City of Florence Council Regular Session

Florence City Hall
250 Hwy 101
Florence, OR 97439
541-997-3437
www.ci.florence.or.us

- Meeting materials including information on each agenda item are published at least 24 hours prior to the meeting, and can be found of the City of Florence website at www.ci.florence.or.us/council.
- Items distributed during the meeting, meeting minutes, and a link to the meeting video are posted to the City's website at www.ci.florence.or.us/council as soon as practicable after the meeting.
- To be notified of City Council meetings via email, please visit the City's website at http://www.ci.florence.or.us/newsletter/subscriptions.

May 20, 2019 **AGENDA** **5:30 p.m.**

Councilors: Joe Henry, Mayor
Woody Woodbury, Council President Ron Preisler, Council Vice-President
Joshua Greene, Councilor Geraldine Lucio, Councilor

With 48 hour prior notice, an interpreter and/or TDY: 541-997-3437, can be provided for the hearing impaired. Meeting is wheelchair accessible.

Proceedings will be displayed live on Cable Channel 191 and rebroadcasted on Channel 191 and the City of Florence Vimeo Site.

CALL TO ORDER – ROLL CALL – PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE 5:30 p.m.

PRESENTATIONS & ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Building Safety Month Proclamation – May 2019
- National Public Works Week – May 19-25, 2019
- Employee Introduction
  - Vivian Hansen and Dixie Beach, Communications Officers
- 2020 Census Presentation – *Jim Graham, U.S. Census Bureau Partnership Specialist*
- National Night Out Preparation – *August 6, 2019*

1. PUBLIC COMMENTS – *Items Not on the Agenda*

This is an opportunity for members of the audience to bring to the Council's attention any item not otherwise listed on the Agenda. Persons wishing to address the Council should complete a Speaker's Card available online at http://www.ci.florence.or.us/council/request-address-city-council-speakers-card, or at the meeting. Speakers cards are due at least five (5) minutes before the meeting. Comments will be limited to three (3) minutes per person, with a maximum time of 15 minutes for all items. Speakers may not yield their time to others.

CONSENT AGENDA

2. HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Consider approval of **Resolution No. 10, Series 2019,** a resolution adopting the 2018-2023 Lane County Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan and Annex 4 – City of Florence, in support of the Florence Realization 2020 Comprehensive Plan, and repealing Resolution No. 1, Series 2009.

Megan Messmer
City Project Manager

3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Consider approval of the April 1, 2019 City Council work session, April 1, 2019 City Council meeting, and the April 22, 2019 City Council work session minutes.

Kelli Weese
City Recorder

4. MARI'S KITCHEN LIQUOR LICENSE

Consider recommendation of approval to the Oregon Liquor Control Commission (OLCC) for a new outlet liquor license for E&E, Inc. doing business as Mari's Kitchen, located at 1277 Bay Street *(Formerly Le Bouchon).*

Kelli Weese
City Recorder / Eco. Devo.

ACTION ITEMS

The public will have an opportunity to offer comments on action items after staff has given their report. Persons wishing to address the Council must complete a Speaker's Card available online at http://www.ci.florence.or.us/council/request-address-city-council-speakers-card, or at the meeting. Speakers cards are due at least five (5) minutes before the meeting. Comments will be limited to three (3) minutes per person. Speakers may not yield their time to others.

5. WAVE FRANCHISE AGREEMENT

A. WAVE FRANCHISE AGREEMENT REPEAL
Consider approval of **Ordinance No. 5, Series 2019,** an Ordinance repealing prior franchise agreements for CoastCom, Inc. and Astound Broadband, LLC.

Megan Messmer
City Project Manager

B. WAVE FRANCHISE AGREEMENT
Consider approval of **Resolution No. 8, Series 2019,** a resolution granting limited, non-exclusive franchise to WAVE Broadband to operate and maintain a communications system within the City limits of Florence.

6. FLORENCE STORMWATER MASTER PLAN

Consider approval of **Resolution No. 9, Series 2019,** a resolution approving the 2019 Florence Stormwater Master Plan in support of the Florence Realization 2020 Comprehensive Plan and repealing Resolution No. 8, Series 2004.

Mike Miller
Public Works Director

REPORT & DISCUSSION ITEMS

7. APRIL COMMITTEE & COMMISSION REPORTS

Report on the Committees and Commissions for the month of April 2019.

Committees
Various

8. CITY MANAGER REPORTS & DISCUSSION ITEMS

Erin Reynolds
City Manager

9. CITY COUNCIL REPORTS & DISCUSSION ITEMS

Joe Henry
Mayor

COUNCIL CALENDAR

All meetings are held at the Florence City Hall (250 Hwy 101, Florence Oregon) unless otherwise indicated

Date	Time	Description
May 27, 2019	- - -	Memorial Day Holiday ***City Offices Closed***
June 3, 2019	10:30 a.m.	City Council Work Session *Tentative*
June 3, 2019	5:30 p.m.	City Council Meeting
June 17, 2019	10:30 a.m.	City Council Work Session *Tentative*
June 17, 2019	5:30 p.m.	City Council Meeting

PROCLAMATION

Office of the Mayor, City of Florence

Building Safety Month
May 2019

Whereas, the community of the City of Florence, Oregon spend their time at home, school, work, worship, and at play in buildings, and;

Whereas, our City places a high value on ensuring safe buildings for the protection of its citizens from fire, wind storms, earthquakes, landslides, floods and other natural hazards, and;

Whereas, our City encourages sustainable construction practices, innovative building design, energy efficiency, water conservation, and reasonable safeguards for protection of life and property, and;

Whereas, our confidence is achieved through the devotion of professional trades persons, contractors, architects, engineers, our building department, inspectors, and fire prevention officers who work to ensure the construction of safe and durable buildings, and;

Whereas, In observance of Building Safety Month, the City of Florence is reminded about the benefits of safe spaces whether at home, at work, or places where we gather in our communities.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Joe Henry, Mayor, of the City of Florence, Oregon, do hereby proclaim the month of May 2019 as **Building Safety Month** in the City of Florence, and encourage citizens to join in this observance.

_____

Joe Henry, Mayor

PROCLAMATION

Office of the Mayor, City of Florence

NATIONAL PUBLIC WORKS WEEK
May 19 – 25, 2019
"It Starts Here"

WHEREAS, public works professionals focus on infrastructure, facilities and services that are of vital importance to sustainable and resilient communities and to the public health, high quality of life and well being of the people of Florence; and

WHEREAS these infrastructure, facilities and services could not be provided without the dedicated efforts of public works professionals, who are engineers, managers and employees at all levels of government and the private sector, who are responsible for rebuilding, improving and protecting our nation's transportation, water supply, water treatment and solid waste systems, public buildings, parks and other structures and facilities essential for our citizens; and,

WHEREAS it is in the public interest for the citizens, civic leaders and children in the City of Florence to gain knowledge of and to maintain a progressive interest and understanding of the importance of public works and public works programs in their respective communities; and,

WHEREAS the year 2019 marks the 59th annual National Public Works Week sponsored by the American Public Works Association,

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved, I Mayor Joe Henry, do hereby designate the week May 19 – 25, 2019 as National Public Works Week; I urge all citizens to pay tribute to our public works professionals, engineers, managers and employees and to recognize the substantial contributions they make to protecting our health, safety, and quality of life.

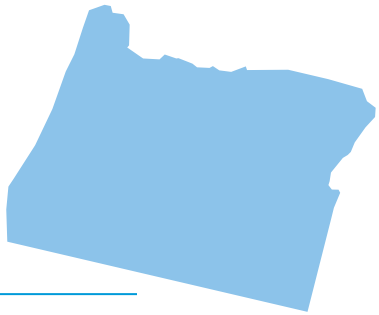
_____

Joe Henry, Mayor

Counting for Dollars 2020
The Role of the Decennial Census in the Geographic Distribution of Federal Funds

REPORT

OREGON



In FY2016, Oregon received

$13,452,034,877

through 55 federal spending programs guided by data derived from the 2010 Census.

The Counting for Dollars 2020 Project aims to understand 1) the extent to which the federal government will rely on data from the 2020 Census to guide the distribution of federal funding to states, localities, and households across the nation and 2) the impact of the accuracy of the 2020 Census on the fair, equitable distribution of these funds.

The project has analyzed spending by state for 55 federal programs ($883,094,826,042 in FY2016). Three types of programs are analyzed:

- *Domestic financial assistance programs* provide financial assistance – including direct payments to individuals, grants, loans, and loan guarantees – to non-federal entities within the U.S. – such as individuals and families, state and local governments, companies, and nonprofits – in order to fulfill a public purpose.
- *Tax credit programs* allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or provide a special credit, a preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability.
- *Procurement programs* award a portion of Federal prime contract dollars to small businesses located in areas selected on the basis of census-derived data.

The four uses of census-derived datasets to geographically allocate funding are:

- *Define eligibility criteria* – that is, identify which organizations or individuals can receive funds.
- *Compute formulas* that geographically allocate funds to eligible recipients.
- *Rank project applications* based on priorities (e.g., smaller towns, poorer neighborhoods).
- *Set interest rates* for federal loan programs.

The two categories of census-derived datasets are:

- *Geographic classifications* – the characterization (e.g., rural), delineation (e.g., Metropolitan Areas), or designation (e.g., Opportunity Zones) of specific geographic areas.
- *Variable datasets*
  - ***Annual updates*** of population and housing variables collected in the Decennial Census.
  - ***Household surveys*** collecting new data elements (e.g., income, occupation) by using the Decennial Census to design representative samples and interpret results.

Reports of the Counting for Dollars 2020 Project:

- **Report #1:** Initial Analysis: 16 Large Census-guided Financial Assistance Programs (August 2017)*
- **Report #2:** Estimating Fiscal Costs of a Census Undercount to States (March 2018)*
- **Report #3:** Role of the Decennial Census in Distributing Federal Funds to Rural America (December 2018)*
- **Report #4:** Census-derived Datasets Used to Distribute Federal Funds (December 2018)
- **Report #5:** Analysis of 55 Large Census-guided Federal Spending Programs (forthcoming)*+
- **Report #6:** An Inventory of 320 Census-guided Federal Spending Programs (forthcoming)

*** Data available by state**
+ Source for this state sheet

GW Institute of Public Policy
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

For further information:
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The George Washington University
areamer@gwu.edu

IPP-1819-3

COUNTING FOR DOLLARS 2020:

OREGON

Allocation of Funds from 55 Large Federal Spending Programs Guided by Data Derived from the 2010 Census (Fiscal Year 2016)

Total Program Obligations: $13,452,034,877

Program	Dept.	Obligations	Program	Dept.	Obligations
Financial Assistance Programs		**$13,201,492,721**			
Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid)	HHS	$6,686,260,000	Community Facilities Loans/Grants	USDA	$2,262,022
Federal Direct Student Loans	ED	$1,297,898,394	Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	ED	$21,691,343
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	USDA	$1,072,982,185	Crime Victim Assistance	DOJ	$27,651,313
Medicare Suppl. Medical Insurance (Part B)	HHS	$489,832,396	CDBG Entitlement Grants	HUD	$19,614,587
Highway Planning and Construction	DOT	$506,975,879	Public Housing Capital Fund	HUD	$8,874,000
Federal Pell Grant Program	ED	$318,600,000	Block Grants for the Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	HHS	$20,578,346
Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers	HUD	$245,500,000	Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities	USDA	$16,551,707
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	HHS	$184,305,610	Social Services Block Grant	HHS	$19,617,883
Very Low to Moderate Income Housing Loans	USDA	$376,461,086	Rural Rental Assistance Payments	USDA	$28,022,225
Title I Grants to LEAs	ED	$145,951,242	Business and Industry Loans	USDA	$86,287,000
State Children's Health Insurance Program	HHS	$211,331,000	Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States	ED	$13,546,508
National School Lunch Program	USDA	$117,760,000	Homeland Security Grant Program	DHS	$6,799,000
Special Education Grants	ED	$131,743,911	WIOA Dislocated Worker Grants	DOL	$13,807,125
Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program	HUD	$60,702,906	HOME	HUD	$13,984,612
Federal Transit Formula Grants	DOT	$113,268,000	State CDBG	HUD	$12,055,779
Head Start	HHS	$136,355,820	WIOA Youth Activities	DOL	$11,441,241
WIC	USDA	$77,785,000	WIOA Adult Activities	DOL	$10,554,128
Title IV-E Foster Care	HHS	$119,121,770	Employment Service/Wagner-Peyser	DOL	$8,717,268
Health Care Centers	HHS	$87,805,982	Community Services Block Grant	HHS	$5,700,794
School Breakfast Program	USDA	$39,415,000	Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part C, Nutrition Services	HHS	$8,760,086
Rural Electrification Loans and Loan Guarantees	USDA	$0	Cooperative Extension Service	USDA	$4,795,544
Public and Indian Housing	HUD	$18,714,000	Native Amer. Employment & Training	DOL	$428,043
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	HHS	$35,704,456			
Child and Adult Care Food Program	USDA	$35,408,000	***Federal Tax Expenditures***		**$181,555,615**
Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to the States	ED	$51,293,087	Low Income Housing Tax Credit	Treas	$107,970,134
Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds	HHS	$38,761,000	New Markets Tax Credit	Treas	$73,585,481
Unemployment Insurance Administration	DOL	$55,779,000			
Federal Transit - Capital Investment Grants	DOT	$102,064,145	***Federal Procurement Programs***		**$68,986,542**
Child Care and Development Block Grant	HHS	$30,673,000	HUBZones Program	SBA	$68,986,542
Adoption Assistance	HHS	$51,299,298			

Prepared by Andrew Reamer, the George Washington Institute of Public Policy, the George Washington University. Spending data analysis provided by Sean Moulton, Open Government Program Manager, Project on Government Oversight. | January 30, 2019

Note: The sequence of the above programs is consistent with U.S. rank order by program expenditures. (See U.S. sheet in series.)

Counting for Dollars 2020 publications and spreadsheet with above data available at https://gwipp.gwu.edu/counting-dollars-2020-role-decennial-census-geographic-distribution-federal-funds

GW Institute of Public Policy
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

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IPP-1819-3

CENSUS 101: WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

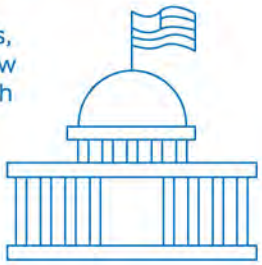
The 2020 Census is closer than you think!
Here's a quick refresher of what it is and why it's essential that everyone is counted.

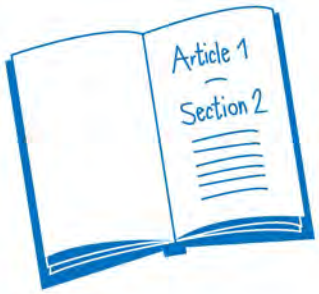
Everyone counts.

The census counts every person living in the U.S. once, only once, and in the right place.

It's about fair representation.

Every 10 years, the results of the census are used to reapportion the House of Representatives, determining how many seats each state gets.

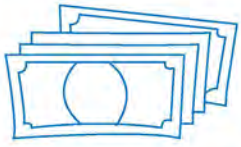




It's in the constitution.

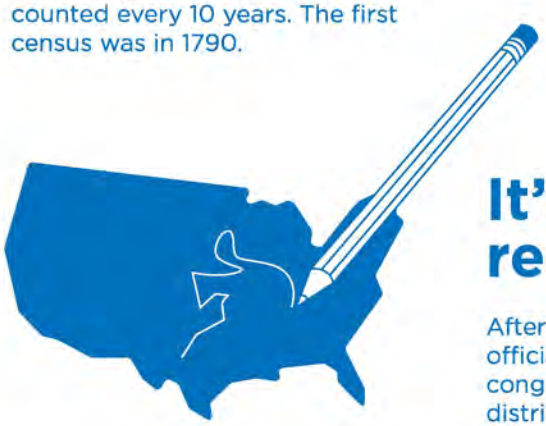
The U.S. Constitution mandates that everyone in the country be counted every 10 years. The first census was in 1790.

It's about $675 billion.



The distribution of more than $675 billion in federal funds, grants and support to states, counties and communities are based on census data.

That money is spent on schools, hospitals, roads, public works and other vital programs.



It's about redistricting.

After each decade's census, state officials redraw the boundaries of the congressional and state legislative districts in their states to account for population shifts.

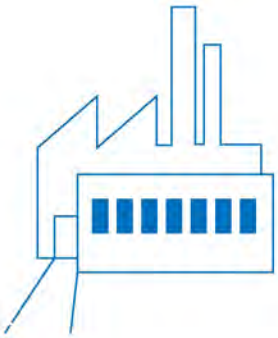
Taking part is your civic duty.

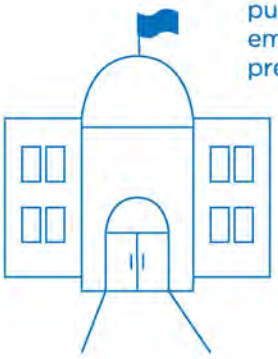
Completing the census is mandatory: it's a way to participate in our democracy and say "I COUNT!"

Census data are being used all around you.

Residents use the census to support community initiatives involving legislation, quality-of-life and consumer advocacy.

Businesses use census data to decide where to build factories, offices and stores, which create jobs.





Local governments use the census for public safety and emergency preparedness.

Real estate developers use the census to build new homes and revitalize old neighborhoods.

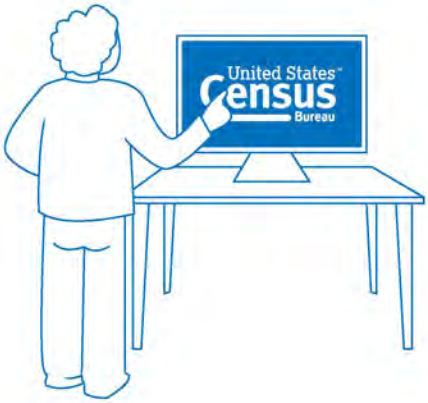
Your privacy is protected.

It's against the law for the Census Bureau to publicly release your responses in any way that could identify you or your household.

By law, your responses cannot be used against you and can only be used to produce statistics.

2020 will be easier than ever.

In 2020, you will be able to respond to the census online.



You can help.

You are the expert—we need your ideas on the best way to make sure everyone in your community gets counted.

United States™ Census Bureau

FIND OUT HOW TO HELP AT CENSUS.GOV/PARTNERS

United States Census 2020

Counting Young Children in the 2020 Census

Counting everyone once, only once, and in the right place

An estimated 5 percent of kids under the age of 5 weren't counted in the 2010 Census. That's about 1 million young children, the highest of any age group.

We need your help closing this gap in the 2020 Census. Here's what our research tells us about why young children are missed and what you can do to help make sure they are counted.

Common situations where young children aren't counted	How you can help?
 The **child splits time between two homes**. The child lives or stays with **another family or with another relative such as a grandparent**.	• Emphasize that the census counts **everyone where they live** and sleep most of the time, even if the living arrangement is temporary or the parents of the child do not live there. • If the child truly spends equal amounts of time between two homes, count them where they stayed on **Census Day, April 1**. Coordinate with the other parent or caregiver, if possible, so the child is not counted at both homes. • If it's not clear where the child lives or sleeps most of the time, count them where they stayed on Census Day, April 1.
 The child lives in a **lower income household**.	• Explain to service providers and families that responding to the census helps determine **$675 billion in local funding** for programs such as food stamps (also called the Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program or SNAP), the National School Lunch Program, and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). When children are missed in the census, these programs miss out on funding that is based on the number of children counted.
 The child lives in a household with **young parents or a young, single mom**.	• Explain that filling out the census yourself, on your own schedule, is easier than having to respond when a census worker knocks on your door. Remind these households that the form should **only take about 10 minutes** to fill out and can be done online or over the phone, in addition to mailing it back. • Encourage moms with young children to ask other household members to count them and their children on the form if others live in the household.
 The child is a **newborn**.	• Emphasize that parents should **include babies** on census forms, even if they are still in the hospital on April 1. • **Encourage facilities** providing services to newborns to remind parents about the importance of counting their children on the census form. • Highlight the fact that the census form only takes about 10 minutes to complete, and parents can **fill it out online or over the phone in addition to paper** at a time that works best for them.

United States® Census Bureau

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
census.gov

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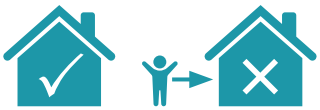
Common situations where young children aren't counted	How you can help?
 The child lives in a household that is **large, multigenerational, or includes extended or multiple families**.	• Remind the person filling out the form to count all children, including nonrelatives and children with no other place to live, even if they are only living at the address temporarily on April 1. • Spread the word that the census **counts all people living or staying** at an address, not just the person or family who owns or rents the property.
 The child lives in a household that **rents** or **recently moved**.	• Encourage renters and recent movers to complete their census forms **online or over the phone**, right away. That way they don't need to worry about paper forms getting lost in the move. • **Focus efforts** on multiunit buildings that are likely to have renters.
 The child lives in a household where they're **not supposed to be**, for one reason or another.	• Please explain to those that have children living in places where they aren't allowed (for example, grandparents in a seniors-only residence that have a grandchild living with them, a family with more people, including children, than the lease allows) that they should include the children because the **Census Bureau does not share information** so it can't be used against them. • Emphasize the Census Bureau's legal commitment to keep census **responses confidential**. • Explain that the Census Bureau **will never share information** with immigration enforcement agencies like Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), law enforcement agencies like the police or Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), or allow this information to be used to determine eligibility for government benefits.
 The child lives in a **non-English or limited-English speaking** household.	• **Conduct outreach** and create resources in non-English languages that highlight the importance of counting young children. • **Encourage non-English speakers to self-respond** to the census and let them know that for the 2020 Census, the online form and telephone line will be available in 13 languages, including English. Language guides will be available in 59 languages other than English.
 The child lives in a household of **recent immigrants or foreign-born adults**.	• Work with community members to conduct outreach in neighborhoods with recent immigrants. **Focus efforts** on the **community's gathering places** like local grocery stores, places of worship, and small restaurants. • Emphasize the **Census Bureau's legal commitment** to keep census responses confidential. Explain that the Census Bureau will never share information with immigration enforcement agencies like Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), law enforcement agencies like the police or Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), or allow this information to be used to determine eligibility for government benefits.

The 2020 Census and Confidentiality

*Your responses to the 2020 Census are safe, secure, and protected by federal law. Your answers can only be used to produce statistics—**they cannot be used against you in any way**. By law, all responses to U.S. Census Bureau household and business surveys are kept completely confidential.*

Respond to the 2020 Census to shape the future.

Responding to the census helps communities get the funding they need and helps businesses make data-driven decisions that grow the economy. Census data impact our daily lives, informing important decisions about funding for services and infrastructure in your community, including health care, senior centers, jobs, political representation, roads, schools, and businesses. More than $675 billion in federal funding flows back to states and local communities each year based on census data.

Your census responses are safe and secure.

The Census Bureau is required by law to protect any personal information we collect and keep it strictly confidential. The Census Bureau can only use your answers to produce statistics. In fact, every Census Bureau employee takes an oath to protect your personal information for life. Your answers cannot be used for law enforcement purposes or to determine your personal eligibility for government benefits.

By law, your responses cannot be used against you.

By law, your census responses cannot be used against you by any government agency or court in any way—not by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), not by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), not by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and not by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). The law requires the Census Bureau to keep your information confidential and use your responses only to produce statistics.

The law is clear—no personal information can be shared.

Under Title 13 of the U.S. Code, the Census Bureau cannot release any identifiable information about individuals, households, or businesses, even to law enforcement agencies.

The law states that the information collected may only be used for statistical purposes and no other purpose.

To support historical research, Title 44 of the U.S. Code allows the National Archives and Records Administration to release census records only after 72 years.

All Census Bureau staff take a lifetime oath to protect your personal information, and any violation comes with a penalty of up to $250,000 and/or up to 5 years in prison.

United States® Census 2020

There are no exceptions.

The law requires the Census Bureau to keep everyone's information confidential. By law, your responses cannot be used against you by any government agency or court in any way. The Census Bureau will not share an individual's responses with immigration enforcement agencies, law enforcement agencies, or allow that information to be used to determine eligibility for government benefits. Title 13 makes it very clear that the data we collect can only be used for statistical purposes—we cannot allow it to be used for anything else, including law enforcement.

It's your choice: you can respond securely online, by mail, or by phone.

You will have the option of responding online, by mail, or by phone. Households that don't respond in one of these ways will be visited by a census taker to collect the information in person. Regardless of how you respond, your personal information is protected by law.

Your online responses are safe from hacking and other cyberthreats.

The Census Bureau takes strong precautions to keep online responses secure. All data submitted online are encrypted to protect personal privacy, and our cybersecurity program meets the highest and most recent standards for protecting personal information. Once the data are received, they are no longer online. From the moment the Census Bureau collects responses, our focus and legal obligation is to keep them safe.

We are committed to confidentiality.

At the U.S. Census Bureau, we are absolutely committed to keeping your responses confidential. This commitment means it is safe to provide your answers and know that they will only be used to paint a statistical portrait of our nation and communities.

Learn more about the Census Bureau's data protection and privacy program at **www.census.gov/privacy**.

Laws protecting personal census information have withstood challenges.

In 1982, the U.S. Supreme Court confirmed that even addresses are confidential and cannot be disclosed through legal discovery or the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). In 2010, the U.S. Justice Department determined that the Patriot Act does not override the law that protects the confidentiality of individual census responses. No court of law can subpoena census responses.

United States® Census 2020

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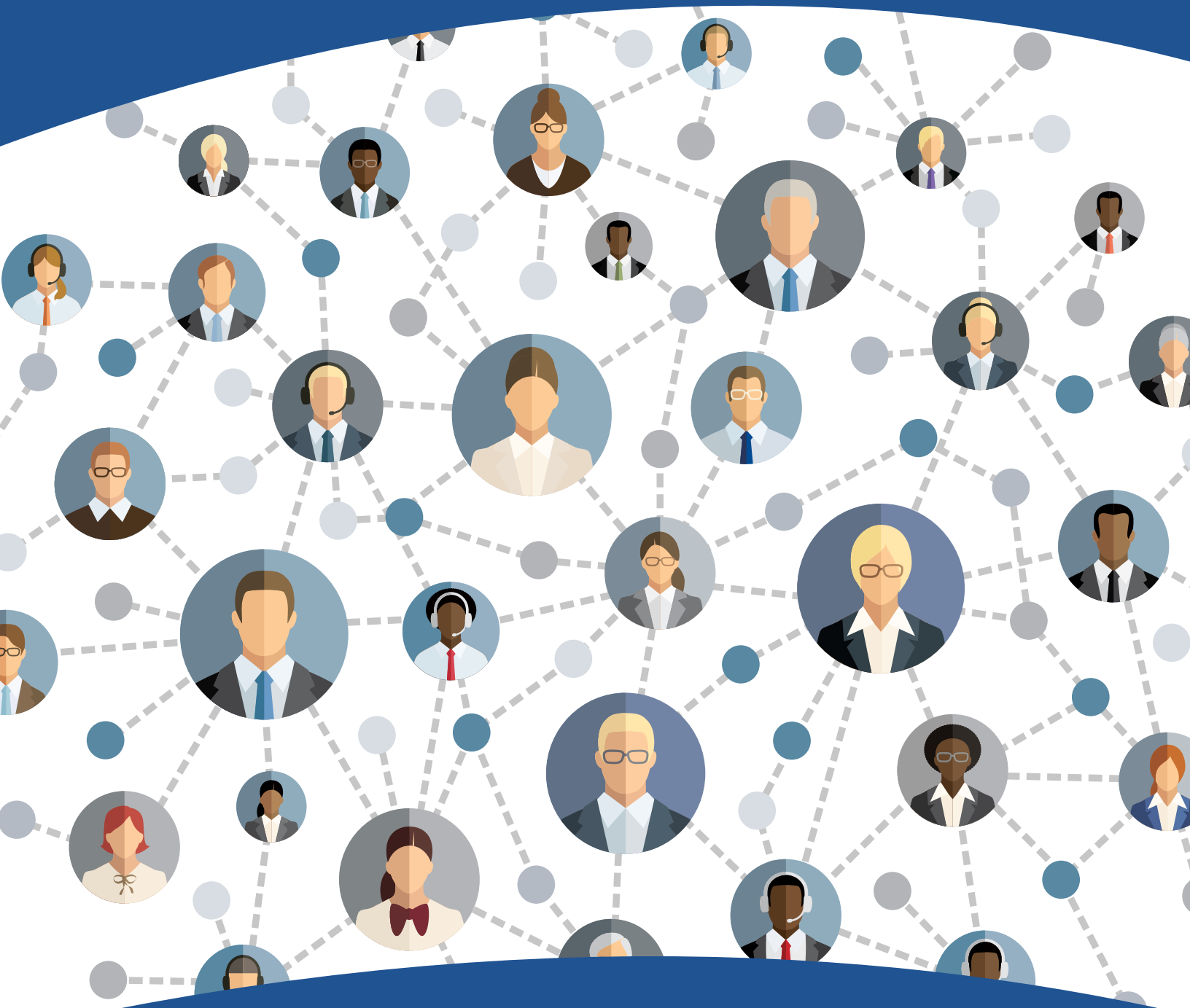
2020 Census Complete Count Committee

Guide

D-1280(RV)



United States® Census Bureau

United States® Census 2020

CONTENTS

WHY DO WE TAKE THE CENSUS?

The U.S. Constitution (Article I, Section 2) mandates a headcount every 10 years of everyone residing in the 50 states, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas of the United States. This includes people of all ages, races, ethnic groups, citizens, and noncitizens. The first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been conducted every 10 years since then.

The population totals from the census determine the number of seats each state has in the House of Representatives. States also use the totals to redraw their legislative and school districts. The next census occurs in 2020.

The U.S. Census Bureau must submit state population totals to the President of the United States by December 31, 2020.

The population totals also affect funding in your community, and data collected in the census help decision makers know how your community is changing. Approximately $675 billion in federal funding is distributed to communities each year.

Will the 2020 Census be the same as 2010?

There are some important changes in 2020:

- We are building a more accurate address list and automating our field operations—all while keeping your information confidential and safe.
- For the first time, you will be able to respond online, by phone, or by mail.
- We will use data that the public has already provided to cut down on in-person follow up visits to nonresponding households.

HOW ARE CENSUS DATA USED?

Census data are widely and wisely used.

Census data are used in many ways. Some examples include:

- Distribution of more than $675 billion annually in federal funds back to tribal, state, and local governments.
- Redistricting of state legislative districts.
- Forecasting future transportation needs for all segments of the population.
- Determining areas eligible for housing assistance and rehabilitation loans.
- Assisting federal, tribal, state, and local governments in planning and implementing programs, services, and emergency response.
- Designing facilities for people with disabilities, the elderly, and children.

ARE CENSUS DATA REALLY CONFIDENTIAL?

ABSOLUTELY!

All responses to Census Bureau surveys and censuses are confidential and protected under Title 13 of the U.S. Code. Under this law, the Census Bureau is required to keep respondent information confidential. We will never share a respondent's personal information with immigration enforcement agencies, like ICE; law enforcement agencies, like the FBI or police; or allow it to be used to determine their eligibility for government benefits. The results from any census or survey are reported in statistical format only.

Individual records from the decennial censuses are, by law (Title 44, U.S. Code), confidential for 72 years.

In addition, under Title 13, U.S. Code, all Census Bureau employees swear a lifetime oath to protect respondent data. It is a felony for any Census Bureau employee to disclose any confidential census information during or after employment, and the penalty for wrongful disclosure is up to 5 years imprisonment and/or a fine of $250,000.

WHAT ARE COMPLETE COUNT COMMITTEES?

Complete Count Committees

Complete Count Committees (CCC) are volunteer committees established by tribal, state, and local governments and community leaders or organizations to increase awareness and motivate residents to respond to the 2020 Census. CCCs serve as state and local "census ambassador" groups that play an integral part in ensuring a complete and accurate count of the community in the 2020 Census. Success of the census depends on community involvement at every level. The U.S. Census Bureau cannot conduct the 2020 Census alone.

There are three kinds of Complete Count Committees (other than the State Level CCC):

- Tribal.
- State and local government (regional, county, city, or town).
- Community.

A Complete Count Committee should be formed to:

- Increase the self-response rate for households responding online, by phone, or mailing back their questionnaire through a focused, structured, neighbor-to-neighbor program.
- Utilize the local knowledge, expertise, and influence of each Complete Count Committee member to design and implement a census awareness campaign targeted to the community.
- Bring together a cross section of community members whose focus is 2020 Census awareness.

Let's take a look at these and review the differences between the common types and sizes.

