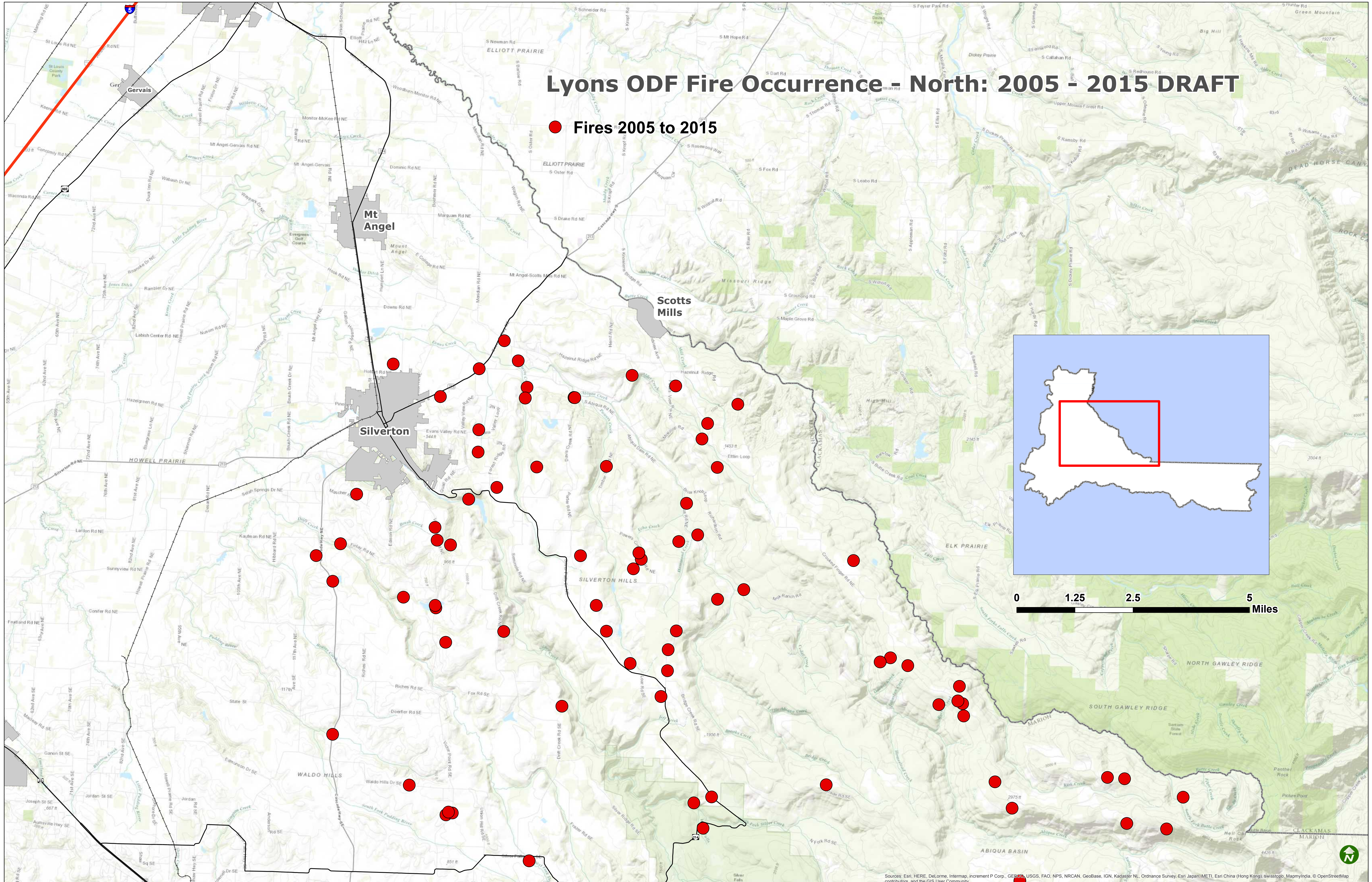


Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Swisstopo, MapmyIndia, ©OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



Lyons ODF Fire Occurrence - North: 2005 - 2015 DRAFT

● Fires 2005 to 2015



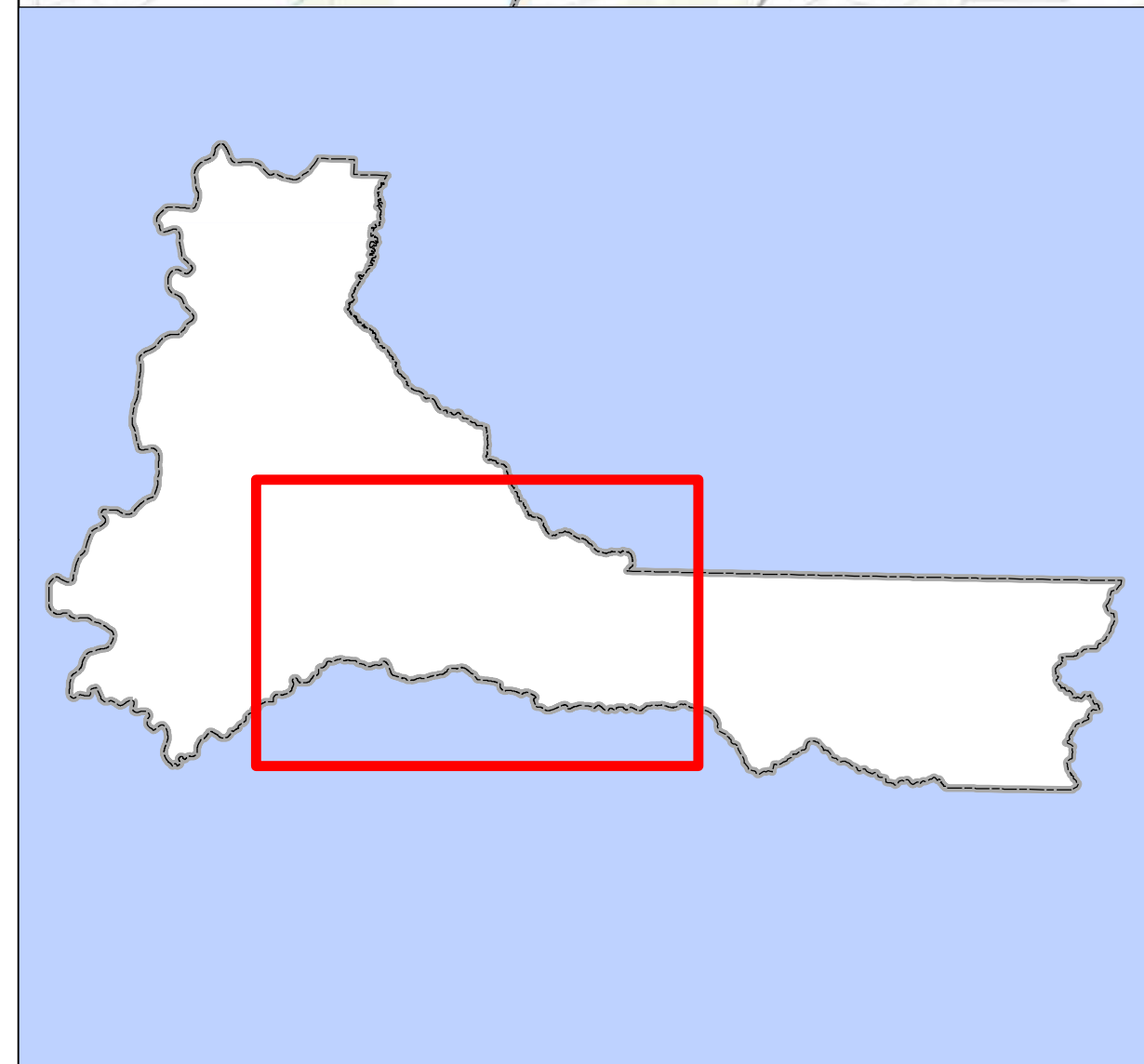
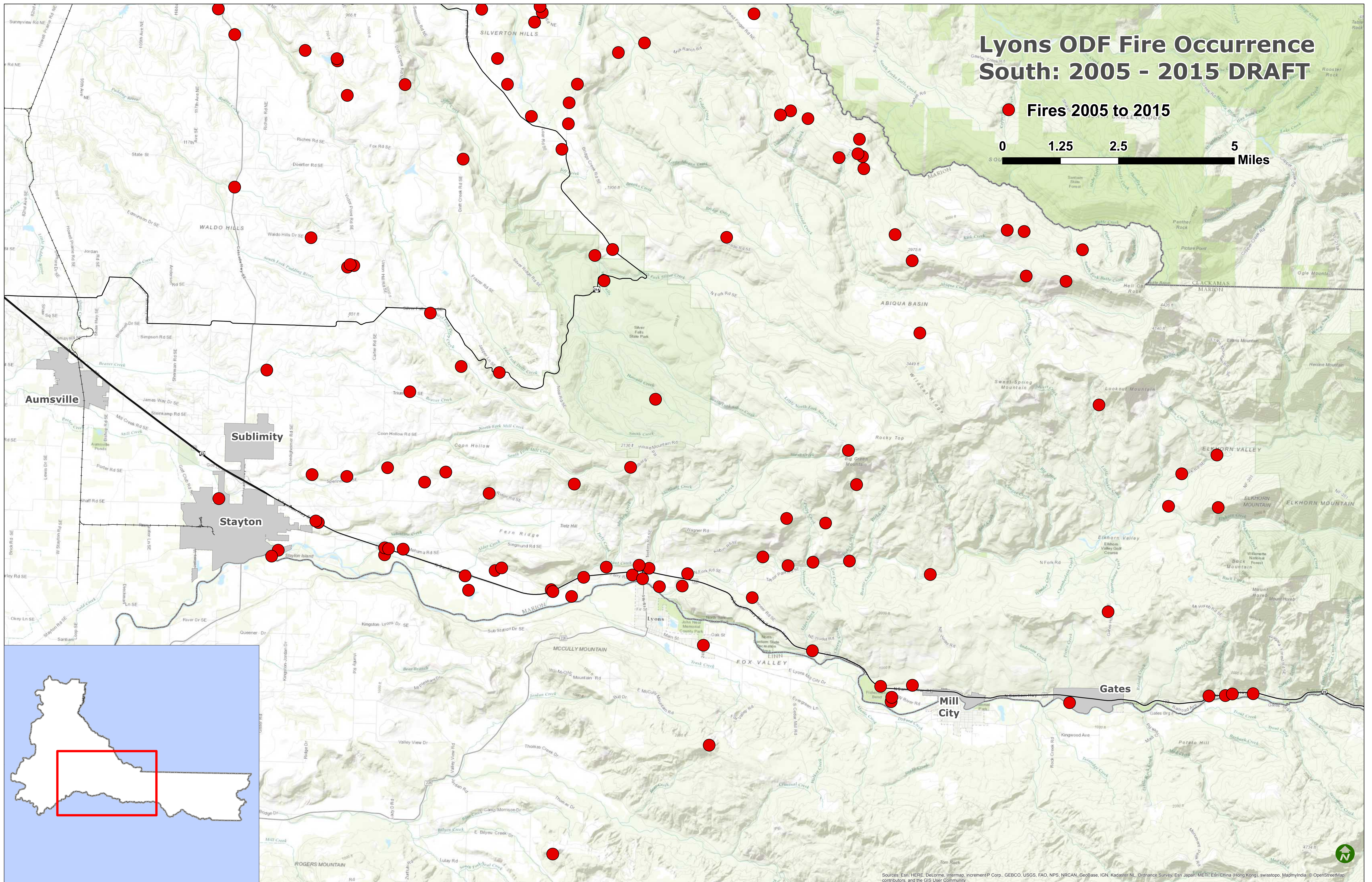
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan (METI), Esri China (Hong Kong), Swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



Lyons ODF Fire Occurrence South: 2005 - 2015 DRAFT

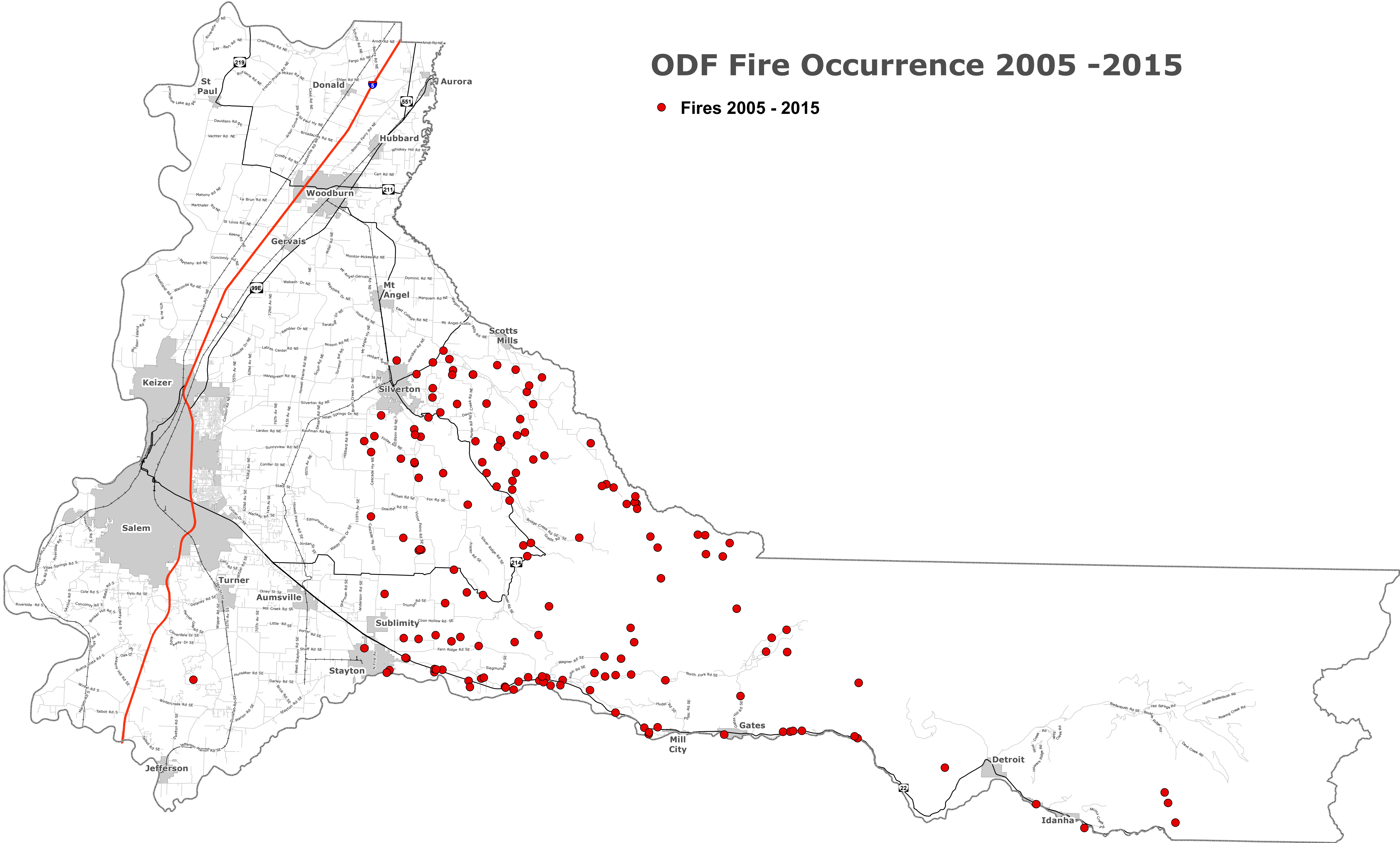
● Fires 2005 to 2015

0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles



ODF Fire Occurrence 2005 -2015

● Fires 2005 - 2015



This page is intentionally left blank.

Appendix C

Appendix C Definitions and Policies:

Wildfire Risk Assessment:

This section provides a summary of policies and definitions of Communities at Risk, wildland urban interface, and defensible space.

Risk: the potential and frequency for wildfire ignitions (based on past occurrences)

Hazard: the conditions that may contribute to wildfire (fuels, slope, aspect, elevation and weather)

Values: the people, property, natural resources and other resources that could suffer losses in a wildfire event.

Protection Capability: the ability to mitigate losses, prepare for, respond to and suppress wildland and structural fires.

Structural Vulnerability: the elements that affect the level of exposure of the hazard to the structure (roof type and building materials, access to the structure, and whether or not there is defensible space or fuels reduction around the structure.)

Communities at Risk:

Healthy Forests Restoration Act:

Title I – Hazardous Fuel Reduction on Federal Land, SEC. 101. Definition:

(1) AT-RISK COMMUNITY.—The term “at-risk community” means an area—

(A) that is comprised of— (i) an interface community as defined in the notice entitled “Wildland Urban Interface Communities Within the Vicinity of Federal Lands That Are at High Risk From Wildfire” issued by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with title IV of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001 (114 Stat. 1009) (66 Fed. Reg. 753, January 4, 2001); or (ii) a group of homes and other structures with basic infrastructure and services within or adjacent to Federal land;

(B) in which conditions are conducive to a large-scale wildland fire disturbance event;

(C) for which a significant threat to human life or property exists as a result of a wildland fire disturbance event.

National Association of State Foresters Identifying and Prioritizing Communities at Risk:

In June 2003, the National Association of State Foresters developed criteria for identifying and prioritizing communities at risk. Their purpose was to provide national, uniform guidance for implementing the provisions of the “Collaborative Fuels Treatment Program.”

The intent was to establish broad, nationally compatible standards for identifying and prioritizing communities at risk, while allowing for maximum flexibility at the state and regional level. NASF defines ‘Community at Risk’ as “a group of people living in the same locality and under the same government” (The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, 1969). They also state that ‘a community is considered at risk from wildland fire if it lies within the wildland/urban interface as defined in the federal register (FR Vol. 66, No. 3, Pages 751-154, January 4, 2001).’

Appendix C

NASF suggests identifying communities at risk on a state-by-state basis with the involvement of all organizations with wildland fire protection responsibilities (state, local, tribal, and federal) along with other interested cooperators, partners, and stakeholders. They suggest using the 2000 census data (or other suitable means) identify all communities in the state that are in the wildland urban interface and that are at risk from wildland fire, regardless of their proximity to federal lands.

Federal Register /Vol.66, No.160 /Friday, August 17, 2001 /Notices

In January 2001, then Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman and Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt released a proposed list of communities eligible for enhanced federal wildfire prevention assistance. The preliminary list of over 4000 communities included many that are near public lands managed by the federal government. The initial definition of urban wildland interface and the descriptive categories used in this notice are modified from “A Report to the Council of Western State Foresters—Fire in the West—The Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Problem” dated September 18, 2000. Under this definition, “the urban wildland interface community exists where humans and their development meet or intermix with wildland fuel.” There are three categories of communities that meet this description. Generally, the Federal agencies will focus on communities that are described under categories 1 and 2. For purposes of applying these categories and the subsequent criteria for evaluating risk to individual communities, a structure is understood to be either a residence or a business facility, including Federal, State, and local government facilities. Structures do not include small improvements such as fences and wildlife watering devices.

Category 1. Interface Community:

The Interface Community exists where structures directly abut wildland fuels. There is a clear line of demarcation between residential, business, and public structures and wildland fuels. Wildland fuels do not generally continue into the developed area. The development density for an interface community is usually 3 or more structures per acre, with shared municipal services. Fire protection is generally provided by a local government fire department with the responsibility to protect the structure from both an interior fire and an advancing wildland fire. An alternative definition of the interface community emphasizes a population density of 250 or more people per square mile.

Category 2. Intermix Community:

The Intermix Community exists where structures are scattered throughout a wildland area. There is no clear line of demarcation; wildland fuels are continuous outside of and within the developed area. The development density in the inter-mix ranges from structures very close together to one structure per 40 acres. Fire protection districts funded by various taxing authorities normally provide life and property fire protection and may also have wildland fire protection responsibilities. An alternative definition of intermix community wildland fire protection emphasizes a population density of between 28–250 people per square mile.

Category 3. Occluded Community:

The Occluded Community generally exists in a situation, often within a city, where structures abut an island of wildland fuels (e.g., park or open space). There is a clear line of demarcation between structures and wildland fuels. The development density for an occluded community is usually similar to those found in the interface community, but the occluded area is usually less than 1,000 acres in size. Fire protection is normally provided by local government fire depts.

A Definition of Community, James A. Kent/ Kevin Preister:

“A community is a geographic place that is characterized by natural systems such as watersheds, cultural attachment and human geographic boundaries. Physical, biological, social, cultural, and economic forces create natural boundaries that distinguish one community from another. The importance is in recognizing the unique beliefs, traditions, and stories that tie people to a specific place, to land and to social/kinship networks. It is a naturally defined human geographic area within which humans and nature rely on shared resources. People from outside this place can effectively contribute to its stewardship by providing relevant information and/or participating through relating their own values associated with geographic place. Community is defined by the informal systems and to the degree the formal systems are tied to the informal it becomes part of a community definition. Both have a distinct function. Informal systems are horizontal. They maintain culture, take care of people and are concerned with survival. They thrive on openness, honesty, and the idea that people want to do what is right for each other and the broader society. Formal systems are vertical and they serve centralized political, ideological, and economic functions. They contribute resources and legal structure to community change. Formal meetings alone do not constitute community communication or decision making functions.”

<http://www.ntc.blm.gov/partner/community.html>

Firewise Definition of Community:

“According to Webster's dictionary, a community is ‘a body of people living in one place or district...and considered as a whole’ or ‘a group of people living together and having interests, work, etc. in common’. Homeowner associations and similar entities are the most appropriate venue for the Firewise Communities/USA recognition program. These smaller areas within the wildland/urban interface offer the best opportunities for active individual homeowner commitment and participation, which are vital to achieving and maintaining recognition status.”

<http://www.firewise.org/usa/>

Executive Order NO. 04-04 Oregon Office of Rural Policy and Rural Policy Advisory Committee:

Office of Rural Policy and Rural Policy Advisory Committee Frontier Rural – A geographic area that is at least 75 miles by road from a community of less than 2000 individuals. It is characterized by an absence of densely populated areas, small communities, individuals working in their communities, an economy dominated by natural resources and agricultural activities, and a few paved streets or roads.

Appendix C

Isolated Rural – A geographic area that is at least 100 miles by road from a community of 3000 or more individuals. It is characterized by low population density (fewer than five people per square mile), an economy of natural resources and agricultural activity, large areas of land owned by the state or federal government and predominately unpaved streets.

Rural – A geographic area that is at least 30 miles by road from an urban community (50,000 or more). It is characterized by some commercial business, two or fewer densely populated areas in a county, an economy changing from a natural resource base to more commercial interests and reasonable, but not immediate access to health care.

Urban Rural – A geographic area that is at least 10 miles by road from an urban community. It is characterized by many individuals community to an urban area to work or shop, an economy with few natural resource and agricultural activities, easy and immediate access to health care services and numerous paved streets and roads.

<http://governor.oregon.gov/Gov/pdf/ExecutiveOrder04-04.pdf>

Wildland Urban Interface:

Federal Register/Vol.66, No.160 /Friday, August 17,2001 /Notices:

The Federal Register states, "The urban-wildland interface community exists where humans and their development meet or intermix with wildland fuel." This definition is found in the Federal Register Vol.66, Thursday, January 4, 2001, Notices; and in "Fire in the West, the Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Problem", A Report for the Western States Fire Managers, September 18, 2000.

10-Year Comprehensive Strategy:

A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment: 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy (August 2001) "The line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels" (Glossary of Wildland Fire Terminology, 1996).

<http://www.fireplan.gov/content/reports/?LanguageID=1>

Senate Bill 360:

Senate Bill 360: Forestland Urban Interface Protection Act of 1997. Forestland Urban Interface 477.015 Definitions. (1) As used in ORS 477.015 to 477.061, unless the context otherwise requires, "forestland-urban interface" means a geographic area of forestland inside a forest protection district where there exists a concentration of structures in an urban or suburban setting.

NFPA 1144: Standard for Protection of Life and Property from Wildfire 2002 Edition Wildland/Urban Interface is an area where improved property and wildland fuels meet at a well-defined boundary. Wildland/urban intermix is an area where improved property and wildland fuels meet with no clearly defined boundary.

<http://www.nfpa.org/catalog/home/OnlineAccess/1144/1144.asp>

Appendix C

Home Ignition Zones –“Wildland-Urban Fire—A different approach”

Recent research focuses on indications that the potential for home ignitions during wildfires including those of high intensity principally depends on a home’s fuel characteristics and the heat sources within 100-200 feet adjacent to a home (Cohen 1995; Cohen 2000; Cohen and Butler 1998). This relatively limited area that determines home ignition potential can be called the home ignition zone. <http://firelab.org/fbp/fbresearch/wui/pubs.htm> (Jack D. Cohen)

NFPA 1144

NFPA Publication 1411 defines defensible space as “An area as defined by the AHJ (typically with a width of 9.14 m (30 ft) or more) between an improved property and a potential wildland fire where combustible materials and vegetation have been removed or modified to reduce the potential for fire on improved property spreading to wildland fuels or to provide a safe working area for fire fighters protecting life and improved property from wildland fire.

OAR 629-044-1085: Fuel Break Requirements

- (1) The purpose of a fuel break is to: (a) Slow the rate of spread and the intensity of an advancing wildfire; and (b) Create an area in which fire suppression operations may more safely occur.
- (2) A fuel break shall be a natural or a human-made area where material capable of allowing a wildfire to spread: (a) Does not exist; or (b) Has been cleared, modified, or treated in such a way that the rate of spread and the intensity of an advancing wildfire will be significantly reduced.
- (3) A primary fuel break shall be comprised of one or more of the following: (a) An area of substantially non-flammable ground cover. Examples include asphalt, bare soil, clover, concrete, green grass, ivy, mulches, rock, succulent ground cover, or wildflowers. (b) An area of dry grass, which is maintained to an average height of less than four inches. (c) An area of cut grass, leaves, needles, twigs, and other similar flammable materials, provided such materials do not create a continuous fuel bed and are in compliance with the intent of subsections 1 and 2 of this rule. (d) An area of single specimens or isolated groupings of ornamental shrubbery, native trees, or other plants, provided they are: (A) Maintained in a green condition; (B) Maintained substantially free of dead plant material; (C) Maintained free of ladder fuel; (D) Arranged and maintained in such a way that minimizes the possibility a wildfire can spread to adjacent vegetation; and (E) In compliance with the intent of subsections (1) and (2) of this rule. (4) A secondary fuel break shall be comprised of single specimens or isolated groupings of ornamental shrubbery, native trees, or other plants, provided they are (a) Maintained in a green condition; (b) Maintained substantially free of dead plant material; (c) Maintained free of ladder fuel; (d) Arranged and maintained in such a way that minimizes the possibility a wildfire can spread to adjacent vegetation; and (e) In compliance with the intent of subsections 1 and 2 of this rule.

http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/1102_Bulletin/1102_ch629_bulletin.html

Appendix C

Senate Bill 360: Forestland Urban Interface Protection Act of 1997 – Fuel Break Distance

Classification	Fire Resistant Roofing	Non-Fire Resistant Roofing
LOW	No Requirement	No Requirement
MODERATE	30 Feet	30 Feet
HIGH	30 Feet	50 Feet
EXTREME	50 Feet	100 Feet

Is Your Home Protected from Wildland Disaster? – A Homeowners Guide to Wildfire Retrofit, Institute for Business and Home Safety.

A survivable space is an area of reduced fuels between your home and the untouched wildland. This provides enough distance between the home and a wildfire to ensure that the home can survive without extensive effort from either you or the fire department. One of the easiest ways to establish a survivable space is to use the zone concept.

Zone 1: Establish a well-irrigated area around your home. In a low hazard area, it should extend a minimum of 30 feet from your home on all sides. As your hazard risk increases, a clearance of between 50 and 100 feet or more may be necessary, especially on any downhill sides of the lot. Plantings should be limited to carefully spaced indigenous species.

Zone 2: Place low-growing plants, shrubs and carefully spaced trees in this area. Maintain a reduced amount of vegetation. Your irrigation system should also extend into this area. Trees should be at least 10 feet apart, and all dead or dying limbs should be trimmed. For trees taller than 18 feet, prune lower branches within six feet of the ground. No tree limbs should come within 10 feet of your home.

Zone 3: This furthest zone from your home is a slightly modified natural area. Thin selected trees and remove highly flammable vegetation such as dead or dying trees and shrubs.

How far Zones 2 and 3 extend depends upon your risk and your property's boundaries. In a low hazard area, these two zones should extend another 20 feet or so beyond the 30 feet in Zone 1. This creates a modified landscape of over 50 feet total. In a moderate hazard area, these two zones should extend at least another 50 feet beyond the 50 feet in Zone 1. This would create a modified landscape of over 100 feet total. In a high hazard area, these two zones should extend at least another 100 feet beyond the 100 feet in Zone 1. This would create a modified landscape of over 200 feet total.

<https://disastersafety.org/>

Appendix C

Living with Fire: A Guide for the Homeowner:

This guide, distributed in Oregon through the Pacific Northwest Wildfire Coordinating Group, provides information on creating effective defensible space and guidelines illustrated in the following table.

	Defensible Space;	Recommended Distances;	Steepness of Slope;
	<i>Flat to Gently Sloping 0 to 20%</i>	<i>Moderately Steep 21% to 40%</i>	<i>Very Steep 40+%</i>
Grass: Wildland grasses (such as Cheatgrass, weeds, and widely scattered shrubs with grass understory.	30 Feet	100 Feet	100 Feet
Shrubs: Includes shrub dominant areas.	100 Feet	200 Feet	200 Feet
Trees: Includes forested areas. If substantial grass or shrub understory is present use those values shown above.	30 Feet	100 Feet	200 Feet

Fire Free

Definitions:

Buffer Zone: minimum 30-foot fire-resistive area around a house that reduces the risk of a wildfire from starting or spreading to the home. Although a 30-foot distance is standard, additional clearance as great as 100 feet may be necessary as the slope of your lot increases.

Crown Fire: Fire sustained in the over story or a surface fire with high fire line intensity leading to significant, scorch related over story death.

Fire Breaks: Manmade, which include defensible space through fuel reduction, roads and natural breaks such as creek beds, rock faces, etc.

Fuel Loading: How much fuel is available to feed the fire? Other loading factors are size, compactness and fuel moisture.

Fuels: Fuel is that combustible material available to feed a fire. Fuel is classified by volume and type. Volume is described in terms of “fuel loading” or the amount of vegetative fuel. The type of fuel, trees. Brush, grass, etc.

Season Ending Event: The data of the weather event after which fires cease to pose a significant problem, in terms of spread, to fire managers.

Surface Fire: Burning with low intensity in the forest under story with occasional individual tree torching or scorches related mortality.

Topography: This is the overall layout of the land: steepness of slope and aspect.

Vehicle Access: Is access in and out possible for the type of initial attack or protection vehicle needed including space for more than one vehicle, turn-around space, and appropriate bridges and gates capable of accommodating firefighting vehicles.

Water Sources: Many rural residential areas lack large water storage or pumping facilities, putting a higher demand on firefighting resources, which have large water tank capabilities.

Weather: Major concerns are; yearly moisture accumulations, humidity, wind, temperatures and lightning frequency/occurrence.

Appendix D

**Appendix D
Ten Steps to “Get in
the Zone,” Fire Free
Program and
Measures to Reduce
Structural
Vulnerability:**

<http://www.firefree.org>

1. Define your defensible space

Defensible space is a buffer zone, a minimum 30-foot fire-resistive area around your house that reduces the risk of a wildfire from starting or spreading to your home. Formed by following the critical steps outlined below, defensible space depends on clearing flammable material away from your home and replacing it with fire-resistive vegetation. Although a 30-foot distance is standard, additional clearance as great as 100 feet may be necessary as the slope of your lot increases. Defensible space not only helps protect your home in the critical minutes it takes a fire to pass, it also gives firefighters an area to work in. During a large-scale fire, when many homes are at risk, firefighters must focus on homes they can safely defend.

2. Reduce flammable vegetation, trees and brush around your home

When needed, replace flammable landscaping with fire-resistive counterparts. Choose plants with loose branch habits, non-resinous woody material, high moisture content in leaves, and little seasonal accumulation of dead vegetation. Ask your local home and garden center about which varieties possess these and other fire-resistive traits.