Tribal and Government Complete Count Committees

Complete Count Committees are usually formed by the highest elected official in that jurisdiction, such as a tribal leader, a mayor, county commissioner, or regional chairman. The highest elected official may appoint a chair of the CCC and may then appoint members of the community to serve as members of the CCC. Members appointed could be representative of a cross section of the community, be willing and able to serve until the census is over, and help implement a creative outreach campaign in areas that may pose a challenge in 2020. Members could include persons from the areas of education, media, business, religion, philanthropy, and community groups. Most local government CCCs are small to medium size, depending on the jurisdiction. A town may have a small committee with only 3–5 members, while a city may be medium to large size with anywhere from 10 to more than 100 members, depending the size of the city or tribe.

Since state, county, and regional CCCs cover a larger geography, they tend to be larger in size, with 20–50 members. The size and number of members depends on what works best for each jurisdiction and what will make the most effective and successful committee. Mayors, county commissioners, and heads of regional boards understand the importance of getting a complete and accurate census count and how census data impact their communities. In previous censuses, the most productive government CCCs had a subcommittee structure. Examples of subcommittees and what they do are covered under "What Is the Subcommittee Structure of a CCC?"

Examples of Tribal and Government Complete Count Committee Strategies

Nationwide, there were over 10,000 Complete Count Committees formed with the Census Bureau during the 2010 Census and the majority of them were local government committees. Here are some of the strategies that worked for them:

- Allocate/obtain funds for the CCC and assign a staff person to work with the committee.
- Set clear, achievable goals and objectives.
- Identify areas of the community that may need extra efforts, either a geographical area or a population group that might be hard to count.
- Use a "grassroots" approach working with community-based organizations and groups who have direct contact with households who may be hard to count.
- Create promotional materials and products customized for the local area.
- Implement special events such as Census Day "Be Counted" parades.
- Build awareness of the census and its benefits and motivate response through social media, newsletters, and other communications.

Sample Activities of Tribal and Government Complete Count Committees

2018–2019

- Develop a list of barriers, groups, or concerns that might impede the progress of the 2020 Census in your local area, such as recent immigrants, non-English speaking groups, high crime areas, and areas with gated communities.
- Create ways to dispel myths and alleviate fears about the privacy and confidentiality of census data.

- Place census messages on water bills, property tax bills, social media, and local speeches and other correspondence generated by the jurisdiction.
- Host a Census Solutions Workshop (see Appendix C) with others in the community.
- Develop and implement activities to involve local government employees in the 2020 Census Awareness Campaign.
- Encourage corporations to become official sponsors of your census activities.
- Have census posters, banners, and other signage placed in highly visible public locations.
- Include the 2020 Census logo and message on bus schedules, brochures, newsletters, social media sites, and your local jurisdiction Web site.
- Sponsor a census booth at county fairs, carnivals, and festivals (especially cultural or ethnic celebrations).
- Sponsor a contest to design a sticker or poster promoting the 2020 Census.
- Have census information available during voter registration drives.

January–March 2020

- Add a census message during meetings, events, and to written or digital/electronic correspondence like social media.
- Provide information on federally funded programs that have benefitted the community.
- Plan a major promotional event around the start of self-response or when households get their invitation to respond. Advise communities that they can respond to the census online.
- Saturate public access areas with easy-to-read and understandable census information customized for your community.
- Ask elected officials to encourage households to complete the census online, by phone, or return the questionnaire by mail.
- Place a census message on all municipal marquees urging households to complete the questionnaire online, by phone, or by mail.

April 2020

- Place public service announcements in local media encouraging households to respond.
- Have census rallies or parades.
- Urge households who do not respond to cooperate with census takers.

Community Complete Count Committees

Community Complete Count Committees are often formed in areas that do not have a government CCC or areas that may require a more targeted outreach approach. Community CCCs may be formed by a community group/organization or a coalition of several organizations. For example, an organization in a predominately elderly community may want to form a CCC in order to build awareness among that population and encourage them to respond when the invitations to respond are delivered. A tenants' association may form a committee to educate tenants about the census and help those needing assistance in completing their census. Community CCCs identify their own chair and committee members. They may choose individuals who are influential leaders or gatekeepers in the community to serve as members or others that will help accomplish the goals of the committee. They may also include foundations or philanthropy groups to fund the committee's activities around a particular audience. Community CCCs are usually small to medium in size with anywhere from 5 to 25 members depending on the sponsoring organization(s) and the size of the community it represents.

Small committees may not need subcommittees, however larger committees may find this structure helps them focus and work more effectively.

Examples of Community Complete Count Committee Strategies

A number of organizations formed Community CCCs in previous censuses. Some examples of these organizations are Community Action Groups, Hispanic Service Center, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, and Human Development Commission.

Here are some suggestions that worked for them:

- Set clear achievable goals and objectives.
- Identify what the committee will focus on. Some examples include increasing the response rate in public housing communities among cultural/ethnic groups in your area or among students in colleges/universities, outreach and promotion to youth and elderly in the community, or a global approach if no other CCCs are in the area.
- Develop an action plan that includes activities and events which will support your efforts and help you meet your goals and objectives.
- Create promotional materials that appeal to your community.
- Implement special events that will generate interest and participation in the census.
- Use social media to engage your community.

Sample Activities of Community Complete Count Committees

2018–2019

- Make a list of community-based organizations in your area. Hold a meeting with leaders of the organizations and solicit their help in creating a census awareness campaign targeted to community members.
- Host a Census Solutions Workshop with other community-based organizations in your area to come up with innovative and engaging ways to reach your communities.
- Check the community calendar in your area for events. Contact organizations to see if you can have a census table to pass out census materials to increase awareness.
- Plan and solicit sponsors for a "Census Day/Night Street Festival" in late 2019. Think of creative games or activities where census information can be incorporated.
- Develop a 2019 Census Activity Calendar, ask organizations to choose a month in which they will sponsor census activities or promote census awareness.
- Ask organizations to include a census article or message in all of their publications and social media channels from April 2019 to July 2020.

January–March 2020

- Encourage organizations to include 2020 Census on the agenda of their meetings, workshops, or conferences.
- Distribute/post on social media fliers announcing the invitation to respond to the census at busy locations in the community.
- Make public statements of support and the importance of participating in the 2020 Census.

April 2020

- Encourage households to complete the questionnaire online, by phone, or by mail.
- Plan a Census Day event to motivate the community response.
- Look online or check with your census contact person about response rates for your community. If rates are low, plan special events or activities to motivate individuals to respond.
- Remind households if they didn't respond online, by phone, or mail their questionnaire back, a census worker may come to their home. Encourage households to cooperate with census workers.

May 2020

- Continue to encourage community individuals to cooperate with census workers.
- Evaluate what worked best for your community and briefly report this information to your census contact.
- Celebrate your success and thank all those involved in making it happen.

WHEN SHOULD A COMPLETE COUNT COMMITTEE ORGANIZE?

Get Organized RIGHT NOW!

Although the 2020 Census may seem a ways off, the census awareness campaign should start TODAY. The 2020 Census jobs are being advertised. Households will begin to experience, by the end of 2019, some type of census operation such as address listing. These operations are necessary to verify the accuracy and location of each address in the United States.

The immediate formation of a CCC will ensure that local households are kept abreast of the various census operations before the information is nationally circulated.

The more informed households are about the 2020 Census operations, the better their understanding of the census process becomes, thus increasing their willingness to be a part of the successful enumeration in 2020.

WHAT IS THE SUBCOMMITTEE STRUCTURE OF A CCC?

The Structure

The Census Bureau partnership staff will serve as a liaison or an informational resource.

The operation of the CCC flows from the tribal leader or highest elected official or community leader to the chairperson, the committee members, and/or to the community at large.

The tribal leader or highest elected official or community leader appoints a chairperson. The chairperson is the liaison or main source of contact between the CCC and the Census Bureau.

The chairperson collaborates with the highest elected official or community leader to select subcommittee chairs.

The CCC should involve every aspect of a local community in its subcommittee structure—government, education, faith-based organizations, media, community-based organizations, business, foundations or other philanthropic organizations, and recruiting. **The Census Bureau does not manage Complete Count Committees**.

The following are examples of a typical subcommittee structure. Other subcommittees may be formed based on the focus of the CCC or the needs of the community. Examples of other subcommittee topics are migrant and seasonal farmworkers, children/youth services, immigrants, senior services, and the disabled community.

The subcommittee chairpersons may recruit members for their respective teams. The ideal candidates for a Complete Count Committee are those community members who have

expertise, influence, and experience in the area of the respective committee. Committees that invest time, resources, and energy in this project are more productive and successful.

Recruiting subcommittee—Disseminates information about census job openings for the 2020 Census. Information will include the number of jobs available and types of jobs available.

Government subcommittee—Assists in all activities between the Census Bureau and the local government, such as participation in decennial geography programs and identifying other resources for CCC activities.

Education subcommittee—Facilitates census awareness for local schools from prekindergarten through twelfth grade, as well as postsecondary education institutions in the area. May also encourage school administrators, teachers, and students to use Statistics in Schools materials.

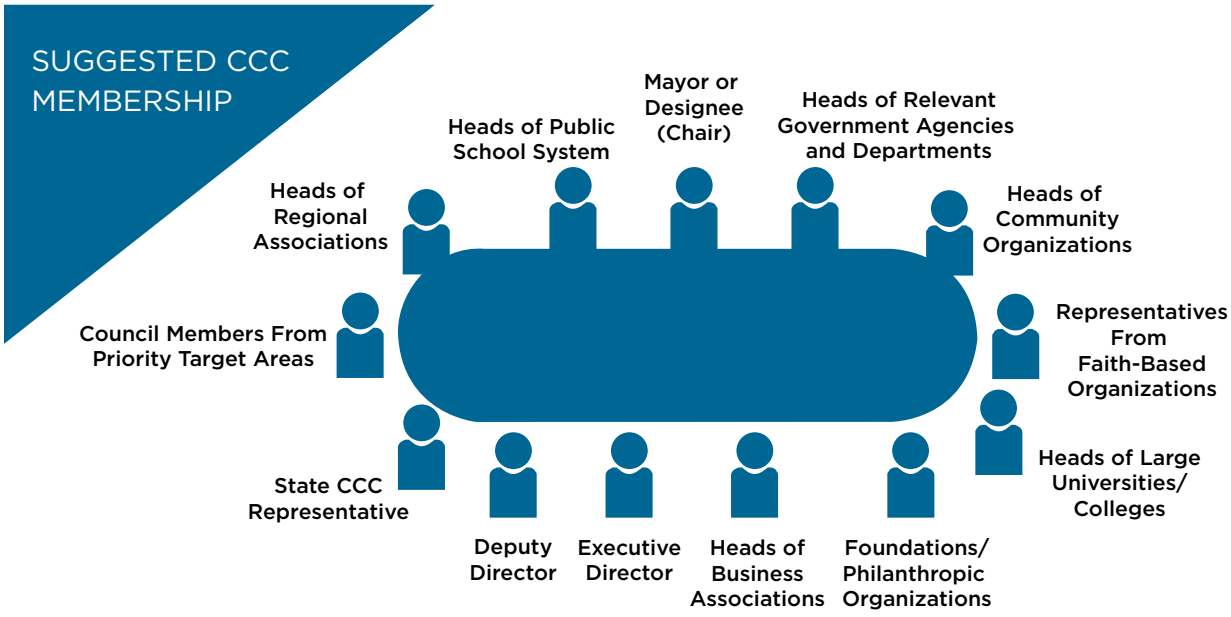
Faith-based subcommittee—Creates and coordinates activities and materials that can be used by any local faith-based institution in the promotion of the 2020 Census awareness and participation.

Media subcommittee—Facilitates ways to get the census message to all community households, using all available sources such as local newspapers, newsletters, fliers, local festivals, billboards, social media, radio, and television.

Community-based organizations subcommittee—Collaborates with community organizations to inform individuals of the importance of participating in the 2020 Census and the benefits derived from census data.

Business subcommittee—Creates and coordinates activities that involve businesses in census awareness, such as distribution of census information and census messages on packaging (grocery bags) and the inclusion of the census logo and message on sales promotion materials.

Figure 1.
Suggested CCC Membership



*Partnership Specialist is advisor and Census Bureau liasion to Municipal CCCs

SUMMARY: THE BENEFITS OF COMPLETE COUNT COMMITTEES

CCCs speak the language of and know the pulse of its community, therefore establishing an information highway that even the internet cannot rival—neighbor informing neighbor.

The CCCs will help ensure an accurate 2020 Census count.

The CCCs gain valuable knowledge about the census process at the local level and develop a plan to impart that knowledge to each and every household as only neighbors and fellow stakeholders can do.

The CCCs help maximize participation and response rates by increasing awareness throughout the 2020 Census.

APPENDIX A:
50 WAYS CENSUS DATA ARE USED

- Decision making at all levels of government.
- Drawing federal, state, and local legislative districts.
- Attracting new businesses to state and local areas.
- Distributing over $675 billion annually in federal funds and even more in state funds.
- Forecasting future transportation needs for all segments of the population.
- Planning for hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, and the location of other health services.
- Forecasting future housing needs for all segments of the population.
- Directing funds for services for people in poverty.
- Designing public safety strategies.
- Development of rural areas.
- Analyzing local trends.
- Estimating the number of people displaced by natural disasters.
- Developing assistance programs for American Indians and Alaska Natives.
- Creating maps to speed emergency services to households in need of assistance.
- Delivering goods and services to local markets.
- Designing facilities for people with disabilities, the elderly, or children.
- Planning future government services.
- Planning investments and evaluating financial risk.
- Publishing economic and statistical reports about the United States and its people.
- Facilitating scientific research.
- Developing "intelligent" maps for government and business.
- Providing proof of age, relationship, or residence certificates provided by the Census Bureau.
- Distributing medical research.
- Reapportioning seats in the House of Representatives.
- Planning and researching for media as background for news stories.
- Drawing school district boundaries.
- Planning budgets for government at all levels.
- Spotting trends in the economic well-being of the nation.
- Planning for public transportation services.
- Planning health and educational services for people with disabilities.
- Establishing fair market rents and enforcing fair lending practices.
- Directing services to children and adults with limited English proficiency.
- Planning urban land use.
- Planning outreach strategies.
- Understanding labor supply.
- Assessing the potential for spread of communicable diseases.
- Making business decisions.
- Understanding consumer needs.
- Planning for faith-based organizations.
- Locating factory sites and distribution centers.
- Distributing catalogs and developing direct mail pieces.
- Setting a standard for creating both public and private sector surveys.
- Evaluating programs in different geographic areas.
- Providing genealogical research.
- Planning for school projects.
- Developing adult education programs.
- Researching historical subject areas.
- Determining areas eligible for housing assistance and rehabilitation loans.

APPENDIX B:
UNDERSTANDING THE LANGUAGE OF THE 2020 CENSUS

GLOSSARY
The 2020 Census From A to Z

A

Address Canvassing

The Address Canvassing program implements methods to improve and refine the U.S. Census Bureau's address list in advance of the 2020 Census enumeration. The Census Bureau needs the address and physical location of each living quarter in the United States and Puerto Rico to conduct and tabulate the census. An accurate list ensures that residents will be invited to participate in the census and that the census counts residents in the correct location.

American Community Survey (ACS)

A monthly sample household survey conducted by the Census Bureau to obtain information similar to the long-form census questionnaire. The ACS is sent to a small percentage of the U.S. population on a rotating basis. First tested in 1995, it replaced the long form for the 2010 Census. Since 2004, ACS has provided annual data for social and economic characteristics for many geographic areas and population groups.

Area Census Office (ACO)

A temporary office established to oversee census operations in a specific area. These operations include address listing field work, local recruiting, and visiting households to conduct the 2020 Census.

C

Census Bureau

An agency within the U.S. Department of Commerce and the country's preeminent statistical collection and dissemination agency. It publishes a wide variety of statistical data about people, housing, and the economy of the nation. The Census Bureau conducts approximately 200 annual surveys, conducts the decennial census of the U.S. population and housing, the quinquennial economic census, and the census of governments.

Census Day

The reference date for collection of information for a census. For the decennial census, this has been April 1 of the decade year (year ending with zero) since the 1930 Census. April 1, 2020, is the reference date, Census Day, for the 2020 Census.

Census Information Center (CIC)

The CIC program was established in 1988, when the Census Bureau and the National Urban League entered into a joint agreement to create a pilot project to make census data and information available to minority communities. Over the next 2 years, the Census Bureau added four additional organizations to the pilot program; the National Council of La Raza, the Asian and Pacific Islander American Health Forum, Americans for Indian Opportunity, and the Southwest Voter Research Institute (now the William C. Velasquez Institute).

In 2000, the CIC network became an official Census Bureau program. That year, the Census Bureau expanded the network to a total of 59 organizations.

Census Solutions Workshop

A Census Solutions Workshop is a creative, collaborative, problem-solving event that brings together diverse thinkers. The Census Solutions Workshop is specifically geared to generate new ways of communicating the importance of census data, reaching hard-to-count populations, and encouraging participation in Census Bureau surveys and programs.

Commitment

An agreement or pledge to carry out a particular task or activity that will in some way help the census achieve its goals.

Complete Count Committee (CCC)

A volunteer committee established by tribal, state, and local governments, and/or community organizations to include a cross section of community leaders, including representatives from government agencies; education, business, and religious organizations; community agencies; minority organizations; and the media. The committees are charged with developing and implementing a 2020 Census outreach, promotion, recruiting, and enumeration assistance plan of action designed to target and address the needs of their communities.

Confidentiality

The guarantee made by law (Title 13, U.S. Code) to individuals who provide information to the Census Bureau, ensuring that the Census Bureau will not reveal information to others.

D

Decennial Census

The census of population and housing taken by the Census Bureau in each year ending in zero. Article I, Section 2, of the U.S. Constitution requires that a census be taken every 10 years for the purpose of apportioning the U.S. House of Representatives. The first census of population was taken in 1790.

E

Enumeration

The process of interviewing people and recording the information on census forms.

Enumerator

A Census Bureau employee who collects census information by visiting households during census field operations.

G

Group Quarters (GQ)

The Census Bureau classifies all people not living in housing units as living in group quarters. There are two types of group quarters: institutional group quarters (for example, correctional facilities for adults, nursing homes, and hospice facilities) and noninstitutional group quarters (for example, college/university student housing, military quarters, and group homes).

H

Hard to Count (HTC)

Groups or populations who have historically been undercounted and/or traditionally have not responded well to the decennial census questionnaire, such as ethnic/minority populations, renters, and low income households.

Hard to Enumerate (HTE)

An area for which the environment or population may present difficulties for enumeration.

Highest Elected Official (HEO)

The elected or appointed person who is the chief executive official of a governmental unit and is most responsible for the governmental activities of the governmental unit such as the governor of a state, chair of a county commission, or mayor of an incorporated place, tribal leader, or chairman.

Household (HH)

A person or group of people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. The number of households equals the number of occupied housing units in a census.

Housing Unit (HU)

A house, townhouse, mobile home or trailer, apartment, group of rooms, or single room that is occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, is intended for occupancy as separate living quarters.

M

Master Address File (MAF)

A Census Bureau computer file of every address and physical location, including their geographic locations, that will be used to conduct the next decennial census, as well as some ongoing surveys. This address file is updated throughout the decade and is supplemented by information provided by tribal, state, and local governments.

N

Nonresponse (NR)

A housing unit for which the Census Bureau does not have a completed questionnaire and from which the Census Bureau did not receive a telephone or Internet response.

Nonresponse Followup (NRFU)

A field operation designed to obtain a completed interview from households where a self-response was not received. Enumerators will make personal visits to these households to obtain completed interviews. The enumerator will collect respondents' answers to interview questions or information about the status of the housing unit (for example, vacant or nonexistent). If all attempts to contact the individuals of a household are unsuccessful, an enumerator will obtain as much information as possible about the household from a neighbor, building manager, or another reliable source.

P

Partner

A partner is a group or individual that commits to participate in some way with census activities.

Partnership

An agreement with tribal, state, and local governments, national organizations, and community groups (faith-based organizations, businesses, media, schools, etc.) that allows their active participation in various census activities.

Partnership Specialist

The Partnership Specialist takes a lead role in outreach and promotional efforts before and during census operations. Their main duties are increasing awareness and outreach in communities and gaining cooperation and participation from those communities.

Privacy Act

The Privacy Act of 1974 requires that each federal agency advise respondents of their rights. Specifically, every respondent must know under what law the information is being collected, how the information will be used, whether he or she must answer the questions, and the consequences of not answering the questions.

R

Regional Census Center (RCC)

One of six temporary Census Bureau offices established to manage census field office and local census office activities and to conduct geographic programs and support operations.

Regional Office (RO)

One of six permanent Census Bureau offices that direct and advise local census offices for the 2020 Census. The Regional Office also conducts some one-time and ongoing Census Bureau surveys, such as the Current Population Survey (CPS), which is used to publish unemployment figures each month, and the American Community Survey (ACS), a nationwide survey designed to obtain information similar to long-form data and to provide communities a fresh, more current look at how they are changing.

Respondent

The person who answers the Census Bureau's questions about his or her living quarters and its occupants. The respondent is usually the member of the household who owns or rents the living quarters.

Response Outreach Area Mapper (ROAM)

A Web mapping application developed to make it easier to identify hard-to-count areas and to provide a socioeconomic and demographic characteristic profile of these areas using American Community Survey estimates available in the Census Bureau Planning Database, available at <www.census.gov /roam>.

S

Self-Response

Self-response is where households complete and return their census questionnaire in a timely manner, directly to the Census Bureau, without requiring a census worker to visit the house to obtain their responses in person. Self-response—by internet, mail, or phone—is significantly less costly than in-person followup.

State Data Center (SDC)

The State Data Center (SDC) program is one of the Census Bureau's longest and most successful partnerships. This partnership between the 50 states, the

District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the island areas, and the Census Bureau was created in 1978 to make data available locally to the public through a network of state agencies, universities, libraries, and regional, and local governments.

The SDC lead organization is appointed by the Governor of each state/commonwealth, Puerto Rico, the Island Areas (American Samoa, Guam, The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Virgin Islands) or the mayor of the District of Columbia.

Since its creation, the SDC network has provided access and education on Census Bureau data and products as well as other statistical resources to millions of data users.

Statistics in Schools (SIS)

A national program component of the 2020 Census with an emphasis on kindergarten through eighth grade students in schools located in hard-to-count areas. The purpose of Statistics in Schools is to educate all of the nation's K–12 students about the importance of the 2020 Census.

T

Title 13 (U.S. Code)

The collection of laws under which the Census Bureau operates. This law guarantees the confidentiality of census information and establishes penalties for disclosing this information. It also provides the authorization for conducting censuses in Puerto Rico and the Island Areas.

Transitory Locations

Sites that contain movable or mobile housing that may include transitory units such as boats, motorized recreational vehicles or trailers, tents, or other types of portable housing.

Transitory locations also include hotels or motels if being occupied on a transitory basis because the occupants have no other residence.

U

Update Enumerate (UE)

The UE operation is designed to update the address and feature data and enumerate respondents in person. UE is designated to occur in areas where the initial visit requires enumerating while updating the address frame, in particular in remote geographic areas that have unique challenges associated with accessibility.

Update Leave (UL)

This operation is designed to update the address and feature data and leave a choice questionnaire package at every housing unit (HU) identified to allow the household to self-respond. UL is designed to occur in areas where the majority of HU do not either have mail delivered to the physical location of the housing unit, or the mail delivery information for the HU cannot be verified.

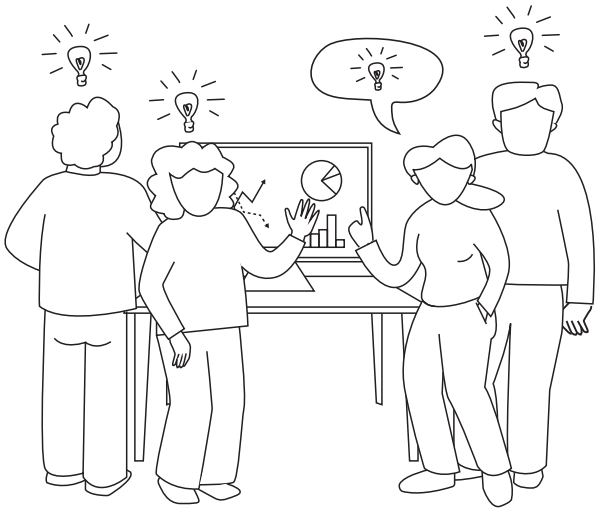
V

Value Added

Refers to any service or activity provided by partners that would ordinarily require payment such as room/space for training, use of staff time, and use of other business resources.

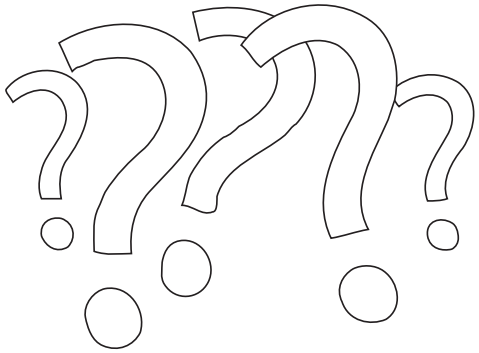
What Is A Census Solutions Workshop?

A solutions workshop is a creative, collaborative, problem-solving event that brings together diverse thinkers.
A Census Solutions Workshop generates new ways of communicating the importance of census data, reaching hard-to-count populations, and encouraging participation in Census Bureau surveys and programs.



Why It Matters

A complete count ensures accurate census data that is critical for government programs, policies, and decision-making, but participation in Census Bureau surveys has declined in recent decades. We want to support your efforts to generate innovative and engaging ways to reach your communities.



How Can You Host A Workshop?

Businesses, city officials, community-based organizations, or anyone else can host a workshop. We created a toolkit to give you step-by-step guidance on how to host one.

The toolkit is available at:
www.census.gov/partners.

For more information, please contact us at:
census.partners@census.gov.

CONTACT INFORMATION

For additional information about the Complete Count Committee Program, please contact your regional census center.

If you reside in:	Please contact:
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina	**ATLANTA** Atlanta.rcc.partnership @2020census.gov
Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin	**CHICAGO** Chicago.rcc.partnership @2020census.gov
Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming	**DALLAS** Dallas.rcc.partnership @2020census.gov
Alaska, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington	**LOS ANGELES** Los.Angeles.rcc.partnership @2020census.gov
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Puerto Rico	**NEW YORK** New.York.rcc.partnership @2020census.gov
Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia	**PHILADELPHIA** Philadelphia.rcc.partnership @2020census.gov

City of Florence
250 Hwy 101, Florence, OR 97439
www.ci.florence.or.us

June 3rd, 2019

Dear Community Partners:

On August 6th, 2019 the Florence Police Department is hosting its second annual National Night Out event at Miller Park from 6p-9p. National Night Out is a community-police event in the United States meant to increase awareness about police programs in communities, such as drug prevention, town watch, neighborhood watch, and other anti-crime efforts. Last year this event was attended by over 2,500 community members!

The Department will be providing hot dogs and hamburgers, chips, and soft drinks at no cost to the public. There will be a bigger variety of inflatable play structures and kid games with visits by police officers, public works, fire fighters, paramedics, exhibits, and activities for all residents.

Every person in the department is confident that we can make this community event another success and bring our neighbors together with the men and women who protect them. The safety of our community depends on both law enforcement and the neighbors they serve. National Night Out enhances that cooperation.

In order to help cover the cost of this event, our Department is asking for your help with donations and contributions. Any gift amount would be appreciated whether it be to volunteer, loan of an amusement display, food or monetary. You can either email me at tom.turner@ci.florence.or.us or call my assistant, Jamie Gorder, at 541-590-4009 to leave a message. Please respond by July 1st, 2019.

For your convenience you may return a check in the enclosed envelope made payable to the Florence Police Department/National Night Out, Federal Tax ID #38-6035290. Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Looking forward to seeing you at the event!

Sincerely,

Tom Turner
Police Chief
City of Florence

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY	**ITEM NO:** 1
FLORENCE CITY COUNCIL	Meeting Date: May 20, 2019
	Department: Mayor & Council

ITEM TITLE: PUBLIC COMMENTS – *Items Not on the Agenda*

DISCUSSION/ISSUE:

This is an opportunity for members of the audience to bring to the Council's attention any item not otherwise listed on the Agenda. Persons wishing to address the Council must complete a Speaker's Card available online at http://www.ci.florence.or.us/council/request-address-city-council-speakers-card, or at the meeting. Speaker's cards are due at least five (5) minutes before the meeting.

Comments will be limited to three (3) minutes per person, with a maximum time of 15 minutes for all items. Speakers may not yield their time to others.

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY	**ITEM NO:** 2
FLORENCE CITY COUNCIL	Meeting Date: May 20, 2019
	Department: CMO

ITEM TITLE: Hazard Mitigation Plan Adoption

DISCUSSION/ISSUE:

The City of Florence participated with Lane County to develop the 2018-2023 Lane County Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan and our local Annex 4 – City of Florence. This process included working with Lane County and their consultant to review the City's previous plan, evaluate natural hazards, and review potential mitigating actions to assist in addressing those hazards either prior to or after an event. The City's previous plan was adopted in 2009 and was in need of updates due to FEMA guidelines. In working County-wide to update plans in all communities, we have ensured that our mitigation and emergency management efforts are coordinated throughout.

From the Plan Executive Summary:

This 2017 version of the 'Lane County Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan' aims to support all of Lane County, including both rural areas and incorporated cities, in becoming more aware of natural hazards and their associated risks. This Plan seeks to improve focus on development changes and making real improvements in hazard mitigation. This Plan update replaces and updates the previous 'Lane County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan 2012 Update'.

This Plan recognizes that taking sustained actions to protect people and property from hazards is the responsibility of the whole community. Effective hazard mitigation is dependent on individuals taking responsibility - both personally and professionally - for achieving a better understanding of natural hazards, the risks they pose and, committing to actions aimed at minimizing those risks.

This updated Plan marks a departure from the previous version. First, while recognizing that hazard mitigation starts at the local level it is equally evident that natural hazards "know no boundaries", jurisdictional or otherwise. Therefore, this Plan update formally integrates information specific to Lane County at-large with information about seven cities situated in the county and combines it into a single document, and hence a Multi-Jurisdictional Plan. Second, the Plan includes updates pursuant to FEMA's review and feedback of the 2012 Plan version in anticipation of FEMA's new requirements for Plan revisions to reflect changes in development and changes in priorities. Third, hazard profiles are updated with more breadth and depth of information and analysis and are expanded to include dam failure, drought, pandemic and tsunami.

While the primary audience for this Plan is Lane County staff, we hope that it will contribute to the efforts of all our partners who, like Lane County, strive to engage the whole community in

achieving improved disaster resilience with each passing year. To facilitate wider dissemination of this Plan and to keep the community engaged in continuously providing input, the document is available at the Lane County Emergency Management website at http://lanecounty.org/prepare under the Plans section.

This Plan update is a joint product of Lane County Emergency Management; the Lane County Hazard Mitigation & Emergency Management Steering Committee; elected officials, executives and staff from the Cities of Coburg, Creswell, Dunes City, Florence, Oakridge, Veneta and Westfir; and over 515 people who participated in the Public Engagement process. This Plan update was drafted and refined over a number of iterations with help from our contractor, Greg Wobbe, Principal for OCR West, LLC and the plan development process was kept on track by Julie Smith, Principal Project Manager and Partner of Make It Happen, LLC.

Resolution No. 10, Series 2019, adopts the 2018-2023 Lane County Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan and our local Annex 4 – City of Florence. It also repeals Resolution No. 1, Series 2009, which adopted the previous plan. The City of Florence Annex can be found in Exhibit A of Resolution No. 10, Series 2019. The full Plan can be accessed through the City's website at www.ci.florence.or.us/em.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The 2018-2023 Lane County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan and Annex 4 – City of Florence enable the City of Florence to apply for special grant funding for projects that mitigate natural hazards. It is also required to have a current Plan in place in order to request reimbursement from FEMA in the aftermath of a declared disaster. Without the plan, receiving reimbursement for recovery expenses are not guaranteed.

RELEVANCE TO ADOPTED COUNCIL GOALS:

City Council Goal 1: City Service Delivery – Sustain and improve the delivery of cost effective and efficient services, including public safety, to the citizens of Florence and our visitors.

City Council Goal 5: Financial & Organizational Sustainability – Sustain and improve the City's financial position, City-wide policies, and the infrastructure networks to support current and future needs.

ALTERNATIVES:

1. Adopt Resolution No. 10, Series 2019.
2. Do not adopt Resolution No. 10, Series 2019.

RECOMMENDATION:

Adopt Resolution No. 10, Series 2019, a resolution adopting the 2018-2023 Lane County Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan and Annex 4 – City of Florence, in support of the Florence Realization 2020 Comprehensive Plan, and repealing Resolution No. 1, Series 2009.

AIS PREPARED BY:	Megan Messmer, City Project Manager
CITY MANAGER'S RECOMMENDATION:	☑ Approve ☐ Disapprove ☐ Other Comments: ERReynolds
ITEM'S ATTACHED:	Attachment 1: Resolution No. 10, Series 2019

CITY OF FLORENCE
RESOLUTION NO. 10, SERIES 2019

A resolution adopting the 2018-2023 Lane County Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan and Annex 4 – City of Florence, in support of the Florence Realization 2020 Comprehensive Plan, and repealing Resolution No. 1, Series 2009.