3. Remove or prune trees

If you live in a wooded area, reduce the density of surrounding forest by removing or thinning overcrowded or small-diameter trees. Check with local agencies for guidelines on tree removal before clearing or thinning your property. Be sure to prune low-hanging branches to keep a ground fire from climbing into upper branches. Limping up these "ladder fuels" cuts the chances of a ground fire climbing into tree canopies.

4. Cut grass and weeds regularly

Fire spreads rapidly in dry grass and weeds. Mow grasses and other low vegetation and keep them well watered, especially during periods of high fire danger.

5. Relocate woodpiles and leftover building materials

Stack all wood, building debris and other burnable materials at least 30 feet from your home and other buildings. Then clear away flammable vegetation within 10 feet of wood/debris piles as an additional safeguard against the spread of wildfire.

6. Keep it clean. (Your roof and yard, we mean!)

Clear pine needles, leaves and debris from your roof, gutters and yard to eliminate an ignition source for tinder-dry vegetation. Remove dead limbs and branches within 10 feet of your chimney and deck. Tidying-up is especially important during the hot, arid months of fire season when a single spark can lead to an inferno.

7. Signs, addresses and access

Easy-to-read road signs and address numbers that are visible from the road allow firefighters to find your home quickly during a wildfire or other emergency. Safe, easy access to your property includes two-way roads that can accommodate emergency vehicles and give them space to turn around. Bridges should support the weight of emergency vehicles. Driveways should also be trimmed of peripheral vegetation to allow emergency equipment to reach your house. Contact your local fire agency for recommendations on access and signage.

8. Rate your roof

Your roof is the most vulnerable part of your house in a wildfire. If you have a wood shake roof, consider treatment or replacement to make it more fire-resistant. If you have a fireplace or woodstove, install an approved spark arrestor on your chimney to prevent sparks from reaching your roof or flammable vegetation.

9. Recycle yard debris and branches

Check into alternative disposal methods like composting or recycling. Burning may be restricted or not allowed in your community, and should only be used as a last resort. Always contact your local fire agency for current burning regulations before striking a match!

10. What to do when a wildfire strikes

Monitor your local radio and television stations for fire reports and evacuation procedures and centers. Keep an emergency checklist handy and prepare to evacuate if your neighborhood is threatened. Proper preparation includes closing all windows and doors, arranging garden hoses so they can reach any area of your house, and packing your car for quick departure.

The roof and exterior structure of your dwelling should be constructed of non-combustible or fire resistant materials such as fire resistant roofing materials, tile, slate, sheet iron, aluminum, brick, or stone. Wood siding, cedar shakes, exterior wood paneling, and other highly combustible materials should be treated with fire retardant chemicals.

Maintain a Survivable Space

Maintain a Survivable Space - "Things you can do today"

Clean roof surfaces and gutters of pine needles, leaves, branches, etc., regularly to avoid accumulation of flammable materials.

Remove portions of any tree extending within 10 feet of the flue opening of any stove or chimney.

Maintain a screen constructed of non-flammable material over the flue opening of every chimney or stovepipe. Mesh openings of the screen should not exceed 1/2 inch.

Appendix D

Landscape vegetation should be spaced so that fire cannot be carried to the structure or surrounding vegetation.

Remove branches from trees to height of 15 feet.

A fuel break should be maintained around all structures.

Dispose of stove or fireplace ashes and charcoal briquettes only after soaking them in a metal pail of water.

Store gasoline in an approved safety can away from occupied buildings.

Propane tanks should be far enough away from buildings for valves to be shut off in case of fire. Keep area clear of flammable vegetation.

All combustibles such as firewood, picnic tables, boats, etc. should be kept away from structures.

Garden hose should be connected to outlet.

Addressing should be indicated at all intersections and on structures.

All roads and driveways should be at least 16 feet in width.

Have fire tools handy such as: ladder long enough to reach the roof, shovel, rake and bucket for water.

Each home should have at least two different entrance and exit routes.

This page is intentionally left blank.

Appendix E – Incentive Programs

General Incentive Programs:

The following information was summarized from "Incentive Programs for Resource Management and Conservation" (OSU Extension Publication #EC1119) and other sources. This lists the major incentive programs available to assist communities and landowners with the management of their communities. These programs are not limited to the issues of Communities at Risk and are able to provide similar types of cost share opportunities on private lands in all areas of Marion County.

Many other programs exist in addition to those listed. There are specialized / targeted incentive programs (National Fire Plan, Blue Mt. / Pacific Coast Demonstration Projects, etc.) are not covered in this general summary.

Major Incentive Programs Available to Family Forestland Owners in Oregon:

Forest Stewardship Program (FSP) --- cost shares consultant written / ODF approved stewardship plans -- apply with your local ODF Stewardship Forester using FLEP application form.

Forest Resource Trust (FRT) --- loan / grant to cover costs (normally 100% of costs) to convert under producing forestland or marginal agricultural land into conifer forest. Applies only to DF "high" Site 4 or better sites. Apply by completing FRT application form at local ODF offices.

Forest Land Enhancement Program (FLEP) --- cost shares a variety of upland forestry practices (site prep, tree planting, non-commercial thinning, release, etc.) Apply with local ODF Stewardship Forester using FLEP application form.** Projects are funded from one "pot" of funds in Salem. Funds are allocated to applications that arrive in Salem on a first come, first served basis, by priority. Unused funds continually recycle back into the "pot" as projects are completed or cancelled. In addition, we anticipate that "new" funds will be made available to Oregon in late 2005.

Oregon 50% Under producing Forest Land Conversion Tax Credit -- state tax credit on cost of converting under producing forestland (brush land and low value / low volume forest) to well stocked forest. Apply by completing tax credit form and submitting it to the local ODF Stewardship Forester. (The form is available on the ODF/Private & Community Forests web site or at the local ODF office.) The state tax credit is available to qualified landowners and projects on a continuous basis. Proposed projects should be pre-qualified by the local ODF Stewardship Forester.

Afforestation Incentive (OAR 629-611 Forest Practices Rules) - Provides landowners an incentive to convert parcels of idle land or land in other uses to commercial forest use. Provides assurance that no state forest practices regulation will prohibit harvesting most of the planted timber established and grown as the first crop rotation. Contact the local ODF Stewardship Forester for more information.

Appendix E – Incentive Programs

Federal (10%) reforestation tax credit --- federal tax credit on cost of most afforestation or reforestation projects is available for project work completed before October 22, 2004. For reforestation / afforestation work done after October 21, 2004, landowners can "deduct" a certain amount of project expenses. (Note: The 10% federal tax credit has been repealed but landowners will be able to deduct some reforestation / afforestation expenses going forward from now.) Landowners need to contact the IRS or their tax professional to get the required forms and properly utilize this incentive. Additional Information can be found at: www.timbertax.org

Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) -- can cost share a wide variety of agricultural and forestry practices. However, availability of funding for upland forestry practices depends on a number of woodland owners applying for EQIP funding and actively participating in local EQIP working group. Apply for EQIP funds at local NRCS (Natural Resource Conservation Service) office.

Watershed Improvement Grants (OWEB) --- cost shares riparian (usually near stream or in-stream) work - check with local watershed counsel and / or SWCD (Soil & Water Conservation District). Grant applications are available on-line at OWEB or at the local SWCD office.

Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP) -- cost shares a variety of wildlife enhancement practices, which can include forest establishment and thinning for wildlife purposes. Apply with local NRCS office.

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) -- cost shares a variety of conservation practices on agricultural land including forest establishment and thinning. Pays rental on acres enrolled for ten to fifteen years. Apply at local FSA (Farm Services Agency) office. Funding is available.

Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) -- cost shares primarily riparian and wetland improvement projects on agricultural land. Practices include riparian forest buffer establishment. Pays rental on acres enrolled for ten to fifteen years. Apply at local FSA office.

Community Fire Assistance:

Volunteer Fire Assistance (VFA) -- Assistance to Volunteer Fire Departments for equipment & supplies. Contact the local ODF office.

Rural Fire Assistance (RFA) -- Assistance to Rural Fire organizations for equipment and supplies. Contact the local ODF office.

Federal Excess Personal Property program (FEPP) -- Provides federal excess equipment and supplies to city & rural fire departments for firefighting purposes. Contact the local ODF office.

Appendix E – Incentive Programs

Other Programs:

Special funding for Insect & Disease control. The cost share amounts vary depending on the acreage owned. It varies from 33% to 50%, with the larger landowners being eligible for only 33% of the costs. Contact the local ODF office.

Title III, funding is available from the county for projects to enhance forest objectives such as, plan development and implementation. Contact **Hitesh Parekh**, Board of Commissioners Office at 503-588-5212.

Appendix E

Additional Incentive Programs to assist Communities and Private Landowners

Cost Share Program	Objective	Contact Agency
Forest Stewardship Program (FSP)	Develop Stewardship/Management Plans for Private landowners	Oregon Department of Forestry
Afforestation Incentive	Converts parcels of idle to commercial forest use.	Oregon Department of Forestry
Federal (10%) reforestation tax credit	Federal tax credit on cost of reforestation projects	IRS or tax professional
Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)	Wide variety of forestry practices	Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)
Watershed Improvement Grants (OWEB)	Riparian work and protection of water quality that can include upland forestry work.	Soil Water Conservation District (SWCD)
Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP)	Wildlife enhancement practices that can include forest establishment and thinning for wildlife.	Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	Conservation practices on agricultural land including forest establishment and thinning.	Farm Service Agency (FSA)
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)	Riparian improvement projects including forest buffer establishment.	Farm Service Agency (FSA)
Volunteer Fire Assistance (VFA)	Grant assistance to volunteer fire departments for equipment and supplies.	Oregon Department of Forestry
Rural Fire Assistance (RFA)	Grant assistance to city and rural fire departments in communities of less than 10,000 population for equipment and supplies.	Oregon Department of Forestry
Federal Excess Personal Property Program (FEPP)	Federal excess equipment and supplies to city and rural fire departments for firefighting purposes.	Oregon Department of Forestry
Special Insect & Disease Control	Cost share assistance to landowners to control insect and disease infestations.	Oregon Department of Forestry
Title III – Secure Rural Schools	Funding for forest health projects	County Government
Community Assistants WUI Grants	Cost share grant assistance to reduce hazardous fuels	UDSA/USDI Forest Service, ODF
Western States Fire Managers Grants	Cost share grant assistance to reduce hazardous fuels	ODF

Appendix F

Appendix F

Oregon Department of Forestry Best Management Practices:

Fire Danger levels may be established at “Moderate,” “High,” or “Extreme” levels and are implemented starting when fire season is declared by ODF.

FIRE REGULATIONS

Written Burn Permits are required for any open burning during closed fire season. Currently, no Burn Permits are written from June 15 through October 1 each year. Burn Permits are required all year around for logging slash generated from forest management activities. Additional fire regulations can be imposed on forestlands when conditions warrant. Public Use Restrictions, officially called Regulated Use Closure and industrial restrictions are normally put into effect on private lands within the District’s protection area every year.

PUBLIC USE RESTRICTIONS

Fire season restrictions are imposed at various levels as a result of high temperatures, low humidity, dryness of vegetation, and availability of wildland firefighting resources. The phase-in is accomplished through prohibitions based on time of day and nature of activity.

Examples of activities that are regulated through fire season restrictions are:

Smoking is prohibited while traveling except in vehicles on improved roads.

Open fires are prohibited, including campfires, charcoal fires, cooking fires and warming fires, except at designated locations. Portable cooking stoves using liquefied or bottled fuels are allowed.

Chain saw use is prohibited in areas subject to Industrial Fire Precaution Level III and IV.

Chain saw use is prohibited, between the hours of 1:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m., in areas subject to Industrial Fire Precaution Level I and II. Chain saw use is permitted at all other hours, if the following firefighting equipment is present with each operating saw: one axe, one shovel, and one operational 8 ounce or larger fire extinguisher. In addition, a fire watch is required at least 1 hour following the use of the saw.

Use of motorized vehicles, including motorcycles and all-terrain vehicles, is prohibited, except on improved roads or for the commercial culture and harvest of agricultural crops.

All motor vehicles must be equipped with one gallon of water or one operational 2 ½ pound or larger fire extinguisher, one axe, and one shovel, except when traveling on state and country roads. All-terrain vehicles and motorcycles must be equipped with one operational 2 ½ pound or larger fire extinguisher, except when traveling on state and county roads.

Use of fireworks is prohibited.

Cutting, grinding and welding of metal is prohibited.

Mowing of dried and cured grass with power driven equipment is prohibited,

Appendix F

between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m., except for the commercial culture and harvest of agricultural crops.

Blasting is prohibited, between the hours of 1:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m.

INDUSTRIAL SHUTDOWN

During closed fire season industrial activity operations are restricted or shutdown on forestland when the risk of ignition of fire from the activity is determined to be a threat to forest resources. Activities can be prohibited during certain hours of the day or shut down completely. Restrictions become more or less severe as fire danger increases and decreases throughout the season. A fire watch is required for all operations. Examples of activities that are restricted include:

Use of power saws

Cable yarding

Use of dozers, skidders, feller-bunchers, loaders and other equipment


Cutting of metal, welding, blasting

Log Loading and hauling



35th Ave Fire

SILVERTON CITY COUNCIL AGENDA ITEM ATTACHMENT

	Agenda Item No.:	Topic:
	4.1	Approve the Minutes from June 03, 2024 City Council Work Session and Regular Meeting
	Meeting Date:	
8/5/2024		

Attachments:

1. Draft – 6-03-24 City Council Work Session and Regular Meeting Minutes



Council Chambers – 421 South Water Street and Zoom

6:30 PM WORK SESSION

1. OPENING CEREMONIES – Call to Order, Pledge of Allegiance, and Roll Call

Mayor Freilinger called the City Council Work Session to order at 6:30 p.m. The City Council and staff were present both in person and through the virtual meeting platform Zoom. Mayor Freilinger explained the meeting was being held in a hybrid format, pursuant to City of Silverton Resolution 22-06, adopted March 7, 2022.

Present	Absent	
<u>X</u>	<u> </u>	Mayor Jason Freilinger
<u>X</u>	<u> </u>	Council President Elvi Cuellar Sutton
<u>X</u>	<u> </u>	Jess Miller
<u>X</u>	<u> </u>	April Newton
<u>X</u>	<u> </u>	Eric Hammond
<u>X</u>	<u> </u>	Marie Traeger
<u>X.</u>	<u> </u>	Matt Gaitan

A quorum was present.

STAFF PRESENT:

City Manager Cory Misley
 Community Development Director Jason Gottgetreu
 Chief of Police Todd Engstrom
 Public Works Director Travis Sperle

2. DISCUSSION ITEMS

- 2.1 Old City Hall Property Partition – Jason Gottgetreu, Community Development Director & Cory Misley, City Manager

City Manager Cory Misley began the discussion on the old City Hall property partition with a note that this topic was previously brought to Council for discussion during the April 8 City Council Work Session, where staff were instructed to look at new potential property boundaries.

Staff worked with Library District leadership and put together the draft exhibit shown for the Silver Falls Library property and parking lot land swap; there was support from the Library. Ultimately both entities would need to move forward with transfer agreements. Staff would like to get direction from Council to initiate the partition application. It would take approximately 90-120 days for the land use application partition process to then move forward with the other separate agreements.

The documents could be drafted during the partition process, however, they cannot be finalized until after a new legal lot of record exists. The City's control of the parking lot would assist in future conversations around the redevelopment of the Oregon Military Department Building.

Silver Falls Library Chair Demetri White shared that the Silver Falls Library Board was in favor of the potential property boundary changes.

City staff will proceed with the partition.

2.2 Republic Services Rate Adjustment – Cory Misley, City Manager

City Manager Cory Misley presented the staff report on the rate increase request from Republic Services and opened the discussion. Councilor Sutton spoke on having resources available to those who might need assistance paying for the rate increase. Council suggested a proactive approach to marketing the rate increases to customers. Council expressed opinions on increasing the rates by 23% in August or increasing the rates by 11.5% beginning in August and 11.5% in February 2025. Feedback to staff was to draft a resolution in support of option one and have Republic Services Municipal Sales Manager, Cindy Rogers at an upcoming City Council Work Session and Regular Meeting to discuss further.

2.3 New City Hall Construction and Celebration Event Update – Cory Misley, City Manager

City Manager Cory Misley opened the discussion on the upcoming celebration for the new City Hall. Councilor Traeger provided event details and a timeline.

7:30 PM REGULAR MEETING

3. PUBLIC COMMENT

Mayor Freilinger opened the floor for public comment.

In-Person Comment: Lori Carter, Silverton, spoke about parking on Main Street, specifically the challenge of parking on Saturdays and the concerns for better enforcement over the weekend to prevent people from parking overnight.

Online Public Comment: Kevin Pack, Silverton, had comments on the Silverton Reservoir; concerns on weekend days and evenings with parking and people swimming off the boat dock. Asked Council what changes could be made to ensure safety, better parking, and an increase in revenue to pay for enforcement of regulations.

4. CONSENT AGENDA

- 4.1 Approval of Minutes from May 6, 2024, City Council Work Session and Regular Meeting, and May 20, 2024, City Council Work Session and Regular Meeting.
- 4.2 SV-24-01 – Application for Sign Code Variance for Roth’s Fresh Market at 918 North 1st Street – Jason Gottgetreu, Community Development Director

Mayor Freilinger asked if Council had any consent agenda items to pull.

Councilor Gaitan requested item 4.1 be pulled from the consent agenda.

Councilor Sutton moved to approve Consent Agenda Item 4.2. Councilor Newton seconded. Motion passed unanimously as follows:

Ayes: Freilinger, Sutton, Miller, Newton, Traeger, Gaitan, Hammond (7)

Nays: None (0)

Abstentions: None (0)

Absent: None (0)

Councilor Sutton moved to approve Consent Agenda Item 4.1 for the May 6, 2024, City Council Work Session and Regular Meeting Minutes. Councilor Newton seconded. Motion passed unanimously as follows:

Ayes: Freilinger, Sutton, Miller, Newton, Traeger, Gaitan, Hammond (7)

Nays: None (0)

Abstentions: None (0)

Absent: None (0)

Councilor Gaitan asked a question about the timeline for the 20 MPH speed zones in the minutes for the May 20, 2024, City Council Work Session and Regular Meeting Minutes.

There was clarification from City Manager Cory Misley that the project will roll out in waves and will potentially be completed by the end of the 2024 calendar year.

Councilor Sutton moved to approve Consent Agenda Item 4.1 for the May 20, 2024, City Council Work Session and Regular Meeting Minutes. Councilor Newton seconded. Motion passed unanimously as follows:

Ayes: Freilinger, Sutton, Miller, Newton, Traeger, Gaitan, Hammond (7)

Nays: None (0)

Abstentions: None (0)

Absent: None (0)

5. SCHEDULED PRESENTATIONS

5.1 Silvertown Chamber of Commerce Monthly Report – Stacy Palmer, Executive Director

Silvertown Chamber of Commerce Executive Director Stacy Palmer presented the following updates:

- Invitation to the weekly meeting on Wednesdays from 8:00 AM – 9:00 PM at Silver Falls Brewery
- Invitation to the 6/26/24 Habitat for Humanity Meeting
- Uniquely Silvertown Tour
- Silvertown in Bloom: 83 baskets this year and additional funding to extend the season
- First Friday: Streets will close at 4:00 PM, activities start at 5:00 PM, event closes at 9:00 PM
- Parking: Chamber working with the City to provide feedback on the parking pilot program
- Event Details for the 7/13/24 Emergency Preparedness Fair
- North Marion Tourism Collaborative: securing funding for projects via grants including a grant to hire photo/video team to capture photos within the region for marketing purposes
- Silvertown/Mt. Angel Visitor's Guide and Community Profile

6. ACTION ITEMS

6.1 Ordinance 24-08 – An Ordinance of the Silvertown City Council Adopting a Comprehensive Plan Amendment (CP-24-01) to Adopt the 2024 Silvertown Parks and Recreation Master Plan as a Support Document to the Comprehensive Plan – Jason Gottgetreu, Community Development Director

Mayor Freilinger opened the public hearing at 8:01 PM.

Mayor Freilinger asked if any members of the Council wished to abstain; there were none.

Mayor Freilinger asked if any members of the Council wished to declare a conflict of interest; there were none.

Mayor Freilinger asked if any member of the audience would like to challenge the jurisdiction of the Council to hear this matter.

Mayor Freilinger asked if any member of the audience would like to challenge any individual member of the Council for a conflict of interest.

Mayor Freilinger called Community Development Director Jason Gottgetreu to present.

Community Development Director Jason Gottgetreu presented a summary of the staff report on item 6.1.

Mayor Freilinger asked if there were any members of the audience that wished to speak in favor of the application; there were none.

Mayor Freilinger asked if there were any members of the audience that wished to speak in opposition of the application; there were none.

Mayor Freilinger asked if there were any members of the audience that had questions that wished to speak; there were none.

Mayor Freilinger asked if staff had any additional information to clarify comments; there was none.

Mayor Freilinger entertained a motion to close the hearing.

Councilor Sutton moved to close the public hearing. Councilor Miller seconded. Motion passed unanimously as follows:

Ayes: Freilinger, Sutton, Miller, Newton, Traeger, Gaitan, Hammond (7)

Nays: None (0)

Abstentions: None (0)

Absent: None (0)

Mayor Freilinger closed the public hearing at 8:11 PM.

Agenda item opened to questions from Council; there were no questions.

Councilor Sutton moved to have Ordinance 24-08 read by title only. Councilor Miller seconded.

Motion passed unanimously as follows:

Ayes: Freilinger, Sutton, Miller, Newton, Traeger, Gaitan, Hammond (7)

Nays: None (0)

Abstentions: None (0)

Absent: None (0)

City Manager Cory Misley read Ordinance 24-08 by title only: An Ordinance Adopting a Comprehensive Plan Amendment (CP-24-01) to Adopt the 2024 Silverton Parks and Recreation Master Plan as a Support Document to the Comprehensive Plan

Councilor Sutton moved to pass Ordinance 24-08 on its first reading by title only. Councilor Miller seconded. Motion passed unanimously as follows:

Ayes: Freilinger, Sutton, Miller, Newton, Traeger, Gaitan, Hammond (7)

Nays: None (0)

Abstentions: None (0)

Absent: None (0)

Councilor Sutton moved to pass Ordinance 24-08 on its first reading by title only. Councilor Miller seconded. Motion passed unanimously as follows:

Ayes: Freilinger, Sutton, Miller, Newton, Traeger, Gaitan, Hammond (7)

Nays: None (0)

Abstentions: None (0)

Absent: None (0)

Councilor Sutton moved to have Ordinance 24-08 read by title only for its second reading. Councilor Miller seconded. Motion passed unanimously as follows:

Ayes: Freilinger, Sutton, Miller, Newton, Traeger, Gaitan, Hammond (7)

Nays: None (0)

Abstentions: None (0)

Absent: None (0)

City Manager Cory Misley read Ordinance 24-08 by title only for its second reading: An Ordinance Adopting a Comprehensive Plan Amendment (CP-24-01) to Adopt the 2024 Silverton Parks and Recreation Master Plan as a Support Document to the Comprehensive Plan

Councilor Sutton moved to pass Ordinance 24-08 on its second and final reading. Councilor Newton seconded. Motion passed unanimously as follows:

Ayes: Freilinger, Sutton, Miller, Newton, Traeger, Gaitan, Hammond (7)

Nays: None (0)

Abstentions: None (0)

Absent: None (0)

6.2 Contract Amendment with Compass Project Solutions for Owner's Representative Services for the New City Hall – City Misley, City Manager

City Manager Cory Misley presented a summary of the staff report.

Councilor Newton moved to authorize the City Manager to amend the agreement with Compass Project Solutions to increase the not to exceed amount by \$59,379 to \$822,564.66. Councilor Hammond seconded. Motion passed unanimously as follows:

Ayes: Freilinger, Sutton, Miller, Newton, Traeger, Gaitan, Hammond (7)

Nays: None (0)

Abstentions: None (0)

Absent: None (0)

7. STAFF COMMENTS

Public Works Director Travis Sperle

- Intake Pumps: blankets will be installed in 4-5 weeks to help with noise
- Silverton Senior Center: insurance repair construction starting
- Waste Water Plant: highly recommended a visit to see the projects and updates happening
- Sewer Slip Line: RFP out for the sewer slip line project
- Public Works Fair: the event went well and there was a good turnout

Chief of Police Todd Engstrom

- Job Openings: two positions posted and interviews to come

Community Development Director Jason Gottgetreu

- Silver Trolley: software update

City Manager Cory Misley

- Leadership Retreat: 14 employees attended
- Upcoming Joint Meeting with the Silverton Fire District
- Upcoming Joint Meeting with the Planning Commission
- YMCA: consider a letter of support to a feasibility study
- Mid-Willamette Valley Council of Governments:
- New City Hall: elevator not operational by the time of the event

8. COUNCIL COMMUNICATIONS

Councilor Hammond

- Appreciated the public comment from Kevin Pack on the Silverton Reservoir

Councilor Newton

- Expressed favor for how staff is handling the staff report section of the agenda

- Attended the Sheltering Silverton event and shared that it was eye-opening to hear the personal stories of those who were present for the event

Councilor Miller

- Posed the question about whether the City could use the Silver Trolley as a shuttle for the Silverton Reservoir
- Stated that the Level 1 water curtailment is in effect

Councilor Traeger

- Echoed City Manager Cory Misley's remarks about the YMCA feasibility study

Councilor Gaitan

- Mentioned that there is an individual who may be able to help analyze and assist with the Silverton Reservoir situation brought up in Public Comment from Kevin Pack, because their business is related to paddle boards and works out of the Silverton Reservoir frequently
- Last week of school
- Crosswalk reminders for vehicles

Councilor Sutton

- All-Abilities Playground: fence update

Mayor Freilinger

- All-Abilities Playground: swings and other structures up, working with the City to get signs and benches, etc.
- The City is looking at the official way to handle the flags at the City Hall building


Regular session adjourned at approximately 9:00 PM

9. EXECUTIVE SESSION

The Silverton City Council will meet in Executive Session under the provisions of: ORS 192.660(2)(e): "To conduct deliberations with persons designated by the governing body to negotiate real property transactions." Representatives of the news media and designated staff shall be allowed to participate in the Executive Session. All other members of the audience are asked to leave the meeting. News media representatives are specifically directed not to report on or disclose any of the deliberations during the Executive Session, except to state the general subject of the session as previously announced. In addition, news media representatives are specifically directed not to audio or video record any portion of the Executive Session. Silverton City Council does not intend to come out of Executive Session to take final action following its conclusion.

9. ADJOURNMENT

**SILVERTON CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT
TO THE HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCILORS**

	Agenda Item No.:	Topic:
	4.2	Adopt Resolution 24-20 – A Resolution Amending the Master Fee Schedule
	Agenda Type:	
	Consent	
	Meeting Date:	
August 5, 2024		
Prepared by:	Reviewed by:	Approved by:
Sheena Lucht	Kathleen Zaragoza	Cory Misley

Recommendation:

Adopt Resolution 24-20 Amending the Master Fee Schedule for the 2024-2025 fiscal year.

Background:

On June 17, 2024, the Master Fee Schedule was updated with Resolution 24-13. Staff is recommending the following amendments to those updates:

- Finance Department: Correction to the Sewer User Charges for Commercial I from \$11.22 to \$8.55. The Residential and Commercial I rates should be the same dollar amount. The Commercial I rate should not be higher than the Commercial II rate.
- Stop, Standing and Parking Fees: 1) Update the fee for “Parking methods authorized violation must be no more than 12 inches from curb, in direction of traffic” to \$20.00 to be consistent with the other fees charged. 2) Add “Parking-Prohibited locations and activities” to allow for ticketing parking activity at the reservoir and other miscellaneous locations as calls come in.

Budget Impact	Fiscal Year	Funding Source
TBD	2024-2025	N/A

Attachments:

1. Resolution No. 24-20
2. Master Fee Schedule – Effective August 5, 2024 – Amended

CITY OF SILVERTON
RESOLUTION
24-20

A RESOLUTION OF THE SILVERTON CITY COUNCIL UPDATING THE MASTER FEE SCHEDULE FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024-2025.

WHEREAS, the City of Silverton performs and offers certain services, the cost of which are most reasonably borne by residents, as opposed to paying for said services from general City funds; and

WHEREAS, on June 17, 2024, the City Council adopted Resolution 24-13, updating the Master Fee Schedule, and

WHEREAS, the City Council desires to adopt an updated Master Fee Schedule annually to reflect changes in fees and Consumer Price Index (CPI) adjustments.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY OF SILVERTON, AS FOLLOWS:

- Section 1:** Resolution 24-13 is hereby repealed.
- Section 2:** The Master Fee Schedule for all City departments is hereby updated and shown as Attachment A.
- Section 3:** The Utility Improvement Fees will be adjusted annually on July 1 according to the December CPI-U, as approved by City Council on June 18, 2018.
- Section 4:** Effective July 1, 2024, the water base charge, dwelling unit charge and the usage charge will adjust every July 1 according to the December CPI-U, as approved by City Council on June 18, 2018.
- Section 5:** Effective July 1, 2024, the sewer base charge, usage charge, flow rate, BOD rate and TSS rate will adjust every July 1 according to the December CPI-U, as approved by City Council on June 18, 2018.
- Section 6:** The System Development Charges will adjust every July 1 according to the December CPI-U.
- Section 7:** This Resolution is and shall be effective August 5, 2024, and will be updated annually.

Resolution adopted by the City Council of the City of Silverton, this 5th day of August, 2024.

Mayor, City of Silverton
Jason Freiling

ATTEST

City Manager, City of Silverton
Cory Misley



Master Fee Schedule

Effective July 1, 2024

Administrative Fees

Public Records Request Fees	Fee Amount
Reports and Documents	\$15.00 for the first 10 double-sided pages \$0.25 per side for each additional page
Photocopy Fee per page for 8.5 x 11 (color)	\$0.30
Photocopy Fee per page for 11 x 17 (b & w)	\$0.30
Photocopy Fee per page for 11 x 17 (color)	\$0.60
Photo paper additional per page	\$0.60
Nonstandard document	Actual cost
Fax Fee per page	\$1.00
8 GB USB flash drive	\$8.00
16-32 GB USB flash drive	\$10.00
64 GB USB flash drive	\$18.00
128 GB USB flash drive	\$32.00
Research requests up to 30 minutes	Reproduction costs only
Research requests 30 minutes and over	Reproduction costs + staff hourly wage (including benefits)
Budget Book	\$40.00
Annual Financial Report/Audit	\$40.00
Liquor License Fees	Fee Amount
Liquor License – New	\$50.00
Liquor License – Temporary	\$35.00
Liquor License – Renewal	\$25.00
Liquor License – Non-Profit	\$0.00
Special Event-Alcohol Permit	\$50.00
Miscellaneous Admin Fees	Fee Amount
Returned Check Fee	\$35.00
Credit Card Purchases Fee	Payments over \$1,500 add 3% fee
Lien Search Fee	\$50.00
Election Filing Fee	\$50.00
Street Closure Fee – for profit organizations only	\$75.00
Physical verification of reduction in number of business or living units	\$20.00
Document Processing and Recording Fee	\$25.00 + current Marion County recording fees

Building Division Fees

The final determination of valuation, occupancy, and/or construction type under any of the provisions of this order shall be made by the Building Official.

For debit/credit transactions over \$1,500 a 3% transaction charge will be added to the total balance of the permit.

A. Building Permits

The valuation to be used in computing the building permit and building plan review fees shall be the total value (rounded up to the nearest dollar) of all construction work for which the permit is issued, as well as all finish work, painting, roofing, electrical, plumbing, heating, air conditioning, elevators, fire extinguishing systems and any other permanent equipment. It also includes the contractor’s profit which should not be omitted.

The fees for each permit shall be as set forth in Tables A-1 and A-2. Valuation will be calculated using the City’s valuation table, as required by the State of Oregon, multiplied by the square footage of the structure or as stated by the applicant, whichever is greater. The cost per square foot for pole building accessory to one and two family dwellings, carports, decks and covered porches/patios shall be 50% of the valuation indicated for “Private Garages: on the City’s valuation table.”

Building Permit Fee Valuation Table (Table A-1)	
\$1 - \$2,000	\$75.00
\$2,001 - \$150,000	\$75.00 for the first \$2,000 plus \$7.80 for each additional \$1,000, or fraction thereof, to and including \$150,000
\$150,001 - \$250,000	\$1,229.40 for the first \$150,001 plus \$6.50 for each additional \$1,000, or fraction thereof
\$250,001 and above	\$1,879.40 for the first \$250,001 plus \$5.00 for each additional \$1,000, or fraction thereof

Building Permits – Related Fees (Table A-2)	
Residential Plan Review Fee	65% of the building permit fee
Commercial Plan Review Fee	85% of the building permit fee
Fire Life & Safety Plan Review Fee	100% of the building permit fee
Re-inspection Fee	\$75.00 per hour
Inspections outside normal business hours	\$97.50 per hour (minimum charge two hours)
Inspections for which no fee is specifically indicated	\$75.00 per hour (one hour minimum)

Additional Plan Review required by changes to the approved plans	\$75.00 per hour (one hour minimum)
Reissuance Fee – fee to reissue a permit that will expire by limitation and the project has not been abandoned	\$75.00
Solar Photovoltaic Systems installed using the prescriptive path described in section 305.4 of the Oregon Solar Installation Specialty Code (OSISC)	\$75.00 (includes application fee and one inspection)
Temporary Certificate of Occupancy	\$150.00 for Commercial/Multifamily per 30-day period \$50.00 one-time fee for 1 & 2 Family Dwellings
State Surcharge	As set by the State of Oregon
Zoning Surcharge – New or Replacement Residence	\$25.00
Zoning Surcharge – Commercial	5% of structural permit amount
Excavating grading and fill permits	Based on the valuation table A-1

B. Mechanical Permits

The fees for each permit shall be as set forth in Table B-1, B-2 and B-3. The valuation used to determine the commercial mechanical permit fee using Table B-1 shall include the value of all mechanical materials, equipment, labor, overhead and profit.

Commercial Mechanical Permit Fees (Table B-1)	
Commercial: New, Alterations, Additions, Repairs, and Accessory Structure	
Multifamily: New, Alterations, Additions, Repairs, and Accessory Structures	
Total Valuation	Permit Fee
\$1 - \$2,000	\$75.00
\$2,001 - \$150,000	\$75.00 for the first \$2,000 plus \$7.80 for each additional \$1,000, or fraction thereof, to and including \$150,000
\$150,001 and up	\$1,229.40 for the first \$150,001 plus \$6.50 each additional \$1,000, or fraction thereof
1 & 2 Family Mechanical Permit Fees (Table B-2)	
Furnace/burner including ducts and vents	\$20.00
Heaters/Stoves/Vents:	
Unit Heater	\$20.00
Wood/Pellet/Gas Stove/Flue	\$20.00
Repair/alter/add to heating appliance/refrigeration unit or cooling system/absorption system	\$20.00
Evaporated cooler	\$20.00
Vent fan with one duct/appliance vent	\$20.00
Hood with exhaust and duct	\$20.00

Gas Piping:	
One to four outlets	\$8.00
Additional outlets	\$2.00
Air Handling Units, including ducts	\$20.00
Compressor/Absorption Systems/Heat Pump	\$20.00
Miscellaneous Fees:	
Domestic incinerator	\$20.00
Other Regulated Equipment	\$20.00
Minimum Permit Fee	\$75.00

C. Manufactured Dwelling Placement Permits

One single permit fee is assessed to cover the placement of the manufactured dwelling, earthquake-resistant bracing system, plumbing connection including 30 feet each of sewer and water lines, electrical feeder connection, and mechanical connection. This permit does not include an electrical service.

Manufactured Dwelling Placement (Table C-1)	
Manufactured Home Placement Permit	\$305.00
State Surcharge	As required by the State
State Administrative Fee	As required by the State
Inspection outside of normal business hours	\$97.50 per hour (minimum charge two hours)
Investigation Fee for work done without permits = actual additional cost of ensuring that a building, structure or system is in conformance with State Building Code requirements (in addition to permit cost)	As determined by Building Official

D. Camp and Park Permits

The fees for each permit issued for the construction, addition, or alteration of a manufactured dwelling park, recreational vehicle park, or organizational camp developed shall be calculated using the valuation of the work and Tables A-1 & A-2.

E. Electrical Permits – Table E-1

Item	Fee	Allowed # of Inspections
A. Residential Per Unit, Service Included		
1,000 ft. or less	\$136.58	4
Each additional 500 ft.	\$27.31	
Limited Energy	\$65.55	2
Manufactured Home or Modular Dwelling Service or Feeder	\$65.55	2

Item	Fee	Allowed # of Inspections
B. Services or Feeders Installation, Alterations or Relocation (Does not include branch circuits)		
200 amps or less	\$81.94	2
201 amps to 400 amps	\$98.34	2
401 amps to 600 amps	\$163.90	2
601 amps to 1,000 amps	\$213.07	2
Over 1,000 amps or volts	\$464.40	2
Reconnect only	\$65.55	1
C. Temporary Services/Feeders Installation, Alternation, or Relocation		
200 amps or less	\$65.55	2
201 amps to 400 amps	\$87.41	2
401 amps to 600 amps	\$125.66	2
Over 600 amps or 1,000 volts – See services or feeders section above		2
D. Branch Circuits		
With service or feeder fee – each branch circuit	\$4.36	2
Without service or feeder fee – first branch circuit	\$65.55	2
- each additional branch circuit	\$4.36	
E. Miscellaneous (Service or Feeder Not Included)		
Each pump or irrigation circle	\$65.55	2
Each sign or outline lighting	\$65.55	2
Signal circuit(s) or limited energy panel, alternation or extension	\$65.55	2
F. Renewable Electrical Energy		
5 kva or less	\$79.00	3
5.01 to 15 kva	\$94.00	3
15.01 to 25 kva	\$156.00	3
F-1. For wind generation systems in excess of 25 kva		
25.01 to 50 kva	\$204.00	3
50.01 to 100 kva	\$469.00	3
Over 100 kva – See Services and Feeder Installation section above		3
F-2. For solar generation systems in excess of 25 kva		
Base fee	\$156.00	3
Each additional kva over 25 (permit fee will not increase beyond the calculation for 100 kva)	\$6.25 per kva	3
Inspections made outside of normal business hours	\$97.50 (minimum charge two hours)	
Investigation Fee for work done without permits = actual additional cost of ensuring that a building, structure or system is in conformance with State Building Code requirements (in addition to permit cost)	As determined by Building Official	
Plan Review Fee – a plan review is required for complex structures as defined by OAR Chapter 918, Division 311	25% of permit fee	
State Surcharge	As set by State of Oregon	

F. Plumbing Permits

The fees for each permit shall be as set forth in Table F-1, F-2 and F-3.

New 1 & 2 Family Dwelling Plumbing Permit Fee Schedule (Table F-1)	
1 & 2 Family Dwelling: New	
One Bathroom*	\$281.26
Two Bathrooms*	\$350.00
Three Bathrooms*	\$425.00
Each additional bath/kitchen	\$75.00
Each additional 100 feet of water, sewer or storm line	\$25.76
Additional fixtures (each)	\$16.87

*Includes one kitchen and up to 100 feet each of water, sewer and storm lines. A “half” bath is equivalent to a single bathroom.

Multipurpose or Continuous Loop Fire Suppression System (Table F-2)	
1-2,000 sq. ft.	\$125.66
2,001 – 3,600 sq. ft.	\$174.38
3,601 – 7,200 sq. ft.	\$240.39
7,201 sq. ft. or greater	\$337.64

Plumbing Permit Fee Schedule (Table F-3)	
Each Fixture – area drain, backflow preventer, bathtub, bidet, catch basin, clothes washer, dental unit, cuspidor, drinking fountain, floor drain, hose bib, ice maker, interceptor, laundry tub, receptor, sink, shower, trough drain, tub/shower, urinal, water closet, water heater, water softener, wet bar	\$16.87
Water line first 100 feet / each additional 100 feet	\$56.26 / \$25.76
Storm sewer first 100 feet / each additional 100 feet	\$56.26 / \$25.76
Sewer line first 100 feet / each additional 100 feet	\$56.26 / \$25.76
Medical gas installation (plan review required)	Based on valuation using Table A-1
Other fixtures or items not named above	\$16.87
Re-pipe	\$8.75 per fixture
Minimum Permit Fee	\$75.00

Plumbing Permits – Related Fees (Table F-4)	
Plan Review Fee – a plan review is required for Medical Gas Installations, Fire Suppression Systems, and complex structures as defined by OAR Chapter 918, Division 780	30% of permit fee
Inspections made outside of normal business hours (two hour minimum)	\$75.00 per hour
Additional inspections during normal business hours (one hour minimum)	\$75.00 per hour
Reinspection Fee	\$75.00 per hour
Investigation Fee for work done without permits = actual additional cost of ensuring that a building, structure or system is in conformance with State Building Code requirements (in addition to permit cost)	As determined by Building Official
State Surcharge	As set by the State of Oregon

Business License Fees

Type of License	Fee
Business License – 0-4 Full Time Employees, pro-rated semi-annually for businesses that did not have an active business license in the prior calendar year	\$75.00 annually
Business License – 5+ Full Time Employees, pro-rated semi-annually for businesses that did not have an active business license in the prior calendar year	\$125.00 annually
Business License Permit Fee – A fee for each Electrical, Mechanical and Plumbing permit. New residential and commercial construction permits would not qualify. Business License Fee Permit expires at the end of the calendar year issued.	\$25.00
Transient Merchant (less than 3 days)	\$100.00
Transient Merchant (90 days)	\$200.00
Transient Merchant – Mobile Food Vendor (90 days with three prepaid renewals included for one site (minimum one year lease required)	\$200.00 for the first year. Regular Business License fees apply thereafter
Street Maintenance Fee	\$250.00 annually
Transient Merchant – Non-profit (90 days)	\$0.00
Home Occupation, pro-rated semi-annually	\$50.00 annually
Tobacco Store – surcharge on business license	\$50.00 annually
Delinquent fee for unpaid license renewals (assessed February 1)	\$100.00

Finance Department

Type	Fee Amount
Utility Deposit	\$100.00
Utility Payment Late Fee (will be assessed on the 21 st of each month)	\$15.00
Monthly Interest Charge (if account is not paid by the last day of the month)	1.5%
Administrative Fee for Delinquent Accounts (accounts not paid by 5:00 pm the day before shut-off day)	\$40.00
Processing Fee for utility customer services Exception: Vacationers gone for more than one month	\$15.00
Garden Meter Turn On	\$15.00
After Hours Fee	\$65.00
Leak Adjustment Service Fee (deducted from credit allowed per Silverton Municipal Code (SMC) 13.04.215)	\$10.00
Cut/Damaged Meter Lock Fee	\$25.00
Hydrant Water Meter Deposit: Refundable Meter Deposit (Must be a State of Oregon Licensed Contractor; usage fee set by SMC as twice the residential usage rate)	\$1,300.00
Hydrant Meter Install Processing Fee	\$15.00
Utility Violation- Continuing offenses SMC 13.06.030 (Effective July 5, 2023)	\$500.00. Each repeat offense will result in a fine of \$100 more than the previous fine.

Finance Department - Water Rates

Water charges are made up of three parts, the base charge, the dwelling unit charge, and the usage charge. The following charges are for all Residential, Commercial and Industrial users **inside** the City limits. Customers outside of the City limits are charged at 1.5 times the rate for both water and sewer. Effective July 1, 2024, the base charge, usage charge, flow rate, BOD rate and TSS rate will adjust July 1 according to the West Region Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) annual average as of December approved by City Council on June 18, 2018. The CPI-U as of December 2023 is 3.6%.

BASE CHARGE (per account based on meter size) – All Single-Family Residential inside the City	
Meter Size (inches)	Rate Effective 07/01/2024
1 inch and smaller	\$22.67
1 ½	\$75.55
2	\$120.87
3	\$241.73
4	\$377.68

BASE CHARGE (per account based on meter size) – All Multi-Family Residential, Commercial, and Industrial inside the City	
Meter Size (inches)	Rate Effective 07/01/2024
5/8 & 3/4	\$22.67
1	\$37.77
1 ½	\$75.55
2	\$120.87
3	\$241.73
4	\$377.68

Fixed Cost Per Billing Unit	Usage Charge (per 100 cubic feet)
Rate Effective 07/01/2024	Rate Effective 07/01/2024
\$5.88	\$3.84

Finance Department – Sewer Rates

Sewer charges are made up of two parts, the base charge and a usage charge. The base charge is a monthly flat fee and shall be the greater rate based on number of units or the meter equivalent. Effective July 1, 2024, the base charge, usage charge, flow rate, BOD rate and TSS rate will adjust every July 1 according to the West Region Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) annual average as of December approved by City Council on June 18, 2018. The CPI-U as of December 2023 is 3.6%.

Sewer Usage Charge

Winter averaging for residential users who do not opt out of averaging shall be based on the user's average monthly water consumption using the billed usage for the previous months of November, December, January, February, March and April. In the case where water service has been turned off for not more than two months during the six month period, the four remaining months of usage shall be used for calculating the average. Residential sewer users not having a previous consumption for at least four of the months shall have their sewer consumption determined by administrative policy.

Users electing to opt out of winter averaging will have their sewer bill calculated based on actual water consumption each month. An election to opt out of winter averaging must be communicated in writing to the Finance Department before April 30 each year. After April 30 each year, a user's election cannot be changed and remains in effect for 12 months. An election to opt out of winter averaging is permanent and remains in effect until a user opts back into winter averaging prior to April 30 of any given year. An election to either opt in or out of winter averaging is effective in May following the election.

Residential users not having metered water service shall be billed based on a City wide average usage for residential customers. All rates for utility customers located outside the City limits will be billed at 1.5 times the rates listed below.

BASE CHARGE – Residential base rate per unit inside the City	
Class	Rate Effective 07/01/2024
Residential	\$30.99

BASE CHARGE – Commercial I, Commercial II, Commercial III, Commercial IV and Industrial based on Meter Equivalent inside the City		
Meter Size (inches)	Meter Equivalent Factor	Rate Effective 07/01/2024
5/8 & 3/4	1	\$30.99
1	2.5	\$77.48
1 ½	5	\$154.95
2	8	\$247.92
3	15	\$464.85
4	25	\$774.75
6	50	\$1,549.50

Usage Charge per 100 cubic feet of usage	
Class	Rate Effective 07/01/2024
Residential	\$8.55
Commercial I	\$11.22 \$8.55
Commercial II	\$10.24
Commercial III	\$12.13

All Commercial IV and Industrial inside the City	
Rate Effective 07/01/2024	
Flow - \$6.40/ccf	5% allotted for total load overage charge
BOD - \$0.83/lb.	BOD - \$1.00/lb.
TSS - \$0.83/lb.	TSS - \$1.00/lb.

Industrial User – Administrative Fines Effective 7/1/2024			
*Class of Violation	Major	Moderate	Minor
Class I	\$2,500	\$1,000	\$200
Class II	\$750	\$500	\$200
Class III	\$250	\$100	\$50

**per definition in Pretreatment Program-Enforcement Response Plan*

Finance Department – Improvement Fees

All improvement fees will adjust every July 1 according to the West Region Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) annual average as of December approved by City Council on June 18, 2018. Improvement fees are collected on the monthly utility bills and help pay for the following:

Parks Fee: construction, operation and/or maintenance of park and marine properties owned or controlled by the City.

Stormwater Fee: planning, management, construction, preservation, maintenance and where necessary, alteration of the City’s stormwater system.

Street Maintenance Fee: planning, management, construction, preservation, maintenance and where necessary, alteration of City owned or controlled streets as a way to supplement other sources of revenue for those purposes.

Parks Fee	
Single Family Residential Developed Property, an accessory dwelling unit and single occupant Nonresidential Developed Property shall each be treated as one (1) Billing Unit for purposes of calculating this fee.	\$2.02
Multi-family Residential Property, including but not limited to duplexes, apartment buildings, manufactured home parks and manufactured home subdivisions, shall be calculated by assuming that each separate Living Unit shall be counted and billed as one (1) Billing Unit. For example the monthly fee for a 20 unit apartment complex would be 20 times the monthly fee.	\$2.02
Multi-tenant commercial or industrial properties, each tenant having a distinct and separate business or living unit shall be treated and charged as one (1) Billing Unit. For example the monthly fee for a retail shopping center with 10 distinct businesses would be 10 times the monthly fee.	\$2.02
A motel, hotel or resort shall be calculated by assuming each room is part of the same Nonresidential Developed Property and shall be billed as one (1) Billing Unit. B&B’s are included in this definition.	\$2.02
Institutional uses such as churches, schools and hospitals shall be billed as one (1) Billing Unit for each campus provided each structure on the particular campus is being used for institutional purposes and not leased or rented to any third party. Structures leased or rented to any third party will be billed as a separate Billing Unit to the Responsible Party. Transitional housing units shall not be counted as a billing unit.	\$2.02
Stormwater Fee	
The Responsible party for each Developed Property shall be billed the Stormwater Fee equal to the amount of Impervious Surface on the Developed Property under their ownership, occupancy or control divided by one (1) EDU. One (1) EDU is 3,121 square feet.	\$9.36 based on impervious surface

Street Maintenance Fee	
Single Family Residential Developed Property, an accessory dwelling unit and single occupant Nonresidential Developed Property shall each be treated as one (1) Billing Unit for the purpose of calculating this fee.	\$12.04
Multi-family Residential Property, including but not limited to duplexes, apartment buildings, manufactured home parks and manufactured home subdivisions, shall be calculated by assuming that each separate Living Unit shall be counted and billed as one (1) Billing Unit. For example, the monthly fee for a 20 unit apartment complex would be 20 times the monthly fee.	\$12.04
Multi-tenant commercial or industrial properties, each tenant having a distinct and separate business or living unit shall be treated and charged as one (1) Billing Unit. For example, the monthly fee for a retail shopping center with 10 distinct businesses would be 10 times the monthly fee.	\$12.04
A motel, hotel or resort shall be calculated by assuming each room is part of the same Nonresidential Developed Property and shall be billed as one (1) Billing Unit. B&B's are included in this definition.	\$12.04
Institutional uses such as churches, schools and hospitals shall be billed as one (1) Billing Unit for each campus provided each structure on the particular campus is being used for institutional purposes and not leased or rented to any third party. Structures leased or rented to any third party will be billed as a separate Billing Unit to the Responsible Party. Transitional housing units shall not be counted as a billing unit.	\$12.04

Municipal Court Fees

Type	Fee Amount
Payment Agreement Fee (waived if account is paid within 30 days)	\$25.00
Suspension Fee (Per ORS 809.267)	\$15.00
Court Collection Fee (maximum \$250.00) (Per ORS 137.118)	25%
Reinstatement Fee	\$20.00
Fail to Appear Fee	\$25.00
Fail to Pay per Payment Agreement	\$35.00
Correctable Violation	\$50.00

Planning Department Fees

Type	Fee
Adjustment Application	\$550.00
Annexations:	
Minor – Less than two (2) acres	\$2,750.00
Major – Two (2) or more acres: or if it involves more than one (1) property	\$2,750.00 plus \$55.00 per acre for every acre over five (5) acres
Comprehensive Plan Amendment Application	\$2,750.00
Conditional Use Application	\$1,100.00
Design Review:	
New Construction	\$825.00
Addition	\$550.00
Public Hearing Required	\$1,100.00
Parking Lot Only	\$550.00
With Traffic Analysis – performed by City’s Traffic Engineer	\$350.00 (plus actual cost of the Traffic Analysis)
Land Use Approval Extension Application	\$300.00
Historic Design Review Application	\$50.00
Modification:	
Minor	\$400.00
Major	\$550.00
Partition:	
Minor	\$550.00
Major	\$825.00
Final Plat Approval	\$350.00
Property Line Adjustment	\$550.00
Planned Unit Development:	
Without Traffic Analysis	\$2,750.00 (\$27.50 per lot)
With Traffic Analysis – performed by City’s Traffic Engineer	\$3,500.00 (plus \$27.50 per lot and actual cost of Traffic Engineer review)
With Traffic Analysis – performed by the Professional Engineer	\$3,500.00 (plus \$27.50 per lot and actual cost of City’s Traffic Engineer review)
Final Plat Approval	\$660.00
Subdivision:	
Without Traffic Analysis	\$2,750.00

Type	Fee
With Traffic Analysis – performed by City’s Traffic Engineer	\$3,500.00 (plus \$27.50 per lot and actual cost of Traffic Engineer review)
With Traffic Analysis – performed by the Professional Engineer	\$3,500.00 (plus \$27.50 per lot and actual cost of City’s Traffic Engineer review)
Final Plat Approval	\$660.00
Variance Application	\$725.00
Zone Map or Text Change Application	\$2,750.00
Appeal of a Land Use Decision Application	\$500.00
Code Interpretation Application	\$100.00
Floodplain Development Permit	\$300.00
Formal Pre-Application Process	\$300.00
Outdoor Seating Permit	\$50.00
Sign Posting Deposit – Agreement to pay for sign if not returned at conclusion of land use action	\$300.00
Street Vacation	\$725.00
Temporary Sales Office/Model Home Application	\$100.00
Temporary Building/Trailer/Structure	\$100.00
City Master and Comprehensive Plans	\$35.00
Demolition Permit	\$75.00

Police Department Fees

Type	Fee Amount
Finger Print Fee	\$15.00
Police Reports and Incident Reports *\$20.00 for the first 25 double-sided pages and \$0.25 per side for each additional page	\$20.00*
Impounded Vehicle Release Fee	\$125.00
Public Record Fees:	
Police Reports and Incident Reports	\$15.00 for the first 10 double-sided pages. \$0.15 per side for each additional page
8.5 x 11 copy charge (black & white)	\$0.15 per page
8.5 x 11 copy charge (color)	\$0.30 per page
Fax	\$1.00 per page
Research requests up to 30 minutes	Reproduction costs only.
Research requests 30 minutes and over Includes redaction time	Reproduction costs + staff hourly wage (including benefits)
Digital Media:	
Digital	\$10.00
8 GB USB flash drive	\$15.00
16-32 GB USB flash drive	\$20.00
64 GB USB flash drive	\$25.00
128 GB USB flash drive	\$35.00

Public Works Fees

Type	Fee Amount	
Public Utility Permit:		
New or Replacement Water, Sanitary Sewer or Storm Sewer Construction Permit	\$125.00 per type	
Utility Service Tapping Fees (taps are performed by City staff)	\$275.00	
Sidewalk, Driveway or Curbing Permit:		
New or Replacement Construction Permit	\$88.00 per type	
Street Cut:		
Existing Surfaced Street Cut and Repair Permit Fee	\$183.00	
Septage Disposal:		
Per Load Toxicity Testing Fee (Must be a State of Oregon Licensed Septage Hauler)	\$20.00	
Septage Usage Fee (minimum fee is \$50.00)	\$0.18 per gallon	
Public Improvement Development Engineering Services:		
Percentage of City approved Engineer's final cost estimate (2.5% Inspection Fee for first and second inspections; 2.5% Technical Plan Review Fee for first and second technical plan reviews)	5%	
Public Improvement Additional Design Review Fee:		
Additional Technical Plan Review Fee for each plan review beyond the second review (one hour minimum)	\$75.00 per hour	
Public Improvement Re-Inspection Fee:		
Additional Inspection Fee for each inspection beyond the second inspection (one hour minimum)	\$75.00 per hour	
Engineering Copies:		
Per 18" x 24" copy	\$3.00	
Per 24" x 36" copy	\$4.00	
Per 36" x 48" copy	\$5.00	
Facility Fees	Rental Rate	Deposit
Coolidge McClaine Park:		
Pavilion only	\$200.00 per day	\$50.00
Pavilion with kitchen	\$400.00 per day	\$350.00
Other Facility Use Fees:		
Special Event Permit Fee (Fee waived for non-profit organizations in the City of Silverton and events under 100 participates)	\$50.00	

Stopping, Standing and Parking Fees

Fee / Violation	Fee Amount
Loading Zone Use Restriction Violations (SMC 10.08.024(C))	\$50.00 for each violation and for every 2 hours on the same date
Meter Hoods (SMC 10.08.033)	\$25.00 deposit per hood \$5.00 daily fee per hood
Parking methods authorized violation must be no more than 12 inches from curb, in direction of traffic (SMC 10.08.021)	\$10.00 \$20.00 for first offense
Meters – Legal Time Limit (SMC 10.08.030)	\$20.00 first offense (meter expired) \$20.00 (2 hour meter violation) \$35.00 after second offense (4 hours at same 2 hour meter after initial violation) \$60.00 after third violation (6 hours at same 2 hour meter after first and second cite issued)
Parking – Prohibited locations and activities (SMC 10.08.023)	\$20.00
Parking Space Markings (SMC 10.08.050)	\$20.00 first offense for vehicle over space (across marked parking space) \$20.00 for first offense not parked in a parking space
Logging and other large vehicles parked in excess of two (2) hours (SMC 10.08.190)	\$50.00 first offense
Street Sweeping (SMC 10.08.300)	\$20.00 for first offense (failure to move vehicle) \$35.00 for second offense \$60.00 for third offense
Violation Notice Form Penalties (SMC 10.08.210(B))	\$25.00 additional fine for late payment (14 days after issuance) \$50.00 additional fine for late payment (29 days after issuance)
Violation Failure to Pay Fine (SMC 10.08.220)	\$50.00 administrative fee (Boot Fee) in addition to payment of all outstanding fines owed to the City
Non-payment of Parking Fines	\$25.00 collection fee for all non-paid parking fines sent to collections
Parking permits for on-street and the Lewis Street Parking Lot (see Attachment 1 for a map)	\$20.00 per month for downtown employees \$0.00 for downtown residents

Fee / Violation	Fee Amount
Silverton Marine Park	<u>Day Use</u> Personal Vehicle: \$5.00 Vehicle with Trailer: \$5.00 Bus: \$5.00 <u>Annual Pass</u> Silverton Resident: \$30.00 Silverton Resident-Senior (over 60): \$25.00 Non-Resident: \$40.00 Non-Resident- Senior (over 60): \$35.00
Permit Replacement Fee	\$10.00

System Development Charges (SDCs)

SDCs are one-time charges for new development – designed to recover the costs of infrastructure capacity needed to serve new development. Based on Oregon State Statute (ORS 223.304), the charges are broken down into three components: 1) reimbursement to recover existing facility capacity available for growth; 2) improvement to recover planned capacity improvements for growth; and 3) administration to recover direct costs.

All SDC fees will be adjusted annually on July 1 according to the West Region Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) annual average as of December to account for changes in the costs acquiring and constructing facilities. The CPI-U as of December 2023 is 3.6%.

Scalable SDCs for Single Family Homes

The Scalable System Development Charges for Single Family Homes applies based on the living area of a single family home. “Living area” means the habitable floor area of a residential structure conforming to applicable building codes; typically this does not include the garage area, attic and/or basement areas with substandard ceiling height or substandard egress.

Water SDC Schedule for Single-Family	Square Feet	Fixture Units	Reimbursement SDC	Improvement SDC	Total SDC
Starting SDC per single-family residence	644	17.0000	\$1,275.97	\$6,513.84	\$7,789.81
SDC per square foot of single-family residence	1	0.0043	\$0.32	\$1.63	\$1.95
Maximum SDC per single-family residence	3,648	29.7887	\$2,235.85	\$11,414.06	\$13,649.91
Wastewater SDC Schedule for Single-Family	Square Feet	Fixture Units	Reimbursement SDC	Improvement SDC	Total SDC
Starting SDC per single-family residence	644	1.0000	\$649.87	\$1,343.61	\$1,993.48
SDC per square foot of single-family residence	1	0.0016	\$1.00	\$2.09	\$3.10
Maximum SDC per single-family residence	2,605	4.0475	\$2,630.40	\$5,438.32	\$8,068.72
Transportation SDC Schedule for Single-Family House	Square Feet	Fixture Units	Reimbursement SDC	Improvement SDC	Total SDC
Starting SDC per single-family residence	644	1.0000	\$254.48	\$1,256.70	\$1,511.18
SDC per square foot of single-family residence	1	0.0016	\$0.39	\$1.96	\$2.35
Maximum SDC per single-family residence	2,605	4.0475	\$1,030.03	\$5,086.54	\$6,116.58
Parks SDC Schedule for Single-Family House	Square Feet	Fixture Units	Reimbursement SDC	Improvement SDC	Total SDC
Starting SDC per single-family residence	644	1.0000		\$2,507.88	\$2,507.88
SDC per square foot of single-family residence	1	0.0016		\$3.90	\$3.90
Maximum SDC per single-family residence	2,605	4.0475		\$10,150.77	\$10,150.77
Stormwater SDC Schedule for Single-Family			Reimbursement SDC	Improvement SDC	Total SDC
Starting SDC per single-family residence			\$0.1676	\$0.1450	\$0.3127

Additions to Single Family Homes

Additions to Single Family Homes including Accessory Dwelling Units are not exempt from System Development Charges. The above SDC per square foot applies to additions and ADU’s where the resulting living area exceeds 1,834 square feet. Any square footage over 1,834 would incur the SDCs on a per square foot basis per the above tables for all SDCs.

Non- Scalable SDCs for all other System Development Charges

Water SDCs

Meter Size	Reimbursement Fee	Improvement & Administrative Fee	Total
¾"	\$1,553	\$7,931	\$9,483
1"	\$2,588	\$13,218	\$15,806
1.5"	\$5,177	\$26,439	\$31,616
2"	\$8,283	\$42,302	\$50,585
3"	\$15,530	\$79,315	\$94,845
4"	\$25,884	\$132,192	\$158,076
6"	\$51,768	\$264,382	\$316,150
8"	\$82,829	\$423,011	\$505,840

Wastewater SDCs

Meter Size	Reimbursement Fee	Improvement & Administrative Fee	Total
5/8" & 3/4"	\$1,739	\$3,590	\$5,329
1"	\$2,896	\$5,984	\$8,879
1.5"	\$5,790	\$11,968	\$17,758
2"	\$9,265	\$19,146	\$28,411
3"	\$18,528	\$38,295	\$56,824
4"	\$28,951	\$59,835	\$88,787
6"	\$57,902	\$119,670	\$177,572
8"	\$92,643	\$191,474	\$284,117
10"	\$144,755	\$299,178	\$443,933
12"	\$250,137	\$516,980	\$767,116

Stormwater SDCs

Meter Size	Reimbursement Fee	Improvement & Administrative Fee	Total
Per EDU	\$523	\$481	\$1,004
Per sq. ft.	\$0.1676	\$0.1450	\$0.3127

Parks SDCs

Customer Classification	Number of Dwelling Units	Reimbursement Fee	Improvement Fee	Total
Multi Family \$/dwelling unit	1	\$0	\$4,441	\$4,441
Duplex	2	\$0	\$8,884	\$8,884
Tri-plex	3	\$0	\$13,325	\$13,325
Four-plex	4	\$0	\$17,767	\$17,767
Apartment Complex	*	*	*	*
Condominium Complex	*	*	*	*
Retirement/Assisted Living	*	*	*	*
Business - \$/FTE	-	\$	\$95	\$95


* Multiply the number of dwelling units by the corresponding detached multi-family per dwelling fee component.

Transportation SDCs

Land Use*	Improvement Fee	Reimbursement Fee	Compliance	Total
Apartment	\$2,093	\$449	\$127	\$2,669
General Office Building	\$5,089	\$1,080	\$306	\$6,414
General Light Industrial	\$3,274	\$702	\$199	\$4,175
High-Turnover (sit down restaurant)	\$13,214	\$2,837	\$803	\$16,854

*These are the most common land-use applications; see Attachment 2 for a complete list of ITE codes.

**SILVERTON CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT
TO THE HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCILORS**

	Agenda Item No.:	Topic:
	5.1	Presentation by NV5 of the 60% Design of the Pettit Trail and Pickleball Court Projects
	Agenda Type:	
	Discussion	
Meeting Date:		
	August 5, 2024	
Prepared by:	Reviewed by:	Approved by:
Jason Gottgetreu	Travis Sperle	Cory Misley

Recommendation:

Review and provide feedback on the 60% Design of the Pettit Trail and Pickleball Court Projects.