RECITALS:

1. The City of Florence recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within our community.

2. Undertaking hazard mitigation actions will reduce the potential for harm to people and property from future hazard occurrences.

3. An adopted Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan is required as a condition of future funding for mitigation projects under multiple FEMA pre- and post- disaster mitigation grant programs.

4. Lane County (COUNTY) worked in collaboration with the City of Florence, along with the Cities of Coburg, Creswell, Dunes City, Oakridge, Veneta, and Westfir to develop the 2018-2023 Lane County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (PLAN).

5. The COUNTY received pre-approval of the current version of the PLAN on April 20, 2018, and all participating jurisdictions must adopt their annex within the PLAN before final approval is granted.

6. On August 28, 2018, the Lane County Board of Commissioners adopted the PLAN.

7. The City of Florence's previous plan was adopted via Resolution No. 1, Series 2009 and will be replaced by the current plan.

8. The Lane County Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan and Annex 4 – City of Florence are in support of the Florence Realization 2020 Comprehensive Plan.

Based on these findings,

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF FLORENCE RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

1. The City shall adopt the 2018-2023 Lane County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan and specifically Annex 4 – City of Florence as outlined in Exhibits A.

2. The full 2018-2023 Lane County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan can be found on the City of Florence website at www.ci.florence.or.us/em.

3. The City shall repeal Resolution No. 1, Series 2009.

4. This Resolution takes effect immediately upon adoption.

ADOPTION:

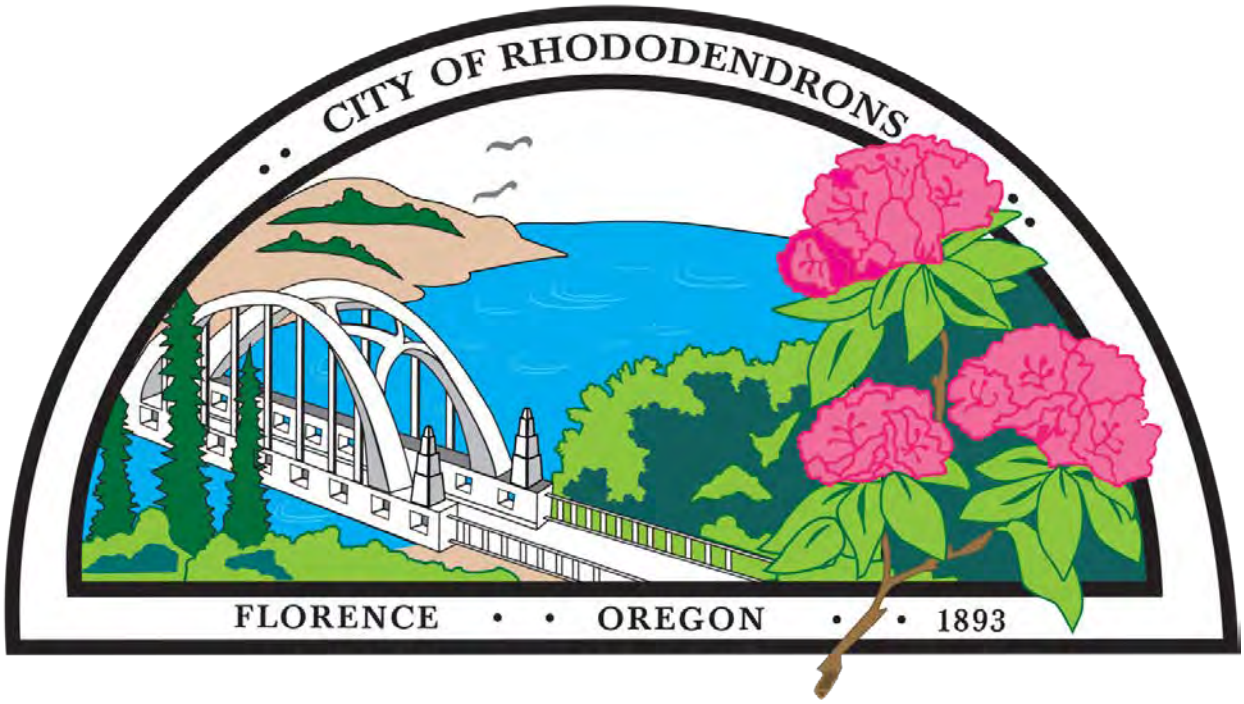
This Resolution is passed and adopted on the ___ day of ____, 2019.

Joe Henry, Mayor

Attest:

Kelli Weese, City Recorder

ANNEX 4 - CITY OF FLORENCE



Version 5.0 (August 2018)

Introduction: City of Florence

This purpose of this annex to the Lane County Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan is to consolidate information specific to the City of Coburg and serves as an executive summary. 44 CFR 201 requirements are addressed in the main document, this annex provides supplemental information. For more information regarding Code of Federal regulations for Local Hazard Mitigation Planning see overview in section 1 and citations and abstracts for sections 2, 3, 4, 5 of the main document.

The 2017 Lane County Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan sanctioned by OEM and FEMA is the first for which the City of Florence has been a formal participant. Like other formal participants (Lane County, Creswell, Dunes City, Coburg, Oakridge, Veneta, and Westfir), being a participant in an approved multi-jurisdiction hazard mitigation plan creates eligibility for the following important federal grants:

- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
- Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grants (PDM)
- Flood Mitigation Assistance Grants (FMA)

In addition to creating eligibility for federal grants, this document serves as 5-year road map for activities with the purpose and potential to make Florence a stronger, safer, and more resilient community.

Sub-sections of this annex to the Lane County Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan describe the following:

- Individual participants and contributors, meetings and work sessions conducted during the plan development process.
- Results of the OEM prescribed hazard quantification process for each hazard type and discussion of previous occurrences, probability of future occurrence, potential vulnerability of public and private assets, and maximum credible threat posed by each hazard.
- Details regarding mitigation projects identified as priorities, including location, photos, estimated cost, grant funding options, implementation timeframe, and hazards addressed.
- Details for mitigation project implementation, review of local program, and plan update 5-year cycle.

City of Florence: Hazard Mitigation Meetings and Work Sessions

Development of City of Veneta material for the hazard mitigation plan involved participation by city, county, fire district, law enforcement, and project assistants. The process followed FEMA's prescribed model for organizing resources, identifying hazards, evaluating risk, identifying mitigation options, prioritizing mitigation projects. For additional details regarding the planning process, refer to section 2 (Planning Process) of the main document.

Specific participants are listed as follows:

City of Florence Hazard Mitigation Team

Name	Title	Agency
Megan Messmer	City Project Manager	City of Florence
Linda Cook	Lane County Emergency Manager	Office of Emergency Mgnt.
Greg J. Wobbe	Principal	MPTX- Associates
Wendy Farley-Campbell	Planning Director	City of Florence
Marvin Tipler	Fire Operations Chief	Siuslaw Valley Fire District
Mike Miller	Public Works Director	City of Florence, Public Works
Bob Forsyth	General Manager	Port of Siuslaw
Erin Reynolds	City Manager	City of Florence

Work sessions with individual cities were conducted following the initial project orientation meeting and intervening months between general planning group meetings. These individual work sessions are outlined below.

City of Florence Individual Work Sessions

Date	Location	Meeting/Work Session
June 24, 2015	Florence City Hall	Project overview, basic data collection
July 29, 2015	Florence City Hall	Risk, assessment, Hazard quantification
September 22, 2015	Florence City Hall	Hazard quantification-seismic assessment review, SRGP, FEMA mitigation grant programs, mitigation ideas
October 21, 2015	Florence project tour	Mitigation project site tour

City of Florence: Hazard Quantification

An interesting element of the hazard mitigation process is risk assessment. Risk assessment begins by identifying the full range of potential hazards which may occur in the community. Once identified, these potential hazards are evaluated to determine relative importance and aids prioritization of mitigation activities.

There are various means for evaluating hazards and the risk they present. "Hazard Quantification" is a scoring method prescribed by the State of Oregon Office of Emergency Management (OEM) is used to assist with prioritizing hazards and understanding risk. It doesn't predict the occurrence of a particular hazard, but it does "quantify" the risk of one hazard compared with another. By doing this analysis, planning can first be focused where the risk is greatest. Among other things, this hazard analysis can:

- help establish priorities for planning, capability development, and hazard mitigation;
- serve as a tool in the identification of hazard mitigation measures;
- be one tool in conducting a hazard-based needs analysis;
- serve to educate the public and public officials about hazards and vulnerabilities;
- help communities make objective judgments about acceptable risk.

One of the many strengths of the hazard quantification approach is it employs a consistent methodology with the intent of objective results and findings. The methodology was first developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) circa 1983, and gradually refined by Oregon Emergency Management (OEM) over the years. The methodology produces scores that range from 24 (lowest possible) to 240 (highest possible). By applying one order of magnitude from lowest to highest, a hazard with a score of 240 is considered ten times more severe than a hazard with a rating of 24.

Maximum threat, vulnerability, and probability assessment are key components of the methodology. Maximum threat considers degree of impact under a worst case scenario, regardless of probability. Vulnerability examines potential impacts to populations, the built environment, and natural environment for 'typical' events.

Probability reviews frequency of past events as a means of predicting likelihood of future occurrence. Somewhat less vital to overall hazard quantification score (but still relevant) is history of occurrence. The four OEM prescribed hazard quantification categories are listed and described below.

Hazard Quantification Categories

1) History (previous occurrences, primarily within last century)

2) Probability (calculated likelihood of future occurrence)

3) Vulnerability (number, degree or extent of people or assets at risk per hazard)

4) Maximum threat (credible worst-case scenario)

Weight Factors

Weighting factors were developed for each of the four hazard quantification categories. This is done to emphasize certain categories over others in terms of risk assessment.

1) History (weight factor x 2)

2) Probability (weight factor x 7)

3) Vulnerability (weight factor x 5)

4) Maximum threat (weight factor x 10)

Scoring Guidelines

Scoring guidelines were developed by OEM as a method of standardizing assessment and to minimize subjectivity.

History (weight factor for category = 2). History is the record of previous occurrences. Events to include in assessing history of a hazard event for which the following types of activities were required:

- The EOC or alternate EOC was activated;
- Three or more EOP functions were implemented, e.g., alert & warning, evacuation, shelter, etc.
- An extraordinary multi-jurisdictional response was required; and/or
- A "Local Emergency" was declared.

LOW – score at 1 to 3 points based on… 0 - 1 event past 100 years

MEDIUM – score at 4 to 7 points based on… 2 - 3 events past 100 years

HIGH – score at 8 to 10 points based on… 4 + events past100 years

Probability (weight factor for category = 7)

Probability is the likelihood of future occurrence within a specified period of time.

LOW – score at 1 to 3 points based on… one incident likely within 75 to 100 years

MEDIUM – score at 4 to 7 points based on… one incident likely within 35 to 75 years

HIGH – score at 8 to 10 points based on… one incident likely within 10 to 35 years

Vulnerability (weight factor for category = 5)

Vulnerability is the percentage of population and property likely to be affected under an "average" occurrence of the hazard.

LOW – score at 1 to 3 points based on… < 1% affected

MEDIUM – score at 4 to 7 points based on… 1 - 10% affected

HIGH – score at 8 to 10 points based on… > 10% affected

Maximum Threat (weight factor for category = 10)

Maximum threat is the highest percentage of population and property that could be impacted under a worst-case scenario.

LOW – score at 1 to 3 points based on… < 5% affected

MEDIUM – score at 4 to 7 points based on… 5 - 25% affected

HIGH – score at 8 to 10 points based on… > 25% affected

To tabulate, scores for each category are multiplied by the associated weight factors to create a 'sub-score'. Adding the sub-scores for history, vulnerability, maximum threat, and probability for each hazard produces a 'total hazard quantification score' for each hazard.

The following table summarizes hazard quantification results, followed by a detailed discussion for each hazard.

City of Florence: Hazard Quantification Results

Hazard Type / Weight Factor (WF)	History WF x 2	Probability WF x 7	Vulnerability WF x 5	Maximum Threat WF x 10	Raw Score	Weighted Score	Weighted Score Rank
Windstorm	10	10	10	10	**40**	**240**	**1**
Earthquake	2	7	7	10	**26**	**188**	**2**
Tsunami	4	7	6	10	**27**	**187**	**3**
Winter Storm	8	8	8	7	**31**	**182**	**4**
Haz Mat Incident	8	8	4	5	**25**	**142**	**5**
Landslide	10	8	4	4	**26**	**136**	**6**
Wildfire	4	5	6	6	**21**	**133**	**7**
Coastal Erosion	8	9	1	2	**20**	**104**	**8**
Drought	1	3	3	6	**13**	**98**	**9**
Flood	4	6	2	3	**15**	**90**	**10**
Dam Failure	1	1	4	5	**11**	**79**	**11**
Pandemic	2	2	4	4	**12**	**78**	**12**
Volcano	0	1	1	2	**4**	**32**	**13**

Source: City of Florence Natural Hazard Mitigation team

Individual Hazard Discussion, City of Florence

Windstorm

Hazard (Category)	Raw Score	Weighted Score
Windstorm (Overall)	40	240
Windstorm (History)	10	20
Windstorm (Probability)	10	70
Windstorm (Vulnerability)	10	50
Windstorm (Maximum Threat)	10	100

Windstorm notes:

Windstorms are a normal and regular event on the Oregon Coast, they can and frequently do impact above ground electrical lines vulnerable to damage from falling limbs and trees. Notable damage and power loss occurs nearly every year. Numerous trees and tree branches fall and are a regular expectation in the region with regard to damage from windstorms. Probability is considered high that patterns of previous occurrence will continue. Overall vulnerability is also high, roadways are notably vulnerable to closure on the Oregon Coast, and are a regularly encountered hazard in the region. The Columbus Day storm of 1962 can serve as an example for maximum threat, with winds measured the neighborhood of 170 miles per hour at Florence. A windstorm of similar magnitude to the Columbus Day Storm could potentially damage numerous of homes in city, either by direct structural damage, falling trees, or by wind-blown debris. Due to its location, the City of Florence is exposed to extreme wind as compared to more sheltered areas. See also windstorm hazard profile in section 3 of the main document.

Earthquake

Hazard (Category)	Raw Score	Weighted Score
Earthquake (Overall)	26	188
Earthquake (History)	2	4
Earthquake (Probability)	7	49
Earthquake (Vulnerability)	7	35
Earthquake (Maximum Threat)	10	100

Earthquake notes:

Earthquake is somewhat unique as it occurs much less frequently but has potential for significant damage and disruption. This is particularly true on the Oregon Coast, where the region is subject to both Crustal earthquakes, and a far larger Cascadia Subduction Zone Earthquake. From a geographic standpoint occurrence will affect the entire city uniformly. History of occurrence dates back over long time scales and so must be considered low. Probability is however high, DOGAMI and the State of Oregon consider a Cascadia earthquake in the future a certainty. The only question is whether the event will be a full unzipping of the 600 mile long fault line off the coast, a southern centric event near the Oregon and California border, or a mid-zone event which would center the rupture generally west of Florence. There are 2 crustal earthquake faults nearby, approximately five miles directly east of Florence. The second is closer to Dunes City to the south and west. Due to the prevalence of sand in the geology a high liquefaction hazard exists beneath the city which will be a factor in an earthquake in the resulting damages to the community and infrastructure. The probability for an earthquake event affecting Florence is on the high end of medium, with an event expected within the next 35 to 50 years.

Vulnerability is complex to assess due to varying standards of construction but newer (after 1996) construction is considered relatively sound. It is expected that 1 to 10% of the population would be affected by an average occurrence of the event – which must be taken into context depending on the type of Earthquake. A local crustal earthquake is not as likely to cause widespread impacts – magnitude ranges are generally in the range of 3 to 5 in magnitude. A Cascadia event is on a different order of magnitude in the range of 80 to 9.0, will result in a tremendous amount of destruction, and cause significant disruptions to the

entire community. A Cascadia event is not an average occurrence of earthquake in the region, however it cannot be discounted due to the fact it has not reoccurred in over 300 years. Maximum threat is expected to be high, with damage to numerous structures. In this worst case scenario, a full unzipping of Cascadia will cause widespread destruction on the coastline from Northern California into British Columbia Canada. Importance for increasing the resiliency of the community, infrastructure, water supply, and healthcare is notable. Retrofitting existing homes for earthquake would increase the resilience of the community. Liquefaction could cause river channel changes, potentially leading to flooding. Seismic assessments for the Siuslaw High School, and the Siuslaw Valley Fire and Rescue Station #2 are indicated by both age, current condition of the structures, and their potential vulnerability to either earthquake and/or tsunami. Following assessment, consideration for the relocation of these structures may be indicated. Seismic assessment and reconstruction of the Public Works facility is a noted need for the city. See also earthquake profile in section 3 of the main document.

Tsunami

Hazard (Category)	Raw Score	Weighted Score
Tsunami (Overall)	27	187
Tsunami (History)	4	8
Tsunami (Probability)	7	49
Tsunami (Vulnerability)	6	30
Tsunami (Maximum Threat)	10	100

Tsunami notes:

The importance of Tsunami to the Oregon Coast is of the highest order. Not all areas on the coast will be inside the expected Tsunami inundation zone; however this does not mean that areas outside that immediate impact zone will remain unaffected. Florence is considered to be highly vulnerable to Tsunami. Areas to the south of the city may be isolated to the south due to damage to the Hwy 101 Bridge across the Siuslaw River. The Tsunami Inundation zone according to DOGAMI and the State of Oregon Office of Emergency Management (OEM) runs from the coast inland along the shores of the Siuslaw River, flooding areas south of Rhododendron Drive inundating Bay and Laurel Streets east of Hwy 101. Siuslaw Fire and Rescue Station #2 is located in this area and consideration for its relocation outside the inundation zone should be made. Tsunami waters are expected to cover the Florence-Eugene Highway (Hwy 126) east of the city, blocking the only road east to the Coast Range Mountains and the Willamette Valley. The Cascadia earthquake and resulting tsunami may cause damage to the Hwy 126 Bridge as it crosses the north fork of the Siuslaw River, the city will be isolated from the inland east. North of the city, the Siuslaw North Jetty Park will be inundated north of North Jetty Road; the South Jetty area will be inundated well east of Sand Dune Road. Shoreline beach areas can expect to be inundated. Areas close to the water in Heceta Beach will also be impacted. Like much of the Oregon Coast, Florence will

become isolated due to the damage caused by a large tsunami expected with a Cascadia Event and the resulting damage to transportation infrastructure. Proximity of a Rail Road line which travels for extended lengths along the north and then east shores of the Siuslaw River, next to or within the inundation zone, indicate that travel by rail will be interrupted by a significant Tsunami. Travel of all types will be correspondingly difficult and services of all types will be difficult to obtain. See also tsunami hazard profile in section 3 of the main document

Windstorm

Hazard (Category)	Raw Score	Weighted Score
Windstorm (Overall)	31	182
Windstorm (History)	8	16
Windstorm (Probability)	8	56
Windstorm (Vulnerability)	8	40
Windstorm (Maximum Threat)	7	70

Windstorm notes:

Windstorms are a yearly and familiar hazard to all coastal communities, including Florence, which justifies the high rating this hazard received. Windstorms often impact above ground electrical lines that are vulnerable to damage from falling limbs and trees. Recent history includes notable damage and power loss on a nearly yearly basis, which is generally restored quickly due to the community's familiarity with this hazard and its impacts on infrastructure. Probability is also considered high, patterns of previous occurrence of windstorms on the Oregon Coast will continue. Overall vulnerability is again considered high as more than 10% of residents are often affected; roadways are vulnerable to closure due to downed trees, powerlines, and landslides in the surrounding hills, particularly on Hwy 126 to the east, and Hwy 101 to the north of Florence, and south of Dunes City which often accompany these events. The Columbus Day storm of 1962 can serve as an example for maximum threat, with winds measured at well over hurricane strength up and down the Oregon Coast. A windstorm of similar magnitude to the Columbus Day Storm could potentially damage numerous of homes in city, either by direct structural damage, falling trees, or wind-blown debris. Due to its location on the Oregon Coast, Florence can expect damaging windstorms in the future. Best practices for new construction are to utilize underground utilities wherever possible. See also windstorm hazard profile in section 3 of the main document.

Hazardous Materials Incident

Hazard (Category)	Raw Score	Weighted Score
Haz Mat Incident (Overall)	25	142
Haz Mat Incident (History)	8	16
Haz Mat Incident (Probability)	8	56
Haz Mat Incident (Vulnerability)	4	20
Haz Mat Incident (Maximum Threat)	5	50

Hazardous Materials Incident notes:

Hazardous materials incident is considered a technical hazard and involves different characteristics than natural hazards. Proximity to transport corridors and particularly intersections are significant geographic factor. Highway 126 and a rail line run east-west along Hwy 126, crossing the Highway west of the City, just East of Rose Hill Road where it

then crosses the Siuslaw River to continue heading south along the South Inlet of the Siuslaw River. Due to its proximity to the river in several locations for extended lengths, spills of hazardous materials transported by rail are of concern. Underground gas lines serve various neighborhoods. History is considered high, as there have been more than 4 incidents in the past. Probability is also considered high, with another incident considered likely to occur in the next 10 to 35 years. Vulnerability is considered moderate relative to other hazard types with an expected 1% to 10% of the population and property in the city impacted by an event. Maximum threat could involve such events as railroad or truck accident involving toxic release. Rupture of underground gas lines is also possible. In addition, the proximity of the Port of Siuslaw is also a potential source of hazardous materials, one also vulnerable to winter storms and tsunami combining into a multi-faceted event. In the event of hazardous materials incident, prevailing wind and proximity to waterways are important factors relating to public safety risk and environmental impacts. Overall risk is mitigated by excellent response capability. See also hazardous materials incident profile in section 3 of the main document.

Landslide

Hazard (Category)	Raw Score	Weighted Score
Landslide (Overall)	26	136
Landslide (History)	10	20
Landslide (Probability)	8	56
Landslide (Vulnerability)	4	20
Landslide (Maximum Threat)	4	40

Landslide notes:

Landslides are considered to be one of the characteristics of living on the Oregon Coast, and the City of Florence is no exception. Landslides are common yearly events in the region; a hazard residents, public works officials, transportation departments, and local utilities are well rehearsed in responding to. Probability of a future event is also high, with at least one event in the next 10-35 years; however, the City is prepared for yearly events. Vulnerability within the city is moderate, more often landslides impact the limited number of roads and highways leading in and out of the City. These events impact commerce, individual travel, tourism, and recreational activities. For these reasons, Maximum Threat is considered moderate with the potential to impact with 5% to 25% of the population. See also landslide profile in section 3 of the main document.

Wildfire

Hazard (Category)	Raw Score	Weighted Score
Wildfire (Overall)	21	133
Wildfire (History)	4	8
Wildfire (Probability)	5	35
Wildfire (Vulnerability)	6	30

Wildfire (Maximum Threat)	6	60

Wildfire notes:

Florence is surrounded to the north and east by significant forest lands in the Siuslaw National Forest, and privately owned lands. The city is bounded in the south by the Siuslaw River, with little in the way of threat from that direction. Major wildfires have occurred in the past in the Siuslaw National Forest and its proximity to the city and the few roadways leading into and out of the city make this a hazard during dry summer months. The hazard is mitigated by generally mild temperatures and moisture from the Pacific Ocean; however it can be exacerbated by the often constant winds. The Oregon Department of Forestry monitors the fire conditions in the area closely. This history of this hazard has seen 2 to 3 events in area in the last 100 years. Probability is similarly moderate, with the expectation of another wildfire in the area in the next 35 to 75 years. Vulnerability is also considered moderate, with the potential for 1% to 10% of the population affected. Maximum threat involves potential for damage to numerous structures and forest tracts. See also wildfire hazard profile in section 3 of the main document.

Coastal Erosion

Hazard (Category)	Raw Score	Weighted Score
Coastal Erosion (Overall)	20	104
Coastal Erosion (History)	8	16
Coastal Erosion (Probability)	9	63
Coastal Erosion (Vulnerability)	1	5
Coastal Erosion (Maximum Threat)	2	20

Coastal Erosion Notes:

Florence and the beaches which bring so many visitors to the city year round has experienced significant coastal erosion in the past. Healthy beaches protect coastline properties, and infrastructure that leads to beach access. Often a result of winter storms, waves and tides move sand out, and waves as a result climb higher. This can cause rapid changes in beaches. The Oregon Sand Dunes (South of Florence) are a significant draw for tourists and residents alike. These areas offer significant assets to wildlife, and to coastal vegetation and are considered a vulnerable habitat. History of coastal erosion is high; the characteristics of beaches often change on a frequent if not constant basis. The probability of this continuing is also high. Vulnerability is considered low in this area of the Coast, with <1% of the population affected by the hazard. The maximum threat the hazard presents is also low, with <5% of population and property impacted by a worst case scenario event of coastal erosion.

Drought

Hazard (Category)	Raw Score	Weighted Score

Drought (Overall)	13	98
Drought (History)	1	2
Drought (Probability)	3	21
Drought (Vulnerability)	3	15
Drought (Maximum Threat)	6	60

Drought notes:

Drought is neither life threatening nor presents a direct risk to structures, but does involve potential for significant disruption if dramatic water shortage were to develop. Drought can exacerbate wildfire risk as related hazards, and a water shortage could impact the entire city uniformly. History is considered low in a region that sees 80 inches of rain a year. Probability is considered low with a potential event in the 75 to 100 year range. Vulnerability is also low in an area more likely to deal with too much water as opposed to too little. Maximum threat is moderate due to the city's reliance on well water. Should a long duration drought impact the region, it may potentially impact 5% to 25% of the population. See also drought profile in section 3 of the main document.

Flood

Hazard (Category)	Raw Score	Weighted Score
Flood (Overall)	15	90
Flood (History)	4	8
Flood (Probability)	6	42
Flood (Vulnerability)	2	10
Flood (Maximum Threat)	3	30

Flood notes:

Flood is a geographically contained hazard with potentially widespread impacts. The area of Florence has a moderate history of flooding, with 2 to 3 instances in the last 100 years. The geology of the coast allows for drainage of floodwaters with relative ease compared with inland areas. The probability of future occurrences is also moderate, with the expectation of future events in the range of 35 to 75 years. Overall vulnerability and maximum threat scores are low as widespread damage from flooding is not considered likely. See also flood hazard profile in section 3 of the main document.

National Flood Insurance Program (Program) The City of Florence is a formal program participant in good standing and considers continued participation as integral to future flood mitigation efforts. Participation consists of adoption and maintenance of Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) which define Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) and maintenance of an ordinance regulating future development in SFHAs. The Flood Insurance Rate Map Community Number for Creswell is 410123. Compliance with the program is pursuant to the City of Florence's floodplain ordinance.

Statistics as reported by FEMA on the NFIP Bureau Net for the period of January 1, 1978 through January 31, 2018 are as follows:

NFIP Policies in Force

Policies in Force: 157 Insurance in Force: $ 44,861,200 Premium in Force: $ 82,890

Insurance Claim Data

Total Losses: 8 Closed Losses: 3 Open Losses: 1 CWOP Losses: 4

Total Payments: $59,527.08

Data Definitions

Policies In Force – Policies in force on the "as of" date of the report.

Insurance In Force – The coverage amount for policies in force.

Written Premium In Force – The premium paid for policies in force.

Total losses – All losses submitted regardless of the status.

Closed losses –Losses that have been paid.

Open losses – Losses that have not been paid in full.

Dam Failure

Hazard (Category)	Raw Score	Weighted Score
Dam Failure (Overall)	11	79
Dam Failure (History)	1	2
Dam Failure (Probability)	1	7
Dam Failure (Vulnerability)	4	20
Dam Failure (Maximum Threat)	5	50

Dam Failure notes:

There is no history of dam failure affecting Florence, and little probability of its occurrence in the future. Should a Dam fail east or north of the city, there are potential impacts to the Siuslaw River and properties adjacent to it. For this reason vulnerability to such an event is considered moderate. Maximum threat is also considered moderate, with 5% to 25% of the population impacted by an occurrence. See also dam failure profile in section 3 of the main document.

Pandemic

Hazard (Category)	Raw Score	Weighted Score
Pandemic (Overall)	4	78
Pandemic (History)	2	4
Pandemic (Probability)	2	14
Pandemic (Vulnerability)	4	20
Pandemic (Maximum Threat)	4	40

Pandemic notes:

Pandemic is a unique hazard which presents significant public safety risk but no potential for damage to structures. Geographic potential is uniform. History and probability are both low when considering major outbreak of disease. Vulnerability and maximum threat are moderate considering most credible scenarios. See also pandemic profile in section 3 of the main document.

Volcano

Hazard (Category)	Raw Score	Weighted Score
Volcano (Overall)	4	32
Volcano (History)	0	0
Volcano (Probability)	1	7
Volcano (Vulnerability)	1	5
Volcano (Maximum Threat)	2	20

Volcano notes:

Volcano is similar to earthquake in that it occurs very infrequently. Florence, located on the Oregon Coast is far from the Volcanos of the Cascade Mountain Range and is unlikely to suffer impacts from a volcanic event. History, probability, vulnerability, and maximum threat are relatively low. See also volcano profile in section 3 of the main document.

New Development in Hazard Areas

New development in the City of Florence was negligible for the planning period. The potential for development in relation to flood zones is also negligible and future developable areas would be reasonably well protected from direct impacts of tsunami. Soil types and liquefaction potential are noted in certain sectors of city, and tsunami inundation areas are located along Siuslaw River and on north end near Heceta Beach.

City of Florence: Mitigation Projects

This section describes mitigation projects identified by the City of Florence during the planning process. See Chapter 4, main document for additional information regarding mitigation action item methodology and prioritization.

Mitigation Action Item (a): Mitigation reconstruction for Public Works facility. Storm hardening, and seismic resiliency.

Location	Florence Public Works Facility – Airport facility	
Coordinating Agencies	City of Florence Public Works	
Implementation Timeframe	6 to 18 months	
Estimated Cost	$5.5 to 6 Million	
Potential Funding Sources	HUD-CDBG, OR-SRGP, HMGP, PDM, FEMA PA-106,	
Hazards Mitigated	Windstorm, winter storm, tsunami hazard, earthquake, flood	
Comments	Equipment & bays from west of Administration, to the eastside. 2.5 acres of land, $20 Million lease to the city.	
Current Site Photos		

Mitigation Action Item (b): Seismic retrofit for water supply tanks and foundation reinforcements.

Location	City Reservoirs
Coordinating Agencies	City of Florence Public Works, Water Department
Implementation Timeframe	18-24 months
Estimated Cost	$1.5 million
Potential Funding Sources	HUD-CDBG, OR-SRGP, HMGP, PDM, FEMA PA-106
Hazards Mitigated	Earthquake, drought
Comments	Cribbing, foundation control; seismic lateral stability; ball joints & auto-shut off valve. 31st St.

Current Site Photos		

Mitigation Action Item (c): Erosion control measures for Rhododendron Drive, structural reinforcements.

Location	Rhododendron Drive near New Hope Ln.	
Coordinating Agencies	City of Florence Public Works Department	
Implementation Timeframe	12-18 months	
Estimated Cost	$4.5 to 6 million	
Potential Funding Sources	HUD-CDBG, OR-SRGP, HMGP, PDM, FEMA PA-106, USACE	
Hazards Mitigated	Tsunami, flood, winter storm, windstorm Coastal erosion	
Comments	2000+ homes served by this road; ore drillings show decaying organics and wing dams have shifted the flow of the river, cutting into the bank adjacent to the roadway, This has caused a significant undercut below the compacted sand shelf.	
Current Site Photos		

Mitigation Action Item (d): Seismic reinforcements for Siuslaw Valley Fire Station #2.

Location	2nd St. Siuslaw Valley Fire Station #2
Coordinating Agencies	City of Florence, Florence Public Works, Siuslaw Valley Fire District, Public Utilities District
Implementation Timeframe	18-24 months
Estimated Cost	$2 million
Potential Funding Sources	HUD-CDBG, OR-SRGP, HMGP, PDM, FEMA PA-106
Hazards Mitigated	Earthquake, Tsunami,
Comments	Station #2 is in the Tsunami Inundation zone.

Current Site Photos		

Mitigation Action Item (e): Highway 126 trestle overpass at Cushman

Location	East Florence, Cushman on Hwy 126
Coordinating Agencies	City of Florence, ODOT
Implementation Timeframe	36 Months
Estimated Cost	$20-30 million
Potential Funding Sources	HUD-CDBG, OR-SRGP, HMGP, PDM, FEMA PA-106, ODOT
Hazards Mitigated	Tsunami, earthquake, flooding
Comments	Highway overpass at Cushman Rd., over railroad trestle.