Background:

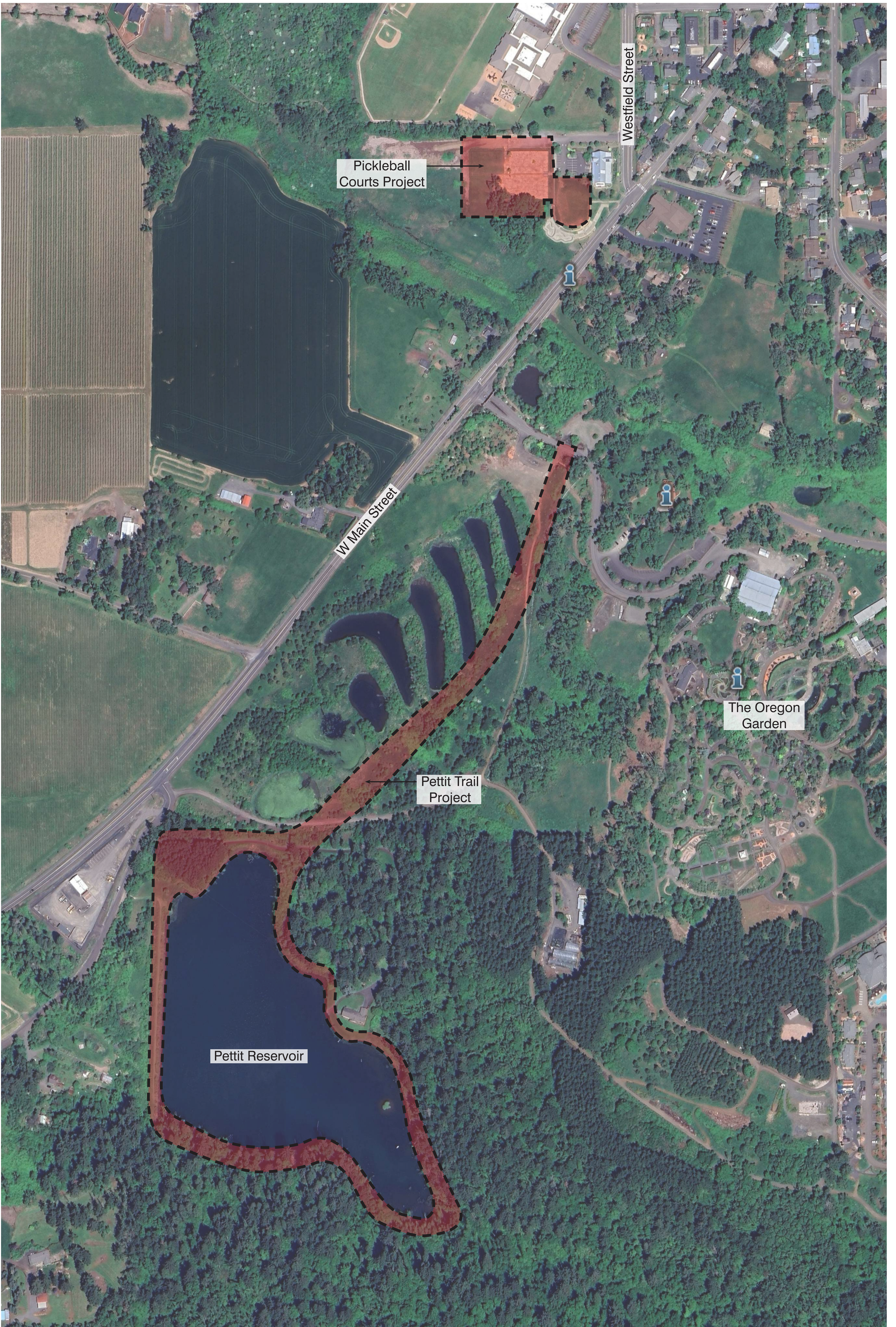
The City included the Pettit Trail and Pickleball projects in the 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 fiscal year budget. The City advertised for proposals from engineering firms interested in completing the engineering design work and construction administration for this project and hired NV5. The City has applied for a \$750,000 grant through the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department for the Pickleball Courts.

NV5 has completed the 60% Design Drawings and has met with staff for a review. NV5 will give the Council a presentation on the designs on the evening of the 5th.

Budget Impact	Fiscal Year	Funding Sources
TBD	2024-2025	Parks and Recreation SDC

Attachments:

1. NV5 Pettit Trail and Pickleball Design Presentation
2. Pickleball Courts Cost Estimate



Pickleball
Courts Project

W Main Street

Westfield Street


The Oregon
Garden

Pettit Trail
Project

Pettit Reservoir

LEGEND

CURRENT PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS:

- A. 6'-WIDE GRAVEL TRAIL
- B. 6'-WIDE BOARDWALK THROUGH WETLAND
- C. 25'-SPAN PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE
- D. TRAILHEAD KIOSK
-  TRAILSIDE SEATING AREA VIEW POINT






LEGEND

CURRENT PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS:

- A. 6'-WIDE GRAVEL TRAIL
- B. 6'-WIDE BOARDWALK THROUGH WETLAND
- C. 25'-SPAN PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE
- D. TRAILHEAD KIOSK

 TRAILSIDE SEATING AREA VIEW POINT

POTENTIAL FUTURE IMPROVEMENT AREAS:

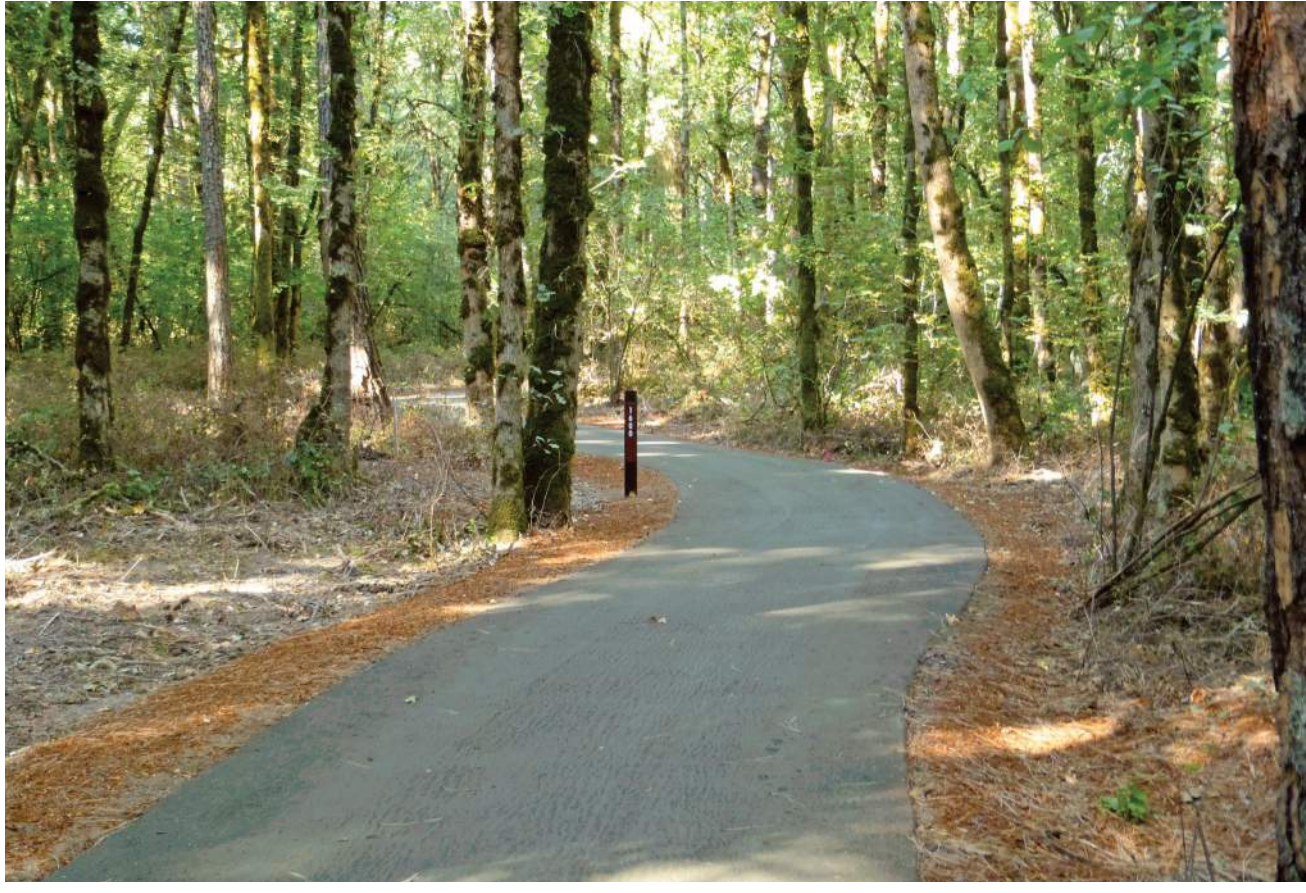
- E. 1.0-ACRE HOME SITE
 - Keep house as park/campground host residence
 - Renovate house as event space
 - Kayak, paddleboard, or paddleboat launch/rentals
 - Day use picnic/lawn area
 - Covered shelter event space
 - Small outdoor amphitheater
 - Nature-play playground
 - Day camps for youth organizations

- F. 3.5-ACRE WOODED AREA
 - Campground with RV (shown), tent, or yurt sites
 - Mountain biking track/course and/or pump track

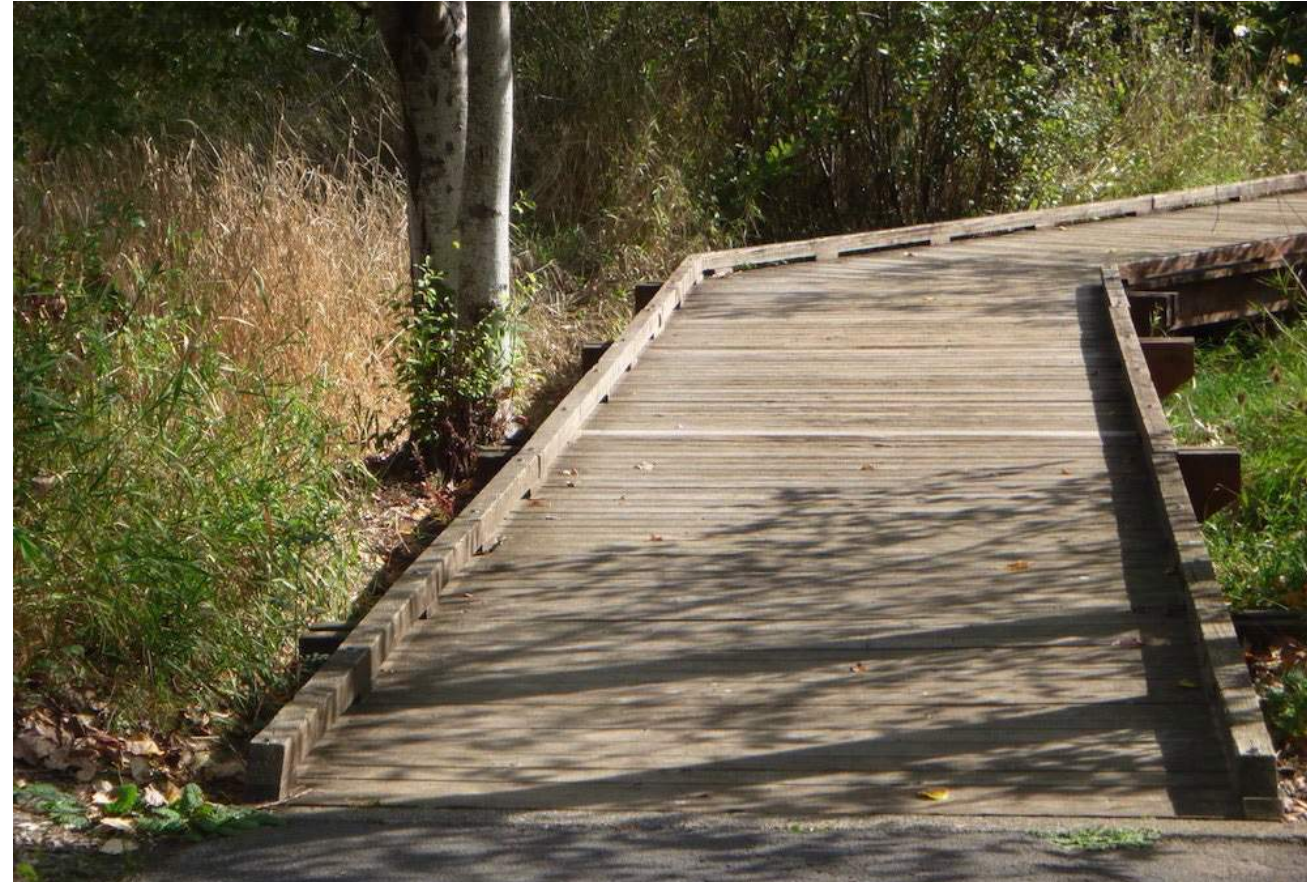
- G. 0.75-ACRE ENTRY AREA
 - Day use picnic/lawn area
 - Nature-play playground
 - Small covered shelter event space

CURRENT PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS:

GRAVEL TRAILS



BOARDWALKS



PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE OVER BRUSH CREEK



TRAILSIDE PICNIC TABLES



TRAILSIDE CUSTOM LOG BENCHES



TRAILHEAD KIOSK



POTENTIAL FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS AND/OR PROGRAMS:

DAY USE PICNIC LAWN AREA



SMALL OUTDOOR AMPHITHEATER



NATURE-PLAY PLAYGROUND



COVERED SHELTER



MOUNTAIN BIKING TRACK



PUMP TRACK



CAMPGROUND: RV, TENT, AND/OR YURT SITES



DAY CAMPS FOR YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS



KAYAK, PADDLEBOARD, PADDLEBOAT LAUNCH/RENTALS





July 8, 2024

Estimate Summary

NIV 5

CSI Division	Division Title	% of Cost	Total Cost
010000	General Requirements	1.10%	\$ 7,600
020000	Existing Conditions	1.17%	\$ 8,050
030000	Concrete	6.29%	\$ 43,450
050000	Metals	0.96%	\$ 6,600
060000	Woods, Plastics & Composites	17.29%	\$ 119,340
100000	Specialties	0.96%	\$ 6,600
130000	Special Construction	6.52%	\$ 45,000
310000	Earthwork	24.63%	\$ 170,043
320000	Exterior Improvements	30.89%	\$ 213,234
330000	Utilities	0.21%	\$ 1,425
	Design/Estimating Contingency	10.00%	\$ 69,038
Total Direct Construction Cost		100.00%	\$ 690,380
	General Conditions/Requirements	6.50%	\$ 44,875
	Construction Contingency	3.00%	\$ 22,058
	Material & Labor Escalation [12 months @ 4.00%/year]	4.00%	\$ 30,293
	Contractor Bonding & Insurance	1.55%	\$ 12,208
	General Contractor Overhead and Profit	10.00%	\$ 79,981
Total Construction Cost			\$ 879,795





Future Housing Development
Project Area

New Half-Street Extension

New Parking Lot

New Dog Park

New Restroom

New Pickleball
Courts (6)

Skate Park

Davenport Lane

Senior
Center

Westfield Street

W Main Street

**City of Silverton
Pickleball Courts
Davenport Lane
Silverton, OR 97381**



7/26/2024 - Revised

Estimate Summary

NIV5

CSI Division	Division Title	% of Cost	Total Cost
010000	General Requirements	0.92%	\$ 13,616
020000	Existing Conditions	1.02%	\$ 15,053
030000	Concrete	4.55%	\$ 67,425
040000	Masonry	0.43%	\$ 6,300
050000	Metals	0.28%	\$ 4,200
100000	Specialties	0.08%	\$ 1,250
130000	Special Construction	13.55%	\$ 200,670
260000	Electrical	13.85%	\$ 205,081
310000	Earthwork	9.31%	\$ 137,873
320000	Exterior Improvements	33.47%	\$ 495,484
330000	Utilities	12.53%	\$ 185,477
	Design/Estimating Contingency	10.00%	\$ 148,048
Total Direct Construction Cost		100.00%	\$ 1,480,477
	General Conditions/Requirements	6.50%	\$ 96,231
	Construction Contingency	2.00%	\$ 31,534
	Material & Labor Escalation [12 months @ 4.00%/year]	4.00%	\$ 64,330
	Contractor Bonding & Insurance	1.55%	\$ 25,925
	General Contractor Overhead and Profit	10.00%	\$ 169,850
Total Construction Cost			\$ 1,868,347
Potential Scope / Cost Reductions [Incl. Contingencies & Mark-Ups]		34.11%	\$ 637,341
1.0	Court Lighting	8.05%	\$ 150,445
2.0	Public Restrooms	18.76%	\$ 350,454
3.0	Parking Lot Reduction [Potential Reduction by 33%]	3.59%	\$ 67,154
4.0	Dog Park Improvements [Shelter, Pavement, Furnishings]	3.71%	\$ 69,289





7/26/2024 - Revised

Estimate Summary

NV15

CSI Division	Division Title	% of Cost	Total Cost
010000	General Requirements	0.92%	\$ 13,616
020000	Existing Conditions	1.02%	\$ 15,053
030000	Concrete	4.55%	\$ 67,425
040000	Masonry	0.43%	\$ 6,300
050000	Metals	0.28%	\$ 4,200
100000	Specialties	0.08%	\$ 1,250
130000	Special Construction	13.55%	\$ 200,670
260000	Electrical	13.85%	\$ 205,081
310000	Earthwork	9.31%	\$ 137,873
320000	Exterior Improvements	33.47%	\$ 495,484
330000	Utilities	12.53%	\$ 185,477
	Design/Estimating Contingency	10.00%	\$ 148,048
Total Direct Construction Cost		100.00%	\$ 1,480,477
	General Conditions/Requirements	6.50%	\$ 96,231
	Construction Contingency	2.00%	\$ 31,534
	Material & Labor Escalation [12 months @ 4.00%/year]	4.00%	\$ 64,330
	Contractor Bonding & Insurance	1.55%	\$ 25,925
	General Contractor Overhead and Profit	10.00%	\$ 169,850
Total Construction Cost			\$ 1,868,347
Potential Scope / Cost Reductions [Incl. Contingencies & Mark-Ups]		34.11%	\$ 637,341
1.0	Court Lighting	8.05%	\$ 150,445
2.0	Public Restrooms	18.76%	\$ 350,454
3.0	Parking Lot Reduction [Potential Reduction by 33%]	3.59%	\$ 67,154
4.0	Dog Park Improvements [Shelter, Pavement, Furnishings]	3.71%	\$ 69,289



7/26/2024 - Revised

Estimate Detail

N | V | 5

CSI Code		Description of Work	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Unit Cost	Extended Total
A1	A2					
Division 010000 - General Requirements						\$ 13,616
015000		Temporary Facilities & Controls				\$ 13,616
0016	01	temporary construction entrance	1	each	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 4,500
0017	01	concrete washout pit	1	each	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000
0018	01	inlet protection	3	each	\$ 250.00	\$ 750
0019	01	silt fence	570	lnft	\$ 4.25	\$ 2,423
0020	01	tree protection [adjacent to construction]	6	each	\$ 150.00	\$ 900
0021	01	tree protection [within construction area]	215	lnft	\$ 9.50	\$ 2,043
Division 020000 - Existing Conditions						\$ 15,053
024000		Demolition & Structure Moving				\$ 15,053
0027	02	remove existing fence	1,185	lnft	\$ 9.25	\$ 10,961
0028	02	remove existing culvert	1	each	\$ 500.00	\$ 500
0029	02	sawcut pavement for demolition	45	lnft	\$ 8.25	\$ 371
0030	02	remove concrete paving	170	sqft	\$ 7.50	\$ 1,275
0031	02	remove concrete curb & gutter	44	lnft	\$ 21.50	\$ 946
0032	02	salvage Dog Park signs	1	lspm	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000
Division 030000 - Concrete						\$ 67,425
033000		Cast-In-Place Concrete				\$ 67,425
0038	03	retaining wall footing [6" x 32"]	3	cuyd	\$ 875.00	\$ 2,625
0039	03	flush concrete curb [12" x 12"]	544	lnft	\$ 50.00	\$ 27,200
0040	03	concrete steps	7	rsr	\$ 925.00	\$ 6,475
0041	03	fence post foundation [12" dia x 36" depth]	105	each	\$ 75.00	\$ 7,875
0042	03	concrete mow strip [4" x 12"]	200	lnft	\$ 25.00	\$ 5,000
0043	03	light pole foundation [24" dia x 72" depth]	21	each	\$ 750.00	\$ 15,750
0044	03	transformer pad	1	each	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500
Division 040000 - Masonry						\$ 6,300
042000		Unit Masonry				\$ 6,300
0050	04	8" CMU retaining wall [w/ waterproof membrane, drainrock & 3" perforated pipe]	140	vsf	\$ 45.00	\$ 6,300



7/26/2024 - Revised

Estimate Detail							N V 5
CSI Code		Description of Work	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Unit Cost	Extended Total	
A1	A2						
Division 050000 - Metals						\$ 4,200	
057000		Decorative Metal				\$ 4,200	
0056	05	metal tube railing [2" x 1" stainless steel]	24	lnft	\$ 175.00	\$ 4,200	
Division 100000 - Specialties						\$ 1,250	
101400		Signage				\$ 1,250	
0062	10	R7-8/R7-8a - Reserved Handicap Parking / Van Accessible Sign	2	each	\$ 625.00	\$ 1,250	
Division 130000 - Special Construction						\$ 200,670	
133000		Special Structures				\$ 200,670	
0068	13	precast flush restroom [Denali 10'3" x 17'2"] including doors/hardware, fixtures, specialties	1	lpsm	\$ 175,670.00	\$ 175,670	
0069	13	prefabricated picnic shelter	1	lpsm	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,000	
Division 260000 - Electrical						\$ 205,081	
260000		Electrical				\$ 205,081	
		New Service					
0077	26	pole riser	1	each	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000	
0078	26	utility duct bank [(3) 3" schedule 40 conduits w/pullstring & marking tape]	300	lnft	\$ 65.00	\$ 19,500	
0079	26	transformer T1 [300kVA, 208Y/120V, 3PH]	1	each	\$ 50,750.00	\$ 50,750	
0080	26	CT cabinet w/meter enclosure	1	each	\$ 650.00	\$ 650	
0081	26	fused disconnect [200A]	1	each	\$ 1,125.00	\$ 1,125	
0082	26	panelboard MDP [100A, 208Y/120V, 3PH]	1	each	\$ 2,750.00	\$ 2,750	
0083	26	service grounding	1	lspm	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500	
		Branch Circuits					
0087	26	parking lot fixtures [3#10, 1#12G in 1 1/4" PVC]	490	lnft	\$ 15.25	\$ 7,473	
0088	26	court fixtures [3#6, 1#10G in 1 1/4" PVC]	560	lnft	\$ 18.75	\$ 10,500	
0089	26	lift station [3#10, 1#12G in 1 1/4" PVC]	30	lnft	\$ 15.25	\$ 458	
0090	26	pull box [12" x 18" x 16" Tier 22]	1	each	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500	



7/26/2024 - Revised

Estimate Detail

N | V | 5

CSI Code		Description of Work	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Unit Cost	Extended Total
A1	A2					
		Lighting Fixtures				
ENT1	26	type P [parking fixture, 30' pole]	4	each	\$ 4,750.00	\$ 19,000
ENT2	26	type P1 [single court fixture, 25' pole]	18	each	\$ 3,750.00	\$ 67,500
ENT3	26	type P2 [double court fixture, 25' pole]	3	each	\$ 4,875.00	\$ 14,625
		Communications				
ENT1	26	communications riser [(1) 6 strand SMF, (1) 12-pair copper, 3/4" plywood backboard]	1	lpsm	\$ 3,750.00	\$ 3,750
Division 310000 - Earthwork						\$ 137,873
311000		Site Clearing				\$ 62,503
0106	31	clearing & grubbing	10,288	sqyd	\$ 3.25	\$ 33,436
0107	31	understory plant removal	1,611	sqyd	\$ 5.75	\$ 9,263
0108	31	asphalt / gravel paving removal	637	sqyd	\$ 13.50	\$ 8,600
0109	31	topsoil - strip / stockpile	1,358	cuyd	\$ 8.25	\$ 11,204
312000		Earth Moving				\$ 66,470
0113	31	rough grading - parking	2,870	sqyd	\$ 3.75	\$ 10,763
0114	31	rough grading - courts	1,366	sqyd	\$ 4.50	\$ 6,147
0115	31	rough grading - pedestrian pavement	600	sqyd	\$ 5.25	\$ 3,150
0116	31	excavation/grading - detention pond	324	sqyd	\$ 27.50	\$ 8,910
0117	31	imported fill	500	cuyd	\$ 75.00	\$ 37,500
313000		Earthwork Methods				\$ 8,900
0121	31	gravel maintenance access [8' width]	880	sqft	\$ 7.50	\$ 6,600
0122	31	emergency overflow [20'x6', 4"-6" rock]	120	sqft	\$ 15.00	\$ 1,800
0123	31	splash pad [4'x4'x6", 2.5"-4.5" rock]	2	each	\$ 250.00	\$ 500



7/26/2024 - Revised

Estimate Detail							N V 5
CSI Code		Description of Work	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Unit Cost	Extended Total	
A1	A2						
Division 320000 - Exterior Improvements						\$	495,484
321000	Bases, Ballasts & Paving					\$	262,827
		Bases					
0131	32	geotextile fabric	10,015	sqyd	\$ 1.25	\$	12,519
0132	32	base - asphalt drive [10" aggregate]	556	cuyd	\$ 45.00	\$	25,020
0133	32	base - asphalt parking [8" aggregate]	195	cuyd	\$ 45.00	\$	8,775
0134	32	base - sport court [6" aggregate]	228	cuyd	\$ 47.50	\$	10,830
0135	32	base - pedestrian concrete [4" aggregate]	67	cuyd	\$ 48.50	\$	3,250
0136	32	base - concrete curb @ courts [6"x16" aggregate]	14	cuyd	\$ 52.50	\$	735
0137	32	base - concrete mowband [4"x12" aggregate]	4	cuyd	\$ 52.50	\$	210
0138	32	base - retaining wall [8"x32" aggregate]	4	cuyd	\$ 52.50	\$	210
		Paving & Surfaces					
0142	32	paving - drive aisles [3" asphalt]	2,000	sqyd	\$ 17.75	\$	35,500
0143	32	paving - parking stalls [2.5" asphalt]	870	sqyd	\$ 15.25	\$	13,268
0144	32	paving - sport court [1.5" surface course Class D]	1,365	sqyd	\$ 9.50	\$	12,968
0145	32	paving - sport court [3" surface course Class C]	1,365	sqyd	\$ 17.25	\$	23,546
0146	32	paving - sport court [4-coat acrylic playing surface]	1,365	sqyd	\$ 18.50	\$	25,253
0147	32	pedestrian concrete [4" concrete]	5,395	sqft	\$ 7.50	\$	40,463
0148	32	6" concrete curb	927	lnft	\$ 16.50	\$	15,296
0149	32	6" concrete curb & gutter	346	lnft	\$ 42.50	\$	14,705
0150	32	ADA access ramps/tactile surfacing	1	each	\$ 1,500.00	\$	1,500
0151	32	dog park surfacing [wood chips, 6" depth]	5,778	sqyd	\$ 3.25	\$	18,779



7/26/2024 - Revised

Estimate Detail



CSI Code		Description of Work	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Unit Cost	Extended Total
A1	A2					
323000		Site Improvements				\$ 98,235
		Fencing & Gates				
0157	32	fencing - dog park [6' vinyl coated chain link]	965	lnft	\$ 27.50	\$ 26,538
0158	32	single gate - dog park [4' wide]	4	each	\$ 475.00	\$ 1,900
0159	32	double gate - dog park [8' wide]	4	each	\$ 925.00	\$ 3,700
0160	32	fencing - courts [10' vinyl coated chain link]	256	lnft	\$ 47.50	\$ 12,160
0161	32	fencing - courts [6' vinyl coated chain link]	96	lnft	\$ 27.50	\$ 2,640
0162	32	fencing - courts [4' vinyl coated chain link]	172	lnft	\$ 18.50	\$ 3,182
0163	32	single gate - courts [4' wide, 4' fence height]	1	each	\$ 400.00	\$ 400
0164	32	double gate - courts [8' wide, 4' fence height]	1	each	\$ 750.00	\$ 750
0165	32	single gate - courts [4' wide, 6' fence height]	2	each	\$ 475.00	\$ 950
0166	32	single gate - courts [4' wide, 10' fence height, w/transom]	2	each	\$ 975.00	\$ 1,950
		Site Furnishings				
0170	32	picnic table	3	each	\$ 2,250.00	\$ 6,750
0171	32	picnic table [ADA accessible]	2	each	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 5,000
0172	32	bench	2	each	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 3,000
0173	32	trash receptacle	5	each	\$ 850.00	\$ 4,250
0174	32	aluminum bleacher [3-tier]	2	each	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 6,000
0175	32	court nets [w/ posts]	6	each	\$ 1,750.00	\$ 10,500
0176	32	drinking fountain [w/pet fountain]	1	each	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500
0177	32	pet fountain	1	each	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000
0178	32	wheel stops	2	each	\$ 500.00	\$ 1,000
		Striping & Markings				
0182	32	parking stall lines [4" width]	720	lnft	\$ 1.50	\$ 1,080
0183	32	ADA stall markings [2 ADA stalls & No Parking zone]	1	each	\$ 500.00	\$ 500
0184	32	court striping [2" width]	1,188	lnft	\$ 1.25	\$ 1,485
329000		Planting				\$ 134,422
0188	32	planting - trees	51	each	\$ 1,850.00	\$ 94,350
0189	32	planting - shrubs	159	each	\$ 125.00	\$ 19,875
0190	32	planting - groundcovers	853	sqft	\$ 2.50	\$ 2,133
0191	32	planting - lawn area	8,012	sqft	\$ 0.45	\$ 3,605
0192	32	planting - retention pond	13,450	sqft	\$ 0.75	\$ 10,088
0193	32	landscaping misc. - tree root barrier	132	lnft	\$ 2.75	\$ 363
0194	32	landscaping misc. - 3" mulch [wood chip]	39	cuyd	\$ 18.25	\$ 712
0195	32	landscaping misc. - 12" stockpiled & amended soil	154	cuyd	\$ 14.50	\$ 2,233
0196	32	landscaping misc. - 2" sandy soil mix @ lawn seed	85	cuyd	\$ 12.50	\$ 1,063



7/26/2024 - Revised

Estimate Detail

N | V | 5

CSI Code		Description of Work	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Unit Cost	Extended Total
A1	A2					
Division 330000 - Utilities						\$ 185,477
331000		Water Utilities				\$ 20,125
0202	33	domestic water service [1" from existing metered service on site]	350	lnft	\$ 57.50	\$ 20,125
333000		Sanitary Sewerage				\$ 79,784
0206	33	SSMH #3 - Lift Station [precast vault w/ sewage ejector pumps]	1	lpsm	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000
0207	33	SSMH #1/#2 [precast sanitary manhole]	2	each	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 6,000
0208	33	sanitary piping - 4" C900 PVC	251	lnft	\$ 71.25	\$ 17,884
0209	33	sanitary piping - 8" PVC	80	lnft	\$ 73.75	\$ 5,900
334000		Stormwater Utilities				\$ 85,568
0213	33	MH #17 - Flow Control Manhole	1	each	\$ 3,250.00	\$ 3,250
0214	33	SDMH #8/#9 [precast storm manhole]	2	each	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 6,000
0215	33	catch basins	8	each	\$ 1,825.00	\$ 14,600
0216	33	4" trench drain	128	lnft	\$ 125.00	\$ 16,000
0217	33	storm piping - 6" PVC	125	lnft	\$ 72.50	\$ 9,063
0218	33	storm piping - 10" PVC	85	lnft	\$ 75.00	\$ 6,375
0219	33	storm piping - 12" PVC	356	lnft	\$ 76.25	\$ 27,145
0220	33	storm piping - 18" perforated PVC	38	lnft	\$ 82.50	\$ 3,135