City of Florence: Hazard Mitigation Plan Implementation and Maintenance

In keeping with standard practices to ensure incorporation of overall goals and strategy of the hazard mitigation plan, City of Florence hazard mitigation team members will be invited to participate in future plan development or existing plan update committees. Additionally, this Hazard Mitigation Action Plan will be cited as a technical reference for future plan update processes. Planning documents and mechanisms applicable to this process may include the following:

City of Florence Comprehensive Plan

Capital Improvement Plans

Emergency Management Plan

City of Florence Floodplain Development Ordinance

City of Florence Building Code

City of Florence Subdivision Code

Erosion Control Plan

Stormwater Management Plan

Additionally, progress to implement this plan will be monitored on an ongoing basis by city staff and administration. The planning process is essential in identifying strengths and weaknesses inherent in the community, cooperatively enabling coordination with various agencies and jurisdictions that might not otherwise occur. Continuing this cooperative and interactive process is exemplified by the planning process. Annual reviews and update under a 5-year cycle will be pursued. Using these methods the overarching goal of a stronger, safer, more resilient community can be attained.

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY
FLORENCE CITY COUNCIL

ITEM NO: 3
Meeting Date: May 20, 2019
Department: City Council

ITEM TITLE: Approval of Minutes

DISCUSSION/ISSUE:

Consider approval of the draft minutes listed below.

Materials distributed during City Council meetings can be found on the City of Florence's website at www.ci.florence.or.us under the calendar date for each particular meeting. In addition, all items pertaining to the meeting including the meeting agenda, materials and items distributed, as well as electronic audio/video recordings of the meeting, are referenced at the top of each set of approved minutes, and can be referenced either on the City's website or upon request of the City Recorder.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Minutes incur staff time for compilation / retention and have no other fiscal impacts.

RELEVANCE TO ADOPTED COUNCIL GOALS:

Goal 1: Deliver efficient and cost-effective city services.

ALTERNATIVES:

1. Approve the minutes as presented
2. Review and approve the minutes with modifications

RECOMMENDATION:

Approve the minutes as presented

AIS PREPARED BY: Kelli Weese, City Recorder

CITY MANAGER'S RECOMMENDATION: ☑ Approve ☐ Disapprove ☐ Other

Comments: ERReynolds

ITEM'S ATTACHED:

- Draft April 1, 2019 City Council work session minutes
- Draft April 1, 2019 City Council meeting minutes
- Draft April 22, 2019 City Council work session minutes

City of Florence
City Council Work Session
Held at the Florence Events Center
715 Quince Street, Florence, Oregon
Final Action Minutes
April 1, 2019

CALL TO ORDER - ROLL CALL

City Council Work Session called to order at 10:30 a.m.

Councilors Present: Councilors Woody Woodbury, Joshua Greene, Geraldine Lucio and Mayor Joe Henry. Councilor Ron Preisler arrived at 10:32 a.m.

Councilors Absent: None

Florence Staff Present: City Manager Erin Reynolds, Planning Director Wendy FarleyCampbell, City Recorder/Economic Development Coordinator Kelli Weese, Public Works Director Mike Miller, FEC Director Kevin Rhodes and City Project Manager Megan Messmer, Police Chief Tom Turner.

Guest Present: Aric Farnsworth, Civil West Engineering

1. WORK SESSION DISCUSSION TOPICS

- Stormwater Master Plan: Review the results of the stormwater master plan update.
- 2019-2020 City of Florence Work Plan: Review and consider Draft City of Florence Work Plan.
- Review of Upcoming Agenda Items

Mayor Henry gave a brief overview of the meeting agenda and strategy for moving forward with discussions on the City's work plan with eventual adoption.

Start Time: 10:33 a.m.
Topic: Stormwater Master Plan
Handout: PowerPoint
Discussion: The City Council discussed…

- Failure of culvert on Spruce Street and next steps for its eventual completion
- Appreciation for work of the Public Works Department, particularly in Mariners Village
- Public outreach session results
- Next steps for the master plan including adoption

Start Time: 10:53 a.m.
Topic: 2019-2020 City of Florence Work Plan
Handout: Mayor Henry's copy of Councilor Green's Facebook post
Discussion: The City Council discussed…

- General agreement to continue with review of potential System Development Charge reductions
- Concern for utilization of consulting firm to identify Florence Urban Renewal Agency catalyst sites,
- Conversation about the next steps for the development of the property across from the Florence Events Center and the catalyst sites within the Urban Renewal Area including…
    - Concerns of costs of hiring additional architects, consultants or other types of professional firms
    - Ability to hire marketing professional working on a commission basis
- Potential establishment of property tax exemptions for workforce housing projects including…
    - Concern for the president that could be set
    - Potential incentive opportunities for developers
- Chamber of Commerce's potential role and responsibility with business retention and expansion and business marketing including…
    - Chamber's potential to market the benefits of Florence for businesses along with tourism
    - Next steps for the Chamber of Commerce's contract and next steps for renewal
    - Add additional objective to evaluate the Chamber of Commerce's role within business retention and expansion
- Streamlining the purchasing process for the Pacific View Business Park and concern for utilizing city funding for the process without an interested buyer
    - Amendment to objective to state that the City will evaluate the opportunity to streamline the property sales
- Next steps with marketing sales in the Pacific View Business Park including State of Oregon development website etc.

- City's Public Art Program and Florence Urban Renewal Agency including…
    - Role of the addition of color to cleaning up blight and improving a community,
    - Upcoming Central Lincoln PUD Mural decision,
    - Concern for the level of commitment within the City's work plan to public art,
    - Concern for public art's connection to the Florence Urban Renewal Agency and belief that the agency should not fund public art activities,
    - Potential opportunities for other committees or initiatives to utilize Florence Urban Renewal Agency funding for specific initiatives
    - Limitations on funding for public art within the Urban Renewal district
    - The Florence Urban Renewal Agency's role and relationship with the City of Florence
    - Concern for the appointment process for City's committees & commissions
    - Councilor posts to social media regarding Florence Urban Renewal Agency recruitment process
    - Concern for the process at which the City went to prepare code amendments regarding the Florence Urban Renewal Agency appointment process including the lack of work session with the Council and lack of communication with the Florence Urban Renewal Agency
    - Assertion that the work plan would go to the City Council for a vote at the upcoming City Council meeting
    - Concern for the amount of public art planned
    - Florence Urban Renewal Agency's project list to include beautification
    - Process for public art establishment within other jurisdictions and comparison with the process for Florence
    - Councilor Woodbury's past experience on the Florence Urban Renewal Agency and the agency's appointment process
    - Addition of additional objective to provide opportunity to discuss Public Art Guidelines and next steps with program
    - Concerns about how art is selected for the Public Art program
    - Each councilor's opinions concerning the Public Art program's objectives and next steps

- Environmental Management Advisory Committee including…
    - Concern over work to create more bans of products within the community
    - Appreciation for the efforts included to create marketing materials to educate the community on the requirements for recycling
    - Work towards the biosolids program
    - Statewide and business wide implementations of bans on plastic bags
    - Support for additional task to allow for marketing materials and a video creation
    - Potential to provide direction to the Environmental Management Advisory Committee regarding a potential ban on plastic bags and/or plastic straws
- Overview of potential changes to the work plan based on discussions including…
    - Additional objective to review the Florence Area Chamber of Commerce's role in business retention & expansion for economic development
    - Soften the language for the Pacific View Business Park objective to 'evaluate the possibility of streamlining'
    - Additional task for the creation of educational materials for the Environmental Management Advisory Committee
    - Overview of proposed changes to the Public Art section of the work plan that were included in the meeting materials
- Concern for the changes proposed to the public art program through the work plan amendments

Florence City Council meeting adjourned at 12:09 p.m.

_____
Joe Henry, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Kelli Weese
City Recorder

This document is supplemented by agenda packet materials, meeting materials distributed and electronic audio / video recordings of the meeting and may be reviewed upon request to the City Recorder.

City of Florence
City Council Regular Session
Florence Events Center
715 Quince Street, Florence, Oregon
Final Action Minutes
April 1, 2019

CALL TO ORDER - ROLL CALL - PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Meeting called to order at 5:30 p.m.

Councilors Present: Mayor Joe Henry, Councilors Woody Woodbury, Ron Preisler, Joshua Greene and Geraldine Lucio.

Councilors Absent: None

Staff Present: City Manager Erin Reynolds, Public Works Director Mike Miller, Chief of Police Tom Turner, Planning Director Wendy FarleyCampbell, City Recorder / Economic Development Coordinator Kelli Weese, City Project Manager Megan Messmer, Florence Events Center Director Kevin Rhodes and Planning Technician Dylan Huber-Heidorn.

PRESENTATIONS & ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Military Child Month Proclamation – April 2019
- Child Abuse Prevention Month Proclamation – April 2019
- Earth Day Proclamation – April 20, 2019
- New Employee Introductions
    - Anne Baker – Administrative Services Director
    - Bailey Goodwin, Michael Cirilo, and Keenan Walker – Police Officers

Start Time: 5:30 p.m.
Action: Mayor Henry presented the proclamations for Military Child Month, Child Abuse Prevention Month, and Earth Day. The new employees were introduced to the City Council.

1. PUBLIC COMMENTS – *Items Not on the Agenda*

This is an opportunity for members of the audience to bring to the Council's attention any item not otherwise listed on the Agenda. Persons wishing to address the Council must complete a Speaker's Card available online at http://www.ci.florence.or.us/council/request-address-city-council-speakers-card, or at the meeting. Speakers Cards are due at least (5) minutes before the meeting. Comments will be limited to three (3) minutes per person, with a maximum time of 15 minutes for all items. Speakers may not yield their time to others.

Start Time: 5:43 p.m.

Commenter 1: Brenda Gilmer – Florence, Oregon
Handout: Speaker's Card
Discussion: Ms. Gilmer discussed…

- Concern for work sessions being held on the same day as Council meetings not allowing enough time for the public to understand the information before the Council

CONSENT AGENDA

2. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Consider approval of the March 18, 2019 City Council work session minutes and the March 18, 2019 City Council meeting minutes.

3. TSUNAMI EVACUATION WAYFINIDNG SIGNS GRANT

Consider acceptance of the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) and the Oregon Office of Emergency Management grant to assist with the purchasing of additional tsunami evacuation wayfinding signage.

4. SAFE ROUTES TO SCHOOL PROJECT ENGINEERING

Consider accepting the engineering services proposal from Civil West Engineering for improvements to 26th Street and 27th Street as part of the Safe Routes to school project and authorize the City Manager to proceed with a professional services contract.

Start Time: 5:46 p.m.
Action: Approval of the consent agenda items as presented.
Motion: Mayor Henry
Second: Councilor Woodbury
Vote: Unanimous

PUBLIC HEARING & ACTION ITEMS

The public will have an opportunity to offer comments on public hearing items after staff has given their report. Persons wishing to address the Council must complete a Speaker's Card available online at http://www.ci.florence.or.us/council/request-address-city-council-speakers-card, or at the meeting. Speaker's cards are due at least five (5) minutes before the meeting. Comments will be limited to five (5) minutes per person. Speakers may not yield their time to others.

5. CENTRAL LINCOLN PUD MURAL

A. PUBLIC HEARING

Hear and consider written and oral testimony regarding the application from the City of Florence Public Arts Committee for a permit to paint a mural entitled 'Stitching Time, Weaving Cultures', on the eastern and southern walls of the Central Lincoln PUD storage building located at 966 Hwy 101.

Mayor Henry discussed an overview of the agenda item and the public hearing procedures and requested audience members be positive and civil during their testimony.

Start Time:	5:48 p.m.
Handouts:	City Council Testimony Packet – Received after packets and before 4.1.19 at 12:00 p.m. City Council Testimony Packet – Received between 12pm and 5pm on 4.1.09
Hearing Reading:	CR Weese read the Land Use Hearing Script and officiated the public hearing procedures
Handout:	Public Hearing Script

Declarations: The City Council did not declare any conflicts of interest.

The Council discussed their ex-parte contact received from the community.

- Mayor Henry discussed the emails that he had received which were included in the meeting materials. Mayor Henry discussed his conversation with Mr. Harlen Springer the Chairperson of the Florence Public Arts Committee.
- Councilor Lucio discussed the ex-parte conflicts she had received regarding the mural at her business and her direction to commenters to forward their comments to the City Council for inclusion in the meeting materials.
- Councilor Preisler noted that it was very difficult not to receive communication on the mural but it would not affect his judgement on the matter.
- Councilor Woodbury noted his agreement with Councilor Preisler's statements.

- Councilor Greene discussed his work to stay away from Facebook and not read the comments, however he noted he had difficulty not reading the newspaper articles. He noted that the majority of the newspaper articles, in particular the letters to the editor, were included in the Council meeting materials.

The Council discussed their potential biases on the subject.

- Councilor Greene noted his ability to make an impartial decision on the action item and noted the need to make a determination based upon the facts in the record.
- Councilor Woodbury noted his ability to make an impartial decision on the action item and noted that he would not make his decision until he had heard all the testimony to be presented that evening.
- Mayor Henry noted his ability to make an impartial decision on the action item.
- No other Councilor wished to declare a bias.

No member of the public challenged a Councilor's impartiality.

Public Hearing: Opened at 6:03 p.m.

Handouts: Staff Presentation
Discussion: None

Applicant: Harlen Springer – Chairperson of the Public Arts Committee
Handout: Speaker's Card
PowerPoint Presentation
Passport to Art Brochure
Art Exposed Brochure
Public Art Timeline
Discussion: Mr. Springer discussed…

- Overview of the Public Arts Program history
- Process for the Central Lincoln PUD Mural Selection
- Next steps for the mural placement

Comments: Mayor Henry

- Number of members on the Central Lincoln PUD Mural subcommittee and selection committees
- Agencies that provided input on the mural design

Proponents

Proponent 1: Kurt Vander Bogart – Florence, Oregon
Handout: Speaker's Card
PowerPoint Presentation
Discussion: Mr. Vander Bogart discussed…
- Concerns for filtering art and not focusing on one particular part of art
- Role of a City in Motion as a progressive city
- Overview of public art in Florence and other possibilities for art in Florence

Proponent 2: Jo Beaudreau – Florence, Oregon
Handout: Speaker's Card
Discussion: Ms. Beaudreau discussed…
- Request for a different party to keep time
- Art as a form of expression and appreciation for different types of art and different interests in art
- Examples of controversial art pieces in other locations
- Appreciation to the City of Florence for bringing the Public Arts Committee together
- Request the community come together for the community
- Concern for the misinformation and bullying throughout the community

Proponent 3: Mark Freeman – Central Lincoln PUD
Handout: Speaker's Card
Discussion: Mr. Freeman discussed…
- Central Lincoln PUD's support of the mural application
- Appreciation for the inclusion of the Public Arts Committee toward Central Lincoln PUD

Proponent 4: Edward Gunderson – Florence, Oregon
Handout: Speaker's Card
Discussion: Mr. Gunderson discussed…
- Request the Council support the mural
- Appreciation for the artists in the community
- Role of arts in attracting a younger population

Proponent 5: Sally Wantz – Florence, Oregon
Handout: Speaker's Card
Speaking Notes
Discussion: Ms. Wantz discussed…

- Murals in other locations including Olympia, Washington and their role in economic development and tourism
- Central Lincoln PUD mural design evokes the colors and themes of the City in Motion logo
- Appreciation for the public process of the Public Arts Committee
- Role as a co-founder of the backstreet gallery and work to create Florence as an arts movement on the coast and role of the mural in doing so

Proponent 6: Greg Carlton – Florence, Oregon
Handout: Speaker's Card
Discussion: Mr. Carlton discussed…

- Role on the Public Arts Committee but comments represent his personal beliefs
- Appreciation for the role of the Public Arts Committee
- Review of murals from around the world and their positive impacts for Cities
- Role of the mural to bring young people to Florence and get them involved

Proponent 7: Nancy Rickard – Florence, Oregon
Handout: Speaker's Card
Discussion: Ms. Rickard discussed…

- Appreciation for the role of art in her hometown of Sheridan, WY and it's role in tourism

The City Council took a break from 7:31 – 7:41 p.m.

Proponent 8: Daniel Okonski – Florence, Oregon
Handout: Speaker's Card
Discussion: Mr. Okonski discussed…

- Appreciation for the work of the Public Arts Committee

Proponent 9: Annie Schmidt – Florence, Oregon
Handout: Speaker's Card
Discussion: Ms. Schmidt discussed…
- Mural on the bowling alley wall 25 years ago
- Murals she had noticed in other communities that were not as noticeable as the proposed mural and their lack of usefulness
- Appreciation for the selection process
- Mural role of speaking towards Florence's past, present, and future

Proponent 10: Julie Peake – Florence, Oregon
Handout: Speaker's Card
Discussion: Ms. Peake discussed…
- Role of art for individuals and communities and its role in promoting discussion

Proponent 11: Jesse Beers – Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians
Handout: Speaker's Card
Discussion: Mr. Beers discussed…
- Role of the tribes in reviewing the mural's design for historical consistency including changes to the design
- Tribal Council's review of the proposed mural and the process for approval

Proponent 12: Annalee Griffis – Florence, Oregon
Handout: Speaker's Card
Discussion: Ms. Griffis discussed…
- Youth of Florence appreciate the excitement of the art
- Mural would assist youth in understanding different types of art
- Appreciation of the Public Arts Committee in the work they did to come to the design decision
- City in Motion mantra means that the City is striving to evolve and change

Proponent 13: John Scott – Florence, Oregon
Handout: Speaker's Card
Discussion: Mr. Scott left prior to his comments

Opponents

Opponent 1: Brian Jagoe – Florence, Oregon
Handout: Speaker's Card
Discussion: Mr. Jagoe discussed…

- Role on the Planning Commission, Central Oregon Coast Board of Realtors, and Siuslaw Valley Fire and Rescue but statements reflect his own personal opinion
- Past role of the Planning Commission in review of murals and recommendation that the Planning Commission review the mural proposals
- Concern for the safety of the intersection and the distraction the mural may cause
- Not against art but did not believe that it was the proper location for the art piece
- Concern that a member of the City Council sat on the selection committee and did not recuse himself from the City Council decision

Opponent 2: Nina Stianson – Florence, Oregon
Handout: Speaker's Card
Discussion: Ms. Stianson left prior to her comments

Opponent 3: Don Drozdenko – Florence, Oregon
Handout: Speaker's Card
Discussion: Mr. Drozdenko discussed…

- Attended the meeting fully against the mural and its abstract style
- Appreciation for the work of the Public Arts Committee and the presentations earlier in the evening
- Hope the Public Arts Committee would consider placement of sand dunes, representation of the book / movie Dune, honor of the Coast Guard, and other iconic Florence scenes in future art pieces
- Stance as neutral for the proposed mural

Opponent 4: Tony Cavarno – Florence, Oregon
Handout: Speaker's Card
Discussion: Mr. Cavarno discussed…

- Letters to the editor in the Siuslaw News against the mural
- Expectations for something decent and pleasant as opposed to the proposed mural design
- Belief that the proposed mural does not represent Florence
- Concern that the mural would be a distraction
- Belief that the people of Florence agree that the mural was not representative of Florence
- Concern for the cost of the mural and use of public funding

Opponent 5: Sheldon Meyer – Florence, Oregon
Handout: Speaker's Card
Discussion: Mr. Meyer left prior to his comments

Opponent 6: Trisha Wymore – Florence, Oregon
Handout: Speaker's Card
Discussion: Ms. Wymore discussed…

- Appreciation for the work of the Public Arts Committee and placement of other art in the community
- Personal dislike for the mural design
- Concern that sentiments noting that the mural design speaks to a younger populace were incorrect
- Belief that the size, location and the message of the mural were not appropriate
- Concern that the mural represents the type of art in large cities with gang problems
- Belief that the mural makes for division in the community
- Concern for the style of the public hearing allowing for all proponents then opponents to speak
- Appreciation for the work put into Florence City Hall
- Concern that the native American figures do not look like native Americans
- Lack of representation of those that built Florence

Opponent 7: Russell Wymore – Florence, Oregon
Handout: Speaker's Card
Discussion: Mr. Wymore discussed…

- Dislike for the design of the mural and lack of representation of the dunes, ATVs or recreational opportunities within the design
- Appreciation of the City's efforts to bring art to Florence
- Concern that the Public Arts Committee meetings are held during the day and not a time appropriate for working people
- Concern for the style of the public hearing allowing for all proponents then opponents to speak
- Interesting that the artist's work is very bright and showy and is not representative of Florence

Opponent 8: Jacquie Beveridge – Florence, Oregon
Handout: Speaker's Card
Discussion: Ms. Beveridge discussed…

- Appreciation for the Public Arts Committee's work and presentation
- Concern for the lack of social media postings to the Florence Oregon page
- Belief that more than 90% of the people who posted comments on the Florence Oregon Facebook site were opposed to the mural design
- Concern for the funding of a non-local artist

Opponent 9: Ron Caputo – Florence, Oregon
Handout: Speaker's Card
Discussion: Mr. Caputo discussed…

- Concern that the mural does not represent Florence
- Wish that the mural portrayed Rhododendrons, the Dunes and the Ocean
- Concern for the abstract style of the mural
- Appreciation for the mural placement but believes the content should be changed
- Appreciation for the work of the Public Arts Committee and appreciation for art in general

Opponent 10: Joel Marks – Florence, Oregon
Handout: Speaker's Card
Discussion: Mr. Marks discussed…

- Disappointment for the process and the time it took to hear opponents to the mural
- Wish to amend the process to alternate speakers
- Appreciation for those who voted against the mural at the Florence Urban Renewal Agency level
- Concern for the use of public dollars on art and belief in the lack of constitutional necessity for art
- Concern the mural's modern progressive art does not represent Florence

Opponent 11: Lita Edwards – Florence, Oregon
Handout: Speaker's Card
Discussion: Ms. Edwards left prior to her comments

Opponent 12: Roger McCorkle – Florence, Oregon
Handout: Speaker's Card
Discussion: Mr. McCorkle discussed…

- Began the evening opposed to the mural and now considered himself neutral at best
- Personal dislike for the mural design and it's hodgepodge design
- Original wishes to have murals be either history based or commercial based
- Other mural locations in town including the side of the Sportsman and other types of murals relating to businesses
- Appreciation for history-based murals
- Work with the City for 45 years and prior history on the Council
- Appreciation for the location of the mural
- Concern for the potential distraction the mural may cause
- Mural contract specifics and logistics of work with the Florence Urban Renewal Agency

Response: CM Reynolds

- Florence Urban Renewal Agency's (FURA) direction to enter into a contract and FURA's purchase of the mural

Neutral Parties

Neutral 1: Alicia Hickson – Florence, Oregon
Handout: Speaker's Card
Discussion: Ms. Hickson discussed…

- Belief that there was no such thing as bad art, just art that we may not understand
- After learning more about the mural and comments from the Public Arts Committee and other parties, changed her opinion
- Mural title 'Stitching Time, Weaving Cultures' is fitting
- Changed from looking at the mural with logic to looking at it with imagination and changed her opinion from neutral to for the mural
- Appreciation for the City Council and the decision
- Concern of changing the mural to be more of a billboard and wish the Council to keep the mural as an art piece

Mayor Henry apologized to the neutral and opponent parties who had to wait a long period to have their testimony. He recommended the Council address the format in the future.

Staff Response: CM Reynolds and PD FarleyCampbell responded to the public testimony with the following discussion…

- Clarification on the Council rules governing land use hearing procedures
- Testimony related to the content of the mural and clarification that the decision before the Council would need to be content neutral
- Testimony referring to identifying Florence's character, defined as, 'the sum of all attributes and aspects that make a community unique and establishes a sense of place'.
- Staff's recommendation that the resolution be modified to clarify who the applicant is, and that condition 1 be modified to replace Planning Commission with City Council

Applicant Resp.: Harlen Springer – Chairperson of the Public Arts Committee
Discussion: Mr. Springer discussed…

- Appreciation to all the input given
- Clarification on the request from one party that the mural should go before the Planning Commission
- Testimony received regarding safety concerns at the intersection and crash data regarding intersection
- Public Arts Committee meeting times and the struggle to obtain a time for all the volunteers to meet
- Oregon Mural Trail clarification and the timelines for the Public Arts Trail

Response: CR Weese

- Clarification on land use code requirements for murals

Public Hearing: Closed at 8:39 p.m.

Applicant Resp.: The Applicant elected to waive the submission of final written argument.

B. APPROVAL OF MURAL APPLICATION

Consider approval of **Resolution No. 5, Series 2019,** a resolution approving the installation of a mural by artists Marino Heidel Studios per mural permit application CC 19 03 MUR 01.

Start Time: 8:41 p.m.
Discussion: The City Council discussed…

- Councilor Lucio's appreciation for the work of the Public Arts Committee but belief that the mural would be a traffic hazard at that intersection
- Councilor Woodbury's appreciation for the clarification on the Council's function for the decision for the land use criteria
- Councilor Woodbury's hope the Public Arts Committee would consider the testimony received in their future public art installations
- Councilor Greene's appreciation for the Public Arts Committee's presentation and the work put into the project and program in general
- Councilor Greene's gratitude for the testimony and the subjective function of art
- Councilor Greene's overall explanation of the purpose of the mural and the public art program in general

- Councilor Preisler's reference to former Councilor Lacer's written comments and clarification from staff to focus not on the content of the mural but whether it met the code criteria, which he believed the mural meets
- Mayor Henry elected to reserve his comments

Comments: All Councilors

Action: Approval of Resolution No. 5, Series 2019 with the amendments to clarify the applicant and amend condition 1 to replace Planning Commission with City Council.
Motion: Councilor Preisler
Second: Councilor Greene
Roll Call Vote: Councilor Lucio – Nay
Councilor Preisler – Aye
Councilor Woodbury – Aye
Councilor Greene – Aye
Mayor Henry – Nay
Motion Passes 3-2.

The City Council took a break from 8:49 – 8:55 p.m.

6. PINE STREET VACATION

A. PUBLIC HEARING

Hear and consider written and oral testimony regarding the request to vacate the Pine Street right-of-way located near the 32nd Street right-of-way.

Start Time: 8:55 p.m.

Public Hearing: Opened at 9:12 p.m.

Handouts: Staff Presentation

Discussion: The City Council discussed…

- Clarification on the different zoning at the two sides of the proposed vacation

Comments: Councilor Greene

Applicant: Dave Bielenberg – Florence, Oregon

Discussion: Mr. Bielenberg discussed…

- Clarification on dwelling location at the southern end of the property that protrudes into the alley and the amount of property the applicants may have to give up to make the alley whole
- Request that the City give the applicants consideration for the property they would have to give up in the same amount per square foot that they were asked to pay for the vacation
- Development plans submitted parallel to the vacation application and request the city clear the alley before the property sale

Response: Mayor Henry, PD FarleyCampbell and PT Huber-Heidorn

- City of Florence's need for affordable housing and deferral to the Planning Department and City Manager
- Clarification on the requirements for a vegetation clearing permit and clearing of City right-of-way

Staff Response: Staff discussed…

- Clarification on the role of the zone change and the next steps for the proposed development

Public Hearing: Closed at 9:19 p.m.

B. APPROVAL OF PINE STREET VACATION

Consider approval of **Ordinance No. 4, Series 2019,** an ordinance approving the request for the vacation of the Pine Street right-of-way located between Block 27 and Block 28 of the plat of Frazier and Berry's as applied for by Mr. David Bielenberg.

Action: First Reading of Ordinance No. 4, Series 2019
Vote: Unanimous

Action: Second Reading of Ordinance No. 4, Series 2019
Motion: Mayor Henry
Second: Councilor Woodbury
Vote: Councilor Lucio – Aye
Councilor Preisler – Aye
Councilor Woodbury – Aye
Councilor Greene – Aye
Mayor Henry – Aye
Motion passes 5-0.

ACTION ITEMS

The public will have an opportunity to offer comments on action items after staff has given their report. Persons wishing to address the Council must complete a Speaker's Card available online at http://www.ci.florence.or.us/council/request-address-city-council-speakers-card, or at the meeting. Speaker's cards are due at least five (5) minutes before the meeting. Comments will be limited to three (3) minutes per person. Speakers may not yield their time to others.

7. CITY OF FLORENCE 2019-2021 WORK PLAN

Consider approval of **Resolution No. 6, Series 2019,** a resolution reaffirming the City of Florence's Council Goals adopting the 2019-2021 City of Florence Work Plan.

Start Time: 9:20 p.m.
Handout: Updated Work Plan from 4.1.19 City Council Work Session
Discussion: The City Council discussed…

- Councilor Preisler's concerns that the Florence Urban Renewal Agency board was not contacted about any of the objectives and tasks presented and the changes that would affect the agency, particularly as they affect the funding of the public art program
- Councilor Greene's belief that the funding allocated by the Florence Urban Renewal Agency to the public art program should be honored and concerns for the implementation of the program in the future
- Mayor Henry's support of the obligations that have been incurred for the public art program through the Florence Urban Renewal Agency
- Mayor Henry's belief that three Councilors concur that the Public Arts Committee should not be an entity of the Florence Urban Renewal Agency since it was a committee of the City of Florence
- Councilor Woodbury expressed agreement with Mayor Henry

Comments: All Councilors

Action: Approval of Resolution No. 6, Series 2019
Motion: Councilor Woodbury
Second: Councilor Lucio
Vote: Councilors Lucio, Woodbury and Mayor Henry voted 'aye'; Councilors Preisler and Greene voted 'Nay'.
Motion passes 3-2.

8. INITIATION OF FLORENCE URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY RECRUITMENT

Receive the Mayor's notice of positions to be filled and consider recruitment process for 2019 Florence Urban Renewal Agency membership.

Start Time:	9:31 p.m.
Discussion:	The City Council discussed… • Clarification on the purpose of the decision before the Council Comments: Mayor Henry
Action:	Direct that the entire City Council appoint the vacancies
Motion:	Councilor Preisler
Second:	Councilor Greene
Vote:	Councilors Preisler and Greene voted 'Aye'; Councilors Woodbury, Lucio and Mayor Henry voted 'Nay'. Motion failed - 2-3.
Action:	Approval of the appointment process as presented.
Motion:	Councilor Henry
Second:	Councilor Woodbury
Vote:	Councilors Lucio, Woodbury and Mayor Henry voted 'aye'; Councilors Preisler and Greene voted 'Nay'. Motion passes 3-2.

REPORT & DISCUSSION ITEMS

Mayor Henry elected that they would not hold City Manager and City Council reports.

9. CITY MANAGER REPORT & DISCUSSION ITEMS

10. CITY COUNCIL REPORTS & DISCUSSION ITEMS

Meeting adjourned at 9:36 p.m.

ATTEST: Joe Henry, Mayor

Kelli Weese, City Recorder

This document is supplemented by meeting agenda, materials and items distributed as well as electronic audio / video recordings of the meeting and which may be reviewed upon request to the City

City of Florence
City Council Work Session
250 Hwy 101, Florence, Oregon
Final Action Minutes
April 22, 2019

CALL TO ORDER - ROLL CALL

City Council Work Session called to order at 10:31 a.m.

Councilors Present: Mayor Joe Henry, Councilors Woody Woodbury, Ron Preisler, Geraldine Lucio.

Councilors Absent: Councilor Joshua Greene was absent.

Florence Staff Present: City Manager Erin Reynolds, Planning Director Wendy FarleyCampbell, City Recorder/Economic Development Coordinator Kelli Weese.

1. WORK SESSION DISCUSSION TOPICS

- Solid Waste Rate Review: Review the next steps with the City's Solid Waste Rate Review.
- Review of Upcoming Agenda Items

Start Time: 10:31 a.m.
Topic: Solid Waste
Handout: February 2016 Solid Waste Rate Report pages 4-6
Discussion: The City Council discussed…

- Ability to see the financial statements of solid waste haulers
- Rate increases from last session kept profit margins at 10%, and concern of the need for additional O.5-1%

Adjourn to Executive Session
Start Time: 10:52 a.m.

Call to Order after Executive Session
Start Time: 11:15 a.m.

Mayor Henry noted that Councilor Greene was absent and was given the opportunity to participate via telephone but declined

Topic: Solid Waste Rate Review
Discussion: The City Council discussed…

- Fees allowed to be passed through to customers
- Next steps for the fee amendments
- Timeline for next full audit for solid waste handlers

Start Time: 11:20 a.m.
Topic: Upcoming Agenda Items
Handout: Coast Guard Thank You Letter
Discussion: The City Council discussed…

- Upcoming Budget Meetings
- Florence Urban Renewal Agency appointment process & special considerations for special districts
- City's support of the Coast Guard

Florence City Council meeting adjourned at 11:26 a.m.

_____
Joe Henry, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Kelli Weese
City Recorder

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY	**ITEM NO:** 4
FLORENCE CITY COUNCIL	Meeting Date: May 20, 2019
	Department: Administration

ITEM TITLE: Mari's Kitchen Liquor License

DISCUSSION/ISSUE:

This is a request for a recommendation of a new outlet liquor license approval to the Oregon Liquor Control Commission (OLCC) for the E & E, Inc. DBA Mari's Kitchen liquor license. OLCC allows the City Council the opportunity to review the liquor license before making a recommendation of approval.

The owners/management of the business have been checked and approved by the Florence Police Department for noise and/or altercations. The Planning Department has checked the place of business for zoning or code violations. Both departments have signed recommending approval.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The fee for a change of new outlet liquor license is $100. This fee includes the cost of staff time to review the application and place a recommendation before the City Council.

RELEVANCE TO ADOPTED COUNCIL GOALS:

Goal 1: Deliver efficient and cost effective city services.

ALTERNATIVES:

1. Recommend ratification for the liquor license approval
2. Recommend denial to OLCC for the liquor license
3. Request staff research further and bring back additional information to a future Council meeting

RECOMMENDATION:

Recommend ratification for the liquor license approval

AIS PREPARED BY: Kelli Weese, City Recorder / Economic Development

CITY MANAGER'S RECOMMENDATION: ☑ Approve ☐ Disapprove ☐ Other

Comments: ERReynolds

ITEM'S ATTACHED: Attachment – Liquor License Application

Attachment 1

OREGON LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSION

LIQUOR LICENSE APPLICATION

1. Application. Do not include any OLCC fees with your application packet (the license fee will be collected at a later time). Application is being made for:

License Applied For:	CITY AND COUNTY USE ONLY
☐ Brewery 1st Location	Date application received:
☐ Brewery 2nd Location	
☐ Brewery 3rd Location	Name of City or County:
☐ Brewery-Public House 1st location	
☐ Brewery-Public House 2nd location	Recommends this license be:
☐ Brewery-Public House 3rd location	☐ Granted ☐ Denied
☐ Distillery	By:
☒ Full On-Premises, Commercial	Date:
☐ Full On-Premises, Caterer	
☐ Full On-Premises, Passenger Carrier	
☐ Full On-Premises, Other Public Location	
☐ Full On-Premises, For Profit Private Club	
☐ Full On-Premises, Nonprofit Private Club	
Grower Sales Privilege 1st location	
☐ Grower Sales Privilege 2nd location	
☐ Grower Sales Privilege 3rd location	OLCC USE ONLY
☐ Limited On-Premises	Date application received: 3/21/19
Off-Premises	By: tl Smothers
☐ Off-Premises with Fuel Pumps	
☐ Warehouse	Date application accepted as initially complete: 4/09/19
☐ Wholesale Malt Beverage & Wine	By: tl Smothers
☐ Winery 1st Location	License Action(s): C|O, G|Priv, C|TN
☐ Winery 2nd Location	
☐ Winery 3rd Location	

2. Identify the applicant(s) applying for the license(s). ENTITY (example: corporation or LLC) or INDIVIDUAL(S) applying for the license(s):

E & E, INC.
(Applicant #1)

(Applicant #2)

(Applicant #3)

(Applicant #4)

OLCC USE ONLY	OLCC FINANCIAL SERVICES USE ONLY

OREGON LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSION

LIQUOR LICENSE APPLICATION

3. Applicant #1	Applicant #2
LANE R EUBANK	MARINELA EUBANK
Applicant #3	**Applicant #4**

4. Trade Name of the Business (Name Customers Will See)

MARI'S KITCHEN

5. Business Address (Number and Street Address of the Location that will have the liquor license)

1277 BAY STREET

City	County	Zip Code
FLORENCE	LANE	97439

6. Does the business address currently have an OLCC liquor license? ☒ YES ☐ NO

7. Does the business address currently have an OLCC marijuana license? ☐ YES ☒ NO

8. Mailing Address/PO Box, Number, Street, Rural Route (where the OLCC will send your mail)

5841 MERCER CREEK DRIVE

City	State	Zip Code
FLORENCE	OREGON	97439

9. Phone Number of the Business Location

541 902 1391

10. Contact Person for this Application	Phone Number
LANE EUBANK	

Mailing Address	City	State	Zip Code

I understand that marijuana (such as use, consumption, ingestion, inhalation, samples, give-away, sale, etc.) is **prohibited** on the licensed premises.

I attest that all answers on all forms, documents, and information provided to the OLCC are true and complete.

Applicant Signature(s)

- Each individual person listed as an applicant must sign the application.
- If an applicant is an entity, such as a corporation or LLC, at least one person who is authorized to sign for the entity must sign the application.
- A person with the authority to sign on behalf of the applicant (such as the applicant's attorney or a person with power of attorney) may sign the application. If a person other than an applicant signs the application, please provide proof of signature authority.

Lane R Eubank
(Applicant#1)

Marinela Eubank
(Applicant #2)

(Applicant#3)

(Applicant #4)

OREGON LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSION

CORPORATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Please Print or Type

Corporation Name: E & E INC Year Incorporated: 2015

Trade Name (dba): MARI'S KITCHEN

Business Location Address: 1277 BAY STREET

City: FLORENCE ZIP Code: 97439

List Corporate Officers:

(name)	(title)
MARINELA EUBANK	PRESIDENT
LANE EUBANK	SECRETARY

List Board of Directors:

N/A Marinela Eubank, Lane Eubank

(name)

List Stockholders: (Note: If any stockholder is another legal entity, that entity may also need to complete another Corporation Questionnaire. See Liquor License Application Guide for more information.)

Stockholders:	Number of Shares Held:
MARINELA EUBANK	500
LANE EUBANK	500

Number of Stock Shares:

Issued: 1000

Unissued: 0

Total Shares Authorized to Issue: 1000

Server Education Designee: LANE EUBANK **DOB:** 07 - 10 - 1963

(See Liquor License Application Guide for more information)

I understand that if my answers are not true and complete, the OLCC may deny my license application.

Officer's Signature: L. R Eubank (name) SECRETARY (title) **Date:** 6 MARCH 19

1-800-452-OLCC (6522)

www.oregon.gov/olcc

(rev. 08/11)

OREGON LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSION

INDIVIDUAL HISTORY FORM

1. Name: (LAST) Eubank | (FIRST) Marinela | (MIDDLE) —
2. Other Names Used (Maiden, Etc.): —
3. Do you have a Social Security Number (SSN) issued by the U.S. Social Security Administration?
   ☑ Yes ☐ No If yes, please provide your SSN: [redacted]

   SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER DISCLOSURE: As part of your application for an initial or renewal license, Federal and State laws require you to provide your Social Security Number (SSN) to the Oregon Liquor Control Commission (OLCC) for child support enforcement purposes (42 USC § 666(a)(13) & ORS 25.785). If you are an applicant or licensee and fail to provide your SSN, the OLCC may refuse to process your application. Your SSN will be used only for child support enforcement purposes unless you indicate below.

   Based on our authority under ORS 471.311 and OAR 845-005-0312(6), we are requesting your voluntary consent to use your SSN for the following administrative purposes only: to match your license application to your Alcohol Server Education records (where applicable), and to ensure your identity for criminal records checks. OLCC will not deny you any rights, benefits or privileges otherwise provided by law if you do not consent to use of your SSN for these administrative purposes (5 USC§ 552(a).

   Do you voluntarily consent to the OLCC's use of your SSN as just described? ☑ Yes ☐ No
4. Date of Birth (MM/DD/YYYY): [redacted] act Phone: [redacted]
6. Driver License or State ID #: [redacted] 7. State: [redacted]
8. Residence Address: [redacted]
9. Mailing Address (if different):
10. E-Mail (optional): [redacted]
11. Do you have a spouse or domestic partner? ☑ Yes ☐ No
    If yes, list his/her full name: Lane Eubank
12. If yes to #11, will this person be involved in the management of, or have control over the business?
    ☐ No ☑ Yes
13. In the past 10 years, have you been convicted ("convicted" includes paying a fine) in Oregon or another U.S. state of driving a car with a suspended driver license or driving a car with no insurance?
    ☑ No ☐ Yes (Please include explanation below) ☐ Unsure (Please include explanation below)
14. In the past 10 years, have you been convicted ("convicted" includes paying a fine) in Oregon or another U.S. state of a FELONY?
    ☑ No ☐ Yes (Please include explanation below) ☐ Unsure (Please include explanation below)
15. Have you ever been in a drug or alcohol diversion program in Oregon or another U.S. state? A diversion program is where you are required, usually by the court or another government agency, to complete certain requirements in place of being convicted of a drug or alcohol-related offense.
    ☑ No ☐ Yes (Please include explanation below) ☐ Unsure (Please include explanation below)

16. Do you, or any legal entity that you are a part of, currently hold or have previously held a liquor license or a recreational marijuana license in Oregon or another U.S. state? (Note: alcohol service permits and marijuana worker permits are not liquor licenses).

☐ No ☒ Yes (Please include explanation below) ☐ Unsure (Please include explanation below)

EAE INC

Maple Street grill

17. Have you, or any legal entity that you are a part of, ever had an application for a license, permit, or certificate denied or cancelled by the OLCC or any other governmental agency in the U.S.?

☒ No ☐ Yes (Please include explanation below) ☐ Unsure (Please include explanation below)

18. Are you applying for a Full On-Premises, Limited On-Premises, Off-Premises, or Brewery-Public House license?

☐ No Please skip questions 19 & 20. Go directly to question 21.

☒ Yes Please answer questions 19, 20, and 21.

19. Do you or will you have any ownership interest in a business that manufactures, wholesales, or distributes alcohol in Oregon or another U.S. state?

☒ No ☐ Yes (Please include explanation below) ☐ Unsure (Please include explanation below)

20. Does or will an alcohol manufacturer, wholesaler, or distributor in Oregon or another U.S. state have any ownership interest in your business?

☒ No ☐ Yes (Please include explanation below) ☐ Unsure (Please include explanation below)

21. Do you currently have, or will you have, any ownership interest in any business in Oregon with a Full On-Premises, Limited On-Premises, Off-Premises, or Brewery-Public House license?

☐ No ☒ Yes (Please include explanation below) ☐ Unsure (Please include explanation below)

Mari's Kitchen

You must sign your own form. Another person, like your attorney or a person with power of attorney, may not sign your form. I affirm that my answers are true and complete. I understand the OLCC will use the above information to check my records, including but not limited to, criminal history. I understand that if my answers are not true and complete, the OLCC may deny my license application.

Name: (LAST)	(FIRST)	(MIDDLE)
Eubank	Marinela	—
Signature: Marinela Eubank		Date: 2-19-2019

OREGON LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSION

INDIVIDUAL HISTORY FORM

1. Name: (LAST) EUBANK (FIRST) LANE (MIDDLE) ROBERT
2. Other Names Used (Maiden, Etc.):
3. Do you have a Social Security Number (SSN) issued by the U.S. Social Security Administration?
   ☒ Yes ☐ No If yes, please provide your SSN: [redacted]

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER DISCLOSURE: As part of your application for an initial or renewal license, Federal and State laws require you to provide your Social Security Number (SSN) to the Oregon Liquor Control Commission (OLCC) for child support enforcement purposes (42 USC § 666(a)(13) & ORS 25.785). If you are an applicant or licensee and fail to provide your SSN, the OLCC may refuse to process your application. Your SSN will be used only for child support enforcement purposes unless you indicate below.

Based on our authority under ORS 471.311 and OAR 845-005-0312(6), we are requesting your voluntary consent to use your SSN for the following administrative purposes only: to match your license application to your Alcohol Server Education records (where applicable), and to ensure your identity for criminal records checks. OLCC will not deny you any rights, benefits or privileges otherwise provided by law if you do not consent to use of your SSN for these administrative purposes (5 USC§ 552(a).

Do you voluntarily consent to the OLCC's use of your SSN as just described? ☒ Yes ☐ No

4. Date of Birth (MM/DD/YYYY): [redacted] 5. Contact Phone: [redacted]
6. Driver License or State ID #: [redacted] 7. State: OREGON
8. Residence Address: [redacted]
9. Mailing Address (if different):
10. E-Mail (optional):
11. Do you have a spouse or domestic partner? ☒ Yes ☐ No
    If yes, list his/her full name: MARISSA EUBANK
12. If yes to #11, will this person be involved in the management of, or have control over the business?
    ☐ No ☒ Yes
13. In the past 10 years, have you been convicted ("convicted" includes paying a fine) in Oregon or another U.S. state of driving a car with a suspended driver license or driving a car with no insurance?
    ☒ Yes (Please include explanation below) ☐ Unsure (Please include explanation below)
    NO INSURANCE AUGUST 2013
14. In the past 10 years, have you been convicted ("convicted" includes paying a fine) in Oregon or another U.S. state of a FELONY?
    ☒ No ☐ Yes (Please include explanation below) ☐ Unsure (Please include explanation below)
15. Have you ever been in a drug or alcohol diversion program in Oregon or another U.S. state? (A diversion program is where you are required, usually by the court or another government agency, to complete certain requirements in place of being convicted of a drug or alcohol-related offense.
    ☒ No ☐ Yes (Please include explanation below) ☐ Unsure (Please include explanation below)

16. Do you, or any legal entity that you are a part of, currently hold or have previously held a liquor license or a recreational marijuana license in Oregon or another U.S. state? (Note: alcohol service permits and marijuana worker permits are not liquor licenses).

☐ No ☒ Yes (Please include explanation below) ☐ Unsure (Please include explanation below)

E & E INC
MAPLE STREET GRILLE

17. Have you, or any legal entity that you are a part of, ever had an application for a license, permit, or certificate denied or cancelled by the OLCC or any other governmental agency in the U.S.?

☒ No ☐ Yes (Please include explanation below) ☐ Unsure (Please include explanation below)

18. Are you applying for a Full On-Premises, Limited On-Premises, Off-Premises, or Brewery-Public House license?

☐ No Please skip questions 19 & 20. Go directly to question 21.
☒ Yes Please answer questions 19, 20, and 21.

19. Do you or will you have any ownership interest in a business that manufactures, wholesales, or distributes alcohol in Oregon or another U.S. state?

☒ No ☐ Yes (Please include explanation below) ☐ Unsure (Please include explanation below)

20. Does or will an alcohol manufacturer, wholesaler, or distributor in Oregon or another U.S. state have any ownership interest in your business?

☒ No ☐ Yes (Please include explanation below) ☐ Unsure (Please include explanation below)

21. Do you currently have, or will you have, any ownership interest in any business in Oregon with a Full On-Premises, Limited On-Premises, Off-Premises, or Brewery-Public House license?

☐ No ☒ Yes (Please include explanation below) ☐ Unsure (Please include explanation below)

Mari's Kitchen

You must sign your own form. Another person, like your attorney or a person with power of attorney, may not sign your form. I affirm that my answers are true and complete. I understand the OLCC will use the above information to check my records, including but not limited to, criminal history. I understand that if my answers are not true and complete, the OLCC may deny my license application.

Name: (LAST)	(FIRST)	(MIDDLE)
EVERNK	LANE	ROBERT
Signature: Lane R Evenk		Date: 19 FEB 2019

OREGON LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSION
BUSINESS INFORMATION

Please Print or Type

Applicant Name: E & E INC. Phone 541 902 1391

Trade Name (dba): MARI'S KITCHEN

Business Location Address: 1277 Bay STREET

City: FLORENCE OR ZIP Code: 97439

DAYS AND HOURS OF OPERATION

Business Hours:

Sunday	8:00 A	to 3:00	PM
Monday	8:00 A	to 3:00	PM
Tuesday	8:00 A	to 3:00	PM
Wednesday	CLOSED		
Thursday	8:00 A	to 3:00	PM
Friday	8:00 A	to 3:00	PM
Saturday	8:00 A	to 3:00	PM

Outdoor Area Hours:

Sunday	8 AM	to 8	PM
Monday	8	to 8	
Tuesday	8	to 8	
Wednesday	CLOSED	to	
Thursday	8	to 8	
Friday	8	to 8	
Saturday	8	to 8	

The outdoor area is used for:

☒ Food service Hours: 9A to 8P

☒ Alcohol service Hours: ↓ to ↓

☐ Enclosed, how N/A

The exterior area is adequately viewed and/or supervised by Service Permittees.

_____ (Investigator's Initials)

Seasonal Variations: ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, explain: _____

ENTERTAINMENT

Check all that apply: N/A

- ☐ Live Music
- ☐ Recorded Music
- ☐ DJ Music
- ☐ Dancing
- ☐ Nude Entertainers
- ☐ Karaoke
- ☐ Coin-operated Games
- ☐ Video Lottery Machines
- ☐ Social Gaming
- ☐ Pool Tables
- ☐ Other: _____

DAYS & HOURS OF LIVE OR DJ MUSIC

N/A

Sunday	_____	to	_____
Monday	_____	to	_____
Tuesday	_____	to	_____
Wednesday	_____	to	_____
Thursday	_____	to	_____
Friday	_____	to	_____
Saturday	_____	to	_____

SEATING COUNT

Restaurant: 40 Outdoor: 110

Lounge: _____ Other (explain): _____

Banquet: _____ Total Seating: 50

OLCC USE ONLY

Investigator Verified Seating: ___(Y) ___(N)

Investigator Initials: _____

Date: _____

I understand if my answers are not true and complete, the OLCC may deny my license application.

Applicant Signature: James R Edwards **Date:** 19 FEB 2019

1-800-452-OLCC (6522)

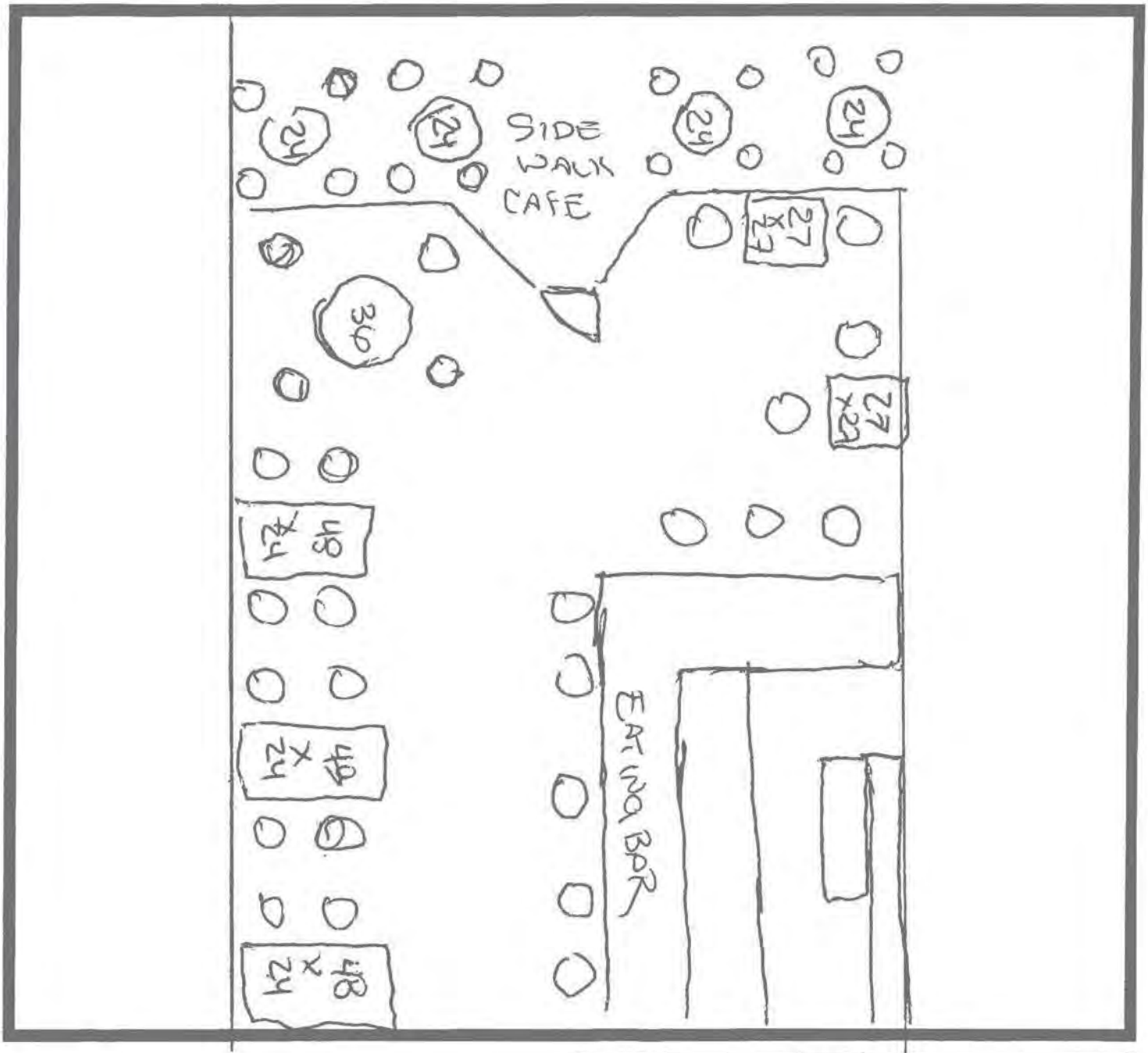
www.oregon.gov/olcc

(rev. 12/07)

OREGON LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSION

FLOOR PLAN

- **Your floor plan must be submitted on this form.**
- Use a separate Floor Plan Form for each level or floor of the building.
- The floor plan(s) must show the specific areas of your premises (e.g. dining area, bar, lounge, dance floor, video lottery room, kitchen, restrooms, outside patio and sidewalk cafe areas.)
- Include all tables and chairs (see example on back of this form). Include dimensions for each table if you are applying for a Full On-Premises Sales license.



Applicant Name

MARI'S KITCHEN

Trade Name (dba):

FLORENCE OR 97439

City and ZIP Code

.....OLCC USE ONLY.....

MINOR POSTING ASSIGNMENT(S)

Date:_____ Initials:_____

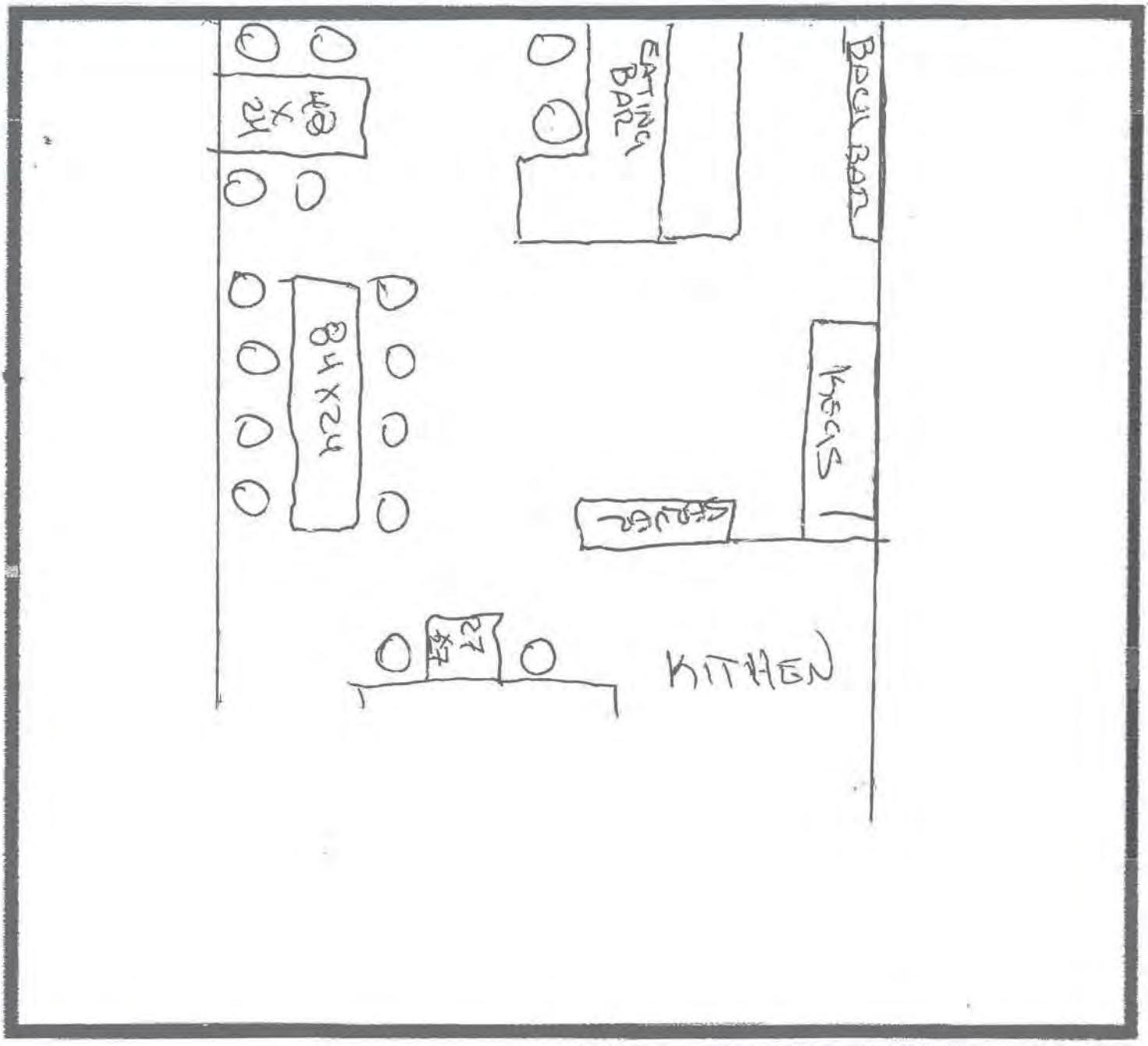
1-800-452-OLCC (6522)

www.oregon.gov/olcc

(rev. 09/12)

OREGON LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSION
FLOOR PLAN

- Your floor plan must be submitted on this form.
- Use a separate Floor Plan Form for each level or floor of the building.
- The floor plan(s) must show the specific areas of your premises (e.g. dining area, bar, lounge, dance floor, video lottery room, kitchen, restrooms, outside patio and sidewalk cafe areas.)
- Include all tables and chairs (see example on back of this form). Include dimensions for each table if you are applying for a Full On-Premises Sales license.



Applicant Name

Mari's KITCHEN

Trade Name (dba):

FLORENCE OR 97439

City and ZIP Code

.....OLCC USE ONLY.....
MINOR POSTING ASSIGNMENT(S)

Date:_____ Initials:_____

1-800-452-OLCC (6522)
www.oregon.gov/olcc

(rev. 09/12)

Trade Name of Business MAR'S KITCHEN

Business Location 1277 BAY STREET FLORENCE OR
(number, street) (city) (zip code)

LAW ORIENTATION AFFIRMATION

I have read the Commission's "Law Orientation for Retailers" booklet.

Today's Date 30 APRIL 2019

LANE R EUBANK	[signature]
Name (print)	Signature
Marinela Eubank	[signature]
Name (print)	Signature
Name (print)	Signature
Name (print)	Signature

(rev 12.1.16)

OREGON LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSION

WRITTEN PROPOSAL FOR A FULL ON-PREMISES SALES LICENSE COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT

Please Print or Type

Trade Name (dba): MARI'S KITCHEN

City: FLORENCE

I will offer at least five different meals during my regular meal period. My regular meal period must last at least 3 hours if my business is open past 5 PM, and must last at least 2 hours if my business is not open after 5 PM.

My regular meal period will be from 8:00 AM (start time) to 8:00 PM. (end time)

☐ **My menu for this regular meal period is attached**

At all other times I will make at least five different substantial food items available in all areas where alcohol service is available. Substantial food items are food items that are typically served as a main course or entrée. Some examples include but are not limited to fish, steak, chicken, pasta, pizza, sandwiches, dinner salads, hot dogs, soup and sausages.

☐ **My menu of substantial food items is attached; or**

☒ **My entire menu is available during all hours that alcohol service is available.**

During my required meal period, I will have at least _____(number) indoor dining seats at tables or food counters. This seating will be in areas of the licensed premises regularly open to the general public. (Note: Seats at counters in entertainment areas, seats at bars, and seats in outdoor areas do not qualify as dining seating.)

☐ I have attached a floor plan showing the seats at tables, counters and bars in indoor and outdoor areas where alcoholic beverages will be sold, served, or consumed at my business. I understand that I must make food available to patrons in all areas where alcohol service is available.

I understand that discouraging food service is a violation of OAR 845-006-0466. Examples of discouraging food service include not taking, preparing, or delivering a food order in a timely manner; over-pricing food for the clientele of my business; offering or serving unpalatable food; failing to provide required food service; and failing to provide a food service menu in a timely manner when requested by the patron.

I understand that if my answers are not true and complete, the OLCC may deny my license application.

Signature: Lara R Eidson Date: 30 APRIL 2019

845-006-0459 - Definitions

As used in OAR 845-006-0459 through 845-006-0469:

(1) "Substantial food items" means food items prepared or cooked on the licensed premises and that are typically served as a main course or entrée. Some examples could include but are not limited to items such as fish, steak, chicken, pasta, pizza, sandwiches, dinner salads, hot dogs, soup and sausages. Side dishes, appetizer items, dessert items, and snack items such as popcorn, peanuts, chips and crackers do not qualify as substantial food items.

(2) "Meal" means a substantial food item offered together with at least one side dish or a substantial food item with two or more side dishes available to order separately. Side dishes include but are not limited to vegetables, fruit, salad, rice, french fries and bread.

(3) "Different" means substantial food items that the Commission determines differ in their primary ingredients or method of preparation. For example, a turkey sandwich differs from a salami sandwich, a beef burger differs from a turkey burger, a pepperoni pizza differs from a cheese pizza, and fried chicken differs from baked chicken. Different sizes of the same item are not considered different under this rule. For example, a large cheese pizza is not different from a small cheese pizza and a large hot dog is not different from a small hot dog.

(4) "Dining seats" means seating at indoor tables or food counters as defined in OAR 845-006-0340(2)(j) located in areas of the licensed premises regularly open to the public where the Commission determines that each table top or seating area provides a minimum space that will accommodate a place setting consisting of a plate or dish, glassware, napkin and utensils for each seat.

845-006-0460 - Food Service at Commercial Establishment with Full On-Premises Sales License

(1) Purpose: The Oregon Liquor Control Act allows licensed commercial establishments with food service to sell distilled spirits by the drink. ORS 471.001(2) defines a commercial establishment as a place of business open to the general public, or else a private golf club or athletic club, where food is cooked and served, which has adequate kitchen facilities for the preparation and serving of meals and which has for that purpose proper dining space. This rule sets the food service requirements for commercial establishments with a Full On-Premises Sales license. The applicant has the burden of proving it meets the standards and qualifications of this rule and OAR 845-006-0466.

(2) Food Service at Required Meal Periods.

(a) A business open after 5:00 pm must make available to its patrons in all areas where alcohol service is available an offering of at least five different meals during a regular meal period which must last at least three hours. At least three out of the five different meals used to meet the minimum meal requirement must include a main course or entrée (substantial food item) which has been prepared or cooked on the premises in some manner beyond the simple re-heating of a pre-cooked frozen food or carry-out item obtained from a business other than the licensed premises. A business may have fewer than five different meals in the premises or in an area if the Commission determines that the clearly dominant emphasis in the premises or in the area is food service after 5:00 pm.

(b) A business not open after 5:00 pm must make available to its patrons in all areas where alcohol service is available an offering of at least five different meals during a required meal period which must last at least two hours. At least three out of the five different meals used to meet the minimum meal requirement must include a main course or entrée (substantial food item) which has been prepared or cooked on the premises in some manner beyond the simple re-heating of a pre-cooked frozen food or carry-out item obtained from a business other than the licensed premises. A business may have fewer than five different meals in the premises or in an area if the Commission determines that the clearly dominate emphasis in the premises or in the area is food service before 5:00 pm.

(c) One method for showing that the clearly dominant emphasis in the premises or in the area is food service is for the Commission to determine that the gross receipts from the sale of meals and substantial food items to patrons for consumption in the premises or in the area exceed or are reasonably expected to exceed the gross receipts from alcohol sales when alcohol service is available.

(3) Minimum Food Requirement at Times other than Required Meal Periods. At all times other than required meal periods and in all areas where alcohol service is available, businesses must make available to their patrons an offering of at least five different substantial food items.

(4) Dining Seats during Required Meal Periods: The licensed premises must have at least 30 dining seats during required meal periods. Seats at counters in entertainment areas and at bars as defined in OAR 845-006-0340(2)(l) do not qualify as dining seating. A premises may have less than 30 dining seats if the Commission determines that the clearly dominant emphasis of the premises is food service as described in section (2)(c) of this rule at all times and in all areas where alcohol service is available when open to the public.

(5) Violation of any section of this rule is a Category III violation.

Breakfast

Biscuits & Waffles

You choose from our homemade biscuits or waffles in the style of your choice below. Served with a side of fresh fruit.

Egg n Cheese
Fresh baked biscuits served with scrambled eggs & cheese 8

Elvis
Open faced with peanut butter, sliced banana & bacon strips 10

The Lox
Goat cheese, Oregon Lox smoked salmon, red onion, chives & lemon zest 12

Veggie
Impossible Burger with veggie gravy 12

Chicken Schnitzel
Open faced topped with gravy, schnitzel & cheese 12

Lumberjack
Sausage patty, chili, cheese, egg & bacon 13

The Original
Scrambled eggs, sausage patty & cheese 11

Traditional Biscuit n Gravy
Homemade biscuits with sausage gravy 10

Quiche

Served with a side of fresh fruit.