7/26/2024 - Revised

Scope/Cost Reduction Detail							N V 5
CSI Code		Description of Work	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Unit Cost	Extended Total	
A1	A2						
1.0 - Court Lighting							\$ 150,445
Direct Construction Cost							\$ 108,375
0016	03	light pole foundation [24" dia x 72" depth]	21	each	\$ 750.00	\$ 15,750	
0017	26	court fixtures [3#6, 1#10G in 1 1/4" PVC]	560	lnft	\$ 18.75	\$ 10,500	
0018	26	type P1 [single court fixture, 25' pole]	18	each	\$ 3,750.00	\$ 67,500	
0019	26	type P2 [double court fixture, 25' pole]	3	each	\$ 4,875.00	\$ 14,625	
Contingencies & Mark-Ups							\$ 42,070
0023	01	Design/Estimating Contingency			10.00%	\$ 10,838	
0024	01	General Conditions/Requirements			6.50%	\$ 7,749	
0025	01	Construction Contingency			2.00%	\$ 2,539	
0026	01	Material & Labor Escalation [12 months @ 4.00%/year]			4.00%	\$ 5,180	
0027	01	Contractor Bonding & Insurance			1.55%	\$ 2,088	
0028	01	General Contractor Overhead and Profit			10.00%	\$ 13,677	
2.0 - Public Restrooms							\$ 350,454
Direct Construction Cost							\$ 252,454
0034	13	precast flush restroom [Denali 10'3" x 17'2"] including doors/hardware, fixtures, specialties	1	lpsm	\$ 175,670.00	\$ 175,670	
0035	26	exterior / weather rated enclosure for electrical distribution panel	1	lpsm	\$ (3,000.00)	\$ (3,000)	
0036	33	SSMH #3 - Lift Station [precast vault w/ sewage ejector pumps]	1	lpsm	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000	
0037	33	SSMH #1/#2 [precast sanitary manhole]	2	each	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 6,000	
0038	33	sanitary piping - 4" C900 PVC	251	lnft	\$ 71.25	\$ 17,884	
0039	33	sanitary piping - 8" PVC	80	lnft	\$ 73.75	\$ 5,900	
Contingencies & Mark-Ups							\$ 98,000
0043	01	Design/Estimating Contingency			10.00%	\$ 25,245	
0044	01	General Conditions/Requirements			6.50%	\$ 18,050	
0045	01	Construction Contingency			2.00%	\$ 5,915	
0046	01	Material & Labor Escalation [12 months @ 4.00%/year]			4.00%	\$ 12,067	
0047	01	Contractor Bonding & Insurance			1.55%	\$ 4,863	
0048	01	General Contractor Overhead and Profit			10.00%	\$ 31,859	



7/26/2024 - Revised

Scope/Cost Reduction Detail



CSI Code		Description of Work	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Unit Cost	Extended Total
A1	A2					
3.0 - Parking Lot Reduction						\$ 67,154
Direct Construction Cost						\$ 48,375
0054	32	geotextile fabric	780	sqyd	\$ 1.25	\$ 975
0055	32	base - asphalt drive [10" aggregate]	136	cuyd	\$ 45.00	\$ 6,120
0056	32	base - asphalt parking [8" aggregate]	65	cuyd	\$ 45.00	\$ 2,925
0057	32	paving - drive aisles [3" asphalt]	490	sqyd	\$ 17.75	\$ 8,698
0058	32	paving - parking stalls [2.5" asphalt]	290	sqyd	\$ 15.25	\$ 4,423
0059	32	6" concrete curb	927	lnft	\$ 16.50	\$ 15,296
0060	32	6" concrete curb & gutter	225	lnft	\$ 42.50	\$ 9,563
0061	32	parking stall lines [4" width]	250	lnft	\$ 1.50	\$ 375
Contingencies & Mark-Ups						\$ 18,779
0065	01	Design/Estimating Contingency			10.00%	\$ 4,838
0066	01	General Conditions/Requirements			6.50%	\$ 3,459
0067	01	Construction Contingency			2.00%	\$ 1,133
0068	01	Material & Labor Escalation [12 months @ 4.00%/year]			4.00%	\$ 2,312
0069	01	Contractor Bonding & Insurance			1.55%	\$ 932
0070	01	General Contractor Overhead and Profit			10.00%	\$ 6,105
4.0 - Dog Park Improvements						\$ 69,289
Direct Construction Cost						\$ 49,913
0076	13	prefabricated picnic shelter	1	lpsm	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,000
0077	32	pedestrian concrete [4" concrete]	645	sqft	\$ 7.50	\$ 4,838
0078	32	picnic table	1	each	\$ 2,250.00	\$ 2,250
0079	32	bench	2	each	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 3,000
0080	32	trash receptacle	2	each	\$ 850.00	\$ 1,700
0081	32	drinking fountain [w/pet fountain]	1	each	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500
0082	32	pet fountain	1	each	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000
0083	33	domestic water service [1" from existing metered service on site]	150	lnft	\$ 57.50	\$ 8,625
Contingencies & Mark-Ups						\$ 19,376
0087	01	Design/Estimating Contingency			10.00%	\$ 4,991
0088	01	General Conditions/Requirements			6.50%	\$ 3,569
0089	01	Construction Contingency			2.00%	\$ 1,169
0090	01	Material & Labor Escalation [12 months @ 4.00%/year]			4.00%	\$ 2,386
0091	01	Contractor Bonding & Insurance			1.55%	\$ 961
0092	01	General Contractor Overhead and Profit			10.00%	\$ 6,299



7/26/2024 - Revised

Qualifications and Clarifications

N|V|5

General Project Clarifications


- | | |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | The estimate is based on the following design documents: |
| A. | 60% Plan Set dated 7/1/24 |
| 2. | Project schedule: assumed construction start 2rd quarter 2025 and construction completion 4th quarter 2025 (approximate 6 month construction duration) |
| 3. | Estimate based on the assumption that prevailing wage rate requirements apply to this project. |
| 4. | The conceptual estimate is based on the assumption that all materials incorporated into the project will be exempt from state and local sales tax. |

Exclusions

Costs related to the following items are not included in the estimate; however, the items may be required as part of the overall project development cost.

- | | |
|----|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Permit fee(s) |
| 2. | Independent testing and inspection |
| 3. | Temporary utility consumption costs |
| 4. | Utility connection fee(s) |
| 5. | Removal and/or replacement of unsuitable soil |
| 6. | Remediation of contaminated soil |

**SILVERTON CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT
TO THE HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCILORS**

	Agenda Item No.:	Topic:
	5.2	Presentation from Hacienda Community Development Corp., the top-rated developer team for the development of affordable housing on the Westfield Site.
	Agenda Type:	
	Discussion	
	Meeting Date:	
August 5, 2024		
Prepared by:	Reviewed by:	Approved by:
Jason Gottgetreu	Cory Misley	Cory Misley

Recommendation:

Review and provide feedback on the Hacienda presentation.

Background:

The City of Silverton advertised a Request for Qualifications (RFQ) for the development of Affordable Housing on the Westfield Site. The City received four Statement of Qualifications. All four development teams were invited to participate in the Request for Proposal (RFP) process and all teams submitted a proposal.

The primary goal of the development would be to provide housing affordable primarily to households at 60% AMI or below. The intent would be for the City to retain ownership of the land and provide a long-term land lease to the developer. The vision is for a quality development that feels like a village, where the buildings and site are attractive and incorporate quality, durable materials, design, and landscaping and seamlessly blend into the surrounding area. Equally important is the developer's commitment to reliably, equitably, and proactively provide property management and upkeep services.


The Council provided direction on Hacienda being the top-ranked development team at the July 1, 2024 meeting. Staff and the Mayor met with Hacienda on July 23rd to discuss the project and next steps.

The City and Hacienda are discussing the Due Diligence and Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) phase where the City and development team will sign an MOU Agreement summarizing the development deal. Future steps would include binding agreements with the developer to secure funding with design, engineering, permitting, and construction to follow.

Budget Impact	Fiscal Year	Funding Source
N/A	2024-2025	N/A

Attachments:

**SILVERTON CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT
TO THE HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCILORS**

	Agenda Item No.:	Topic:
	5.3	Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD) Feasibility Study Grant for future Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) System Development
	Agenda Type:	
	Discussion	
	Meeting Date:	
August 5, 2024		
Prepared by:	Reviewed by:	Approved by:
Cory Misley	Travis Sperle	Kathleen Zaragoza

Recommendation:

Continue support for the increased grant amount request and City 1:1 match contribution to support the ASR Feasibility Study.

Background:

The City, through a Grant with OWRD, conducted an Initial Feasibility Evaluation of an ASR System in Silverton. This Evaluation was completed in March 2022. The City subsequently applied for and received a \$250,000 grant from OWRD with a 1:1 match requirement from the City to complete a full Feasibility Study including test wells. The City Council affirmed commitment to this effort in the Council Goals for FY 2024-2025 under the overarching Goal, Silverton 2050: *Complete the awarded Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) Feasibility Grant with Oregon Water Resources Department to better understand its long-term potential and costs.* The grant and match funds were proposed, approved, and adopted in the FY 2024-2025 Budget for \$500,000.

Staff developed a Request for Proposals (RFP) and received one proposal. The estimated cost for the scope, including two test wells, was anticipated to fall in the \$700,000-\$800,000 range. After discussions with staff, OWRD, and the proposer, it was recommended to reduce the scope to one test well to bring the cost in line with the original budget. The revised cost estimate is in the \$525,000-\$550,000 range, and ideally would be covered through a grant increase of \$25,000, accompanied by the 1:1 match increase of \$25,000 from the City.

Separate from the ASR topic, additional information on water conservation and curtailment are included below for educational and discussion purposes.

Budget Impact	Fiscal Year	Funding Source
\$50,000	2024-2025	Water Fund 040-010-61059

Attachments:

1. Initial Feasibility Evaluation of an ASR System in the Silverton (*For Reference Only)
2. Email to OWRD Requesting Grant Increase and OWRD Response
3. Curtailment Plan Timeline
4. Resolution 22-05 Implementing a Curtailment Plan (*For Reference Only)

ATTACHMENT 5



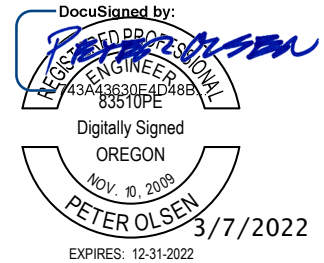
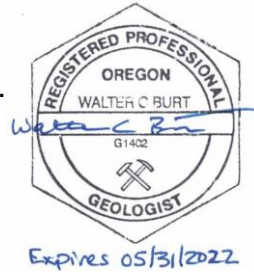
TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

Initial Feasibility Evaluation of ASR, City of Silverton, Oregon

To: Bart Stepp, PE / City of Silverton Public Works Department

From: Christopher Wick / GSI Water Solutions, Inc.
Walt Burt, RG, LHG / GSI Water Solutions, Inc.
Luke Tabor / Keller Associates, Inc.
Peter Olsen, PE / Keller Associates, Inc.

Date: March 7, 2022



1. Introduction

This technical memorandum summarizes the results of GSI Water Solution's (GSI) preliminary evaluation of the feasibility of developing an Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) system for the City of Silverton (City). This evaluation was completed in collaboration with Keller Associates, Inc. (KA). The City is identifying and exploring alternatives for developing resilient, sustainable, and cost-effective water sources to help meet the demands of its customers. Currently, the City meets existing water demands via surface water diversions from Abiqua Creek and Silver Creek. ASR has been identified as a potential alternative for future consideration as a supplemental supply source for meeting future peak demands and/or in the event that its surface supply sources are interrupted.

ASR is a technique for storing water in a suitable aquifer involving injecting treated drinking water through a well into the storage aquifer, and later recovering the water for its intended purpose using the same well. Water is usually stored during periods of when diversion and/or treatment capacity exceeds demands, commonly during the winter and spring months. The stored water can later be recovered and used during higher water demand periods, or for emergency use when the primary supply source has been interrupted. ASR is technically not a new source, but provides a way to better align existing source capacity with demands, reducing the size of or delaying expansion of its source and treatment infrastructure. ASR also is a tool to increase supply resiliency with reduced snowpack storage and less reliable stream flows because of climate change. ASR does not however serve the same function as an above-ground reservoir to regulate operational flows and provide fire or peak hour flows.

The purpose of this study is to evaluate whether ASR is a viable alternative to include in future water system master planning efforts by the City. The objective of the study is to complete a preliminary desk-top evaluation of ASR potential within the defined Study Area. The Study Area (**Figure 1-1**) includes areas within ¼-mile radius of the City's Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) and Highway 214 between Silverton and Mount Angel. The specific objectives of the study are to:

- Confirm the availability of a treated ASR source water supply and estimate potential rates and volumes of water available for storage
- Identify and evaluate potential candidate ASR storage aquifers in the Columbia River Basalt Group (CRBG) based on data from existing wells,

Initial Feasibility Evaluation of ASR, City of Silverton, Oregon

- Estimate potential injection/recovery rates and storage volumes.
- Identify potential fatal flaws to ASR development in the Study Area.
- Identify favorable areas for siting an ASR system based on hydrogeologic, water infrastructure and land ownership and use.
- Outline a roadmap for developing an ASR system, including uncertainties, risks and costs

2. Existing Water System and Proposed ASR System Criteria

2.1 Water Supply Needs

Historical and future water demand projections from the 2021 Water Master Plan (WMP) are presented in Table 2-1. Three different scenarios of future demands were developed. The WMP uses Scenario 2 demands in determining the adequacy of source, storage, treatment, and distribution system capacities for the water system. Scenario 2 (from the WMP) is described as residential per capita demands lower by 3% over the next 10 years and then remain constant. Commercial demand in 2021 is reduced with the closing of the BrucePac processing facility, but grows at a rate of 2.5% a year after that. **Table 2-1** below summarizes existing and future system demands for the WMP Scenario 2.

Table 2-1. WMP Future System Demands¹

Year	2020	2030	2035	2040	2055
Population	10,701	12,310	13,076	13,759	15,631
Scenario 2 Average Annual Demand	1.41	1.46	1.59	1.72	2.17
Scenario 2 Average Summer Demand	2.05	2.18	2.37	2.56	3.18
Scenario 2 Average Winter Demand	1.04	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.58
Scenario 2 Peak Day Demand	3.08	3.27	3.56	3.84	4.77

Note

¹ Values are daily demands in million gallons (mg)

The City derives its water supply from intakes on two surface sources: Abiqua Creek and Silver Creek. Water diverted from these sources is conveyed to and treated at the Water Treatment Plant (WTP). The City can use both intakes, or one based on the time of the year and creek conditions. A transmission line break for one or both intake pipelines would cause a critical failure point to the existing system. Additionally, the surface source capacity may become deficient due to natural disasters. For example, fires spreading ash into the creeks or a spill into the creek upstream of the intakes. Currently, the intake at Abiqua Creek reportedly suffers from sediment build-up and blinding due to leaves during the fall season. Additionally, the intake is at risk of plugging with leaves during power outages, because the cleaning mechanism used to clear the screens does not have an emergency backup power supply.

Potential benefits to the City of an ASR system include: (1) supplementing system capacity to meet peak summer demands; and (2) providing redundancy at a different location than the WTP. As a redundant source, the ASR system would protect the City against supply interruptions caused by natural disasters that effect the intakes and WTP, or in the event of an algae bloom in Silver Creek Reservoir. An ASR system also potentially could provide a supplemental or backup source of wholesale supply to Mount Angel with an intertie.

2.2 Source Water Availability

The City derives its water supply from two surface sources: Abiqua Creek and Silver Creek. Water from Abiqua Creek is conveyed by gravity directly to the WTP. The City's Abiqua water right was established in 1916 (the oldest on the creek) and is for 10.0 cfs (or 6.5 MGD). The City has a current development limitation ("greenlight water") of 7.0 cfs (or 4.5 MGD) for this water right. The Silver Creek water right established in 1911 is for 5 cfs (or 3.2 MGD) and has no development limitations. The current measured pump capacity of the Silver Creek intake is 2.3 MGD with both pumps running. The City has a water right to use 14 cfs (9.0 MGD) of the water stored in the Silverton Reservoir. The 14 cfs can be released from the reservoir and diverted from the current intake on Silver Creek but the total annual volume that can be diverted is limited to 1,300 acre-feet (AF) per year, of which only 200 AF per year is greenlit. The total capacity of water rights is 15 cfs (or 9.7 MGD)..

2.3 Water System Information

The source water is comprised of two creeks (Abiqua and Silver Creek) that are fed from two different watersheds. This configuration makes the City's water supply less vulnerable to an event within one of the watersheds that would significantly alter the water quality being delivered to the treatment facility. While this provides some level of protection to the City, it also creates a unique challenge to the operation of the plants. The water sources, while similar, also have unique characteristics that change the treatment approach within the WTP. The City's primary and preferred source is Abiqua Creek, a perennial stream with good water quality. If flow in Abiqua Creek is low or has high turbidities, the City switches to water from Silver Creek.

Silverton has two treatment facilities at the WTP site, Plant 1 and Plant 2. Silverton's two plants operate independent of each other. Plant 1 was constructed in 1957 with upgrades in 1962 and 1972, and programmable logic control (PLC) upgrades in 1994. Plant 1 is only operated in the summer and has a capacity of 1.5 MGD. Plant 2 was constructed in 1982 and has a treatment capacity of 2.5 MGD. The treatment capabilities of both plants have been reduced due to age of the facilities and operator experience.

There are six pressure zones in the City's water system. Placement of an ASR well in different areas of the water distribution system will have varying impacts. Placing the ASR well in the High Level Zone or Edison Booster Zone will allow for redundancy at the highest hydraulic grade line, although require pumping to fill the above ground reservoir. Alternately, adding the ASR system to a low zone will require less energy. Potential future infrastructure needs for an ASR may include but are not limited to a new booster station, a stormwater detention pond, and larger pipes for the backbone of the system.

2.4 Water Availability

This section summarizes the capacity and limitations of the different elements of the City's water system, including water rights, intakes, the WTP and distribution system.

The City holds a combined Abiqua Creek and Silver Creek water right capacity of 15 cfs, as explained in section 2.2. Additionally, 14 cfs can be diverted from the Silver Creek Reservoir to the Silver Creek intake with an existing authorized development limitation of 200 AF per year. The full annual volume of the water right for the Silver Creek Reservoir is 1,300 AF per year.

The Abiqua Creek intake includes a gravity transmission line with a capacity of 6.5 MGD. The Silver Creek intake has an existing capacity limitation of 2.3 MGD, although the City will be replacing it with a 4.1 MGD intake structure in 2022. Combined, the City has sufficient intake capability as well. The City historically runs one intake at a time. This means the potential production limitation is 2.3 MGD, and the future production limitation is 4.1 MGD after the intake project is completed.

[Initial Feasibility Evaluation of ASR, City of Silverton, Oregon](#)

The existing treatment plant has a design seasonal capacity of 4.0 MGD in the summer and 2.5 MGD during the other seasons. With backwashing, the effective seasonal treatment capacities are 3.8 MGD and 2.3 MGD. The 2.3 MGD winter effective treatment capacity will limit existing ASR well recharge capabilities. The treatment capacity currently is the bottleneck for existing and future growth. A new treatment plant is currently under design and will provide a treatment capacity of 4.0 MGD year round.

Demands were determined from Scenario 2 of the water master plan, as explained in section 2.1. In theory, the ASR well would recharge in the winter and extract in the summer and/or peak day events. Because of the seasonal scenarios, average winter day is evaluated when recharging the well, and peak day is used when extracting from the well. The existing winter average day demand and peak day demands are 1.0 MGD and 3.1 MGD, respectively. The future winter average day demand and peak day demands are 1.6 MGD and 4.8 MGD, respectively. **Table 2-2** and **Table 2-3** summarize the existing and future volumes and rates of water available for an ASR well.

Table 2-2. Existing Water Balance

Scenario	Summer		Fall - Winter - Spring	
	gpm	MGD	gpm	MGD
Abiqua and Silver Creek - Water Rights (15 cfs)	6,732	9.7	6,732	9.7
Silver Creek Reservoir Water Right - Greenlight Water	124	0.2	124	0.2
Abiqua Creek Intake Capacity - Existing	4,514	6.5	4,514	6.5
Silver Creek Intake Capacity - Existing	1,597	2.3	1,597	2.3
Treatment Capability - Design Treatment Capacity	2,778	4.0	1,736	2.5
Treatment Capability - Effective Treatment Capacity	2,639	3.8	1,615	2.3
Average Day Demand (ADD) – Existing	1,424	2.1	722	1.0
Peak Day Demand (PDD) – Existing ¹	2,139	3.1		
Water Availability for ASR Storage (Effective WTP Capacity – ADD)			893	1.3

Note

¹ Peak Day Demand is not specified by season in the 2021 Silverton Water Master Plan and assumed to occur during the summer.

Table 2-3. Future Water Balance

Scenario	Summer		Winter	
	gpm	MGD	gpm	MGD
Abiqua and Silver Creek - Water Rights (15 cfs)	6,732	9.7	6,732	9.7
Silver Creek Reservoir - Full Water Right	804	1.2	804	1.2
Abiqua Creek Intake Capacity - Future	4,514	6.5	4,514	6.5
Silver Creek Intake Capacity (2040 flows) - Future	2,826	4.1	2,826	4.1
Treatment Capability - After Improvements	2,778	4.0	2,778	4.0
Average Day Demand - 2055	2222	3.2	1,097	1.6
Peak Day Demand – 2055 ¹	3,313	4.8		
Water Availability for ASR Storage (WTP Capacity – ADD Winter 2055)			1,681	2.4

Note

¹ Peak Day Demand is not specified by season in the 2021 Silverton Water Master Plan and assumed to occur during the summer.

As explained above, the existing Silver Creek intake has a production limitation of 2.3 MGD, although a new intake is set to be built in 2022 that will raise this to 4.1 MGD. Additionally, the Abiqua Creek intake has a capacity of 6.5 MGD. This means the existing treatment limitation of 2.5 MGD in the winter, and effective treatment capacity of 2.3 MGD after backwash will determine the amount of surplus water for ASR. With an existing winter average demand of 1.0 MGD, approximately 1.3 MGD is currently available for recharging in the winter. The existing peak day demand of 3.1 MGD, which most likely occurs in the summer, is less than the effective summer treatment capacity of 3.8 MGD.

In the future, the upgraded design WTP capacity will be 4.0 MGD. The 2055 peak day demand is 4.8 MGD which is 0.8 MGD more than production capacity. The 2055 Winter Average day is 1.6 MGD, leaving approximately 2.4 MGD available for ASR recharge. Thus, if an ASR system is developed, the City can use a portion of this available winter time WTP capacity for recharge and storage to meet the 0.8 MGD WTP capacity shortfall during summer peak demand periods.

3. Hydrogeologic Feasibility

3.1 Geologic Conditions

This section summarizes the general hydrogeologic framework of the Silverton area and potential ASR storage aquifer targets. **Figure 3-1** presents a map of the general geology in the Silverton area and outlines the City's UGB. The predominant geologic units of the area, from youngest to oldest, include alluvial deposits, basalt lava flows of the Columbia River Basalt Group (CRBG), and older marine sediments:

- Alluvium:** The uppermost hydrogeologic unit in this area consists of alluvial deposits comprised of unconsolidated silt, clay, sand and gravel. This unit is relatively thin in areas of the City where it is exposed at surface and may be up to 250 feet thick in the northwest portions of the Study Area. The alluvium generally consists of an uppermost finer-grained silt unit and underlying coarser-grained Willamette Aquifer. Although the Willamette Aquifer typically has moderate to high permeability with more favorable well yields compared to the overlying silt unit, the aquifer is unconfined to semi-confined and has been shown to be in hydraulic connection with surface waters, rendering it generally less suitable for consideration as an ASR storage aquifer.

- Columbia River Basalt Group:** The Columbia River Basalt Group (CRBG) hosts an aquifer system that within multiple layered sequences of flood basalts. Work by the USGS (Conlon, et. al., 2005) indicates that CRBG in the Study Area ranges in thickness between 100 and 600 feet. The thickest portion of CRBG (500 feet or greater) is defined by a trough located west-northwest of the City that extends in a northeasterly direction from the Salem area. The CRBG thins out east-southeast of the City.

Groundwater within the CRBG aquifer system is hosted within thin permeable zones of fractured or rubbly material comprising the top of one flow and the base of the overlying flow. These zones are commonly referred to as “interflow zones” and may be highly transmissive, yielding 250 to >1,000 gpm (reported at various CRBG wells throughout the Willamette Valley). The interflow zones are separated by the dense, low permeability interiors of each basalt flow that inhibit the vertical movement of groundwater, and act as confining layers. The high yield of CRBG interflow zones, limited recharge and intrinsic storage characteristics (thin and confined) renders the CRBG aquifer system highly susceptible to depletion from overdraft (e.g., the Victor Point Groundwater Restricted Area (GRA) located in Silverton). Some of these same characteristics also often contribute to making the CRBG aquifer system highly suitable as an ASR storage aquifer. Approximately three-quarters of the 20+ operational ASR systems in Oregon and Washington are hosted by CRBG aquifers.

- Marine Sediments (Older Rocks):** This hydrogeologic unit consists of older consolidated siltstone, sandstone, and claystone that were deposited in ancient marine environments. The marine sediments represent the floor/basement unit of the Willamette Valley and underlie the CRBG in the immediate vicinity of the City and Study Area, with thicknesses estimated to be over 1,000 feet. Small exposures (outcrops) are present in the topographic higher areas to the east and southeast of the City. Groundwater within this unit is commonly saline and well yields are relatively low (<20 gpm). The marine sediments are generally not suitable for ASR because of poor yields.

A conceptual diagram of these hydrogeologic units in the central Willamette Valley is presented on Figure 2B.

3.2 Local Geologic Structures

Geologic structures, such as faults and folds, can act as barriers to groundwater movement, affecting well yields and storage volumes. In some cases, faults and folds can compartmentalize geologic units, limiting natural recharge to and discharge from aquifers. Structures have been found to affect the CRBG aquifer system in a number of ways including:

- Forming barriers to the lateral and vertical movement of groundwater; a series of faults can create hydrologically isolated areas.
- Providing a vertical pathway for hydraulic connection between otherwise confined CRBG aquifers.
- Exposing interflow zones and creating local opportunities for aquifer recharge and/or discharge.

Faults located along Silver Creek and in the southern Silverton area (USGS, 1999) could have potential impact on the occurrence and movement of groundwater through the underlying CRBG aquifers. In general, these structural faults appear to compartmentalize aquifer units and likely may limit the potential of loss of stored water during ASR. Additional evidence of aquifer compartmentalization is suggested by groundwater level declines that preceded declaration of the Victor Point GRA. Faulting appears to be less prominent in the northern and western portions of the City and Study Area, providing a larger area for storage in the CRBG aquifer system.

3.3 Hydrogeologic Conditions

The feasibility of implementing an ASR program for the City would be determined by local hydrogeologic conditions, engineering infrastructure, and source water considerations, which would ascertain the costs and benefits of the program. This section focuses on hydrogeologic considerations. General criteria used as guidelines for evaluating the hydrogeologic feasibility of ASR include the following:

- A productive aquifer capable of yielding target injection and recovery rates to reasonably efficient well, and sufficient storage volume to maintain recovery rates for the duration of critical demand periods. Well yields and injection rates are determined by the productivity of the aquifer and the efficiency of the well, and also are related to the static groundwater level in the well. Target yields for an ASR system have not been defined for the City. We are assuming for the purposes of this analysis that the desired minimum recovery capacity of 1 MGD recovery capacity (694 gpm) to meet the future projected 2055 peak day demand shortfall in WTP capacity of 0.8 MGD.
- The target aquifer is confined and has sufficient available space to store the desired volume of injected water, as determined by the boundaries of the aquifer and depth to groundwater (available “headroom”).
- Other high-capacity wells that could capture stored water are not present.
- The aquifer, source water, and native groundwater are geochemically compatible such that chemical interactions will not result in clogging of the aquifer or adversely affect water quality.

The following sections summarize our analysis of these hydrogeologic feasibility criteria in the Silverton area.

3.3.1 Potential Storage Aquifers

Review of the hydrogeologic characteristics of geologic units in the Silverton area indicates that the CRBG is most suitable for hosting an ASR system, and the remainder of this study focuses on the CRBG as a potential ASR storage aquifer. The CRBG is commonly used to host ASR systems in Oregon because it is confined, contains productive storage zones and the native groundwater and host rock are typically geochemically compatible with the injection source water. The CRBG underlies the entire Silverton area, and thicker and deeper sequences of these basalt flows and interflows generally present greater potential for the presence of suitably productive aquifers for an ASR system.

3.3.2 Well Yield

Aquifer productivity within CRBG aquifers underlying the Silverton area appears to be favorable for ASR development as there are several wells with relatively high well yields and specific capacities that are similar to other successful ASR systems in the Willamette Valley. GSI focused its research within the Study Area on deeper basalt wells (greater than 200 feet bgs and generally drilled for irrigation purposes) with relatively high reported yields (greater than 100 gpm). Reported well yields from deeper CRBG-supply wells (greater than 200 feet bgs) in the Silverton area generally range from 100 to 1,800 gpm. **Figure 3-1** presents a spatial distribution of the wells that meet these criteria, including OWRD well code, well depth (in feet), and yield (in gpm). It is unknown how many of the wells shown on **Figure 3-1** have reported capacities that represent the full yield potential of CRBG water bearing-zones in this area, because drillers generally will only drill to a depth where the target yield is achieved, and many of the wells not shown on **Figure 3-1** are drilled for domestic supply, needing only 5 to 20 gpm of capacity.

Well yields generally increase with depth within the Study Area. Overall, the north, west, and southwest portions of Silverton and the Study Area appear to have wells with relatively high yields in thicker sections of CRBG. Conversely, areas in the southern and eastern portions of Silverton have thinner sections of CRBG; basalt wells in the Victor Point GRA were relatively deep but have relatively low yields (~5 - 20 gpm).

SC is another measurement of aquifer productivity that integrates the performance of a well and yield of the aquifer. The higher the specific capacity, the more productive the well and, generally, the higher aquifer transmissivity. Although specific capacity will vary with pumping rate, available drawdown, duration of

[Initial Feasibility Evaluation of ASR, City of Silverton, Oregon](#)

pumping and well construction, it is still a useful estimate for the comparison of wells that yield water from the same aquifer and a reasonable approximation for the aquifer response anticipated for the recharge and recovery for ASR. Specific capacities for CRBG wells in the Silverton area vary considerably, but generally have been found to be between 4 and 12 gallons per minute of yield per foot of drawdown in the well (gpm/ft). The reported specific capacities for some higher capacity wells in the vicinity of Silverton include:

- The City of Mount Angel's three supply wells are open to between 160 ft and 460 ft of the same units of the CRBG aquifer system that are present in Silverton. The wells reported yields of 600 to 1,200 gpm and specific capacities ranging between 4 and 10 gpm/ft.
- The 24-hour specific capacity of the City of Stayton ASR test well was 49 gpm/ft at a pumping rate of approximately 500 gpm.
- Woody (2007) reported a specific capacity of 51 gpm/ft for the irrigation well in the Mount Angel area.

These values fall within range of specific capacities of municipal ASR wells in CRBG aquifers located in the Willamette Valley, which commonly range between 3 gpm/ft and 30 gpm/ft, with well yields range from 450 gpm to over 2,000 gpm.

3.3.3 Hydraulic Properties

Aquifer properties including transmissivity, storativity, and aquifer boundary conditions are also important characteristics for assessing the feasibility of ASR at a particular location and can be helpful to determine potential injection and recovery rates. Transmissivity is a measure of the productivity of an aquifer and is a function of its hydraulic conductivity and thickness. Storativity is a measure of the storage characteristics of an aquifer. CRBG aquifers typically have high transmissivities and low storativities. The implication of these characteristics is that the CRBG aquifers are often capable of accepting and yielding water at high rates, but are subject to relatively greater water level changes in response to the injection or pumping than many sedimentary aquifers.

Aquifer test data presented in Table 2 of *Ground-Water Hydrology of the Willamette Basin, Oregon* (Conlon, et. al., 2005) for wells completed in the CRBG in the Central Willamette area indicate a range of observed values for transmissivity between 14,500 to 32,000 ft²/day. Hydraulic parameters for the CRBG aquifer system derived from pumping tests of wells in the vicinity of Silverton include:

1. Mount Angel Well 6 (located approximately 4 miles north of Silverton) has a reported range of transmissivity values from 18,000 to 23,000 ft²/day.
2. The near-field (early time) transmissivity in the City of Stayton ASR test well is greater than 13,000 ft²/day.
3. An irrigation well in the Mount Angel area was reported to have a transmissivity of 18,000 ft²/day (Woody, 2007).

These values for transmissivity fall within the ranges observed at successful ASR systems utilizing the CRBG aquifer system elsewhere in the Willamette Valley.

Storativity values can vary between 0.00001 and 0.01 in the CRBG, and usually fall between 0.0001 and 0.001.

3.3.4 Water Levels

Depth to groundwater within the target aquifer is another criterion for assessing the feasibility of ASR. The depth to groundwater determines how much "headroom," or draw up is available for ASR recharge, and how much drawdown above the aquifer is available for recovery pumping. Injection headroom and available drawdown, together with the well performance and aquifer parameters, determine achievable long-term injection and recovery rates. While the preference is to inject without water levels exceeding ground surface,

it is possible to design wellhead systems to inject under pressure, though with greater capital and operational costs.

Hydrographs for basalt wells in the Study Area with available long-term water level datasets from OWRD's Groundwater Information System Mapping Tool were reviewed for this study. Water levels in a majority of the basalt wells reviewed were observed to be at or near their historical lows and generally exhibit declining trends overall. Measurements from March 2020 reveal that depth to groundwater in CRBG wells within the Study Area varies from 34 ft to 210 ft below ground surface (bgs), corresponding to elevations of between 102 feet above mean sea level (msl) to 111 feet msl. Based on the available land and water surface elevation data, water levels below ground surface are anticipated to be shallower (i.e. less available headroom) in the north, northwest and west portions of the City and the Study Area. Water levels are anticipated to significantly deeper (more available head room) in the southern and eastern portions of the City, especially where there are topographic highs. Available drawdown in many of the wells with deep water levels (more headroom) may not have sufficient available drawdown to sustain desired yields. There are several deep basalt wells within the Victor Point GRA that have deep water levels and poor well yields, indicating limited recovery potential for ASR.

3.3.5 Groundwater Quality

Understanding water quality dynamics is essential to evaluating the technical feasibility of an ASR program. Only two different public-use basalt wells (MARI 19809 and MARI 56164) were located in the general Study Area; water quality data for these wells were available on the Oregon Public Health's Drinking Water Data Online website. Water quality data for the Mount Angel wells were also reviewed for this study. These wells are relatively proximal to the City (within 4 miles) and are constructed into CRBG aquifers. Below is a summary of the general groundwater quality characteristics for basalt wells in the region based on review of those available data sources.

The groundwater character of the local CRBG aquifers systems in the region appear to be predominant a mixed sodium- to calcium-bicarbonate (Na-HCO_3 to Ca-HCO_3) type, suggesting the water is somewhat evolved geochemically. Groundwater in the CRBG evolves from a calcium-bicarbonate type to a sodium bicarbonate-type along its flow path. Arsenic was also detected in two of the Mount Angel wells, but at concentration below current EPA Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for drinking water. There were also few detections for radiological constituents such as gross alpha, radium, and uranium in a few wells, but all detections were below their respective MCLs for drinking water. Overall, groundwater pumped from the Mount Angel wells is not chlorinated, does not require treatment, and meets all State and Federal drinking water requirements (MSA, 2010). There are no other known groundwater quality issues from basalt wells within and/or near the study area. Additional native basalt groundwater and ASR injection source water quality data should be collected and evaluated for geochemical compatibility as part of a next, proof-of-concept phase of a feasibility study.

3.3.6 Local ASR Systems

Municipalities throughout Washington and Oregon have been using ASR to store excess treated drinking water in CRBG-hosted aquifers since the mid- to late-1990s as a means to help optimize their water right portfolios, manage their water supply resources and provide drought resiliency. Eight ASR systems hosted in CRBG aquifers are currently operational in the Willamette Valley, and at least seven other CRBG-hosted systems are operating in eastern Oregon and Washington. Consequently, much is known about characterizing ASR feasibility, storage characteristics, geochemical compatibility, and well operations of these CRBG-hosted systems. Existing CRBG ASR systems that are proximal to Silverton include the City of Salem, and Fessler Nursery. In addition, areas near Silverton have been determined to have suitable storage aquifers, including the Mt Angel area (Woody, 2007), and recently, Stayton. Information regarding the ASR systems and evaluations in the general area is summarized below:

Initial Feasibility Evaluation of ASR, City of Silverton, Oregon

- **City of Salem ASR:** The City of Salem began pilot-testing their ASR system in 1997 using treated surface water from the North Santiam River as the ASR supply source. Salem currently operates four ASR wells completed in the CRBG aquifer system, and to date has successfully stored more than 1,900 acre-feet (620 million gallons, MG) annually for subsequent recovery and beneficial use. Salem is currently considering adding additional ASR wells and expanding their ASR program.
- **Fessler Nursery:** Fessler nursery operates a small-scale ASR system that utilizes the CRBG aquifer system to store water for irrigation purposes, the fourth such system used for irrigation in Oregon. Fessler Nursery is located approximately 6 miles north of Silverton.
- **City of Mount Angel:** Mt Angel, located approximately 4 miles to the north of Silverton, was identified as an area with favorable characteristics for ASR in a statewide evaluation of ASR Feasibility based on suitable aquifer storage for ASR and with 75% of optimal ASR parameters based on a study by Woody (2007).
- **City of Stayton:** As indicated earlier, Stayton is conducting an ASR feasibility study and initial findings indicate the presence of a suitable storage aquifer in the CRBG. The feasibility study will be completed in Spring 2022.

3.4 ASR Development Areas

Hydrogeologically, the most favorable areas for ASR development within the Study Area appear to be in the northern and western portions of the UGB, and along alignment of Highway 214 (**Figure 3-3**). Although CRBG aquifers underlie the entire City and Study Area, thicker sections of the CRBG, which are likely to encounter more suitable storage zones, are located in the north and west portions of the City and Study Area, and away from the upland areas to the east and south of the City, where the CRBG thins out.

Mapped geologic structures likely compartmentalize areas in the uplands south and east of Silverton, potentially constraining storage volumes and injection/recovery rates excessively. The Victor Point GRA is an area with relatively low well yields and historically declining water levels. The northern and western portions of the City and the Study Area appear to have higher well yields and are located outside the geologically compartmentalized areas to the south and east.

3.5 Potential Injection and Recovery Rates

3.5.1 Injection Rates

Injection rates depend on a variety of factors including aquifer characteristics and boundaries and well performance. In the absence of injection testing data, the injection capacity of a well can be estimated using available pumping specific capacity data. As discussed in Section 3.3.2, pumping specific capacity values from CRBG wells in the Study Area generally ranged from 4 to 12 gpm/ft. Potential injection rates are calculated according to the equation:

$$Q_{inj} = SC_{inj} * S_{inj}$$

Where

Q_{inj} = Injection rate (gpm)

SC_{inj} = Injection specific capacity (gpm/ft)

S_{inj} = Injection head room or available draw up (ft)

The values used for injection specific capacity and headroom for this evaluation are based on the following assumptions:

Injection Specific Capacity: A pumping specific capacity value of 8 gpm/ft was used as basis to estimate potential injection rates for an ASR well in the Silverton area. This value is considered to be

Initial Feasibility Evaluation of ASR, City of Silverton, Oregon

conservative as there is data for nearby wells to suggest specific capacity from deeper CRBG aquifers could be higher. In our experience and for these purposes, the injection specific capacity is conservatively assumed to be between 50% and 75% of the specific capacity of pumping, or approximately 4 to 6 gpm/ft.

Injection Headroom: Considering potential well interference, and average depths to water available head room or draw up in an ASR well is estimated to range between 75 and 125 ft during the wet season when injection would likely be conducted. Assuming that the injection water level in the well would be kept below the ground surface, and applying a safety factor of 15 feet, the total available draw up is 60 to 110 feet.

Using these assumptions, potential injection rates range between 300 gpm (0.4 MGD) and 694 gpm (1 MGD) using the average of specific capacities in the area. The estimated injection rates based on the higher end of the typical range of pumping specific capacities (12 gpm/ft) would be 450 gpm to greater than 1,000 gpm. Significantly higher rates could be achieved if the ASR system was designed to inject under pressure (injection head above land surface). ASR systems that inject under pressure are commonly designed for maximum pressures of 100 pounds per square inch (psi) and operated at pressures of approximately 50 psi, or an approximate elevation head of 115 feet above ground surface.

Final achievable injection rates would be determined with a test well drilling and testing program, as part of the next phase of the feasibility study. For comparison purposes, the injection rates for municipal systems using CRBG aquifers for ASR in the Willamette Valley range from 350 gpm to 1,400 gpm.

3.5.2 Recovery Rates

Using the hydrogeologic data collected from this evaluation, as well as other operational assumptions for ASR, potential recovery rates can be estimated for a new ASR well. For this recovery rate estimate, we have assumed the following aquifer and pumping parameters:

- a. Ground surface elevation = 200 to 250 feet above mean sea level, amsl
- b. Static water level elevation = 100 to 115 feet amsl
- c. Depth to CRBG = 200 feet bgs
- d. Top of CRBG elevation = 0 to 50 feet amsl
- e. Depth to storage zone = 400 feet (200 feet into the CRBG)
- f. Storage zone elevation = -200 to -150 feet amsl
- g. Assumed minimum pump submergence = 40 feet (net positive suction head + 15 feet safety factor)
- h. Maximum drawdown (elevation) = -160 to -110 feet amsl
- i. Available drawdown (feet) = 210 to 275 feet

Based on the above parameters, if we assume a pumping specific capacity in the range of 6 to 8 gpm/ft, then estimated recovery rates theoretically could be on the order of 1.8 to 3.5 MGD (1,250 to 2,000 gpm). These estimated recovery rates do not account for potentially unknown aquifer boundaries that might be identified as part of a test well drilling program in the next phase of the feasibility study. None of the wells located near Silverton report pumping rates this high, but several report capacities in excess of the assumed target recovery rate of 1 MGD, and recovery rates in Salem ASR wells are within the lower end of the estimated range.

3.5.3 Potential Storage Volumes

Potential storage volumes were estimated based on the estimated range of injection rates and assuming a 5-month injection period consisting of 140 days of active injection. The remaining 10 days in the period are assumed to accommodate periodic backflushing events and for system maintenance. The estimated storage volumes over this time period based on the injection rates that assume injection is conducted under gravity-

flow only range from 61 to 133 MG. Assuming an allowable recovery of 95 percent, this range of storage volumes would accommodate between 57 and 126 days of pumping at a target recovery rate of 1 MGD. We have reason to believe that the lower end of this storage volume may be highly conservative; however, the achievable recovery/injection rates and storage volumes remain uncertain until a test well or full-scale ASR well is completed.

4. Potential ASR Sites

Several properties located throughout the City were evaluated for potential well siting. Considerations included redundant offsite emergency water source, higher probability of reaching thicker CRBG layer, distribution network impacts, public vs private property, environmental permitting/land use impacts, and cost. Extracted water will need to be routed to stormwater infrastructure or to an authorized outfall, approximately 1,000 gpm for 30 minutes during each startup, or pump-to-waste process.

Potential properties were narrowed down to four sites (**Figure 4-1**): Silverton High School, New Reservoir site, Industrial Parcels, and the Senior Center Park. The Silverton High School, located in Northwest Silverton is connected to the treatment plant through 1.7 miles of pipeline. The site is zoned as public/semi-public and is in the low level zone. The New Reservoir site is in Southwest Silverton and is connected through 2.2 miles of pipeline. The Water Master Plan calls for a new reservoir to be built on this site. The site is zoned as public/semi-public and is in the Edison Booster Zone. The Industrial site located in Northeast Silverton and is connected through 0.9 miles of pipeline. The site is zoned as public/semi-public and is in the low level Zone. The Senior Center Park site is in the western side of Silverton and is connected through 1.3 miles of pipeline. The site is zoned as public/semi-public and is in the Anderson PRV Zone. The Selection Matrix scoring each site is summarized below in **Table 4-1**. The scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 being the best.

Table 4-1. Selection Matrix

	Redundant Offsite Emergency Water Source	Hydro-geologic ASR Suitability	Distribution Network Impacts	Public vs Private Property	Environmental Permitting / Land Use Impacts	Cost	Totals
Weighting	15%	30%	15%	5%	5%	30%	
High School	2	4	3	3	5	2	3.0
New Reservoir Location (Victor Pointe)	5	2	1	5	5	1	2.3
Industrial Parcels (Eska Way)	2	4	5	1	2	4	3.6
Senior Center Park	2	4	3	3	3	3	3.2

4.1 Planning-level cost estimates

AACE level 5 cost estimates were developed for the top two scored sites. **Table 4-2** and **Table 4-3** provide cost estimates for the Industrial Parcels and the Community Center Park sites, respectively. Actual construction costs may differ from the estimates presented, depending on specific design requirements and economic climate when a project is bid. An AACE Class 5 estimate is normally expected to be within -50 and +100 percent of the actual construction cost. As a result, the final costs will vary from the estimate presented in this document. The range of accuracy for a Class 5 cost estimate is broad, but these are typical accuracy levels for planning work.

The costs are based on experience with similar water distribution improvement and master planning projects. The cost estimates provide costs for well drilling and other well development costs (i.e. permitting, testing). The total estimated probable project costs include contractor markups and 30% contingencies. Overall project costs include total construction costs, costs for engineering design, construction management services, inspection, as well as administrative costs.

Table 4-2. Industrial Parcels Cost Estimate

General Line Item	Est. Qty	Unit	Unit Price	Amount
Final Feasibility Study/Proof-of-Concept	1	LS	\$400,000	\$400,000
Contingency and Allowances	1	LS	30%	\$120,000
Final Feasibility Subtotal				\$520,000
10-inch DI Pipe - Excavation, Backfill, Fittings	1,700	LF	\$280	\$480,000
Full Lane Pavement Repair	200	LF	\$100	\$20,000
Traffic Control	200	LF	\$15	\$3,000
New Well – Drilling, Construction, and Testing	1	LS	\$750,000	\$750,000
New Well - Structural, Mechanical, Electrical, Site Work	1	LS	\$1,745,000	\$1,745,000
Pump-to-Waste and Stormwater Detention Pond	1	LS	\$100,000	\$100,000
Mobilization	1	LS	10%	\$310,000
Contingency and Allowances	1	LS	30%	\$929,000
Construction Subtotal (rounded)				\$4,337,000
Engineering and CMS	1	LS	25%	\$1,085,000
Legal and Admin	1	LS	5%	\$217,000
Land Acquisition	1	LS	\$100,000	\$100,000
Permitting – ASR Well	1	LS	\$65,000	\$65,000
Permitting – Site Development	1	LS	\$200,000	\$200,000
Total Project Cost (rounded)				\$6,524,000

Notes

The cost estimate herein is based on our perception of current conditions at the project location. This estimate reflects our professional opinion of accurate costs at this time and is subject to change as the project design matures. Keller Associates and/or GSI has no control over variances in the cost of labor, materials, equipment, services provided by others, contractor's methods of determining prices, competitive bidding or market conditions, practices or bidding strategies. Keller Associates and/or GSI cannot and does not warrant or guarantee that proposals, bids or actual construction costs will not vary from the costs presented herein.

Table 4-3. Senior Center Cost Estimates

General Line Item	Est. Qty	Unit	Unit Price	Amount
Final Feasibility/Proof-of-Concept	1	LS	\$400,000	\$400,000
Contingency and Allowances	1	LS	30%	\$120,000
Final Feasibility Subtotal				\$ 520,000
10-inch DI Pipe - Excavation, Backfill, Fittings	4,300	LF	\$280	\$1,204,000
Full Lane Pavement Repair	3,800	LF	\$100	\$380,000
Traffic Control	3,800	LF	\$15	\$57,000
New Well – Drilling, Construction, and Testing	1	LS	\$750,000	\$750,000
New Well - Structural, Mechanical, Electrical, Site Work	1	LS	\$1,745,000	\$1,745,000
Pump-to-Waste and Stormwater Detention Pond	1	LS	\$100,000	\$100,000
Mobilization	1	LS	10%	\$424,000
Contingency and Allowances	1	LS	30%	\$1,398,000
Construction Subtotal (rounded)				\$6,058,000
Engineering and CMS	1	LS	25%	\$1,514,000
Legal and Admin	1	LS	5%	\$302,900
Permitting – ASR Well	1	LS	\$65,000	\$65,000
Permitting – Site Development	1	LS	\$30,000	\$30,000
Total Project Cost (rounded)				\$8,490,400

Notes

The cost estimate herein is based on our perception of current conditions at the project location. This estimate reflects our professional opinion of accurate costs at this time and is subject to change as the project design matures. Keller Associates and/or GSI has no control over variances in the cost of labor, materials, equipment, services provided by others, contractor's methods of determining prices, competitive bidding or market conditions, practices or bidding strategies. Keller Associates and/or GSI cannot and does not warrant or guarantee that proposals, bids or actual construction costs will not vary from the costs presented herein.

5. Conclusions

The findings from this preliminary evaluation of hydrogeologic and technical feasibility indicate that development of ASR appears feasible in the Silverton area utilizing a storage aquifer in the CRBG. The CRBG aquifers underlying the City and defined Study Area support highly productive wells with specific capacities ranging between 4 and 12 gpm/ft, or possibly higher, based on recent aquifer testing results of nearby wells. Groundwater levels in this highly productive aquifer will allow target rates of recharge and recovery, and a large capacity for ASR storage with minimal potential for creative excessive groundwater level changes in other wells. Aquifer characteristics in the CBRG in the northern and western portions of the City are most favorable for ASR.

Potential injection rates for a new ASR well could be on the order of 300 (0.4 MGD) to 694 gpm (1 MGD), or significantly greater if the future system is designed to inject under pressure. Achievable recovery rates are estimated to meet or exceed the assumed target demands for recovery of 1 MGD assuming a suitable aquifer is identified at the selected location for an ASR system.

Based on existing water availability, surface water rights, and water system capacities, there appears to be capacity to support a new ASR system in the Silverton area. Based on existing infrastructure and water system capacities, approximately 1.3 MGD is currently available for recharge source water in the low demand month. Recovery from an ASR well could also be used to meet future system peak demand shortcomings during summer peak demand periods.

6. Next Steps

An ASR system would be adaptable to the City's existing infrastructure, including existing water sources. An ASR system would provide the City a redundant source of water and would increase the overall system resiliency combined with the City's existing surface water supply sources. Infrastructure requirements would include a new ASR well, connectivity to the sanitary sewer conveyance for pump to waste, conveyance piping from the water treatment plant to the well, as well as direct connectivity to the City's distribution system. Should the City decide to explore the feasibility of developing an ASR system as a redundant source, the next steps typically includes the following:

1. Final feasibility Study/Proof-of-Concept

This step involves a field investigation to verify findings from this initial feasibility evaluation and develop final system design parameters and costs that include:

- Drill an exploratory borehole on one or more select sites
- Conduct hydraulic testing to evaluate storage aquifer parameters including design storage volume, and injection and recovery rates
- Collect samples of native groundwater and complete an equilibrium geochemical compatibility modeling to evaluate potential reactions between source water, native groundwater, and the aquifer matrix.
- Develop preliminary system design
- Refine initial evaluation cost estimates to site and construct an ASR well
- Make go/no-go decision
- Apply for water supply development grant funding

2. System Construction and Permitting

- Apply for an ASR limited license and other permits
- Design, drill and complete a full-scale ASR well
- Complete design and construction of ASR wellhead, controls, electrical, distribution, and disinfection improvements
- Complete short-duration shakedown and cycle testing to verify system performance

Complete full-scale injection, storage, and recovery testing, including delivering recovered water to customers

3. Apply for ASR Permit

- Obtain permanent ASR system when full system is developed and tested

The ASR permitting process is relatively straight forward and familiar to the regulatory agencies involved, including OWRD, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) and OHA-DWP. ASR operational pilot testing is authorized under the ASR Limited License issues by OWRD. A Class V underground injection control (UIC) permit from ODEQ and new source plan review approval from OHA-DWP are required for construction of an ASR Well. Based on GSI's experience in permitting and operating several CRBG-hosted systems in the Willamette Valley, significant permitting hurdles for an ASR system in Silverton are not anticipated. OWRD is likely to look favorably on development of an ASR system in the CRBG within the Silverton area.

7. References

Conlon, T.D., Wozniak, K.C., Woodcock, D., Herrera, N.B., Fisher, B.J., Morgan, D.S., Lee, K.K., and Hinkle, S.R., 2005, Ground-water hydrology of the Willamette Basin, Oregon, Scientific Investigations Report 2005-5168: U. S. Geological Survey, Reston, VA.

MSA, 2010. Water System Master Plan & Water Management and Conservation Plan, City of Mount Angel, Oregon. Murray, Smith & Associates, Inc, August 2010.

Tolan, T.L. and Beeson, M.H., 1999, Geologic Map of the Stayton NE 7.5 Minute Quadrangle, Northwest Oregon: U. S. Geological Survey and Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries.

Tolan, T.L. and Beeson, M.H., 1999, Geologic Map of the Silverton and Scott Mills 7.5 Minute Quadrangle, Northwest Oregon: U. S. Geological Survey and Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries.

Woody, Jen. A Preliminary Assessment of Hydrogeologic Suitability for Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) in Oregon. Thesis prepared by Jen Woody for Oregon State University. November 20, 2007.

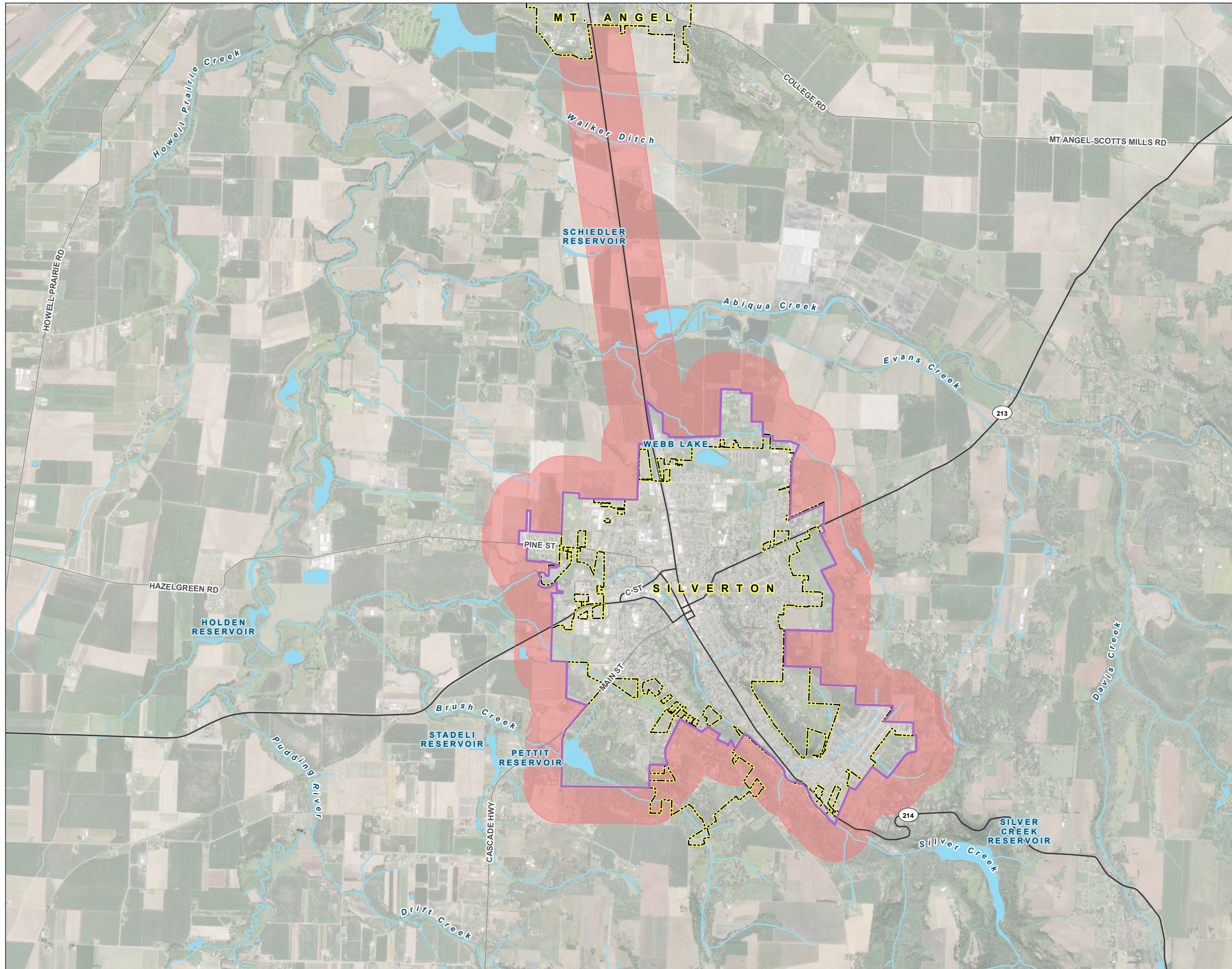






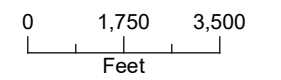
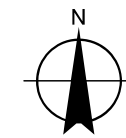


FIGURE 1-1
Overview Map
Silverton, Oregon

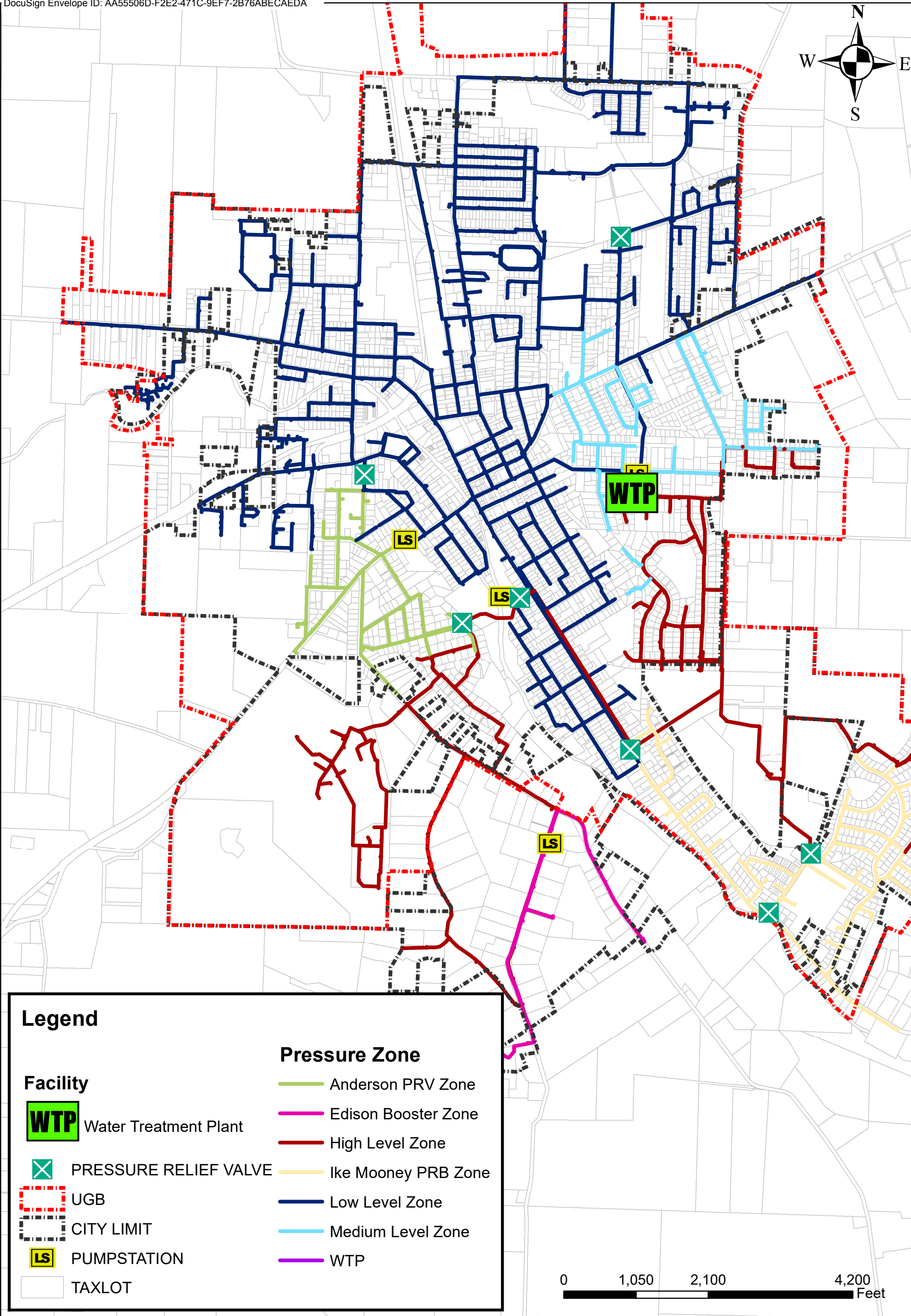
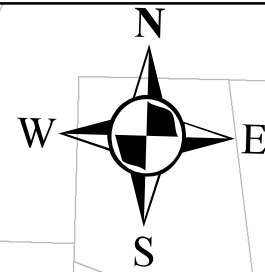
LEGEND

-  Study Area
-  City Boundary
-  Urban Growth Boundary
-  Major Road
-  Watercourse
-  Waterbody



Date: February 3, 2022
Data Sources: BLM, ESRI, ODOT, USGS,
Maxar Imagery (2021)





Legend

Facility



Water Treatment Plant



PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE



UGB



CITY LIMIT



PUMPSTATION



TAXLOT

Pressure Zone

Anderson PRV Zone

Edison Booster Zone

High Level Zone

Ike Mooney PRB Zone

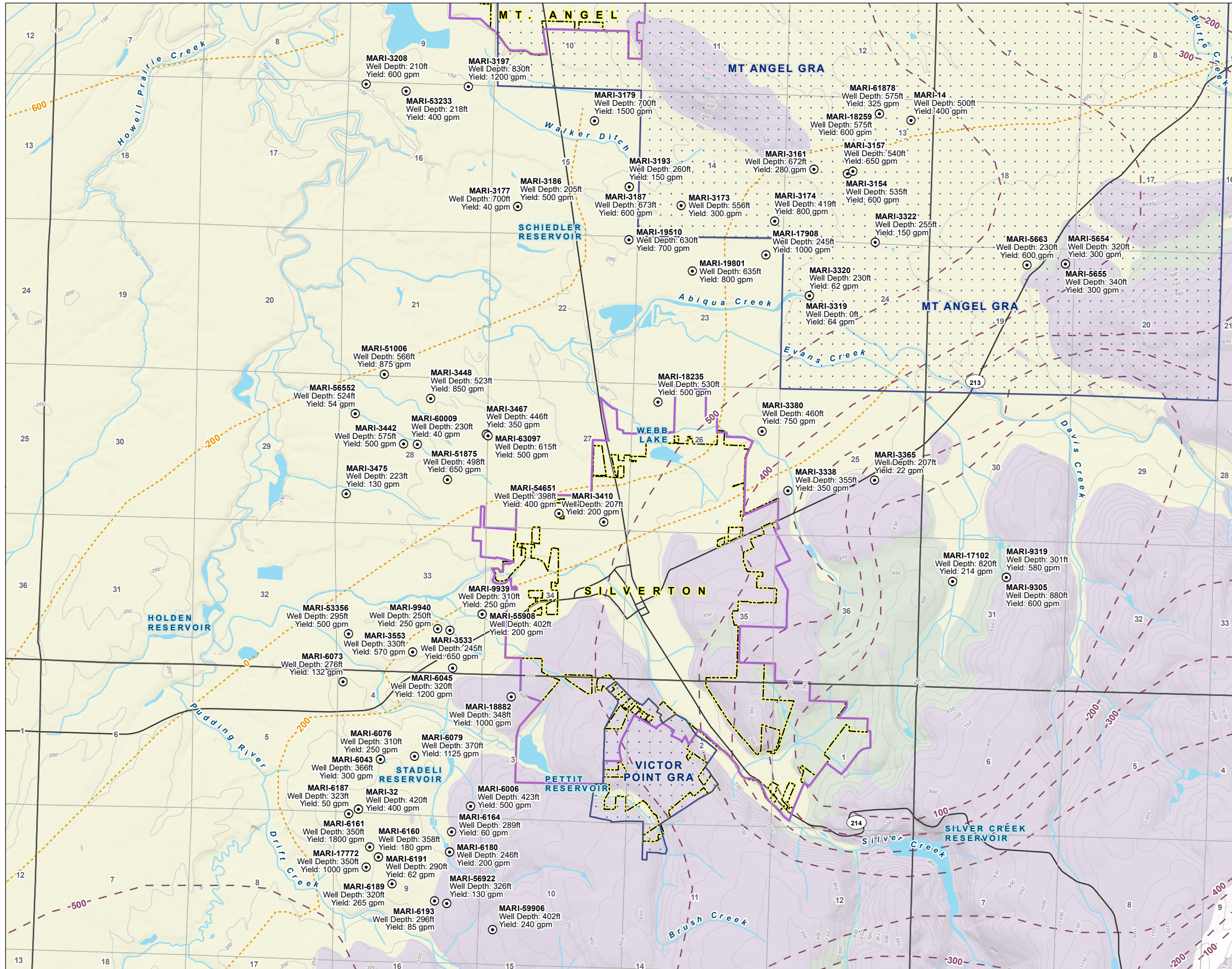
Low Level Zone

Medium Level Zone

WTP

0 1,050 2,100 4,200 Feet

FIGURE 3-1
General Geology Map
 Silverton, Oregon



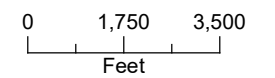
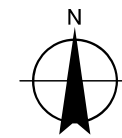
LEGEND

- ⊙ Irrigation Well (depth > 200ft)
- - - Approximate Thickness in feet of Columbia River Basalt Group¹
- - - Altitude in feet of the Top of Columbia River Basalt Group¹
- ~ Surface Contour (feet)
- ▭ Groundwater Restrictive Area (GRA)
- Generalized Geology**
- Alluvium
- Columbia River Basalt Group
- Older Rocks
- All Other Features**
- Major Road
- ▭ City Boundary
- ▭ Urban Growth Boundary
- ~ Watercourse
- Waterbody

NOTES

gpm: gallons per minute

¹Isopach and contour lines adapted from a 2005 USGS-OWRD report, Figure 9 and 10.