Veggie
Onion, yellow squash, zucchini, mushrooms, bell pepper & egg 13

Meat Lover's
All meats & cheeses we have on hand 14

Scrambles

Served with a side of fresh fruit. Choice of toast: wheat, white, sourdough or gluten free bun for 1

Veggie
Onion, yellow squash, zucchini, mushrooms, bell pepper & egg 13

Meat Lover's
All meats & cheeses we have on hand 14

Seafood
Prawns, crab & scallops 16

Sweet Waffles

Back Forest
Dark chocolate, cherries, topped with whipped cream & chocolate 13

Brownie Waffle Sundae
With ice cream, whipped cream, chocolate & caramel sauce 12

Raspberries & Cream
Topped with pastry cream & garnished with raspberries 14

Mascarpone Citrus
Topped with mascarpone, fresh fruits, lemon zest & orange zest 12

Beverages

Coffee 2
Hot Tea 2
Milk 2
Orange Juice 2

Pastries

Pastries are house made & different every day.
Please ask your server about today's selection.

*Consuming raw or undercooked animal products may increase your risk of food borne illness

Lunch

Salads

Garden
Mixed greens, cucumber, red onion, diced tomato, shredded cheese with house dressing, honey mustard or balsamic 6

Caesar
Chopped romaine, croutons, parmesan 8

With: Chicken 13 Flat Iron Steak 19
Shrimp 18 Pan Fried Oysters 19
Salmon 19 Dungeness Crab 22

Soups

Meatball Soup
Seasoned meatballs & vegetables in a savory beef broth
Cup 4 Bowl 6

Clam Chowder
Cup 5 Bowl 7

Seafood Pasticcio
Tomato bouillabaisse, saffron, rosemary, thyme, halibut & prawns. Served with crusty bread 17

Burgers

Served with salad or a cup of soup. Gluten free bun available for 1

Chicken ala Bucharest
Lightly seasoned chicken breast, grilled & served with Mari's herbed tomato sauce topped with parmesan cheese 14

Gorgonzola
Hand formed patty from ground chuck, topped with melted gorgonzola & served on a bun 13

Gypsy
Little bit spicy, our Gypsy burger has onion, jalapenos, pineapple, sriracha & bacon. Topped with gorgonzola 15

Portobello Mushroom
A vegetarian wonder with onions, zucchini & olives. Sautéed in a basil butter sauce. Topped with provolone 14

Crab & Shrimp
Dungeness crab burger topped with sautéed onion, 2 prawns, tomato & lettuce 19

Sandwiches

Served with salad or a cup of soup. Gluten Free bun available for 1

Meatball
Classic flat meatballs served on a European baguette with marinara 15

Tritip Parmesan
Fresh arugula, parmesan dressing & thinly sliced tritip on a baguette 16

Chicken or Pork Schnitzel
Chicken breast, breaded with herbs & seasonings. Served on a bun with herb aioli, lettuce, onion & tomato 15

Crab or Shrimp Melt
Dungeness crab or large prawns on sourdough with cheddar & gruyere cheeses & Russian dressing 19

Pastrami Reuben
Beef pastrami, provolone, sauerkraut 12

Fried Oyster
Pan fried oysters, dressed cabbage, tomato, gruyere cheese & grilled onion on a baguette 17

Mac n Cheese

Served with salad 12

Mac n Cheese Toppers
Dungeness crab 19 Prawns 17
Sautéed Veggies 14 Bacon 15

Beverages

We have soft drinks & a full bar available

*Consuming raw or undercooked animal products may increase your risk of food borne illness

Dinner

Appetizers

Meatballs
Served with bread, feta, olives, sliced tomatoes & country mustard 12

Basil & Garlic Butter
Fresh basil, roasted garlic with creamy butter & served with European crusty bread 10

Crab Cakes
Dungeness crab cakes served with aioli & tomato-onion relish 16

Dolmas
Stuffed grape leaves, served with European crusty bread, cheese, olives & herbed tomato dipping sauce 13

Broiled Feta Cheese
Broiled fresh feta with garlic, grape tomatoes & capers with European crusty bread 12

Feta Prosciutto Plate
Served with fresh fruit, olives, crusty bread, balsamic & olive oil 13

Escargot
Served with a toasted baguette 13

Fried Oysters
Pan fried oysters with a house made dipping sauce 13

Entrees

Chicken Schnitzel
Chicken breast with herb seasonings & flour. Pan fried & served with mashed potatoes, lemon wedge & side green salad 17

Pork Schnitzel
Pork loin with herb seasonings & flour. Pan fried & served with mashed potatoes, lemon wedge & side green salad 18

Savory Meatballs
Our classic "flat" meatballs with our homemade ground beef & ground pork homemade blend. Served over mashed potatoes with side green salad 18

Dolmas
Stuffed grape leaves with mushrooms, onions & spices, served with dipping sauce. Comes with cornbread & sour cream 19

Chicken Marsala
Grilled chicken breast, mushrooms, Marsala wine sauce, mashed potatoes & green salad 20

Salmon Filet
Pan seared salmon served with pasta & spring greens dinner salad 20

Musaca
European lasagna made with sliced potato, ground beef, 4 cheeses & served with salad 16

Baltic Prawns
Sautéed in garlic, wine, basil & brandy with heavy cream. Served with European crusty bread & salad 17

Alaskan Halibut Filet
Pan seared halibut served with pasta & spring greens dinner salad 21

Seafood Pasta
Large prawns, halibut, scallops, linguini with choice of red sauce or alfredo. Served with European crusty bread 24

Pasta Linguini
Choice of alfredo or marinara sauce 12
With prawns 17
With Dungeness crab 22

Hungarian Beef Goulash
Large chunks of beef with potatoes, carrots, celery & onions in a savory tomato broth. Served with house made cornbread & butter 17

Pan Fried Oysters
Fresh oysters, breaded & fried. Served with pasta & spring greens salad 18

Dungeness & Broccoli Pasta
Dungeness crab, broccoli, cheese with a wine sauce over pasta 21

Escargot
Red wine & garlic reduction, served with salad 18

Beverages

We have soft drinks & a full bar available

*Consuming raw or undercooked animal products may increase your risk of food borne illness

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY	**ITEM NO:** 5
FLORENCE CITY COUNCIL	Meeting Date: May 20, 2019
	Department: CMO

ITEM TITLE: Astound Broadband, LLC, dba Wave, Franchise Agreement

DISCUSSION/ISSUE:

The City of Florence has had a franchise agreement with Astound Broadband, LLC, dba Wave and formerly under CoastCom Inc., since 2008. At the end of each franchise term, a new franchise is negotiated. The most recent franchise agreement extension was assigned to Astound from CoastCom during renegotiation by the Florence City Council on August 15, 2016. That agreement and the rights, privileges and authority granted within it contained an extended term through August 15, 2017. During negotiations, the 2016 agreement oversaw Wave's use of the public right-of-way.

Throughout the franchise agreement negotiations, the City initially utilized the legal services of the Local Government Law Group through our attorney Mark Wolf. The negotiations include the provisions included within the Florence City Code (FCC), including the newly enacted FCC Title 8, Chapter 7: Right of Way Management that governs the use and occupation of the public right of way by communication providers.

Through FCC Title 8, Chapter 7, the City was able to create a uniform set of standards and requirements for communications providers to follow when occupying the public right-of-way. The City has jurisdiction and exercises regulatory management authority over all City Public Rights of Way pursuant to the City Charter and State law. The City's purpose for exerting its management authority over the Public Rights of Way is to protect and efficiently manage the public's resources, to ensure fair and non-discriminatory access to the public right-of-way, and to protect the public health, safety and welfare. It is the City's desire to authorize private access to use the public right-of-way in making communications services available to residential and commercial citizens in order to improve the livability and quality of life in Florence.

No person may occupy or encroach on a public right-of-way without the permission of the City. The City grants permission to use the public right-of-way through Franchise Agreements and Construction permits. Approval to use the public right-of-way does not grant the user ownership, nor does it obligate the City to maintain or repair any part of the public right-of-way. The City's regulations of private use of the public right-of-way include the public being fairly compensation for the private use. Among the purposes of the City's code is not only to ensure that the public is properly compensated for the private use of City assets and resources, but also to ensure that all similarly-situated Communications Providers are treated similarly and fairly to foster technological growth and innovation.

In order to update the franchise agreement, staff is requesting that the City Council repeal Ordinance No. 19, Series 2008 and Ordinance 12, Series 2016, and approve the resolution for the new agreement. With the creation of the FCC Title 8, Chapter 7, the main regulations relating to telecommunications franchises is established in Code. This removes the need to pass

franchises via ordinance. Passing the franchise agreements via resolutions that reference City Code allows for a simplified process for updating an agreement if needed.

If the City Council does not agree with the resolution and new franchise agreement, or wishes staff to continue negotiations, it is recommended that they do not pass Ordinance No. 5, Series 2019 at this time. These two items should be approved in conjunction. If the City Council does approve of the new franchise agreement, then staff recommends passing both Ordinance No. 5, Series 2019 and Resolution No. 8, Series 2019.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The franchise agreement with Astound Broadband, LLC, dba Wave, has a franchise fee of 5% of gross revenues collected by the grantee for telecommunications services provided within the City limit as established by Resolution 5, Series 2017. Franchise fee revenue from franchise agreements support General Fund services such as Streets and Public Safety.

The City receives approximately $24,000 per year in Right of Way Use Fees for other telecommunications services from Astound Broadband, LLC.

RELEVANCE TO ADOPTED COUNCIL GOALS:

City Council Goal 5: Financial & Organizational Sustainability – Sustain and improve the City's financial position, City-wide policies, and the infrastructure networks to support current and future needs.

ALTERNATIVES:

1. Adopt Ordinance No. 5, Series 2019, repealing the current Astound Broadband franchise, and adopt Resolution No. 8, Series 2019 granting a new non-exclusive franchise agreement to Astound Broadband, LLC.
2. Request staff to renegotiate terms of the Franchise Agreement.
3. Do not approve Ordinance No. 5, Series 2019, nor Resolution No. 8, Series 2019.

RECOMMENDATION:

Adopt Ordinance No. 5, Series 2019, an Ordinance repealing Ordinance No. 19, Series 2008, an ordinance granting a non-exclusive franchise to CoastCom, Inc. to operate and maintain a telecommunications system within the City limits of Florence, and repealing Ordinance No. 12, Series 2016, an ordinance approving the assignment of the non-exclusive franchise to Astound Broadband, LLC, and declaring an emergency.

Adopt Resolution No. 8, Series 2019, a resolution granting a limited, non-exclusive franchise to Astound Broadband, LLC dba Wave, a Washington limited liability company, to operate and maintain a telecommunications system to provide telecommunications services within the city limits of Florence.

AIS PREPARED BY:	Megan Messmer, City Project Manager
CITY MANAGER'S RECOMMENDATION:	☑ Approve ☐ Disapprove ☐ Other Comments: ERReynolds
ITEM'S ATTACHED:	Attachment 1: Ordinance No. 5, Series 2019 Attachment 2: Resolution No. 8, Series 2019

CITY OF FLORENCE
ORDINANCE NO. 5, SERIES 2019

An Ordinance repealing Ordinance No. 19, Series 2008, an ordinance granting a non-exclusive franchise to CoastCom, Inc. to operate and maintain a telecommunications system within the City limits of Florence, and repealing Ordinance No. 12, Series 2016, an ordinance approving the assignment of the non-exclusive franchise to Astound Broadband, LLC, and declaring an emergency.

RECITALS:

1. On September 22, 2008, the Florence City Council adopted Ordinance No. 19, Series 2008, granting a non-exclusive franchise to CoastCom, LLC, to operate and maintain a telecommunications system within the City limits of Florence.

2. The franchise and the rights, privileges and authority granted within it contained an initial term of five (5) years, with an expiration of September 22, 2013.

3. On August 15, 2016 the Florence City Council adopted Ordinance No. 12, Series 2016, authorizing the assignment of the franchise from CoastCom, LLC to Astound Broadband, LLC and extending the expiration date of the franchise to August 15, 2017.

4. The City of Florence and representatives from Astound Broadband dba Wave, a Washington limited liability company have been negotiating new franchise terms since 2017.

5. The terms of the original 2008 franchise agreement have applied to the use of the right-of-way by Astound Broadband during the franchise negotiations.

6. On March 20, 2017, the Florence City Council passed Ordinance No. 5, Series 2017, amending Florence City Code Title 8 by Adding Chapter 7: Right of Way Management for Governing the Use and Occupation of the Public Right of Way by Communications Providers and Establishing an Application Process, Fees, and Terms for Such Use.

7. Title 8, Chapter 7: Right of Way Management establishes regulations that apply to all Communications Providers who use or occupy the Public Rights of Way to provide Communications Services to Persons within the City, provides general provisions to Communications Providers, and establishes the process for obtaining a franchise agreement.

Based on these findings,

THE CITY OF FLORENCE ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

1. Ordinance No. 19, Series 2008, an ordinance granting a non-exclusive franchise to CoastCom, LLC to operate and maintain a telecommunications system within the City limits of Florence, shall be repealed.

2. Ordinance No. 12, Series 2016, an ordinance amending Ordinance No.19, Series 2008 and approving the assignment of a non-exclusive telecommunications franchise, shall be repealed.

3. The negotiated franchise agreement with Astound Broadband dba Wave, a Washington limited liability company, shall be granted by Resolution.

4. The Council declares an emergency and as such this ordinance shall take effect at a date earlier than the thirtieth day after its enactment as set out in City Charter Section 31. This Ordinance shall become effective upon adoption.

5. The City Recorder is authorized to administratively correct any reference errors contained herein or in other provisions of the Florence City Code to the provisions added, amended, or repealed herein.

ADOPTION:

First Reading on the _____ day of _____, 2019.
Second Reading on the _____ day of _____, 2019
This Ordinance is passed and adopted on the _____ day of _____, 2019.

AYES
NAYS
ABSTAIN
ABSENT

_____
Joe Henry, Mayor

Attest:

_____
Kelli Weese, City Recorder

CITY OF FLORENCE
RESOLUTION NO. 8, SERIES 2019

A Resolution Granting a Limited, Non-Exclusive Franchise to Astound Broadband, LLC dba Wave, a Washington limited liability company, to Operate and Maintain a Telecommunications System to Provide Telecommunications Services within the City Limits of Florence.

RECITALS:

1. The Florence City Council has the authority under the Florence City Code, its Charter, the Oregon Constitution, and State and Federal law, to grant franchises for the use and occupation of its Rights of Way.

2. Florence City Code (FCC) Title 8, Chapter 7: Right of Way Management, established through Ordinance No. 5, Series 2017, governs the use and occupation of the Public Right of Way by Communications Providers and applies to this Franchise Agreement.

3. Astound Broadband, LLC dba Wave, a Washington limited liability company, (hereinafter "Grantee") currently operates a non-exclusive franchise within the City of Florence to operate and maintain a telecommunications system.

4. The Grantee's franchise was originally between the City of Florence (hereinafter "City") and Coastcom, Inc., and later transferred to Grantee on August 15, 2016. The rights, privileges and authority granted within it contained an initial term of five (5) years, and later extended to an expiration date of August 15, 2017.

5. The City of Florence and Grantee have been negotiating new franchise terms since 2017.

6. The terms of the 2008 franchise agreement have applied to the use of the right-of-way by Grantee during the franchise negotiations.

7. The City finds that Grantee has substantially complied with the material terms of the current Franchise under applicable laws, and that the financial, legal, and technical ability of the Grantee is sufficient to provide services, facilities, and equipment necessary to meet the future telecommunications-related needs of the community.

8. Having afforded the public adequate notice and opportunity for comment, the City desires to enter into this Franchise with Grantee for the construction and operation of a telecommunications system for telecommunications services on the terms set forth within the Franchise Agreement.

9. The City and Grantee have complied with all federal and State-mandated procedural and substantive requirements pertinent to this franchise renewal.

10. Ordinance No. 5, Series 2019, repealed Ordinance No. 19, Series 2008, an ordinance granting a non-exclusive franchise to CoastCom, Inc. to operate and maintain a telecommunications system within the City limits of Florence and repealed Ordinance No. 12, Series 2016, an ordinance approving the assignment of the franchise to Astound Broadband, LLC, and declaring an emergency.

Based on these findings,

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF FLORENCE RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

1. The terms of the Franchise Agreement with Grantee are shown in Exhibit A.
2. Grantor hereby approves the Franchise Agreement and the terms in Exhibit A.
3. This Resolution takes effect immediately upon adoption.

ADOPTION:

This Resolution is passed and adopted on the ___ day of ____, 2019.

_____
Joe Henry, Mayor

Attest:

_____
Kelli Weese, City Recorder

Exhibit A

Wave Franchise Agreement

SECTION 1. Permission Granted; Applicable Law; Conflicts with City Code.

A. Subject to the provisions contained herein, and to the city code, ordinances, and resolutions of the City of Florence, specifically FCC Title 8, Chapter 7 governing the use and occupation of the Public Right of Way, Oregon State Statutes and the Constitution of the State of Oregon, the City hereby grants to Grantee the nonexclusive revocable limited Franchise, right and privilege to construct, install, operate, maintain, and upgrade, a Communication System for the purpose of providing Communications Services, including but not limited to internet, voice, and, video services, subject to FCC Title 8, Chapter 7 in, under, along, over and across Rights of Way, in the City. Nothing herein shall be deemed to convey any right, title or interest in the public rights-of-way, but shall be deemed a grant to use and occupy the Rights of Way for the limited purposes and term stated in this Franchise. The permission granted herein to Grantee shall hereinafter be referred to as "Franchise." As used herein the term "Public Right(s) of Way" or "Right(s) of Way" shall have the meaning as provided in FCC Title 8, Chapter 7.

B. "Communication System" means Communications Facilities that Communications Providers use to provide Communications Services as all of the above terms are defined by FCC Title 8, Chapter 7.

C. "Grantee" means Astound Broadband, LLC dba Wave, a Washington limited liability company

D. Grantee shall comply with all applicable federal and state laws and regulations, including regulations of any administrative agency thereof, as well as all ordinances, resolutions, rules and regulations of the City heretofore or hereafter adopted or established during the entire term of this Franchise; provided that no action of the City may alter any material term of this Franchise. Where the terms of this Franchise expressly and directly conflict with the City Code (specifically including Title 8, Chapter 7), the City Code shall prevail.

SECTION 2. General Conditions.

A. Grantee has represented to the City it is authorized to provide Communications Services in Oregon by the Public Utility Commission of Oregon.

B. There is hereby reserved to the City every right and power which is required to be herein reserved or provided by any City Code provision, ordinance, resolution or statute, and Grantee by its acceptance of this Franchise, agrees to be bound thereby and to comply with any action or requirements of the City in its lawful exercise of such rights or power, heretofore or hereafter enacted or established; provided that no action of the City may alter any material term of this Franchise. Neither the granting of any Franchise nor any provision hereof shall constitute a waiver or bar to the exercise of any governmental right or power of the City.

C. Insurance and Indemnification

i. Indemnification. The Grantee shall, by acceptance of the Franchise granted herein, defend the City, its officers, boards, commissions, agents, and employees for all claims for injury to any Person or property related to the Grantee's construction or operation of the Communication System and shall indemnify and hold City, its officers, boards, commissions, agents, and employees harmless from any and all liabilities, claims, demands, or judgments growing out of any injury to any person or property arising out of the construction, repair, extension, maintenance, operation or removal of its wires, poles or other equipment of any kind or character used in connection with the operation of the Communication System, provided that the City shall give the Grantee written notice of its obligation to indemnify the City within ten (10) days of receipt of a claim or action pursuant to this section. In the event any such claim arises, the City shall tender the defense thereof to the Grantee and the Grantee shall have the right to defend, settle or compromise any claims arising hereunder and the City shall cooperate fully herein. If the City determined in good faith that its interests cannot be represented by the Grantee, the Grantee shall be excused from any obligation to represent the City. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Grantee shall not be obligated to indemnify the City for any damages, liability or claims resulting directly from the willful misconduct or sole negligence of the City or for the City's own use of the Communication System.

ii. Insurance.

a. The Grantee shall maintain throughout the term of the Franchise insurance in amounts at least as follows:

Workers' Compensation	Statutory Limits
Commercial General Liability	$2,000,000 per occurrence, Combined Single Limit (C.S.L.) $2,000,000 General Aggregate
Auto Liability including coverage on all owned, non-owned hired autos	$1,000,000 per occurrence C.S.L.
Umbrella Liability	
Umbrella Liability	$2,000,000 per occurrence C.S.L.

b. The City shall be added as an additional insured, arising out of work performed by Grantee, to the above Commercial General Liability, Auto Liability and Umbrella Liability insurance coverage.

c. The Grantee shall furnish the City with current certificates of insurance evidencing primary and non-contributory coverage upon request.

D. Whenever the consent of either the City or Grantee is specifically required by City Code or in this Franchise, such consent will not be unreasonably withheld.

SECTION 3. Plans Approval, Permits and Construction.

A. The Communication System herein provided for, shall be constructed, installed, operated, maintained, located, relocated, and removed as specified in Title 8, Chapter 7 of the Florence City Code. The obligations of Grantee set forth in Section 8-7-6-14(B) of the FCC shall be amended to read as follows: The permittee shall, for a period of three (3) year thereafter, be liable for all permittee's defects in materials and workmanship relating to such Construction or Restoration.

B. The obligations of Grantee set forth in Section 8-7-19(A)(2) of FCC Title 8, Chapter 7 are here by modified to read: "Upon written request by the City, Grantee shall provide information reasonably sufficient to show the location of Wave's facilities in the Right of Way.

C. Grantee hereby notifies City that it intends to provide capacity or bandwidth to its customers by lease, use agreements or otherwise. Grantee's obligations under Section 8-7-8-23 are deemed fulfilled provided that Grantee notify the City of the entity using, leasing or otherwise renting Grantee's Facilities if the revenue from such entities is not included within the Gross Revenue calculations and paid as a portion of the City's Franchise Fees under this Agreement. Any such information provided to City shall be subject to confidentiality restrictions imposed by contract or applicable law. Grantee understands that City may be ordered to disclose such information under Oregon Public Records law. At all times, Grantee shall retain exclusive control over such Facilities and remains responsible for all terms of this Agreement, including but not limited to locating, servicing, repairing, relocating or removing its Facilities.

D. The obligations of Grantee set forth in Section 8-7-8-20 of FCC Title 8, Chapter 7 are here by modified to read: "If the City contracts for telecommunications services or renews existing service agreements from Wave after the effective date of this Franchise, Wave will offer to provide such services at rates no more than its regular government pricing available in the State of Oregon for substantially similar services.

SECTION 4. Franchise Fees

A. For the rights granted herein, Grantee agrees to pay to the City 5% of Gross Revenue, as defined by Resolution No. 5 Series 2017, derived by Grantee from the operation of their Facilities in the Right of Way to provide Communications Services, (including leased capacity or leased bandwidth to other telecommunications providers) or $500, whichever is greater. This fee is payable as set forth in paragraph B below and is payable to the City.

B. Payment of the fee due the City shall be made on a quarterly basis, within thirty (30) days of the close of each calendar quarter. Payments shall be by check, or a mutually agreeable alternative method, and each payment shall be accompanied by an accounting of gross revenue and a calculation of the amount payable.

C. The Grantee shall pay interest at the rate of 9% per year for any payment made after the due date.

SECTION 5. Term of Franchise; Amendment.

The right, privilege and term of Franchise granted herein shall continue and exist for a period of ten (10) years from the date of approval by the City of Florence. This Franchise may be extended with the mutual, written consent from both parties per FCC Title 8, Chapter 7.

SECTION 6. Nonexclusive Franchise.

The grant of this Franchise shall not confer any exclusive right, privilege, license or franchise to occupy or use the Rights of Way of the City for delivery of Communications Services or any other purposes, and nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the City from granting other like or similar grants or privileges to any other person, firm or corporation, subject, however, to the rights granted to Grantee herein. Nothing agreed to in this Franchise is intended to deny or lessen the powers and privileges granted the City under the Constitution and laws of the State of Oregon.

SECTION 7. Cancellation of Franchise.

The City or Grantee may revoke, alter, suspend, or cancel this Franchise under the terms and conditions provided in FCC Title 8, Chapter 7; subject to any other rights or remedies that Grantee may have, including but not limited to judicial or regulatory review.

SECTION 8. Notice:

Communications relating to this Franchise will be deemed given when received, when sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the following addresses or as may be later designated by written notice of the other party:

Grantee: Astound Broadband, LLC
401 Parkplace Center, Suite 500
Kirkland, WA 98033
Attn: Legal Department

City: City of Florence
Attn: City Manager
250 Highway 101
Florence, OR 97439

With copies to:

WaveDivision Holdings, LLC
c/o RCN Telecom Services, LLC
650 College Road East, Ste, 3100
Princeton, NJ 08540
Attn: Regulatory Department

WaveDivision Holdings, LLC
c/o RCN Telecom Services, LLC
105 West First Street
South Boston, MA 02127
Attn: Regulatory Department

SECTION 9. Governing Law.

This Franchise is governed by and will be construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Oregon without regard to any conflict of laws provision.

SECTION 10. Severability.

Nothing in this Franchise is intended to be inconsistent with the State or Federal Law and further neither the City nor Grantee waives any rights granted under State or Federal Law by agreeing to this Franchise.

In the event that any one or more of the provisions contained herein, is, for any reason, held to be unenforceable in any respect under law or regulation, the remainder of this Franchise will not be affected thereby and will continue in full force and effect.

SECTION 11. Proprietary Information.

Grantee stipulates that it understands that Oregon law limits the authority of the City to shield from public disclosure information given to the City by Grantee. The parties agree to work together to avoid disclosures of information which would result in economic loss or damage to Grantee because of anticipated mandatory disclosure requirements to third persons. To the extent Grantee has provided documents to the City that constitute business or trade secrets and/or proprietary information, Grantee must provide said information in an envelope marked, "Proprietary Information: Do Not Disclose." The City will exercise good faith efforts to protect the confidentiality of the information provided within the confines of Oregon's Public Records Disclosure requirements. Grantee agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the City for any loss or liability for legal penalties relating to non-disclosure, including costs or attorney's fees because of nondisclosures requested by Grantee under Oregon's open public records law. City promises to provide reasonable notice and opportunity to Grantee to defend and/or seek a protective order preventing disclosure under the open public records law. City agrees not to contest Grantee's motion to intervene in any case involving disclosure of Grantee's records, should Grantee decide to become a third-party intervenor in such a case.

SECTION 12. Entire Agreement.

This Franchise Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between Grantee and the City with respect to the subject matter contained and may not be amended or modified except by written document, signed by both parties. Grantee reserves all rights it may have under state or federal laws or regulations.

CITY OF FLORENCE	**Astound Broadband, LLC dba Wave**
_____	_____
Signature	Signature
_____	_____
Print Name	Print Name
_____	_____
Title	Title
_____	_____
Date	Date

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY	**ITEM NO:**	6
FLORENCE CITY COUNCIL	Meeting Date:	May 20, 2019
	Department:	Public Works

ITEM TITLE: Receive and approve the Florence Stormwater Master Plan Update

DISCUSSION/ISSUE:

During the April 1, 2019 Council Work Session, City staff along with our engineering consultant provided a presentation to the City Council on the update to the Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP). The presentation included a brief history of the existing plan, including projects that have been completed to date. During the work session, staff and the consultant then discussed the comprehensive needs analysis that was under taken to identify current system deficiencies and determine future stormwater system improvements to correct existing issues while allowing for future system expansion.

Background

The City owns and operates a number of stormwater networks which are used to convey runoff and groundwater safely through the community. Our stormwater management system is comprised of various manholes, pipes, culverts, catch basins, curb inlets, ditches, swales retention and detention basins, infiltration basins, wetlands, streams and creeks.

The current SWMP was developed in the late 1990's after a series of rain events, specifically during the 1996-97 wet season, caused localized flooding. The plan was completed in 2000 and adopted in its final form in 2004. The SWMP has been used to guide and direct the planning and development efforts associated with the stormwater system. The existing SWMP identified a number of deficiencies in the City's stormwater system and developed those deficiencies into projects within the plan. It has been more than 18 years since the completion of the SWMP and the city has completed a large number of the identified projects.

Stormwater Master Plan Update

In February 2017, the City retained the services of Civil West Engineering to update the SWMP. The update is intended to supplement the information and analyses provided in the 2000 SWMP and establish a current and relevant list of recommended capital improvement projects.

Timing of the update was fortunate in that the wet season of 2016-17 (October 2016 – April 2017) was the second wettest season since the City has been keeping records with 95.12– inches of precipitation. Since 1957, the average wet season precipitation is 60.68-inches. During 2016-17 the wet season, we saw flooding in areas that have not flooded since the 1996-97 event, and more importantly in areas that have never seen water before, at least in recent times.

Public Participation

Our engineering consultant along with City staff completed a stormwater public open house and held two stakeholder meetings in November 2017. The stakeholder sessions were dedicated to specific known localized flooding areas (Pine Court area and Mariners Village) that occurred during the 2016-17 wet season and the open house was for the general public. From the open house, stakeholder meetings and public survey we received responses from 17 different citizens.

Capital Improvement Plan

From the observed drainage issues, conversations with community members and City staff, we have identified 22 individual projects with 19 of those projects ranked and costs identified. Criteria for prioritization included:

- Provide flood protection for currently at-risk areas
- Provide benefit to a large number of stakeholders
- Responds to maintenance and public complaints
- Completes needed repairs to other existing failed or failing infrastructure
- Maintains or restores public access to critical facilities
- Addresses erosion and sedimentation concerns
- Complies with regulatory requirements

Priority Ranking	Section Heading	Project Description	Est. Total Project Cost
1	6.13	Coastal Highlands Development (18th Ct, Pine Ct, 16th St.)	$ 897,600.00
2	6.4	Spyglass Lane, Mariner's Lane & Royal St. George Drive	$ 391,200.00
3	6.14	Culvert - Munsel Creek at Spruce St. & 12th St.	$ 334,100.00
4	6.8	9th Street from Ivy St to Elm St.	$ 68,900.00
5	6.5	Pine Street from 29th St to 28th St to HWY 101	$ 305,500.00
6	6.2	46th Street by Fred Meyer	$ 314,900.00
7	6.1	Spruce Street at 42nd Street	$ 228,900.00
8	6.7	Kingwood Street from Airport Way to Airport Rd.	$ 1,129,200.00
9	6.20	6th & Hemlock Storm Water Improvements (underway)	$ 1,059,000.00
10	6.21	2nd & Ivy Storm Water Improvements (underway)	$ 394,000.00
11	6.15	Culvert - Munsel Creek at 18th St.	$ 264,900.00
12	6.3	Spruce Street near 52nd Street	$ 36,900.00
13	6.17	Culvert - 30th Street & 31st Street	$ 59,300.00
14	6.16	Culvert - Munsel Creek at 23rd St. & Willow	$ 290,600.00
15	6.9	Ivy Street from 6th St to 8th St.	$ 495,500.00
16	6.10	8th Street from Highway 101 to Maple St.	$ 152,700.00
17	6.11	Juniper Street from Rhododendron Dr to 2nd St.	$ 199,100.00
18	6.12	Nopal Street from 1st St to 2nd St.	$ 159,100.00
19	6.6	Rhododendron Drive (north of Wildwinds St.)	$ 391,200.00

No CIP Recommendations Made			
-	6.13	North Jetty Road, Windward Way, Oceana Dr, Saltaire St, etc.	$ -
-	6.19	Culvert - Munsel Creek at Water Treatment Plant	$ -
-	6.22	Culvert - Marine Manor (Rhododendron Drive)	$ -

The cost estimates for the 19 projects are $7.17 million. Project size and cost range from $36,900 to $1,129,200. Projects can be combined with other water, wastewater or street maintenance projects to provide economies of scale and efficiencies.

The prioritize schedule of projects shown above is a recommendation and acts as a guide in assisting the City in carrying out the improvements in a logical order. It is possible to break these projects up into phases, likewise it is possible to bundle the projects together when it makes sense from a constructability standpoint and or to achieve efficiencies and economies of scale.

The highest priority project, Coastal Highlands Project (18th Street, Pine court, 16th Street and Willow Loop) is underway with design. In October 2018, City Council approved and authorized a design and construction services contract with a civil engineering firm for $109,136. This project is at a 50% level of design effort and is expected to go to bid in late summer/fall of 2019. Our preliminary construction cost estimate is $770,000 with design and construction engineering services, the total project cost is $897,600.