Date: February 3, 2022
 Data Sources: BLM, ESRI, ODOT, USGS, DOGAMI

FIGURE 3-2
Conceptual Diagram of
Major Hydrogeologic Units
in the Central Willamette
Valley

Silverton, Oregon

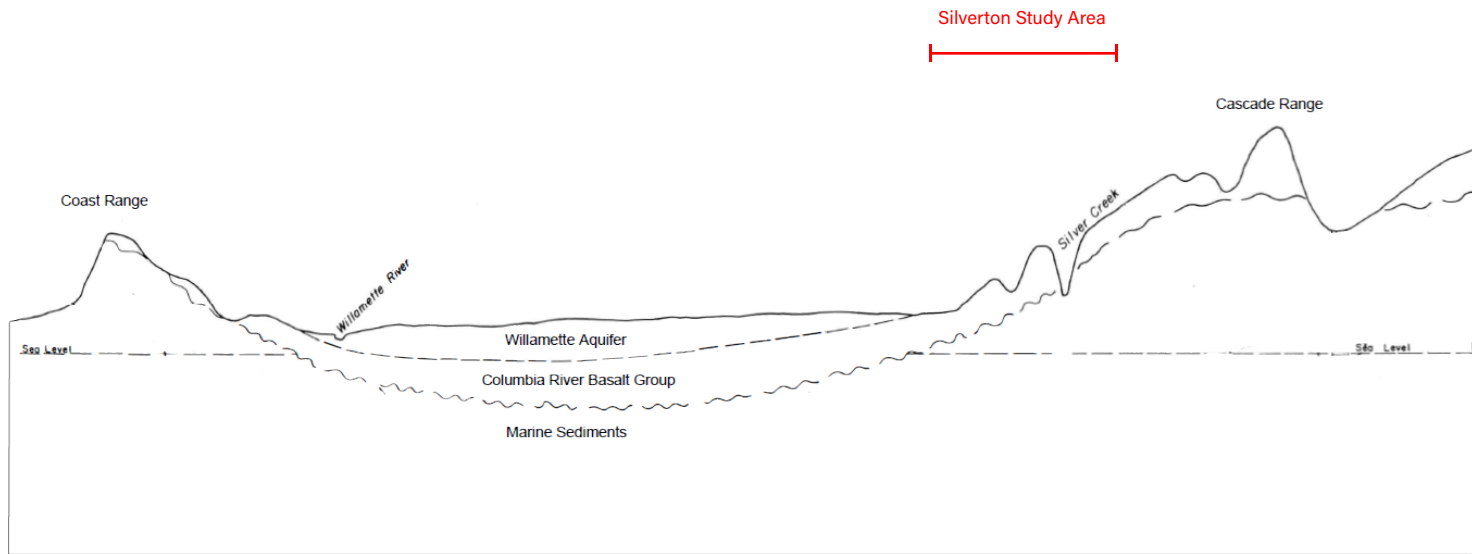
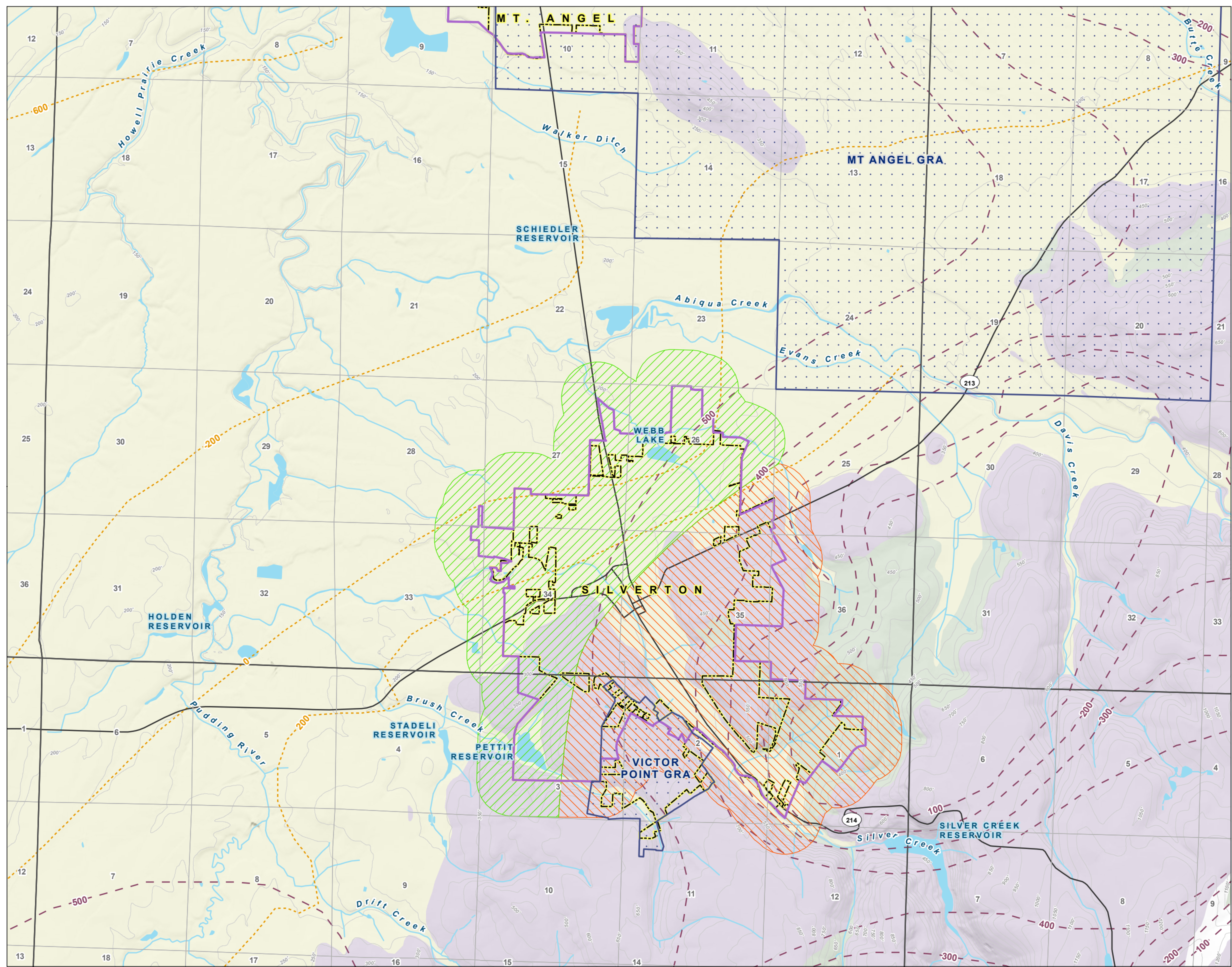


FIGURE 3-3
Preferred ASR Development Area
 Silverton, Oregon

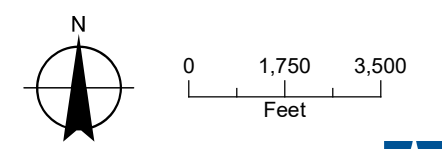


LEGEND

- Approximate Thickness in feet of Columbia River Basalt Group¹
- Altitude in feet of the Top of Columbia River Basalt Group¹
- Surface Contour (feet)
- Groundwater Restrictive Area (GRA)
- ASR Development Area**
- More Favorable ASR
- Less Favorable ASR
- Generalized Geology**
- Alluvium
- Columbia River Basalt Group
- Older Rocks
- All Other Features**
- Major Road
- City Boundary
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Watercourse
- Waterbody

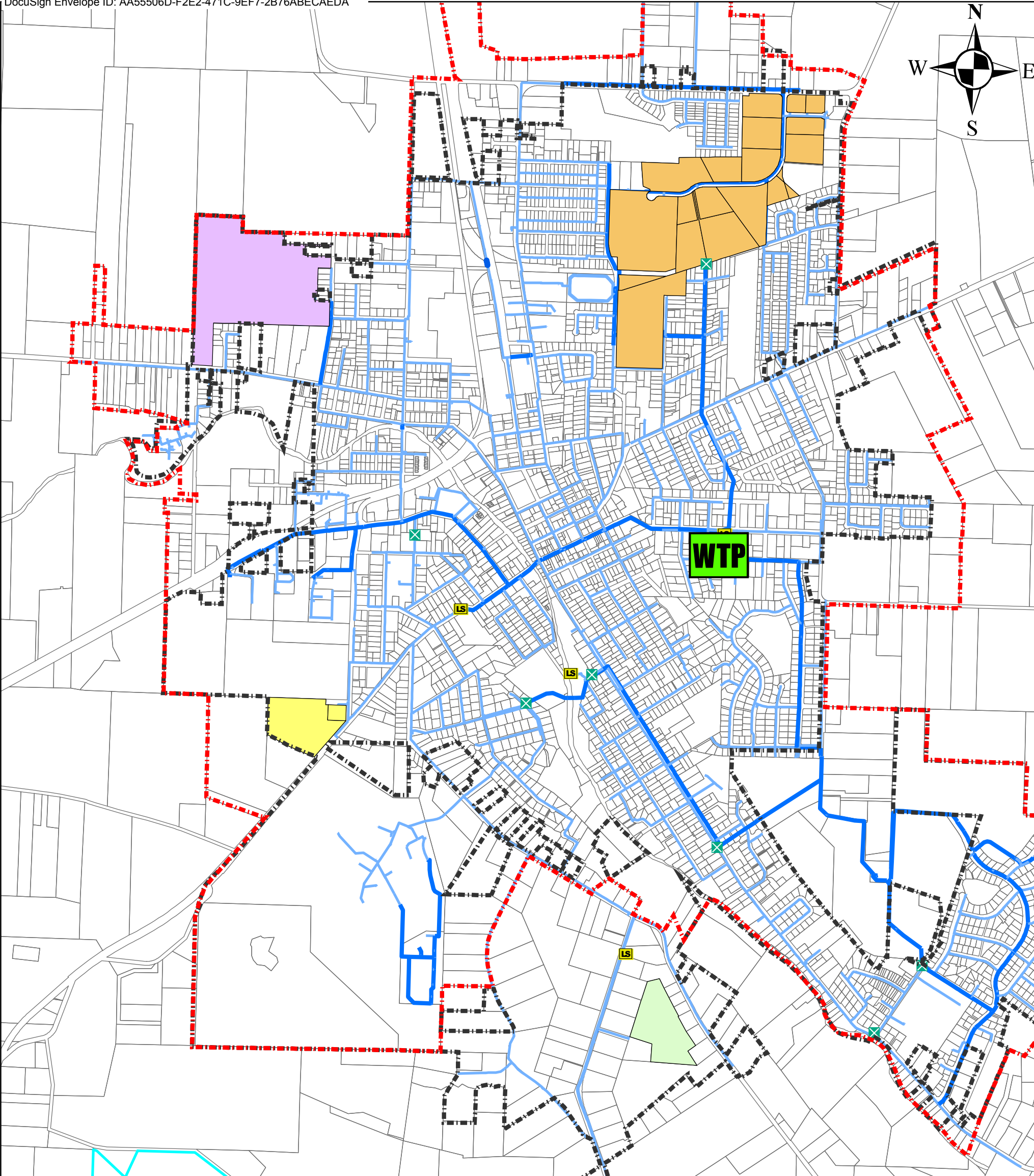
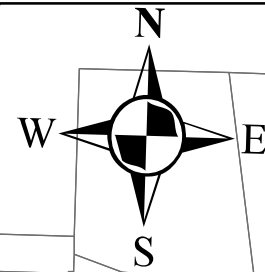
NOTE

¹Isopach and contour lines adapted from a 2005 USGS-OWRD report, Figure 9 and 10.



Date: February 3, 2022
 Data Sources: BLM, ESRI, ODOT, USGS, DOGAMI



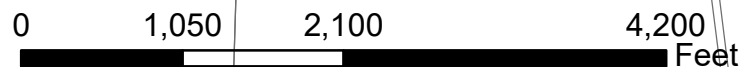


Legend

- UGB
- CITY LIMIT
- PUMPSTATION
- PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE
- Industrial Parcels (Eska Way)
- Senior Center Park
- High School
- New Reservoir Parcel (Victor Point Rd)

MAINS DISTRIBUTION PIPE DIAMETER

- < 8 inches
- 10 - 12 inches
- 14 - 18 inches
- 20 - 24 inches
- TAXLOT



Fw: Silverton ASR Grant FSG-0116-23

Macy Mulholland <mmulholland@silverton.or.us>

Tue 7/30/2024 12:30 PM

To: Macy Mulholland <mmulholland@silverton.or.us>

From: GRANTS Owrđ * WRD <OWRD.Grants@water.oregon.gov>

Sent: Tuesday, July 30, 2024 11:14 AM

To: Cory Misley <CMisley@Silverton.or.us>

Cc: Travis Sperle <TSperle@Silverton.or.us>; Kathleen Zaragoza <KZaragoza@Silverton.or.us>; GRANTS Owrđ * WRD <OWRD.Grants@water.oregon.gov>

Subject: RE: Silverton ASR Grant FSG-0116-23

**** This email is from an EXTERNAL sender. Exercise caution when opening attachments or click links from unknown senders or unexpected email. ****

Hi Cory,

I am confirming receipt of your request, I apologize I didn't get back to you last week about your questions.

It was nice to talk to you on the phone this morning and thanks for answering my questions about timeline and reducing the scope from two sites to one. Based on our conversation, my understanding is that the decision to reduce the scope from two test well sites to one is based on a combination of 1) reducing the budget since the bid came in higher than expected and 2) the determination that the second test well site is not an ideal location to eventually develop an ASR site.

As I noted, we are planning to present this budget increase request to the Water Resources Commission at their meeting on September 12-13. I will let you know when we know what time/day the agenda item will be and share the meeting information with you to attend virtually. We will present on your behalf, but it is always good to have grantees attend, if possible, in case the Commission has any questions for you.

Please also let us know if you get approval from your Council on Monday. We understand the official transfer resolution would not occur until after you are approved for additional OWRD funds, but we will want to include that you have Council approval for the additional required match in our presentation to the Commission.

Please feel free to reach out if you have any questions.

Best,
Adair

Adair Muth

Grant Coordinator

Planning, Collaboration, and Investments

725 Summer Street NE, Suite A Salem, OR 97301 | Phone 971-301-0718

Pronouns: she/her



From: Cory Misley <CMisley@Silverton.or.us>
Sent: Monday, July 29, 2024 9:07 AM
To: GRANTS Owrd * WRD <OWRD.Grants@water.oregon.gov>
Cc: Travis Sperle <TSperle@Silverton.or.us>; Kathleen Zaragoza <KZaragoza@Silverton.or.us>
Subject: Silverton ASR Grant FSG-0116-23

Greetings,

I am writing on behalf of the City of Silverton to request an increase to the Silverton Aquifer Storage and Recover Feasibility Study Grant, Number FSG-0116-23.

This email is requesting an increase of \$25,000 bringing the total grant amount from \$250,000 to \$275,000, and total project budget to \$550,000.

The anticipated project costs were estimated far higher than originally anticipated. The scope of the study has been narrowed to focus on one preferred location, instead of two test wells, lowering the estimated project cost. However, the cost is still expected to exceed \$500,000 and there is a desire to avoid any additional cuts to the scope.

The City has budgeted the necessary 50% match funds for the \$250,000. Additional funds are available, however, a transfer resolution at the City Council level will need to be executed for that to occur. That will not occur unless OWRD increases the grant award.

If the grant funds are not approved, the feasibility study runs the risk of having to further narrow scope and not provide a holistic, thorough understanding of the site, process, costs, and other factors for planning, developing, and funding an ASR system in Silverton.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Cory



Cory Misley
City Manager
Direct 503-874-2205 | Cell 503-737-9008
306 S. Water Street | Silverton, OR 97381
www.silverton.or.us

1. 04/02/2001 Ordinance 01.103 adopted by City Council-An Ordinance Amending Section 13.08 of the Silverton Municipal Code regarding water use restrictions during shortages stating an effective date,
2. 04/02/2001 Resolution 01-14- A resolution adopting water curtailment measures and setting fines for violations
3. 02/01/2016 Water Conservation plan approved by City Council
4. 09/12/2016 Ordinance 16-18 approved by City Council -An Ordinance of the Silverton City Council amending section 13.10.020 and section 13.06.020 of the Silverton Municipal code regarding water curtailment during shortages and stating an effective date.
5. 09/12/2016 Resolution 16-31 adopted by City Council - A resolution of the Silverton City Council repealing 01-14 and Implementing a water curtailment plan and establishing penalties for violating the requirements.
6. 03/07/2022 A resolution of the Silverton City Council repealing resolution 16-31 and implementing a water curtailment plan and establishing penalties for violating the requirements of the plan.
7. 7/3/2024 OWRD notified the City that a updated Plan is due to the state by September 8, 2025, City Staff will be working with the City Engineering and other resources on the updated plan.

**CITY OF SILVERTON
RESOLUTION
22-05**

A RESOLUTION OF THE SILVERTON CITY COUNCIL REPEALING RESOLUTION 16-31, AND IMPLEMENTING A WATER CURTAILMENT PLAN AND ESTABLISHING PENALTIES FOR VIOLATING THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PLAN

WHEREAS, the City Council desires to encourage water conservation practice among Silverton's citizenry, and

WHEREAS, the City water supply system may experience a shortage in the amount of water needed for normal water consumption of the citizens receiving water service; and

WHEREAS, a City water supply shortage is a serious emergency requiring special measures to be implemented by the Council; and

WHEREAS, water shortages may be forecasted in advance of their occurrence and thereby provide a period for the City to implement stages of curtailment measures that can effectively reduce water usage; and

WHEREAS, the water flows of Abiqua and Silver Creeks drop significantly during the summer months; and

WHEREAS, Silverton is part of the Pudding Watershed and Silverton's water usage affects other water users in the Pudding Watershed;

WHEREAS, City Code Sections 13 .10.020 and 13.06.020 provide for City Council to adopt, by resolution, a Water Curtailment Plan and penalties for violations.

WHEREAS, City Council adopted a Water Management and Conservation Plan on February 8th, 2016, which included a water curtailment program; and

WHEREAS, The City Council adopted Resolution 16-31 establishing the water curtailment program.

WHEREAS, The City Council perceives the need to review the "triggers" in the alert levels.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SILVERTON THAT RESOLUTION THE WATER CURTAILMENT PLAN SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS.

Section 1: WATER CURTAILMENT PLAN:

This Water Curtailment Plan (the "Plan") is designed to minimize the impacts of emergency water shortages by reducing the demand. The Plan includes five levels. With each level the City progressively moves to higher goals of reducing water demand to deal with an increasingly lower drinking water supply. The Plan focuses on Abiqua Creek since it is the City's primary water

source, but includes Silver Creek, Silverton Reservoir, and any other water source the City may develop over time. Each level includes the following: (1) "triggers" which define the level; (2) the actions to implement and water reduction goals in response to the triggers; and (3) finally the penalties and/or fines to enforce compliance with each level. The Plan provides the City with the flexibility to adequately deal with emergency water shortages.

LEVEL 1 - LOW ALERT:

A. A Level 1, Low Alert, will be implemented each year on May 1st and continue until September 30th unless the City moves into level 2 or higher:

B. A Level 1, Low Alert, will require implementing the following actions:

Actions:

The Public Works Director will issue a general request for voluntary reductions in water use by all water users. This will include public information providing a summary of the current water situation, the reason for the requested reduction in use, and a warning that mandatory reductions will be required if the voluntary measures do not sufficiently reduce water usage. A time frame for the voluntary reduction will be provided, indicating approximately when the voluntary reductions will be concluded.

Goals:

The goal of Level 1 is to inform the public of the need to reduce water consumption and to reduce water consumption by 5%.

C. Enforcement:

Water waste shall be discouraged and those not following these Level 1 Actions may receive a written notice.

LEVEL 2 - MILD ALERT:

A. A Level 2, Mild Alert, will be triggered by any of the following:

- a. Failure to meet goals of Level 1;
- b. Water consumption reaches 85% of water production capacity for 3 consecutive days; and/or
- c. Abiqua Creek stream flow decreased by 50%, compared to normal, as measured by the USGS gauging station above the Abiqua intake.

B. A Level 2, Mild Alert, will require implementing all the following actions:

Actions:

- a. No flushing of water system unless essential.
- b. Implement schedule for irrigation of lawns and landscape, such as odd/even watering.
- c. Commercial and residential use to be reduced by 10%.
- d. Washing of vehicles will be prohibited except at commercial car wash facilities that recycle and reuse their water.

This Level will implement mandatory reduction in water use by all water users, and will be approved by City Council. This Level will assure normal capacity flow during reduced production or delivery schedules and help eliminate peak demands that may create other concerns for the water system.

Goals:

The goal of this Level is to reduce overall customer water demand by 10%.

C. Enforcement:

Water waste shall be prohibited and strictly enforced. On first offense, violators may receive a written warning; for the second violation a \$60 fine; for the third violation a \$120 fine; and for the fourth and successive violations a \$240 fine. Each day of a violation is a new and separate offense. The City may turn off water service until payment of all fines is received.

LEVEL 3 - MODERATE ALERT:

A. A Level 3, Moderate alert, will be triggered by any of the following:

- a. Failure to meet goals of Levels 1 or 2;
- b. Water consumption reaches 90% of water production capacity for 3 consecutivedays;
- c. High level pumping capacity reduced to 80% of normal;
- d. Water production capacity reduced to 80% of normal; and/or
- e. Abiqua Creek stream flow decreased by 60% compared to normal, as measured by USGS gaging station above the Abiqua intake.

B. A Level 3, Moderate Alert, will require implementing all the following actions:

Actions:

- a. No Flushing of water system unless essential.
- b. implement schedule for irrigation of lawns and landscape, such as odd/even watering.
- c. Commercial use to be reduced by 10% and residential use to be reduced by 20%.
- d. Washing of vehicles will be prohibited except at commercial car wash facilities that recycle and reuse their water.

City Council must approve the implementation of these actions.

Goals:

The goal of this Level is to reduce overall customer water demand by 20%.

C. Enforcement:

Water waste shall be prohibited and strictly enforced. On first offense, violators may receive a written warning; for the second violation a \$60 fine; for the third violation a \$120 fine; and for the fourth and successive violations a \$240 fine. Each day of a violation is a new and separate offense. The City may turn off water service until payment of all fines is received.

LEVEL 4 - HIGH ALERT:

A. A Level 4, High Alert, will be triggered by any of the following:

- a. Failure to meet goals of Levels 1, 2, or 3;
- b. Water consumption reaches 95% of water production capacity for 3 consecutive days;
- c. High level pumping capacity is reduced to 70% of normal;
- d. Water production capacity reduced to 70% of normal;
- e. The Governor declares the area to be in severe drought conditions; and/or
- f. Abiqua Creek stream flow decreased by 70% compared to normal, as measured by USGS gaging station above the Abiqua intake.

B. A Level 4, High Alert, will require implementing all the following actions:

Actions

- a. All of the preceding Actions.
- b. Implement a drought rate surcharge for all customers. The commodity rate will be doubled for all water use above the established winter time average water consumption.
- c. All outdoor use of water is prohibited including all washing of cars.
- d. All residential customers will be set at a daily allotment in units of gallons per day or cubic feet per day.
- e. Water service will be disconnected if allotment is disregarded.
- f. Commercial customers will be reduced to 70% of the previous year's average water usage.
- g. Bulk water sales/usage will be terminated.

City Council must approve the implementation of this action plan.

Goals:

The goal of this Level is to reduce overall customer water demand by 30%.

C. Enforcement:

Water waste shall be prohibited and strictly enforced. On first offense, violators may receive a written warning; for the second violation a \$60 fine; for the third violation a \$120 fine; and for the fourth and successive violations a \$240 fine. Each day of a violation is a new and separate offense. The City may turn off water service until payment of all fines is received.

LEVEL 5 - EXTREME ALERT:

A. A Level 5, Extreme Alert, will be triggered by any of the following:

- a. High level pumping capacity is reduced by 50%;
- b. Water production reduced by 50%;
- c. Creek flows are very limited;
- d. A natural disaster which incapacitates the water system;
- e. Intentional sabotage act causing long term disabling of water system; and/or
- f. Abiqua Creek stream and/or Silver Creek flows, compared to normal, decrease by 80%, as measured by the USGS gaging station above the intake.

B. Action Plan and Goals:

This Level will activate the City's Emergency Operations Plan.

C. Enforcement:

Enforcement will follow the City's Emergency Operations Plan.

Section 2: This resolution shall be in effect for one-year and the City Staff is instructed to review with the City Council the “triggers,” “actions,” “measuring standards” and enforcement at each level for possible amendments

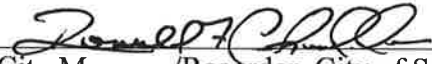
Section 3: That this resolution is and shall be effective after its passage by the City Council.

Resolution adopted by the City Council of the City of Silverton, this 7th day of March, 2022.




Mayor, City of Silverton
Kyle Palmer

ATTEST



City Manager/Recorder, City of Silverton
Ron Chandler

**SILVERTON CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT
TO THE HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCILORS**

	Agenda Item No.:	Topic:
	5.4	Discussion and Direction on Committee Reconfiguration and Recruitment Process
	Agenda Type:	
	Discussion	
	Meeting Date:	
August 5, 2024		
Prepared by:	Reviewed by:	Approved by:
Cory Misley	Macy Mulholland	Kathleen Zaragoza

Recommendation:

Discussion and direction to staff on next steps preparing for committee reconfiguration in January 2025 and recruitment in Fall 2024.

Background:

Over the decades the City has created, shifted, consolidated, and disbanded numerous committees and taskforces. Some have been memorialized in Silverton Municipal Code (SMC) and some via resolution or other actions. The proposal moving forward is to have each committee and taskforce established via resolution for consistency and clarity. An ordinance providing for the repeal and process would be necessary in conjunction with resolutions reestablishing all existing committees and taskforces. This is purely for administrative and recordkeeping purposes. We disbanded two taskforces at the beginning of 2024 and are currently looking out through the remainder of 2024 to the beginning of 2025.

The scope of each committee and taskforce is critical for alignment of resources and expectations throughout each fiscal year and across fiscal years, generating momentum on City Council Goals and Department Objectives in the form of projects, planning efforts, and other shared work. The draft reconfiguration is based on a variety of discussions and brainstorming at the staff level and with members of committees and City Council. Furthermore, the draft reconfiguration is intended as a ‘food for thought’ and a recommendation for firming up the collaboration and synergy between City Council, staff, and committees to maximize the quantity and quality of our work for the community.

Next steps would include drafting an ordinance and respective resolutions for each committee and taskforce. Additional details of composition, terms, scope, etc. would be included in each resolution. If proceeding on this course, we would work to have drafts of these available for the Council later in August or early September with adoption in later September or early October to be able to successfully prepare for, and rollout, the recruiting effort in early November.

Attachments:

1. Draft Committee and Taskforce Reconfiguration
2. Summary of Code & Resolutions Re: Committees and Taskforces (*For Reference Only)

Draft for City Committee and Taskforce Reconfiguration and Recruitment Process

Standing advisory committees and ad hoc taskforces for the City of Silverton are an essential component of community engagement and involvement. They serve to expand and enhance the quantity and quality of the work being done by City staff and the City Council. However, reviewing which committees and taskforces exist and how they operate is critical to ensuring that shared expectations are in alignment while maximizing the value of our collective work. Outlined below is a proposed reconfiguration of the existing City committees and taskforces as we look ahead to January 2025 and beyond. This evaluation and discussion with alterations or continuing on would occur every other year around this time as the City prepares for the committee and taskforce annual volunteer recruitment.

On the note of an annual volunteer recruitment, the proposal is to have a call for interested individuals to apply for openings on City committees and taskforces all of October and into November. In election years, this will allow for individuals who may be pursuing a seat on City Council and are not elected to still apply for another role. Interviews would occur in late November with appointments in December and effective beginning January. Currently, committee and taskforce members are on differing terms that expire at various points in the year, making it difficult to cohesively and consistently provide for a broad, holistic education campaign and annual volunteer recruitment. Ideally, making this shift will build a shared awareness and cadence of these opportunities in the City allowing for individuals to weigh and rank their committee and taskforce preferences for volunteering.

The following Committees and Taskforces would not be altered:

- Planning Commission → Planning Commission (Statutorily Required)
- Budget Committee → Budget Committee (Statutorily Required)
- Historic Landmarks Commission → Historic Landmark Commission (Statutorily Required)
- Affordable Housing Taskforce → Affordable Housing Taskforce

The following Committees and Taskforces would be altered:

- Tourism Promotion Committee → Tourism Master Plan Taskforce
 - This would shift the standing Committee's narrow scope from the Tourism Promotion Grants to a taskforce objective of developing a Tourism Master Plan for Silverton. Upon completion of the Plan, the Taskforce would dissolve and various key stakeholders (City, Chamber, etc.) would carry out the work.
- Transportation Advisory Committee → Public Works Advisory Committee

- This would shift the standing Committee's scope from being just on transportation related items to encompassing transportation, water, wastewater, stormwater, and solid waste management. There are countless projects and planning efforts in these arenas and a standing committee able and willing to work on those items, at the direction of City Council and staff, will allow for the best and most effective use of everyone's energy and time.
- Silverton Urban Renewal Advisory Committee → Main Street Redevelopment and Downtown Plaza Park Taskforce
 - This would shift the standing Committee's scope from being a catchall of urban renewal topics and grant program oversight to focusing on these two large projects per the recent URA Plan Amendment, which also sunset the grant program.
- Environmental Management and Urban Tree Committee → Sustainability and Urban Tree Committee
 - This would shift the standing Committee's scope to focus exclusively on sustainability/environmental stewardship and urban forest management.

The following Committees and Taskforces would be added:

- Parks and Recreation Taskforce
 - This Taskforce would focus on developing a roadmap for the future of the Silverton Community Pool (owned and managed by the City, operated by the YMCA), the potential for a Silverton Parks and Recreation District, and the relationship and role of the Family YMCA of Marion and Polk Counties with the above facilities and entities.