The Stormwater Master Plan, as well as the Wastewater Master Plan (facilities plan), Water Master Plan, Transportation System Plan and Airport Master Plan, together make up the Florence Public Facilities Plan. The associated project lists and maps or written project descriptions are part of the Florence Realization 2020 Comprehensive Plan. As such, when updates to the master plans are completed, those portions of the Comprehensive Plan must also be amended. That process will involve public hearings before both the Planning Commission and City Council. In order to start this process, staff recommends that the Council act to initiate amendments to the Comprehensive Plan to adopt the updated Stormwater Master Plan, Water System Master Plan, and other recently updated plans such as the Airport Master Plan and Wastewater Master Plan.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The Stormwater Master Plan Update is recommending $7.17 million in projects over the planning period of 20 years. Funding for these projects will be a combination of System Development Charges, stormwater rates and for projects within the Florence Urban Renewal area Urban Renewal funds. Exact funding combinations of individual projects will vary depending upon the nature of the capacity increasing component and how much of the project will benefit existing customers.

RELEVANCE TO ADOPTED CITY WORK PLAN:

- City Service Delivery – improving, maintaining and enhancing our infrastructure as feasible.
- Livability & Quality of Life – by providing stormwater facilities that prevents localized flooding. Being responsive to our community's needs with efficient, effective and sustainable service delivery.

- Economic Development – quality stormwater facilities enhances the redevelopment potential of the City as well as protect properties from localized flooding events due to undersized stormwater systems.
- Communication & Trust – strengthening citizen trust by cooperatively working with residents for the common good.
- Financial & Organizational Sustainability – construction infrastructure that supports current and future needs.

ALTERNATIVES:

1. Accept the Stormwater Master Plan Update and Capital Improvement Plan, dated December 2018, and approve Resolution No. 9, Series 2019
2. Review and recommend changes to the proposed update, including the Capital Improvement Plan, and approve Resolution No. 9, Series 2019 as amended
3. Do not accept the Stormwater Master Plan Update and do not approve the resolution

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the City Council adopt Resolution No. 9, Series 2019 accepting the Stormwater Master Plan Update, dated December 2018; and the prioritized system improvements summarized in Table 7-1 of the study as the Capital Improvement Plan for the City's stormwater system.

AIS PREPARED BY: Mike Miller, Public Works Director

CITY MANAGER'S RECOMMENDATION: ☑ Approve ☐ Disapprove ☐ Other

Comments: ERReynolds

ITEM'S ATTACHED: **Attachment 1** – Resolution No. 9, Series 2019

Attachement 2 - Table 7-1, CIP Prioritization Schedule, from the Stormwater Master Plan Update

Items Available for Reference:

- Stormwater Master Plan Update – December 2018

CITY OF FLORENCE
RESOLUTION NO. 9, SERIES 2019

A Resolution Approving the Florence Stormwater Master Plan Update, dated December 2019, including the Capital Improvement Plan in support of the Florence Realization 2020 Comprehensive Plan and Repealing Resolution No. 8, Series 2004.

RECITALS:

1. The Florence Stormwater Management Plan was adopted in 2004 and was intended to address City stormwater management needs over a twenty-year period.

2. The City Council appropriated funds for the preparation of an updated stormwater master plan.

3. The purpose of the Stormwater Master Plan Update, dated December 2018, details the vision, goals and implementation framework of the City's stormwater management systems.

4. It is intended that Table 7-1, CIP Prioritization Schedule, in the Stormwater Master Plan Update be used in conjunction with the Florence Realization 2020 Comprehensive Plan Policies and that the entire Stormwater Master Plan Update be adopted in support of the Comprehensive Plan but is not a part of that document.

Based on these findings,

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF FLORENCE RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

1. Florence Stormwater Master Plan Update, dated December 2018, is hereby adopted and City Council directs City staff to use the plan's goals, objectives, and projects when evaluating stormwater needs and improvements.

2. Table 7-1 "CIP Prioritization Schedule" contained in the Stormwater Master Plan, dated December 2018, will later be adopted as part of the Florence Comprehensive Plan in accordance with OAR 660-11-45 and the Stormwater Master Plan Update that includes Table 7-1 is incorporated in the Florence Public Facilities Plan.

3. Any further revisions, amendments, or modifications to the Stormwater Master Plan Update shall be by resolution of the Florence City Council.

4. Resolution No. 8, Series 2004 is hereby repealed.

5. This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon adoption.

ADOPTION:

This Resolution is passed and adopted on the 20th day of May, 2019.

Joe Henry, Mayor

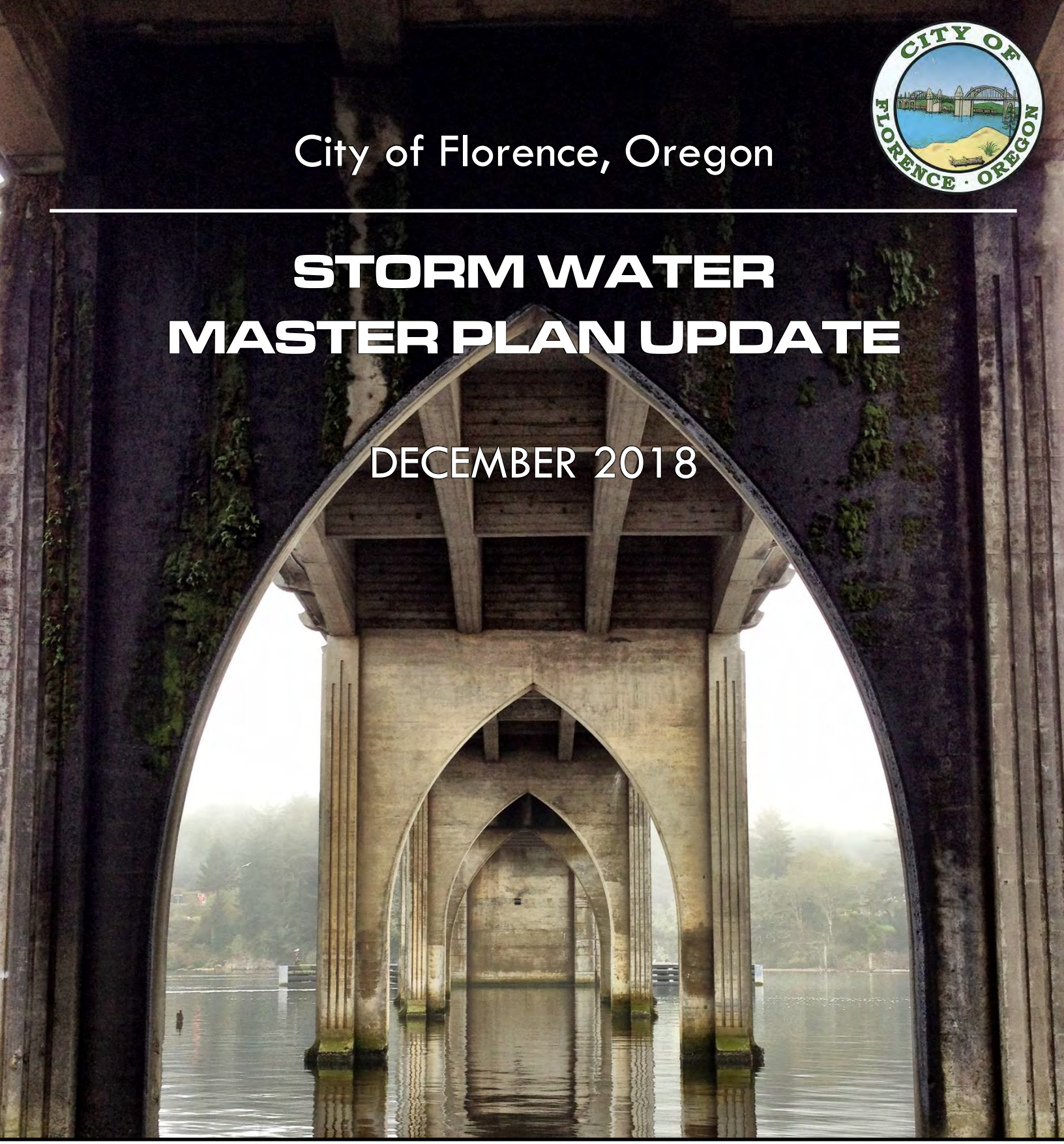
Attest:

Kelli Weese, City Recorder

City of Florence, Oregon

STORM WATER MASTER PLAN UPDATE

DECEMBER 2018



Coos Bay Office
486 'E' Street
Coos Bay, OR 97420
541-266-8601

Albany Office
213 Water Ave, Suite 100
Albany, OR 97321
541-223-5130

Rogue Valley Office
10558 Hwy 62, Ste. D
Eagle Point, OR 97524
541-326-4828

Newport Office
609 SW Hurbert Street
Newport, OR 97366
541-264-7040

Civil West Engineering Services, Inc.

Storm Water Master Plan Update

Prepared For:

City of Florence, Oregon

Prepared By:

Civil West Engineering Services
486 'E' Street
Coos Bay, OR 97420
(541) 266-8601

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
93839PE
OREGON
JULY 10, 2018
ARIC L. FARNSWORTH
RENEWS: 12/31/19

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Appendix E – Description of 2005-2006 lawsuits involving City of Florence and Sea Watch Estates

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Appendix G – Public Involvement Program

Abbreviations

ADS	Advanced Drainage Systems Pipe (Corrugated Plastic)
BMP	Best Management Practice
CIP	Capital Improvement Project
CMP	Corrugated Metal Pipe
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
DSL	Department of State Lands
HOA	Home Owner's Association
PUD	Planned Urban Development
PVC	Poly-vinyl Chloride Pipe
RCP	Reinforced Concrete Pipe
R-O-W	Right-Of-Way
STEP	Salmon Trout Enhancement Program
SWMP 2000	Storm Water Management Plan (prepared by Brown & Caldwell in 2000)
UGB	Urban Growth Boundary

1.0 Executive Summary

Section 1

In October of 2000, Brown & Caldwell furnished the City with a Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP 2000) which makes recommendations for capital improvement projects to address flooding problems and protect the quantity and quality of water in the aquifer as well as other valuable natural resources (e.g. Wildlife habitat). SWMP 2000 was intended to guide upgrades and expansion of the storm water conveyance system for the planning area for a period of 20 years. As the end of that planning period approaches, it is prudent for the City to reevaluate their storm water management needs, to ensure that City storm water budgets are utilized in the best possible way.

In February of 2017, the City of Florence initiated an update to the City's existing Storm Water Management Plan. This update is intended to supplement the information and analyses provided in SWMP 2000, and establish a more current and relevant list of recommended priority capital improvement projects. These two planning documents may be used in tandem to assess the deficiencies and potential of the City's storm water infrastructure.

The study area of SWMP 2000 was determined by topography in and around the City's Urban Growth Boundary (UGB). The landscape defines an assortment of natural drainage basins which represent the full footprint of the storm water tributary area, which crosses city boundaries and extends into and beyond the UGB. This study will address priority improvements that are located within the UGB only.

Figure 1-1 - City of Florence, Urban Growth Boundary (UGB)

2.0 Introduction

Section 2

The City of Florence is located in Lane County, Oregon, on the coast along Highway 101 where the Siuslaw River meets the Pacific Ocean (43°58'05" N, 124°06'26" W). The City is home to approximately 8,500 people. The City owns and operates a number of storm water networks which are used to convey runoff and ground water surcharge safely through the community to ultimate points of discharge. The City's storm water management system is comprised of manholes, pipes, catch basins, curb inlets, ditches, swales, culverts, retention and detention basins, infiltration basins, wetlands, roadway conveyance infrastructure, streams, creeks, etc.

Figure 2-1 - Location Map

In addition to the City storm water system, the community also has a state-owned storm water system that collects and conveys water south along Highway 101, toward the Siuslaw River. Along with these two systems, there are also a handful of drainage systems within the City that are privately owned, and which are supposed to be maintained by planned urban developments (PUD) and/or HOAs. In some cases, these systems have been neglected, which has caused the infrastructure to deteriorate to the point where it is no longer operational.

The state of parts of the existing infrastructure, whether it be state-owned, city-owned, or privately owned, has caused some areas within the City to experience seasonal flooding. Recent flooding can be attributed to an increase in cumulative seasonal rainfall, the deteriorated state of parts of the existing storm water infrastructure, undersized facilities, and sections of the system that have been damaged. The goal of this study is to assess the deficiencies of the infrastructure in those locations, and to assist the City in establishing a plan for alleviating flooding and other drainage problems.

2.1 Need for Plan

The City's current storm water planning document was furnished in the year 2000, with a planning period of 20 years. Over the 18 years that have gone by since that document was furnished, the City has completed a host of storm water improvement projects to address the deficiencies that were identified in that document. With less than three years left in the planning period, and having addressed many of the priority issues that were identified in SWMP 2000, it is prudent for the City to reevaluate their storm water system, and to identify and prioritize the deficiencies that exist now. By revisiting the priority CIP list, the City will be able to utilize their utility funds more effectively for the remainder of the planning period and beyond.

2.2 Plan Authorization

In January of 2017, the City approached Civil West Engineering regarding an update to the City's Storm Water Management Plan. A preliminary kick-off meeting was held with City Public Works employees to initiate the planning work and begin the necessary data collection. The Engineering Services Agreement was signed by the City on February 15, 2017, authorizing Civil West to complete the desired master plan update.

2.3 Study Objective

The purpose of this report is to furnish the City of Florence with an updated planning document that supplements SWMP 2000. This updated document provides engineering assessment of system components and up-to-date guidance for future planning and development of the storm water system. It provides clear descriptions of existing conditions, recommendations, and preliminary cost estimates for improvements to the storm drainage infrastructure.

Principal plan objectives include:

- Description and mapping of existing storm water system
- Evaluation of the capability of existing storm water system components
- Identification and prioritization of major drainage issues
- Recommendations for improvements needed to meet future needs and/or address deficiencies

The ultimate purpose for these objectives is to protect private and public property from damage caused by storm water and ground water related issues, and to limit negative impact to the community's operations and livelihood. By prioritizing future capital improvement projects, the City will be able to focus its efforts to high-risk areas first, and thereby make strides toward protecting and improving the quality of life in those areas. The City's storm water infrastructure operates in tandem with State-owned and privately-owned drainage infrastructure, so it is important to recognize that the effectiveness of recommended drainage improvements herein hinges on the cooperative nature of the relationship between these multiple systems. Together these systems endeavor to meet the needs of all members of the community, without unfavorably impacting each other or the environment. At the conclusion of this report, recommended capital improvements are presented as projects with estimated costs to allow the City to plan and budget as needed.

2.3.1 Past Studies and Reports

The following plans, reports, and documents have been prepared for the City in the past and have been used as references for parts of the discussion within this report:

- *Pine Court Storm Drainage System Improvements – Evaluation of Alternatives,* January 2017, Civil West Engineering Services, Inc.
- *City of Florence Stormwater Design Manual*, September 2011, Branch Engineering, Inc.
- *City of Florence Storm Water Management Plan*, October 2000, Brown & Caldwell

2.4 Acknowledgments

Various members of the City staff have contributed time and effort to ensure accurate record keeping and proper planning of the City's infrastructure system needs. City Public Works Inspectors, GIS technicians, and others have all helped to complete this effort. We wish to acknowledge and thank the following persons in particular for their assistance as we prepared this report:

Mike Miller – Public Works Director
August Murphy – Water/Wastewater Treatment Plant Superintendent
Brenda Cervantes – GIS Specialist (retired)
Steve Hatler – Collections
Sean Selig – Public Works Inspector

2.5 Public Involvement

A public reception was held at the Florence Event Center on November 1st, 2017 to allow members of the community to share their knowledge and concerns regarding drainage problems within the City. Information from this survey was combined with data gathered through field investigation to more comprehensively assess the condition and deficiencies of the City's storm water infrastructure. For a full description of this public outreach program, see Appendix G.

3.0 Existing Conditions

Section 3

3.1 Drainage Management Techniques/Infrastructure

3.1.1 Infiltration

Soil conditions in the City of Florence are uniquely well-suited to allow surface storm water runoff to infiltrate into the ground. This mechanism is used throughout the City as a primary method of storm water management, particularly outside of the downtown area, where development is less dense and ground surfaces are generally more pervious.

In some cases, land development activities in Florence have relied on ground water infiltration as the sole drainage management technique, as underground infrastructure has never been introduced. In some cases, this has appeared to be sufficient inasmuch as rainfall levels each year do not exceed the average. However, some developments have experienced severe flooding, particularly during years with high rainfall.

3.1.2 Underground Piping / Surface Conveyance

The City is also equipped with an underground conveyance system made up of pipes, culverts, catch basins, curb inlets, and manholes. As seen in Figure 3-1, this system primarily exists in the southern part of the City, and along Highway 101. Drainage infrastructure in the highway right-of-way is state-owned, but there are a handful of locations where the City's system is connected to the State's.

The City's piping systems operate in conjunction with a series of surface conveyance systems including ditches, streams, creeks, ponds, and lakes. In many areas, runoff is conveyed a relatively short distance by pipe, and is then discharged into one of these larger surface conveyance systems. There are several locations where streams and creeks pass underneath city streets prior to reaching their ultimate discharge in the Siuslaw River. This has required the construction of storm water culverts.

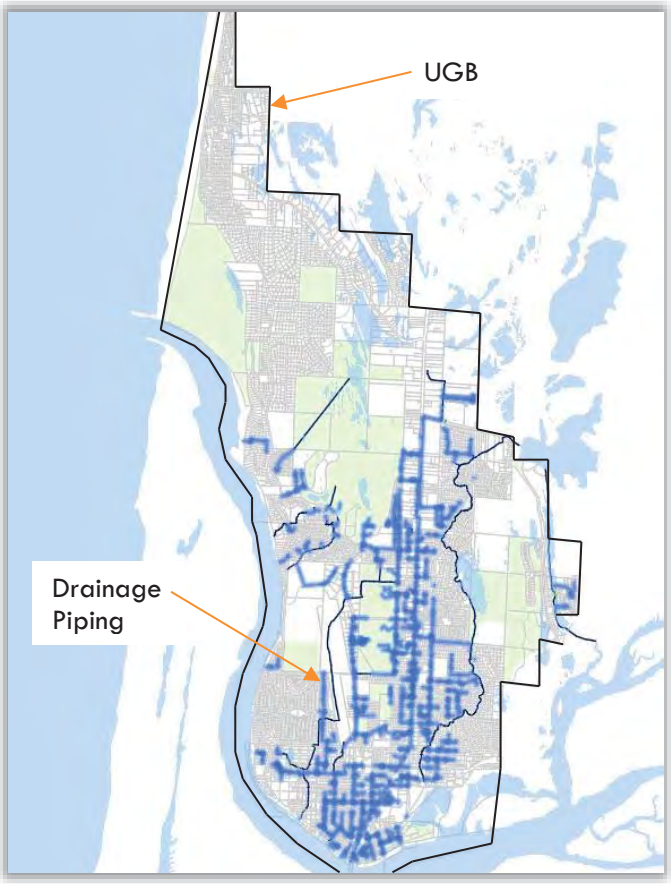


Figure 3-1 - Overall map of underground storm water pipe network

Each of these systems requires regular maintenance and proper engineering design to ensure adequate capacity for peak flows. Figure 3-1 provides a visual comparison of the underground storm water system's footprint to the size of the UGB. This comparison illustrates the amount of surface area within the city where infiltration is the sole storm water management technique.

3.2 Flooding

Condition #1 - When large amounts of surface water infiltrate into the ground, the water table rises, decreasing the remaining capacity for further infiltration. If wet weather continues, the water table may rise so much that ground water will begin to surcharge back out onto the surface.

This is especially problematic when the area receiving surcharge is topographically lower in elevation than its surroundings. The water is detained in an unintended basin with nowhere to go until the wet season ends and the water table drops down again. Section 4 identifies a few areas in Florence where this condition has been observed. This is perhaps the most common cause for flooding within the city.

> *"Florence has very unique hydrologic characteristics. Groundwater and surface runoff are inextricably related. Groundwater in the area fluctuates seasonally and annually. A majority of precipitation on pervious surfaces infiltrates the soil and contributes to the groundwater. During above average rainfall periods elevated groundwater levels near the ground surface greatly increase the rates of surface runoff. Low areas without constructed or natural drainage facilities are often inundated with water much of the year. These areas expose the high groundwater table and create seasonal wetlands."*
>
> • *Stormwater Design Manual, 2011, pg. 4*

Condition #2 - In some places, piping systems have been constructed but have not been connected to a larger surface conveyance system for discharge. Instead, these systems convey water from one landlocked location to another where it is expected to infiltrate. As in Condition #1, when wet weather causes the water table to rise, infiltration is disallowed which debilitates the system's effectiveness.

Condition #3 - There are many locations where storm water runoff is discharged from a development, street, or property in a way that impacts other properties downstream. Some individual property owners within the city have expressed concern when storm water from adjacent properties or streets has flowed towards, onto, or across their properties. In large amounts, this surplus flow may present a threat to property. Unfortunately, the finished floor of many residences in Florence was constructed at a significantly lower elevation than surrounding topography and adjacent streets, which naturally establishes the house as the downstream destination for surface flow.

On a global scale, storm water from outside the UGB may enter the city, forcing the City to develop a strategy for managing waters from outside its own jurisdiction. No existing or imminent threats to the City and its residents have been observed at this scale during this planning effort.

3.3 Rainfall Data

Figure 3-2 shows the amount of wet season rainfall received each month for the current planning period (2000-2020). Rainfall quantities were measured at the Florence Wastewater Treatment Plant. Data in the table is expressed in inches. Figure 3-2 is a clip from a larger table which contains data dating back to 1957. To view the entire table, see Appendix C.

As seen in the Table, the City of Florence experienced near record-setting precipitation in early 2017. From October of 2016 through April of 2017, the City recorded 94.12 inches of rainfall, which far exceeds the average precipitation for the wet season, and in fact, is the 2nd-wettest winter on record (going back to 1957).

Wet Season Rainfall Report

Rainfall units expressed in inches

	OCT	NOV	DEC		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	TOTAL
2000	4.62	4.51	6.89	2001	3.04	4.09	5.06	3.74	31.95
2001	4.79	11.09	12.71	2002	15.26	4.15	6.76	5.31	60.07
2002	0.46	5.84	21.48	2003	14.50	3.41	10.58	8.54	64.81
2003	3.23	10.62	18.04	2004	14.82	7.78	4.62	4.37	63.48
2004	7.47	3.96	10.31	2005	8.07	2.85	6.22	5.02	43.90
2005	5.40	10.36	15.58	2006	21.88	4.64	10.82	3.59	72.27
2006	0.85	20.00	11.25	2007	6.72	11.11	6.42	3.58	59.93
2007	4.25	7.17	15.06	2008	13.14	4.91	6.46	5.24	56.23
2008	3.52	9.30	9.80	2009	6.72	5.00	7.78	2.62	44.74
2009	6.64	9.46	8.65	2010	10.93	7.30	10.02	8.40	61.40
2010	5.95	11.45	13.85	2011	7.95	7.05	13.60	6.78	66.63
2011	5.43	7.55	7.15	2012	11.66	7.83	20.02	7.40	67.04
2012	13.33	14.38	14.07	2013	6.35	5.75	3.64	3.82	61.34
2013	1.04	4.60	3.00	2014	4.68	10.46	7.80	4.59	36.17
2014	9.75	8.06	15.00	2015	3.68	10.86	6.52	2.93	56.80
2015	4.44	7.61	24.09	2016	12.58	6.33	10.62	2.55	68.22
2016	15.47	14.45	8.75	2017	10.31	20.18	16.92	8.04	94.12
2017	7.40	11.42	4.83	2018	11.41	5.56	6.82	5.83	53.27
				Average total during current planning period (2000-2020)					59.02

Figure 3-2 - Wet Season Rainfall Report

The City of Florence Stormwater Design Manual indicates that a 25-year storm event is to be used in hydrologic design of storm water facilities. Having recently experienced a 25-year event in 2016-2017, and as a result of its effort to respond to the consequences of that storm, the City is eminently aware of the areas where storm water management facilities are insufficient, or in need of repair.

In the Section that follows, major areas of concern are identified, with summaries of the conditions that exist at each location and which contribute to the drainage issues.

4.0 Observed Drainage Issues

Section 4

This section provides a list of locations where major drainage issues have been observed within the City. A summary of the conditions that exist at each location and which contribute to the drainage issues is included.

4.1 Spruce Street at 42nd St.

See Region 7 Map in Appendix A.

Spruce Street, just north of 42nd Street, was observed to be inundated with storm water during 2016-2017 wet season field inspections. As shown in Figures 4-1 and 4-2, the focal point of the flooding is located approximately 60-70 feet north of the intersection, near the driveways of 4220 and 4211 Spruce Street. The infiltration swales at the road's edge were overflowing, and the water level had risen to the point where the entire roadway was submerged and surface flood waters were approaching the homes on either side of the street.

Figure 4-1 - Spruce Street, looking SW

Figure 4-2 - Spruce Street, looking SE

Generally, water gathers at this location via ground water surcharge, local surface runoff, and spillover runoff from other nearby, overwhelmed storm water collection/ conveyance networks. At least two nearby systems contribute to this issue, including:

1. System A: The State-owned ditch and culvert network along Highway 101. This system, which originates near the Fred Meyer, crosses underneath Highway 101 in front of the Bi-Mart. At the southwest corner of Bi-Mart, the water enters a ditch and is conveyed to the east along the south side of the Bi-Mart property. Once it reaches the southeast corner, the water is supposed to enter an 18" culvert to flow underneath 42nd Street to another ditch which flows south along the eastern edge of Pacific Pines RV Park (Tax Lot #: 18121433200), eventually discharging into the existing system at 40th Street near the Presbyterian Church. It appears that these waters are not entirely contained in the 18-inch culvert by the Bi-Mart, so excess surface water is introduced at this location.

2. System B: There is a 36-inch CMP culvert near Spruce Street & Munsel Lake Road (see Section 4.3) which discharges water into the wetlands at the northwest corner of Florentine Estates. Some of

this water enters a pipe network that travels through Florentine Estates, then discharges into Munsel Creek near 45th Street (Tax Lot #: 181214243300). However, some of the water moves through a series of wetlands and ponds on undeveloped Tax Lot # 18121420700, eventually making its way along the eastern edge of the Bi-Mart property. It appears that these waters also contribute to the flooding problems at 42nd & Spruce.

Figure 4-3. Aerial Map of Stormwater Tributary Area

As shown on the Region 7 Map in Appendix A, this neighborhood does not have any existing underground storm water infrastructure. Instead, it relies solely on infiltration for storm water management. Historically however, this neighborhood was purportedly equipped with roadside ditches and swales. Some of these remain intact while others appear to have been filled in and do not exist anymore. One option for the City is to restore these ditches and reestablish roadside flow, to discharge into the ditch which is adjacent to the Pacific Pines RV Park.

See Section 6.1 for further detail regarding potential solutions to the drainage issues in this area.

4.2 46th Street by Fred Meyer

See Region 7 Map in Appendix A.

The City owns 42-inch drainage piping that flows south along the east side of Highway 101, across from Fred Meyer. However, drainage infrastructure on the Fred Meyer property, and in 46th Street to the south, does not connect to this 42-inch drainage pipe, nor does it discharge into the state-owned system that runs along the west side of Highway 101 at this location. Instead, 46th Street, and Fred Meyer drainage infrastructure, rely on local infiltration for discharge.

Figure 4-4 - 46th Street, looking East

Wet-season field inspection of this location revealed the shortcomings of the existing drainage system. 46th Street was completely unusable because it was inundated with 8-inches of ground water, as shown in Figure 4-4. Unfortunately, there does not appear to be a "quick fix" solution for these issues. Connecting the existing piping to the highway infrastructure is infeasible because 46th Street piping flows west, in the opposite direction of the highway. There is drainage infrastructure on Oak Street to the west, but it is higher in elevation than 46th Street, which disallows these systems from being connected. Caution should be exercised in any case, because adding flow to either of these systems would increase their demand, possibly exacerbating flooding issues in other parts of the city downstream.

Another challenge to the drainage of 46th Street is presented by the sand dune that exists immediately west of Fred Meyer (see Figure 4-5). The wind blows sand from the dunes onto 46th Street and Oak Street, with virtually no obstructions. This causes the drainage infrastructure to become silted in, thus decreasing its effectiveness.

Figure 4-5 - Sand dune west of Fred Meyer blows onto 46th Street

4.3 Spruce Street near 52nd St.

See Region 7 Map in Appendix A.

Real estate development activities on Spruce Street near 52nd Street were constructed with an underground pipe network that also connects to a series of ditches and concrete detention basins/ weirs. Water is collected from Spruce Street through curb inlets and catch basins along the west side of Spruce. The water is passed underneath Spruce Street through ADS plastic pipe, and then discharged into the detention basins, which line the east side of Spruce Street.

Before Spruce Street was constructed in this area, storm water travelled southeast from Highway 101 across Tax Lot #300, and then along its southern boundary in what has come to be known as the "Siefert Ditch" (see Lane County Assessor Map #18121420). After crossing the Spruce Street right-of-way, flow from the ditch turned south, joining storm waters that flow in from the north. The construction of Spruce Street interrupted this natural drainage channel and impacted wetlands in the area.

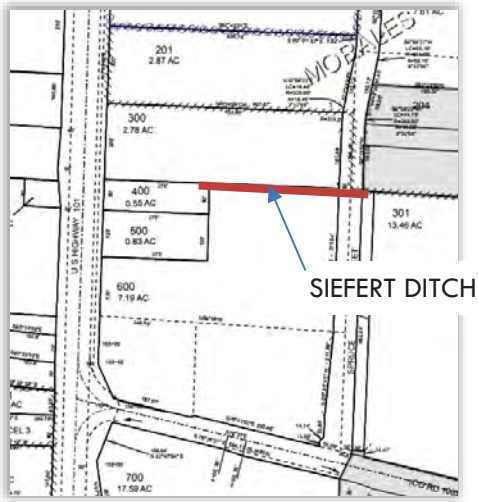


Figure 4-6 - Clip from Lane County Assessor Map #18121420

During construction of Spruce Street, the City was required to implement wetland mitigation strategies to prohibit possibly-contaminated groundwater in the area from entering Siefert Ditch, then crossing the street, and disturbing the wetlands. As part of that effort, the Siefert Ditch was converted from a conveyance channel to an infiltration swale, and flow across the Right-Of-Way was cut off.

However, the City did install a catch basin at the southeast corner of Tax Lot #300, with an ADS culvert to move *surface* runoff from that parcel to the detention basin on the east side of Spruce Street. The grate elevation of that catch basin is situated well above the hydraulic grade line of the ditch, and during the wet-season of 2016-2017, which saw more rainfall than any other year in the current planning period, water from the Siefert Ditch never rose high enough to crest the grate of the catch basin.

Figure 4-7 - Siefert Ditch with Catch Basin

After all these improvements were constructed, the City was involved in a lawsuit where it was argued that the construction of Spruce Street caused water to backup and flood nearby Tax Lot #500. The Siefert Ditch,

now an infiltration swale, did fill up with more water than beforehand, although runoff from Highway 101 is also a likely culprit for excess waters on those tax lots. In the end, the City acquired Tax Lots #400 and 500 in a settlement. It is sensible for the City to address any potential groundwater or surface runoff concerns which exist west of Spruce Street.

On the east side of Spruce Street, the existing concrete detention basins/ weirs are intended to combine storm water management with road-side aesthetics. These structures have been effective in controlling the flow and improving water quality in the swale toward Munsel Lake Road to the south. In the case of the weir directly east of the Siefert Ditch, City crews have cut a notch in the wall of the weir to lower the discharge elevation of that water quality basin below the grate elevation of the catch basin installed by the City on the southeast corner of Tax Lot #300 (see Figure 4-9).

Figure 4-8 - Detention Ponds/ Weirs

Figure 4-9 - Make-shift Orifice

At Munsel Lake Road, storm water splits in two directions. Some flow enters a ditch inlet that conveys water west into the pipe network that travels south along Highway 101. The remainder flows in a ditch east along Munsel Lake Road to a 36-inch CMP culvert which crosses underneath the road. Field inspection of this culvert suggests that it is adequately sized and in reasonably good condition. As shown on the Region 7 Map in the Appendix, after leaving the culvert, this flow travels south, where it splits again. Some of the flow is piped underneath Florentine Estates to Munsel Creek, and the rest of it flows into undeveloped Tax Lot #1812142000700, which contributes to the flooding problems on the east side of Bi-Mart near 42nd Street and Spruce Street (see Section 4.1).

Figure 4-10 - 36" CMP culvert at Munsel Lake Rd.

Figure 4-11 - 36" CMP Culvert at Munsel Lake Rd.

4.4 Spyglass Lane, Mariners Lane & Royal St. George Drive

See Region 6 Map in Appendix A.

At the north end of city limits, just south of Heceta Beach Road, a myriad of wetlands is situated on Lane County, City of Florence, and BLM lands, which together make up "Three Mile Prairie". Groundwater and surface runoff on these lands generally flows to the southwest toward Sand Pines Golf Course and the Mariner's Village Subdivision. Being entirely undeveloped, it is appropriate that these lands rely solely on groundwater infiltration for storm water management. Figure 4-12 below shows the general movement of surface and ground water in the vicinity of Mariner's Village and Sand Pines.