Existing Code Creating Committees and Commissions

- [Chapter 2.10](#) – Created the Transportation Advisory Committee
- [Chapter 2.08](#) – Created the City Planning Commission
- [Chapter 3.5](#) – Created the Historic Landmark Commission
- [Chapter 8.08](#) – Created the Environmental Management Committee


Resolutions and Associated Committees, Commissions, and Task Forces

**The Silverton website only has resolutions dating back to 2016*

- Urban Tree Committee
 - Resolution No. 22-24 – Creating an Urban Tree Committee to Provide Recommendations and Advise Council on Implementation of Standards and Practices Concerning Silverton Trees (Adopted 10/3/2022)
- Tourism and Promotion Committee
 - Resolution No. 23-03 – Amending the Silverton Tourism and Promotion Committee for the City of Silverton (Adopted 2/6/2023)
 - (amending the membership requirements)
 - Resolution No. 21-17 (Adopted 11/1/2021)
 - (amending the membership requirements)
 - NOTE: could not find a resolution creating this committee
- Urban Renewal Advisory Committee
 - Resolution No. 23-02 URA – Amending the Silverton Urban Renewal Advisory Committee (Adopted 3/6/2023)
 - NOTE: could not find a resolution creating this committee
- Urban Renewal Agency Budget Committee
 - Resolution No. 17-02 URA – Appointments to the URA Budget Committee (Adopted 1/23/2017)
 - (appointing citizen members to the committee)
 - NOTE: could not find a resolution creating this committee
- Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Task Force (**Disbanded**)
 - Resolution No. 21-06 – Creating a Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Task Force (Adopted 4/5/2021)
 - Resolution No. 23-02 – Setting forth the Number of Members in the Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Task Force (Adopted 12/6/2023)

- Resolution No. 24-01 – Disbanding the Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion, and Homeless and Housing Task Force (Adopted 1/8/2024)
- Homeless and Housing Task Force (**Disbanded**)
 - Resolution No. 24-01 – Disbanding the Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion, and Homeless and Housing Task Force (Adopted 1/8/2024)
- Parks and Rec Task Force (**Disbanded**)
 - Resolution No. 19-40 – Dissolving the Parks and Rec Task Force (Adopted 11/4/2019)

**SILVERTON CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT
TO THE HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCILORS**

	Agenda Item No.:	Topic:
	5.5	Authorize the City Manager to enter into an agreement with Compass Project Solutions for Warranty Services
	Agenda Type:	
	Action	
Meeting Date:		
July 1, 2024		
Prepared by:	Reviewed by:	Approved by:
Jason Gottgetreu	Kathleen Zaragoza	Cory Misley

Recommendation:

Move to authorize the City Manager to enter into an agreement with Compass Project Solutions for warranty services in an amount not to exceed \$140,000.

Background:

The City Council adopted Resolution 24-16 at the July 1, 2024, City Council meeting authorizing the direct award of a contract to Compass Project Solution, Inc. for post-construction warranty services for the one-year warranty period of the New City Hall building.

Compass has been the City’s owner representative on the New City Hall project since June 2021 and has been providing direct, integral support to the City of Silverton for the construction oversight of the new City Hall. This firsthand experience of interacting with the key contributors and stakeholders, as well as witnessing the work itself, uniquely positions Compass to provide warranty services through their intimate knowledge of this project. Carrying this relationship through the warranty period helps to achieve accurate and swift resolution of any issues that arise.

The contract for the warranty services will be billed for hours worked with the proposal estimating 1,418 hours for the fiscal year period. If not, all hours are worked, then the paid-out amount would be less than the proposed cost. The proposal also includes a 25% cost reduction for Ricardo Becerril’s time as a good-faith client discount.

Budget Impact	Fiscal Year	Funding Source
\$140,000	2024-2025	General Fund 010-011-61059

Attachments:

1. Personal Services Contract
2. Compass Project Solutions Personal Services Contract Exhibit A

PERSONAL SERVICES CONTRACT

THIS PERSONAL SERVICES CONTRACT (the “Agreement”), made and entered into this 5th day of August 2024 (the “Effective Date”), by and between the City of Silverton, an Oregon municipal corporation, hereinafter referred to as “City” and Compass Project Solutions Inc., an Oregon corporation, hereinafter referred to as “Consultant”. Each party may be individually referred to herein as a “Party” and collectively as the “Parties.”

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the City desires to retain Consultant to perform certain services in connection with post-construction warranty oversight and coordination work related to the recently constructed City Hall (the “Purpose”); and

WHEREAS, City sought, and Silverton City Council approved, an exemption from the formal procurement process in connection with this Agreement on [date]; and

WHEREAS, Consultant is willing to perform the services in connection with the Purpose under the following terms and conditions.

NOW, THEREFORE, intending to be legally bound and in consideration of the promises and covenants hereinafter contained, the sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged the Parties hereto agree as follows:

AGREEMENT

1. Consultant's Scope of Services. The Consultant shall successfully perform the following services concerning the Purpose (collectively, the “Services”): (a) those services as provided in **Exhibit A**, and (b) all other necessary or appropriate services customarily provided by Consultant in connection with its performance of those services described in **Exhibit A**. All provisions and covenants contained in **Exhibit A** are hereby incorporated by reference and shall become a part of this Agreement as if fully set forth. Any conflict between this Agreement and **Exhibit A** (if any) shall be resolved first in favor of this Agreement. Consultant shall perform Services using the degree of skill and knowledge customarily employed by professionals performing similar services in the same region of Oregon. The Consultant shall be responsible for providing, at the Consultant’s cost and expense, all management, supervision, materials, administrative support, supplies, and equipment necessary to perform the Services as described herein, all in accordance with this Agreement. All Consultant personnel shall be properly trained and fully licensed to undertake any activities pursuant to this Agreement, and Consultant shall have all requisite permits, licenses and other authorizations necessary to provide the Services. Consultant acknowledges and agrees that the City may cause or direct other persons or contractors to provide services for and on behalf of the City that are the same or similar to the Services provided by Consultant under this Agreement. No information, news, or press releases related to the Purpose shall be made to representatives of newspapers, magazines, television and radio stations, or any other news medium without the prior written authorization of the City.

2. Term. The term of this Agreement shall begin on the Effective Date and shall terminate on August 5, 2025, unless sooner terminated or extended under the provisions of this Agreement. All Services under this Agreement shall be completed prior to the expiration of this Agreement.

3. Amendments or Changes in the Services. This Agreement may not be amended except by a writing executed by both the Consultant and the City and approved by the City Council. Only the City Key Personnel may authorize extra (and/or changes to) the Services. Failure of Consultant to secure authorization for extra or changes to the Services shall constitute a waiver of all right to adjustment in the Compensation or project schedule due to such unauthorized extra work and Consultant thereafter shall be entitled to no compensation whatsoever for the performance of such work.

4. Payment.

A. Compensation. As compensation for Services provided by Consultant pursuant to this Agreement, the City shall pay Consultant a total amount not to exceed one hundred forty thousand dollars (\$140,000) (the "Compensation"). Further details regarding Compensation, including but not limited to hourly rates, payment schedules, and reimbursable expenses shall be described in Exhibit A. Consultant shall submit monthly invoices computed on the basis of the percentage of Services completed or hours worked. Invoices shall include a detailed description of Services performed and include evidence of any reimbursable expenses in a form acceptable to the City. City shall make payments in a timely manner, within thirty (30) days of receipt of an accepted invoice. Invoices received from the Consultant pursuant to this Agreement will be reviewed and approved by the City prior to payment.

B. Conditions of Compensation. No portion of the Compensation will be paid by the City for any portion of the Services not performed. Payment shall not be considered acceptance or approval of any Services or waiver of any defects therein. The Compensation shall constitute full and complete payment for said Services and all expenditures which may be made and expenses incurred, except as otherwise expressly provided in this Agreement or agreed to by mutual written and duly signed agreement of the City and Consultant. Failure of Consultant to secure authorization for extra work prior to commencing such work shall constitute a waiver of all right to adjustment in the Compensation or any stated project schedule due to such unauthorized extra work and Consultant thereafter shall be entitled to no compensation whatsoever for the performance of such work.

C. Certified Cost Records. The Consultant shall furnish certified cost records for all billings pertaining to other than lump sum fees to substantiate all charges. For such purposes, the books of account of the Consultant shall be subject to audit by the City for the term of this Agreement and continuing for at least three (3) years thereafter. The Consultant shall complete the Service and cost records for all billings on such forms and in such manner as will be satisfactory to the City.

D. Contract Identification. The Consultant shall furnish to the City its employer identification number, as designated by the Internal Revenue Service, or Social Security Number, as the City deems applicable.

5. Time is of the Essence. Time is of the essence for this Agreement. The Services of the Consultant shall be undertaken and completed in such a manner and in such a sequence as to assure their expeditious completion in light of the purpose of this Agreement.

6. Consultant is Independent Contractor. The Consultant is an independent contractor, and nothing contained herein shall be construed as constituting any relationship with the City other than that as owner and independent contractor, nor shall it be construed as creating any relationship whatsoever between the City and any of the Consultant's employees. Neither the Consultant nor any of the Consultant's employees are nor shall they be deemed employees of the City. The Consultant is not and shall not act as an agent of the City. All employees who assist the Consultant in the performance of the Services shall at all times be under the Consultant's exclusive direction and control. The Consultant shall pay all wages, salaries and other amounts due the Consultant's employees in connection with the performance of the Services and shall be responsible for all reports and obligations respecting such employees, including without limitation social security tax, income tax withholding, unemployment compensation, worker's compensation, employee benefits and similar matters. Further, the Consultant has sole authority and responsibility to employ, discharge and otherwise control the Consultant's employees. The Consultant has sole authority and responsibility as principal for the Consultant's agents, employees, sub-consultants and all others the Consultant hires to perform or assist in performing the Services. The City's only interest is in the results to be achieved pursuant to this Agreement.

7. Errors in the Services. Consultant shall perform such additional work as may be necessary to correct errors in the Services required under this Agreement without undue delays and without additional cost.

8. Representations. The Consultant represents and warrants to City that:

A. The Consultant has the required authority, ability, skills and capacity to, and shall, perform the Services in a manner consistent with this Agreement. Further, any employees and sub-consultants of the Consultant employed in performing the Services shall have the skill, experience and licenses required to perform the Services assigned to them. All Work Product of Consultant required to be stamped shall be stamped by the appropriately licensed professional.

B. To the extent deemed necessary by both Parties, in accordance with reasonable and prudent industry practices, the Consultant has inspected the sites and all of the surrounding locations whereupon the Consultant may be called to perform the Services and is familiar with requirements of the Services and accepts them for such performance.

C. The Consultant has knowledge of all of the legal requirements and business practices

in the State of Oregon that must be followed in performing the Services and the Services shall be performed in conformity with such requirements and practices.

- D. The Consultant is validly organized and exists in good standing under the laws of the State of Oregon and has all the requisite powers to carry on the Consultant's business as now conducted or proposed to be conducted and the Consultant is duly qualified, registered or licensed to do business in good standing in the State of Oregon.
- E. The execution, delivery and performance of this Agreement and the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby have been duly authorized by all necessary action and do not and will not (a) require any further consent or approval of the board of directors or any shareholders of the Consultant or any other person which has not been obtained or (b) result in a breach of default under the certificate of incorporation or by-laws of the Consultant or any indenture or loan or credit agreement or other material agreement or instrument to which the Consultant is a party or by which the Consultant's properties and assets may be bound or affected. All such consents and approvals are in full force and effect.

9. Insurance The Consultant agrees to procure and maintain at its expense until final payment by the City for Services, insurance in the kinds and amounts hereinafter provided with insurance companies authorized to do business in the State of Oregon, covering all operations under this Agreement, whether performed by it or its agents, employees, or subcontractors. Before commencing the Services, the Consultant shall furnish to the City a certificate or certificates in a form satisfactory to the City, showing that it has complied with this Section. All certificates shall provide that the policy shall not be changed or canceled until at least thirty (30) days prior written notice shall have been given to the City. If the coverage under this paragraph expires during the term of this Agreement, the Consultant shall provide replacement certificate(s) evidencing the continuation of required policies. Kinds and amounts of insurance required are as follows:

- A. **Workers' Compensation Insurance.** Workers' compensation in compliance with ORS 656.017 from the State Accident Insurance Fund or from a responsible private carrier. Private insurance shall provide the schedule of employee benefits required by law.
- B. **Liability Insurance.** Professional liability insurance in an amount not less than \$1,000,000 per claim and aggregate. Automobile liability insurance in an amount not less than \$500,000 for injuries to any one person and \$1,000,000 on account of any one accident and in an amount of not less than \$100,000 for property damage to protect the Consultant and its agents, employees, and subcontractors from claims which may arise from Services rendered under this Agreement, whether such services are rendered by the Consultant or by any to its agents, employees, or subcontractors.
- C. **General Liability.** Commercial General Liability insurance on an occurrence basis with a limit of not less than \$1,000,000 each occurrence for bodily injury and property damage and \$2,000,000 general aggregate. This liability insurance coverage shall provide contractual liability.

- D. All insurance shall name the City and each of its employees, officers, agents, elected and appointed officials as Additional Insured with respect to Agreement and shall waive subrogation with respect to the same.

10. Indemnity The Consultant agrees to defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City and its officers, agents, elected and appointed officials, volunteers, and employees from and against all suits, actions, claims, demands, proceedings, judgments, losses, damages, injuries, penalties, costs, expenses (including attorney's fees) and liabilities of any character arising out or relating to the acts or omissions of Consultant, or any of Consultant's subcontractors, agents, suppliers, or employees in connection with this Agreement. This Section shall survive termination or expiration of this Agreement.

11. Confidentiality. During the term of the Agreement and for all time subsequent to completion of the Services under this Agreement, the Consultant agrees not to use or disclose to anyone, except as required by the performance of this Agreement or by law, or as otherwise authorized by the City, any and all information given to the Consultant by the City or developed by the Consultant as a result of the performance of this Agreement. The Consultant agrees that if the City so requests, the Consultant will execute a confidentiality agreement in a form acceptable to the City and will require any employee or subcontractor performing work under this Agreement or receiving any information deemed confidential by the City to execute such a confidentiality agreement.

12. Subcontractors.

- A. The Consultant is solely and fully responsible to the City for the performance of the Services under this Agreement. Use of any subcontractors by the Consultant shall be pre-approved by the City. The Consultant agrees that each and every agreement of the Consultant with any subcontractors to perform Services under this Agreement shall be terminable without penalty. Subcontractors who assist the Consultant in the performance of the Services shall at all times be under the Consultant's exclusive direction and control and shall be subcontractors of the Consultant and not consultants of the City. The Consultant shall pay or cause each subcontractors to pay all wages, salaries and other amounts due to the Consultant's subcontractors in performance of the duties set forth in this Agreement and shall be responsible for any and all reports and obligations respecting such subcontractors. All subcontractors shall have the skill and experience and any license or permits required to perform the Services assigned to them.
- B. If Consultant fails, neglects, or refuses to make prompt payment of any claim for labor or services furnished to Consultant or a subcontractor by any person in connection with this Agreement as the claim becomes due, the City may pay the claim to the person furnishing the labor or services and charge the amount of the payment against funds due or to become due to Consultant pursuant to this Agreement. The City's payment of a claim under this Section shall not relieve Consultant or Consultant's surety, if any, from responsibility for those claims.

13. Termination.

- A. Termination for Convenience. In addition to any other rights provided herein, the City shall have the right to terminate all or part of this Agreement at any time and for its own convenience, by written notice to Consultant.
- B. Termination for Cause. Consultant shall remedy any breach of this Agreement within the shortest reasonable time after Consultant first has actual notice of the breach or City notifies Consultant of the breach, whichever is earlier. Either Party may, after thirty (30) days prior written notice to the other Party, cancel all or any part of this Agreement if the non-terminating Party breaches any of the terms hereof or in the event of any of the following: Insolvency of the non-terminating Party; voluntary or involuntary petition in bankruptcy by or against the non-terminating Party; appointment of a receiver or trustee for the non-terminating Party, or an assignment for benefit of creditors of the non-terminating Party. Damages for breach shall be those allowed by Oregon law and other costs of litigation at trial and upon appeal to the prevailing Party. In the event of Consultant breach, the City may also terminate that part of the Agreement affected thereby upon written notice to Consultant, may obtain substitute services in a reasonable manner, and recover from Consultant the amount by which the price for those substitute services exceeds the price for the same services under this Agreement. To recover amounts due under this Section, the City may withhold from any amounts owed by City to Consultant, including but not limited to, amounts owed under this or any other Agreement between Consultant and City.
- C. Services Suspension Order. Pending a decision to terminate all or part of this Agreement, the City unilaterally may order Consultant to suspend all or part of the Services under this Agreement. If the City suspends terminates all or part of the Agreement pursuant to this Section, Consultant shall be entitled to compensation only for Services rendered prior to the date of termination or suspension, but not for any Services rendered after the City ordered termination or suspension of those Services. If the City suspends certain Services under this Agreement and later orders Consultant to resume those Services, Consultant shall be entitled to reasonable damages actually incurred, if any, as a result of the suspension.
- D. Obligations Following Termination.
- a. After receipt of a notice of termination, and unless otherwise directed by the City, the Consultant shall immediately proceed as follows: (1) stop work on the Services as specified in the notice of termination; (2) terminate all agreements with sub-consultants to the extent they relate to the Services terminated; (3) submit to the City detailed information relating to each and every subcontractor of the Consultant under this Agreement; (4) complete performance in accordance with this Agreement of all of the services not terminated; and (5) take any action that may be necessary, or that the City may direct, for the protection and preservation of the property related to this Agreement that is in the possession of the Consultant and in which the City has or

may acquire an interest.

- b. Termination Settlement. After termination, the Consultant shall submit a final termination settlement proposal to the City in a form and with a certification prescribed by the City. The Consultant shall submit the proposal promptly, but no later than thirty (30) days from the effective date of termination, unless extended in writing by the City upon written request by the Consultant within such thirty-day period. If the Consultant fails to submit the proposal within the time allowed the City's payment obligations under this Agreement shall be deemed satisfied and no further payment by the City to the Consultant shall be made.
- c. Payment Upon Termination. As a result of termination without cause the City shall pay the Consultant in accordance with the terms of this Agreement for the Services performed up to the termination and unpaid at termination.
- d. City's Claims and Costs Deductible Upon Termination. In arriving at the amount due the Consultant under this Section there shall be deducted any claim which the City has against the Consultant under this Agreement.
- e. Partial Termination. If the termination is partial the City shall make an appropriate adjustment of the price of the Services not terminated. Any request by the Consultant for further adjustment of prices shall be submitted in writing within thirty (30) days from the effective date of notice of partial termination or shall be deemed forever waived.

14. Record Keeping. The Consultant shall maintain all records and documents relating to Services performed under this Agreement for three (3) years after the termination or expiration of this Agreement, or for three (3) years after all other pending matters in connection with this Agreement are closed. This includes all books and other evidence bearing on the Consultants time based and reimbursable costs and expenses under this Agreement. The Consultant shall make these records and documents available to the City, at the City's office, at all reasonable times, without any charge. If accepted by the City, photographs, microphotographs, or other authentic reproductions may be maintained instead of original records and documents.

15. Work Product.

- A. All work product of the Consultant prepared pursuant to this Agreement, including but not limited to, all maps, plans, drawings, specifications, reports, electronic files and other documents, in whatever form, shall upon payment of all amounts rightfully owed by the City to the Consultant herein remain the property of the City under all circumstances, whether or not the Services are complete. When requested by the City, all work products shall be delivered to the City in PDF or full-size, hard copy form. Work products shall be provided to the City at the time of completion of any of the discrete tasks specified in the Services. Consultant shall maintain copies on file of any such work product involved in the Services for three (3) years after City makes final payment on this Agreement and all other

pending matters are closed, shall make them available for the City's use, and shall provide such copies to the City upon request at commercial printing or reproduction rates.

- B. The interest in any intellectual property, including but not limited to copyrights and patents of any type, arising from the performance of this Agreement and any generated work product shall vest in the City. Consultant shall execute any assignment or other documents necessary to affect this section. Consultant may retain a nonexclusive right to use any intellectual property that is subject to this section. Consultant shall transfer to City any data or other tangible property generated by Consultant under this Agreement and necessary for the beneficial use of intellectual property covered by this section.
- C. Subject to the provisions of the Oregon Public Records Law (the "Law"), all construction documents, including, but not limited to, electronic documents prepared under this Agreement are for use only with this Project, and may not be used for any other construction related purpose, or dissemination to any contractor or construction related entity without written approval of the Consultant.

16. Consultant Trade Secrets and Public Records Requests.

- A. Public Records. The Consultant acknowledges and agrees that all documents in the City's possession, including documents submitted by the Consultant, are subject to the provisions of the Law, and the Consultant acknowledges that the City shall abide by the Law, including honoring all proper public records requests. The Consultant shall be responsible for all Consultants' costs incurred in connection with any legal determination regarding the Law, including any determination made by a court pursuant to the Law. The Consultant is advised to contact legal counsel concerning such acts in application of the Law to the Consultant.
- B. Confidential or Proprietary Materials. If the Consultant deems any document(s) which the Consultant submits to the City to be confidential, proprietary or otherwise protected from disclosure under the Law, then the Consultant shall appropriately label such document(s), and submit such document(s) to the City together with a written statement describing the material which is requested to remain protected from disclosure and the justification for such request. The request will either be approved or denied by the City in the City's discretion. The City will make a good faith effort to accommodate a reasonable confidentiality request if in the City's opinion the City determines the request complies with the Law.
- C. Stakeholder. In the event of litigation concerning disclosure of any document(s) submitted by consultant to the City, the City's sole involvement will be as stakeholder retaining the document(s) until otherwise ordered by the court and the Consultant shall be fully responsible for otherwise prosecuting or defending any actions concerning the document(s) at its sole expense and risk.

17. Designation of Representatives and Key Personnel. The City hereby designates City Manager Cory Misley and the Consultant hereby designates Ricardo Becerril, as the persons who

are authorized to represent the parties with regard to administration of this Agreement, subject to limitations, which may be agreed to by the Parties (collectively, the “Key Personnel”). In consultation with the City, the Consultant shall identify the Key Personnel acceptable to the City who will provide the Services under this Agreement. None of these individuals may be changed, while still in the employ of the Consultant and not on legally required leave, without the City’s prior written consent, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Consultant acknowledges that the City considers the individuals named as Key Personnel critical to the Consultant providing its Services under this Agreement, and the City will not pay the cost of any individual providing the Services contemplated by the Key Personnel on behalf of Consultant unless such individuals have been approved by the City in writing.

18. Public Contracting Requirements.

- A. Overtime. Any person employed on work under this Agreement, other than a person subject to being excluded from the payment of overtime pursuant to either ORS 653.010 to 653.261 or 29 USC §201 to 209, shall be paid at least time and a half for work performed on legal holidays and all overtime worked in excess of 40 hours in any one week, and otherwise in accordance with in accordance with ORS 653.010 to ORS 653.261 or under 29 USC 201 to 209.
- B. Payment for Labor or Material. Consultant shall make payment promptly, as due, to all persons supplying to Contract labor or material for the performance of the work provided for in this Agreement. (ORS 279B.220)
- C. Contributions to the Industrial Accident Fund. Consultant shall pay all contributions or amounts due the Industrial Accident Fund from Consultant incurred in the performance of this Agreement, and shall ensure that all subcontractors pay those amounts due from the subcontractors. (ORS 279B.220)
- D. Liens and Claims. Consultant shall not permit any lien or claim to be filed or prosecuted against the state or a county, school district, municipality, municipal corporation or subdivision thereof, on account of any labor or material furnished. (ORS 279B.220)
- E. Income Tax Withholding. Consultant shall pay to the Oregon Department of Revenue all sums withheld from employees pursuant to ORS 316.167. (ORS 279B.220)
- F. Medical Care for Employees. Consultant shall promptly, as due, make payment of all sums to any person, co-partnership, association or corporation, furnishing medical, surgical and/or hospital care incident to the sickness or injury of Consultant's employee(s), all sums which Consultant agrees to pay for such services and all monies and sums which Consultant collected or deducted from the wages of employees pursuant to any law, contract or contract for the purpose of providing or paying for such service. (ORS 279B.230)
- G. Non-Discrimination. Consultant agrees to comply with all applicable requirements of

federal and state civil rights and rehabilitation statutes, rules, and regulations. Consultant also shall comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, ORS 659A.142, and all regulations and administrative rules established pursuant to those laws.

- H. Lawn or Landscaping. If the Services or Project under this Agreement contemplate lawn or landscape maintenance, Consultant shall salvage, recycle, compost or mulch yard waste material at an approved site, if feasible and cost-effective. (ORS 278B.225)
 - I. Foreign Contractor. If Consultant is not domiciled in or registered to do business in the state of Oregon, Consultant shall promptly provide to the Oregon Department of Revenue and the Secretary of State Corporation Division all information required by those agencies relative to this Agreement. Consultant shall demonstrate its legal capacity to perform these services in the state of Oregon prior to entering into this Agreement.
 - J. Federal Environmental Laws. Consultant shall comply with all applicable standards, orders, or requirements issued under section 306 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 1857(h)), section 508 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1368), Executive Order 11738, and Environmental Protection Agency regulations (40 CFR part 15).
 - K. Tax Law Compliance. Consultant (to the best of Consultant knowledge, after due inquiry), for a period of no fewer than six calendar years (or since the firm's inception if less than that) preceding the effective date of this Agreement, faithfully has complied with: (1) All tax laws of this state, including but not limited to ORS 305.620 and ORS chapters 316, 317, and 318; (2) Any tax provisions imposed by a political subdivision of this state that applied to Consultant, to Consultant's property, operations, receipts, or income, or to Consultant's performance of or compensation for any work performed by Consultant; (3) Any tax provisions imposed by a political subdivision of this state that applied to Consultant, or to goods, services, or property, whether tangible or intangible, provided by Consultant; and (4) Any rules, regulations, charter provisions, or ordinances that implemented or enforced any of the foregoing tax laws or provisions.
19. Notice. All notices, bills and payments shall be made in writing and may be given by personal delivery, mail, or by fax. Notice, bills, payments, and other information shall also be made via email to the Parties listed in the address block below. Payments may be made by personal delivery, mail, or electronic transfer. The addresses provided in the signature blocks to this Agreement. When notices are so mailed, they shall be deemed given upon deposit in the United States mail, postage prepaid, or when so faxed, shall be deemed given upon successful fax. In all other instances, notices, bills and payments shall be deemed given at the time of actual delivery. Changes may be made in the names and addresses of the person to whom notices, bills and payments are to be given by giving written notice pursuant to this Section.
20. Assignment. This Agreement shall not be assignable except at the written consent of the Parties hereto, and if so assigned, shall extend to and be binding upon the successors and assigns of the Parties hereto.

21. Nonwaiver. The failure of the City to insist upon or enforce strict performance by Consultant of any of the terms of this contract or to exercise any rights hereunder shall not be construed as a waiver or relinquishment to any extent of its right to rely upon such terms or rights on any future occasion.
22. Applicable Law. This contract will be governed by the laws of the State of Oregon without regard to conflict of law principles. Any disputes hereunder shall be tried in the courts of the State of Oregon. Venue shall be in Silverton, Oregon.
23. Mediation; Trial Without Jury. If either Party has a claim or dispute in connection with this Agreement, it shall first attempt to resolve the dispute through mediation. The Parties shall mutually select an acceptable mediator, shall equally share the applicable mediation fees, and shall mutually select an applicable mediation venue. If either Party fails to proceed in good faith with the mediation, or the Parties otherwise fail to resolve the claim via the mediation process, the claiming Party may proceed with litigation. Any litigation arising under or as a result of this Agreement shall be tried to the court without a jury.
24. Severability. If any provision or portion of this Agreement is held to be unenforceable or invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, the validity of the remaining terms and provisions shall not be affected to the extent that it did not materially affect the intent of the Parties when they entered into the Agreement.
25. Complete Agreement; Counterparts; Electronic Signatures. This Agreement and any referenced attachments and exhibits constitute the complete agreement between the City and Consultant and supersedes all prior written or oral discussions or agreements. The Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which so executed shall be deemed to be an original and such counterparts shall together constitute but one and the same Agreement. Any Party shall be entitled to sign and transmit electronic signatures to this Agreement (whether by facsimile, .pdf, or electronic mail transmission), and any such signature shall be binding on the Party whose name is contained therein. Any Party providing an electronic signature to this Agreement agrees to promptly execute and deliver to the other Parties, upon request, an original signed Agreement.

[Remainder of this page is intentionally left blank; signatures are on the following page.]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the City has caused this Agreement to be executed by its duly authorized undersigned officers, acting pursuant to action of the City Council, duly passed at the regular meeting held on the 5th day of August 2024, and the Consultant has executed this Agreement as of the Effective Date.

CONSULTANT

CITY OF SILVERTON

BY: _____

BY: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

TITLE: _____

TITLE: _____

Address: []

Address: []

Phone: []

Phone: []

Email: []

Email: []

APPROVED AS TO FORM

City Attorney

**Personal Services Contract
Compass Project Solutions
Exhibit A**

12 MONTH WARRANTY																
Compass Staff	2024 Rate	2025 Rate	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Totals
Ricardo Becerril	\$191.23	\$200.79	8	32	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	291.5
Ricardo Becerril (25% Discount)	\$191.23	\$200.79	-2	-7.875	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-4	-73.875
Luis Mendoza	\$120.20	\$126.21	0	72	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	732
Susan Montgomery	\$131.13	\$137.69	0	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	50
			\$1,147	\$14,258	\$11,179	\$11,179	\$11,179	\$11,179	\$11,738	\$11,738	\$11,738	\$11,738	\$11,738	\$11,738	\$9,454	\$140,000
			1/2 month												1/2 month	\$11,666.68
																Average Per Month

Estimated hours above have been reduced to align with the City provided budget of \$140,000. A transfer resolution may be necessary at a later date if additional hours are necessary. As previously discussed, warranty phase services will continue on an hourly rate basis.

General Owner's Representative Scope - Warranty Phase	
Contract oversight	
Assist with finalization of contract negotiations and closeout of all project contracts	
Provide oversight management of remaining incomplete base contract work items for general contractor as identified in attachment to substantial completion notice	
Assist with any final project reporting documentation to general contractor's bonding or insurance company	
Warranty Management Plan (WMP)	
Create collaborative warranty tracking system for use by all parties	
Assist users with creation of app tool on their smartphones to report new warranty items as they arise	
Provide guidance in identification of warranty items versus normal wear and tear	
Written summaries of outcomes of conflicts / disputes	
Provide leadership as a third party intermediary to resolve conflicts and disputes between the City and General Contractor during the warranty phase	
Budget/Financing/Cost Management	
Provide continued guidance and oversight of Project accounting and strategic planning for the Project's economic feasibility, budget development, cash flow scheduling, and budget tracking.	
Provide budget review, cost analysis review and recommendations/input for best value.	
Review monthly progress reports and invoices and provide recommendations for alterations and/or acceptance for payment.	
Review pay applications in coordination with construction closeout progress and make recommendations on payment and release of retainage	
Provide third party Project review to ensure Project and contract compliance throughout final payment and release of retainage.	
Meetings, agendas, notes and reports as needed	
Assist in facilitation and documentation including meeting notes (by contractor) of City/GC Meetings throughout the warranty phase of the Project.	
Assist in engagement of architect when the need arises to resolve warranty items/questions.	
Administer collaborative warranty tracking tools and notifications.	
Other Project Management Activities	
Document control and record-keeping. Compile and organize within document control system, all relevant data required for Project evaluation of warranty work.	
Provide recommendations and oversight of progress of completing warranty work items. Review contractors proposed resolution of warranty items for reasonableness.	
Manage all document control and record-keeping including appropriate logs during throughout the Warranty phase of the project.	
Design Document review and QA/QC oversight	
Provide QA/QC during completion of warranty items. Assist with reviews to support thoroughness and completeness.	
Review warranty tracking comments from all relevant stakeholders and verification and/or incorporation of responses	
Reports to Council and other stakeholders as required	
Provide and give input for City Council presentations, reports, resolutions as they may be required.	
Attend and conduct or assist with, as required, Project meetings with stakeholders, contractors and subcontractors/suppliers.	
Furniture, Fixtures and equipment plan review and implementation of completion	
Assist and coordinate with City to ensure the Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment (FFE) needs are met; assist in the procurement and installation/placement of additional FFE needs outside base contract.	
Provide management and coordination of installation of additional furniture package.	
Operations, Commissioning, Closeout, and Turnover	
Assist contractor and owner in scheduling any remaining trainings of systems / components.	
Review and monitor final project commissioning/reporting.	
Close out documentation - Ensure contractor turnover of all documents for archiving. Assure all documents are successfully transferred to City's archives.	
Participate in Project final inspection and provide recommendation of Project Final Completion verifying final punch list items addressed	
Coordinate and complete Project closeout	
Post-occupancy warranty documentation and summary reports	
Participate in post-occupancy warranty walks at 1-yr post occupancy; provide summary report of conditions found and confirmation of repairs	
Community Benefits Support - Other	
Other Community Benefits tasks, as directed	