Figure 4-12 - Surface & ground water movement near Mariner's Village

As shown in the figure, storm water flow is concentrated at the northeast corner of the Mariner's Village subdivision. At that location, the water is collected and piped underneath the development, picking up water from a handful of contributing catch basins along the way. This pipe system then discharges into Tax Lot #4600 (see Lane County Assessor Map #18121532, Appendix B), where it is allowed to pond, forming a natural water body during the wet season. This seasonal wetland is used as a large infiltration basin, until ground water recedes during the summer months.

During the wet season of 2016-2017, ground water levels rose to a point where storm water could not be contained within Tax Lot #4600. In fact, flooding spilled out into Tax Lot #126 (labeled "Common Area 'C'"; see Figure 4-13), which is used as an RV parking lot. Ground water also surcharged back up out of the catch basins throughout the subdivision. Flooding was so excessive that City of Florence Public Works was forced to rent a large pump from Eugene to draw the water down so that flood conditions would not cause damage or loss for nearby residents.

Residents of Mariner's Village have expressed concern that storm water flow from Three Mile Prairie is not being sufficiently attenuated, and presents a threat to their property and livelihood.

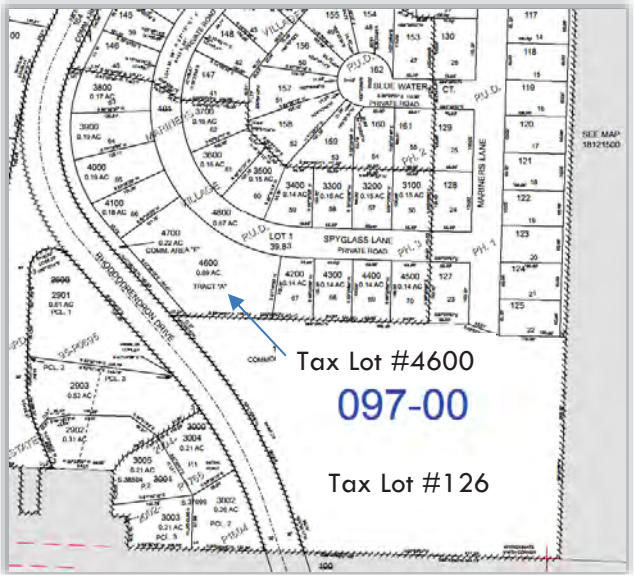


Figure 4-13 - Clip from Lane County Assessor Map #18121532

Figure 4-14 - Tax Lot #4600 used for infiltration becomes a seasonal wetland in winter months

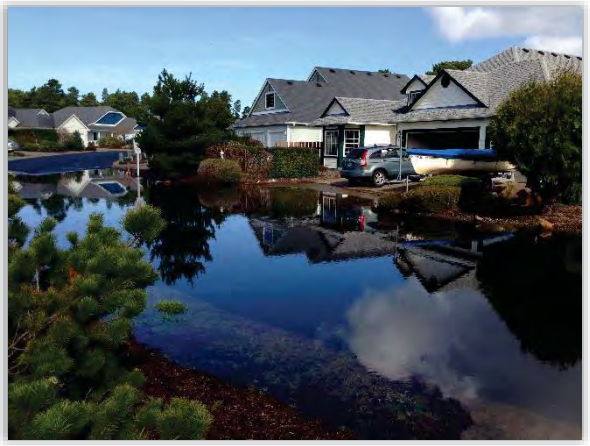


Figure 4-15 - Spyglass Lane flooded after water surcharged out of catch basins

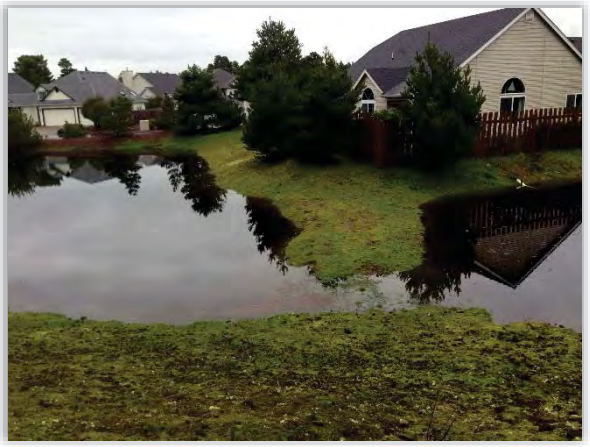


Figure 4-16 - Water overflows from Lot #4600 at this location

Figure 4-17 - Lot #4600 flooded. A car can be seen driving by on Rhododendron Drive.

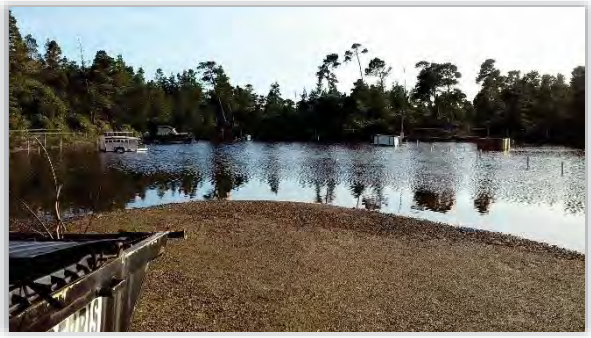


Figure 4-18 - Lot #126 (RV Parking) flooded after #4600 overflowed.

Photo credit: Eva Pinkavova,

- *Figure 4-15,*
- *Figure 4-16,*
- *Figure 4-17*

Photo credit: Jacquie Rwagenschutz,

- *Figure 4-18*

In November 2017, Civil West Engineering and the City of Florence hosted a public information meeting specifically for the residents of the Mariner's Village subdivision. During this session, a few residents suggested that the best solution to their drainage issues would be to restore the natural watercourse that existed prior to the construction of Rhododendron Drive by constructing a culvert across that road, from Tax Lot #4600, and discharging into the Siuslaw River. While that strategy does appear to be the most straightforward, it is unlikely that such an approach would succeed. Constructing additional outfalls into waters of the United States is regulated by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), the Department of State Lands (DSL), and the United States Army Corps of Engineers (Army Corps). The Army Corps has historically prohibited additional outfalls into the Siuslaw River entirely, in an effort to protect the spawning ground of the endangered coho salmon. It is unlikely that the Army Corps will deviate from this path, even to restore a drainage path which likely did exist prior to the construction of Rhododendron Drive, so it would be prudent for the City to consider other discharge alternatives.

Real estate development activities have been occurring just north of Royal Saint George Drive, on the east and south sides of where flooding occurred. At the time of this report, this new development, known as Fairway Estates, does not have any streets or homes yet, but new drainage infrastructure has been installed. Underground piping flows to the southwest, and currently terminates at a manhole near the Rhododendron Drive right-of-way (see Figure 4-19). The manhole is a flow-control structure with a 4-inch orifice to reduce the discharge of this system to pre-development flow conditions. Storm pipes in this development are as large as 60-inches in diameter, which was a design strategy implemented to detain surface runoff underground, before it is attenuated and discharged.

Figure 4-19 – Flow control manhole w/ no outfall constructed yet

This storm system is currently inactive because it has not yet been connected to any discharge outfall downstream. City staff have indicated that the developer is planning to have a 15-inch storm drain line installed from the flow-control manhole to the south, ultimately connecting to the City's drainage outfall which was constructed in 2016 at 35th Street and Rhododendron Drive. This outfall discharges into what is known as "Bud's Ravine". The 4-inch flow-control orifice is an important feature of the Fairway Estates system, not only because it attenuates the rate of discharge flow from Fairway Estates, but also because it helps to prevent flows in Bud's Ravine from exceeding capacity. Presently, there is no connection between the Fairway Estates pipe system and the Mariner's Village infiltration system. Due to the unlikelihood of the Army Corps permitting an additional outfall to the Siuslaw River, the City may find a solution to the Mariner's Village drainage issues by installing an emergency overflow from that neighborhood into the Fairway Estates system.

See Appendix E for additional historical information regarding storm water management in this area.

4.5 Pine Street from 29th St to 28th St. to Highway 101

See Region 4 Map in Appendix A.

An existing underground pipe network collects water from 29th Street and Pine Street via two catch basins. Storm water is conveyed south through the undeveloped Pine Street right-of-way in a 10-inch transite pipe which connects to another catch basin located on 28th Street. Additional storm water is collected at this location. From here, the pipe network flows east toward Highway 101.

At the southwest corner of the 28th Street intersection with Highway 101, there is a storm manhole which is the end point of this system. All storm water that is conveyed underground to this location must either infiltrate or bubble-up out of the top of the manhole, as the manhole does not connect to the state-owned system, nor does it discharge into a larger surface conveyance system.

Figure 4-20 - Intentional break in 10" transite pipe for drainage

Because this pipe network is not allowed to discharge, the entire system has been observed to backup and overflow onto City streets. As a temporary fix, the 10-inch transite pipe between 29th Street and 28th Street has been exposed and broken open to allow water to drain into the undeveloped right-of-way (see Figure 4-20).

Figure 4-21 and Figure 4-22 show the flooding that has occurred in this area. Because the undeveloped right of way is topographically lower than the surrounding area, it is possible that high ground water is also contributing to the flooding of the right-of-way. The flooding shown in Figure 4-22 demonstrates that the flooding poses a threat to the businesses there.

Figure 4-21 - Pine Street, looking north from 28th Street

Figure 4-22 - North side of 28th Street, looking east from Pine Street

4.6 Rhododendron Drive (north of Wildwinds St.)

See Region 3 Map in Appendix A.

Flooding was observed on the east side of Rhododendron Drive, approximately 850 feet north of Wildwinds Street. This location likely receives runoff from the land to the east, but flooding in this location is also likely caused by high ground water. There is no catch basin at this location to pipe these waters into the river, so they rely on infiltration or evaporation for attenuation.

In the 2016-2017 wet season, flood waters had risen to a point where the north-bound lane of Rhododendron Drive was under water. This can be seen in Figure 4-23.

Figure 4-23 - Flooding on Rhododendron Drive

Figure 4-24 - Aerial Location Map

4.7 Kingwood Street from Airport Way to Airport Rd.

See Region 1 Map in Appendix A.

Civil West wet season field inspections of Kingwood Street did not produce any evidence of flooding problems between Airport Way and Airport Road. However, City staff have reported that the driveway entries for the Florence Senior Center (see Figure 4-25) have at times been rendered unusable because flood waters are too deep to allow normal passage.

Figure 4-25 - Florence Senior Center driveway entrance

As shown in Figure 4-26, there is a single catch basin on the west side of the street across from the Senior Center, and a curb inlet on the east side next to the driveway. These collection structures fill up with pine needles very quickly, due to the presence of tall coniferous trees lining the west side of the road. The pine needles drop from the trees into the gutter, and are pushed into the catch basin, causing the structure to become clogged, and causing the runoff to be trapped in the driveway area.

Figure 4-26 - Kingwood Street at Florence Senior Center, looking North

Figure 4-27 also shows that biorolls have been placed in the gutter surrounding the curb inlet. This is an erosion control measure that the City has used to slow the collection of pine needles in the curb inlet, but this solution has been shown to be temporary in nature and is insufficient, particularly during peak flow conditions.

Figure 4-27 - Biorolls placed by curb inlet

Figure 4-28 and Figure 4-29 show dry-season field inspection photographs of existing conditions at 18th Street and Laurel Way, just upstream of the catch basins in front of the Senior Center. These photographs document the presence of sinkholes in the roadway, located directly above storm water infrastructure. Sinkholes are an indicator that substantial deterioration has occurred in the underground pipe network. City records confirm that the 18-inch corrugated metal pipe (CMP) which is meant to convey storm water from 18th Street, Laurel Way, and 17th Place to the south along Kingwood Street, has indeed failed. As a result, storm water that would be contained within this pipe escapes, undermining the road above.

Figure 4-28 - Sinkhole on 18th St. caused by failed storm pipe

Figure 4-29 - Sinkhole on 18th St. caused by failed storm pipe

Once it has escaped the pipe, the storm water has the opportunity to infiltrate. However, this area experiences a very high water table during the wet season. Therefore, when the piped water is added to the excessive amounts of ground water, it exacerbates the flooding problem on Kingwood, particularly when the catch basins and curb inlets are clogged with pine needles.

In summary, the drainage difficulties at this location on Kingwood Street are three-fold:

1. The 18-inch CMP drainage main has deteriorated and needs to be replaced.
2. Deteriorated pipes have caused the roadway to be damaged, requiring repair of the storm water infrastructure, and restorative improvements to the roadway.
3. There is excessive debris (pine needles) entering the pipe network at this location. Preventative measures should be included in any improvements to the drainage network in this area.

Figure 4-30 - Airport & 12th Street right-of-way, looking NW

Storm water on Kingwood Street, north of Airport Road, is conveyed diagonally across the airport property to the southwest where it crosses underneath the 12th Street right-of-way. Prior to entering the 36-inch CMP inlet, the flow combines with surface runoff that collects at the topographic low point at the south end of the airport runways. As seen on the Region 1 Map in the Appendix, flooding has been reported at this location, and in fact, has been so severe that flood waters have risen high enough to spread out onto the asphalt runway. For this reason, it is possible that the 36-inch culvert is insufficiently sized. As stated, this culvert is CMP on the inlet side, but transitions to ADS before reaching the south side of the right-of-way.

Figure 4-31 - Airport drainage ditch & manhole @ 12th Street R-O-W, SW end of airport property

Figure 4-32 - 36" ADS culvert outlet for drainage under 12th Street right-of-way

4.8 9th Street from Ivy St. to Elm St.

See Region 1 Map in Appendix A.

After passing underneath the 12th Street right-of-way, storm water from the airport property meanders one block west and three blocks south, in a ditch towards the intersection of 9th Street and Ivy Street. While at 12th Street this ditch is relatively deep, by the time it reaches 9th Street, the ditch is much shallower.

Just prior to reaching the intersection, the ditch runs along the backside of Seabrook Townhomes, whose address is off of Jasper Lane. In 2016, with permission from the City, a resident of the Seabrook Townhomes made considerable efforts to improve the route and cross section of the ditch next to the townhomes, by digging the ditch wider and deeper with a shovel. The motivation for this endeavor was borne by the fact that Seabrook Townhomes were constructed at too low an elevation, and residents there are concerned that high water in the ditch could pose a threat to their townhomes. The modifications to the ditch were done to potentially improve the flow of the ditch, and hopefully relieve/reduce the drainage problems faced by the townhomes.

Figure 4-33 - Seabrook Townhomes & drainage ditch, view from 9th Street, looking North up Ivy Street right-of-way

Figure 4-34 - Hand-dug ditch adjacent to Seabrook Townhomes, dry-season field inspection photograph

It appears that storm water in the ditch is only a threat to these townhomes if it runs too high and floods on to the townhomes' property. The more imminent drainage threat for these citizens though, is that this area, like many others in Florence, is prone to extremely high ground water levels. With the finished floor elevation of the townhomes set as they are, high ground water could potentially surcharge and flood the units. While improving flow in the drainage ditch will help to confine those waters, it will not eliminate the threat that ground water poses to Seabrook Townhomes.

An existing 42-inch concrete culvert conveys water from the ditch into a storm drain manhole located in the intersection of 9th Street and Ivy Street. This manhole channels the flow to the west, where it combines with a few other tributary systems before discharging into a stream at 9th Street between Elm Street and Fir Street. Field inspection of the 42-inch culvert, both in wet-season and dry-season conditions, revealed that the culvert is heavily silted in, which obstructs the flow from the ditch. Figure 4-35 shows the culvert mostly full, and there is evidence that, at times, the water level rises to a point above the crown of

the culvert pipe. This is problematic considering the drainage issues we have just described for the Seabrook Townhomes. Lack of sufficient capacity in the culvert may cause the ditch to backup and overflow on to the property of the townhomes. However, with a thorough cleaning, and control of incoming sediment, it is likely that the culvert will perform as needed.

Figure 4-35 - 42-inch concrete culvert inlet, heavy sedimentation, evidence of exceeded capacity

City Public Works crews have reported that an unforeseen result of hand-digging the ditch is that the sand has been left exposed, subject to erosion. This has caused the culvert and other downstream piping to be significantly silted in, and the City has had to make extra efforts to clean out the piping in this area to maintain capacity. This condition will persist until vegetation grows back in the ditch, but in the meantime, the sedimentation of the system prevents it from flowing at full capacity. This has caused drainage issues everywhere from the Ivy Street ditch to the creek between Elm Street and Fir Street.

Figure 4-36 - Private drainage piping discharging into ditch. Efforts made by Seabrook Townhomes residents to alleviate flooding

Figure 4-37 - Dry-season field inspection photograph of 42-inch concrete culvert inlet, silted in

4.9 Ivy Street from 6th St. to 8th St.

See Region 1 Map in Appendix A.

Existing storm water infrastructure on Ivy Street north of 6th Street is connected to a larger network of underground piping, which gathers water from much of the Old Town area west of Highway 101. Flow in this network generally travels south, discharging into the Siuslaw River via the newly re-constructed outfall by the Ivy Street Wastewater Pump Station.

This location is at the upstream end of one of the branches of that system, which fortunately minimizes the impacts that may be caused by its deficiencies. Furthermore, all the storm water infrastructure downstream of this location is either brand new or is currently under design for improvement/ construction in the near future.

At the intersection of 6th Street and Ivy Street, a storm water manhole is connected to an influent 24-inch PVC pipe, from the north. Just upstream of the manhole connection, the PVC pipe is coupled to an older Concrete pipe of the same diameter. Upstream from here, at the intersection of 7th and Ivy, the pipe increases size to 30-inches. These two pipes, along with the connected catch basin and curb inlet runs have deteriorated to the point of failure. As shown in Figure 4-38, sinkholes have begun to form in the roadway, along the alignment of the storm water system.

Figure 4-38 - Sinkholes forming directly above drainage lines. Evidence of pipe failure.

No flooding has been observed by City crews or by Civil West engineers in this location, and there were no reports of flooding from the public either. Therefore, it is assumed that underground piping in this location is adequately sized. It simply needs to be repaired to protect the utility of the road.

The City is already under contract to complete storm water improvement designs on Hemlock Street and 6th Street, nearby. Issues and deficiencies in this system are similar to those on Ivy Street, as discussed

above, but the City has also observed and received reports of localized flooding occurring in this area when the existing storm infrastructure is overwhelmed.

In this "Old Town" region of Florence, there are many homes whose finished floor elevation is actually lower than the elevation of the adjacent street. This presents a problem because in the absence of a continuous curb and gutter, the runoff from the street will flow in the direction of the homes, and if it is not collected and removed, it may contribute to or cause flooding problems in those homes. Homes built at topographic low points will likely be at risk for flooding either via ground water surcharge, surface runoff concentration, or both.

To respond to this issue, the City can do its part by prohibiting street runoff from crossing onto private property. To accomplish this, the City's storm system must have sufficient capacity to handle the demand of a peak storm event. In this spirit, the City is actively working to up-size storm water piping in these neighborhoods, as shown in Figure 4-39 .

Figure 4-39 - Map of storm water improvements currently under design in the Old Town area.

4.10 8th Street from Highway 101 to Maple Street

See Region 2 Map in Appendix A.

Another branch of the storm water network described in Section 4.9 collects runoff from 8th Street between Highway 101 and Maple Street. The underground stormwater network at this location collects street runoff via two catch basins, with one on either side of the street. The water is conveyed to the west in an 8-inch diameter concrete pipe, which according to reports from City crews, is quick to clog up. This stormwater pipe also receives water from another catch basin located in the parking lot between Banner Bank and the Post Office. However, when the system is clogged, that water backs up and surcharges out of the catch basin in the parking lot, which causes flooding concerns particularly on the Banner Bank property.

The cause for the clogging of the pipe in 8th Street is unknown. It is possible that the pipe is disjointed or full of deleterious material, and it is also possible that the pipe is simply undersized for the tributary stormwater flow in this area. Any effort to correct this issue should include a hydrologic analysis to ensure adequately sized pipes are being used for the anticipated flows.

4.11 Juniper Street from Rhododendron Dr. to 2nd St.

See Region 1 Map in Appendix A.

Another branch of the storm water network described in Section 4.9 collects runoff from Juniper Street between 2nd Street and Rhododendron Drive. Piping for this two-block segment consists of 8-inch diameter concrete pipe. As shown in the Region 1 Map in the Appendix, there are no manholes to allow access to this section of piping, so the City cannot perform its usual maintenance and reconnaissance efforts on this infrastructure.

City crews have indicated that this pipe is old, cracked, and dislocated, but the City's push camera does not have enough length to investigate all the issues with this system, and the City's TVI camera is too large to travel through the smaller diameter pipe with its dislocations and other issues. These facts have prevented the City from being able to fully analyze the internal condition of the pipe. No flooding has been reported in this area, which suggests that drainage is still occurring, despite the damaged condition of the piping.

4.12 Nopal Street from 1st St. to 2nd St.

See Region 2 Map in Appendix A.

The Florence Old Town area, east of Highway 101 has two or three small storm water pipe networks which convey runoff a comparatively short distance before discharging into the Siuslaw River. For the most part, these small systems appear to be adequately sized for peak flow conditions. However, the infrastructure in Nopal Street between 1st Street and 2nd Street has experienced significant deterioration.

City Public Works crews reported that this section of 8-inch diameter concrete pipe is cracked and failing, causing obstructions within the pipe that prevent City crews from being able to clean and maintain the system in that area. The obstructions also decrease the flow capacity of the system, which in turn causes the system to get backed up, and flood onto City streets, primarily the intersection of 2nd Street and Nopal.

4.13 North Jetty Road, Windward Way, Oceana Drive, Saltaire Street, etc.

See Region 8 and Region 9 Maps in Appendix A.

Several residential neighborhoods have been developed outside of the City boundary at the northwest end of the UGB. Because these neighborhoods are outside of City limits, the City of Florence has not been responsible to manage stormwater in and around these subdivisions. Instead, it has been and continues to be the responsibility of individual Homeowners Associations and real estate developers. Nevertheless, the City of Florence is interested in protecting the safety and welfare of all its community members, so this brief analysis has been included to provide information useful to that end.

Figure 4-40 - Aerial view of neighborhoods outside of City boundary

SWMP2000 included an excellent description of this region, characterizing it as a collection of wetlands and small, rolling dunes that end in steep bluffs overlooking the North Jetty Recreation Area and Heceta Beach. Groundwater and surface runoff throughout this area generally flow to the west and is almost entirely reliant on infiltration for its mitigation.

Field inspection of these neighborhoods revealed the presence of roadside ditches and infiltration swales along virtually every street inspected. As shown in Figure 4-41 and Figure 4-42, this infrastructure appeared to be in good condition although it is unclear if the capacity of this system has been sufficient to handle peak flows.

Figure 4-41 - Roadside Ditch (Sandrift Street)

Figure 4-42 - Roadside infiltration swale (Saltaire Street)

SWMP2000 predicted widespread groundwater flooding throughout this region, citing the high number of wetlands that exist as evidence of the already-close proximity of the groundwater table to the surface. This assessment has proved to be valid as there are many neighborhood communities throughout Florence who have been impacted by excess groundwater surcharging out of infiltration ditches during events of high rainfall. At the time of SWMP2000, extensive flooding had been reported near the intersection of Oceana Drive and Sandrift Street. Local residents attempted to pump excess water out of the neighborhood, but these efforts reportedly intensified flooding problems in other nearby neighborhoods.

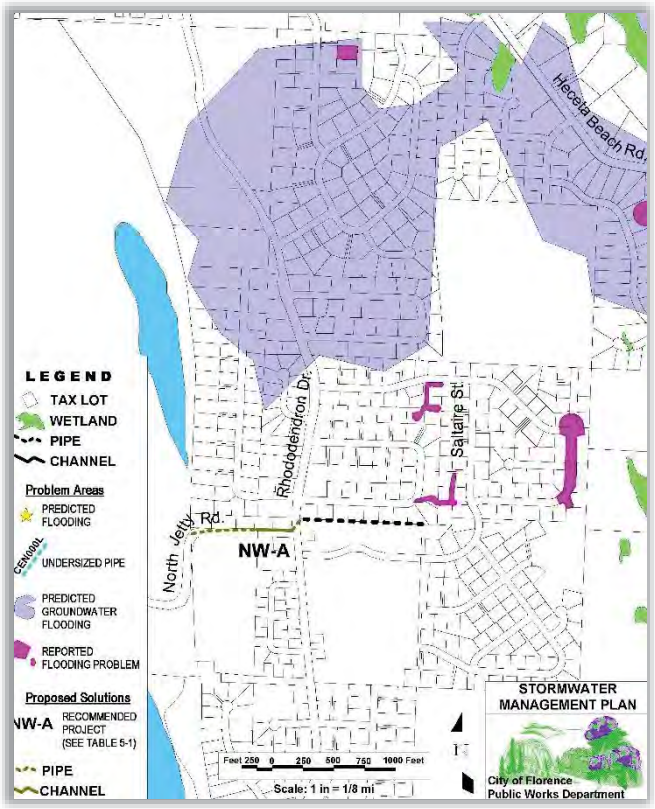


Figure 4-43 - Figure 5-1 from SWMP2000, shows existing drainage infrastructure and flooding problems in the neighborhoods northwest of the city boundary

Residents of these neighborhoods have also constructed a small amount of conveyance infrastructure to supplement their roadside ditches and infiltration swales. This infrastructure, which can be seen in Figure 4-43, consists of a concrete-lined channel and 12-inch pipe to move water from the south side of Sea Pines Drive, across Rhododendron Drive to North Jetty Road. (Figure 4-43 is borrowed from SWMP2000.)

From there, a ditch conveys water to the west along the north edge of North Jetty Road, until it reaches an 18" CMP culvert, which carries water over the edge of the steep bank, and down toward the North Jetty Recreation Area. This culvert, shown in Figure 4-44, has experienced extensive corrosion, and needs to be replaced. It is unclear where this pipe eventually discharges, as its terminus could not be located during field inspection.

Figure 4-44 - 18-inch CMP culvert at top of bluffs on North Jetty Road

SWMP 2000 recommended the addition of a pumping facility in Gullsettle Court, as well as replacement of the 12-inch culvert which passes underneath Rhododendron Drive. At the time of SWMP2000 the ditch along North Jetty Road was in poor condition and the 18-inch culvert at its west end did not exist. It was recommended that the 18-inch culvert be installed with large riprap at the bottom of the bluffs to dissipate energy at the base of the slope and prevent erosion. It has not been verified whether this recommendation was heeded.

As stated earlier, stormwater improvements in this region are the responsibility of HOAs and private developers. The City cannot implement any improvements as long as this region is outside of city limits. If this region is ever annexed in, the City may wish to complete further studies of stormwater behavior in this area, to assess the need for pump stations, pipe systems, and/or other infrastructure.

4.14 Coastal Highlands Development (18th Ct., Pine Ct., 16th St.)

See Region 2 Map in Appendix A.

The Coastal Highlands Development is a subdivision which relies entirely on ground water infiltration for storm water management. There is presently no underground pipe network to convey storm water away from the area. The development is topographically lower than its surroundings and is adjacent to a seasonal wetland located on properties owned by the Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians.

The development's proximity to this seasonal wetland has been problematic during times of high rainfall because the wetland does not have a discharge point. Instead, when the water table rises in the wetland, ground water surcharges back on to city streets, and remains until the water table recedes once again, or as in the winter of 2017, it is pumped out at the City's expense.

The City of Florence has already engaged in planning efforts to correct these issues. This summary has been provided, simply to collect and summarize all the City's major drainage issues in the same document. See Pine Court Storm Drainage System Improvements – Evaluation of Alternatives (2017) for more information.

Figure 4-45 - Driveway of 1720 Pine Court, pumping flood waters west across Willow Loop into Munsel Creek

Figure 4-46 - Pine Court, flooded with more than 12-inches of ground water

Figure 4-47 - 16th Street, flooded with more than 12-inches of ground water

5.0 Culvert Crossings

Section 5

5.1 Munsel Creek at Spruce St. & 12th St.

See Region 2 Map in Appendix A.

By the time Munsel Creek passes underneath Spruce Street at the 12th Street right-of-way, it has already received storm water discharge from most of the drainage systems that exist on the west side of Highway 101 within the City of Florence. This region covers roughly 500 acres and reaches at least as far north as 52nd Street.

Currently, the creek passes underneath Spruce Street via a single 84-inch corrugated metal culvert, which is shown in Figure 5-1. Field inspection of this culvert revealed that the corrugated metal pipe is severely dislocated in multiple locations (Figure 5-4), and the wall of the pipe has experienced significant corrosion (Figure 5-3). The factory treatment of coal-tar epoxy applied to the interior of the pipe wall has eroded away, leaving the pipe exposed to environmental degradation.

Figure 5-1 - 84-inch CMP culvert, outlet side, looking NE

Figure 5-4 also shows that the pipe has experienced deformation under the load of the road above. When combined with the evidence of severe corrosion and dramatic dislocations, this culvert should be considered unsafe for entry by maintenance personnel.

Figure 5-2 – Deteriorated factory coating

Figure 5-3 - Evidence of severe corrosion in pipe wall

Wet-season observation of this culvert suggests that it has adequate capacity but may experience flows of up to two-thirds its capacity. Any design to replace this culvert should include a formal capacity analysis to verify that flow is not impeded at this location, particularly due to the number of systems upstream which rely on this crossing.

Figure 5-4 - 84-inch CMP culvert; Severe dislocations and significant deformation of pipe under roadway load. The forefront dislocation shown in this photograph is the location where a repair was completed on this culvert in 2011.

There is a separate outfall pipe approximately 15 to 20 feet south of this 84-inch CMP culvert. It is a 24-inch concrete outfall pipe for the 12th Street underground drainage infrastructure. Field inspection of this outfall revealed that the concrete is cracked along the crown of the pipe (Figure 5-5), and the pipe is heavily silted in (Figure 5-6). The sedimentation of this pipe is a result of its slope, which goes uphill in the direction of drainage. In this way, the pipe acts as a filtration weir. After the water crests the discharge invert elevation, the water flows down a concrete chute into Munsel Creek (see Figure 5-7).

Figure 5-5 - 24-inch concrete outfall, cracking in the pipe crown

Figure 5-6 - Outfall pipe is sloped uphill in the direction of flow, causing sedimentation

Figure 5-7 - Concrete chute channeling flow down into Munsel Creek

5.2 Munsel Creek at 18th St.

See Region 4 Map in Appendix A.

Currently there are three, parallel, 42-inch corrugated metal culverts which allow Munsel Creek to flow underneath 18th Street. As shown in Figure 5-8, these culverts were flowing at full capacity during the wet season of 2016-2017. As shown in Figure 3-2, the 2016-2017 winter rains exceeded average wet season rainfall during the planning period by approximately 58%. Thus, these culverts appear to have sufficient capacity for typical storm events, but further analysis should be completed to verify that the culverts have sufficient capacity to handle the peak design storm. This location is of particular concern because Munsel Creek is used as a discharge point for several state, City, and privately-owned drainage systems which are upstream from this location. If flow is impeded by undersized culverts at this location, it could cause flooding at several other locations upstream.

Field inspection also revealed that these culverts have deteriorated and may be at the end of their useful life. The pipe cross section has been squashed, and the metal has experienced significant corrosion. Evidence of road-side erosion was also observed above the culverts.

These culverts are in close proximity to the Coastal Highlands Development and Pine Court, whose drainage issues were recently evaluated in another report furnished by Civil West. As described in that report, this region experiences flooding in part due to the surcharge of high ground water. It is likely that some of the flow through these culverts is influenced by ground water surcharge, which should be accounted for when performing future capacity analysis.

Figure 5-8 - Three 42-inch CMP culverts; insufficient capacity, roadside erosion

5.3 Munsel Creek at 23rd St. & Willow

See Region 4 Map in Appendix A.

Munsel Creek flows underneath city streets on 23rd Street just east of Willow Street, via a single 72-inch corrugated metal culvert. This culvert appears to have experienced significant corrosion and deformation. The deterioration of this culvert has caused large sinkholes to form in the street above, prompting City Public Works crews to take action to improve the longevity of this culvert and protect the road.

City crews began by digging out the backfill above the culvert and replacing it with CLSM backfill (concrete slurry), which has greater strength than typical trench backfill for this type of installation. The trench patch for this work can been seen in Figure 5-9. In an effort to strengthen the road and avoid future sinkholes, the City installed CLSM for the entire depth of the trench, from the top of the CMP culvert to the bottom of the asphalt concrete roadway surface. Since that time, the culvert has continued to deteriorate, however, which poses a threat to the road, and to the motorists who pass over this culvert crossing.

Figure 5-9 - Additional settlement has occurred after City trench patched with CLSM backfill

In addition to the CLSM cap, City crews have coated the inside of this culvert with an old coal-tar epoxy, which is common for increasing the longevity of corrugated metal pipe. In many places, the epoxy coating was observed to be peeling away, leaving the bare steel exposed, and increasing its susceptibility to future corrosion.

Field inspection of the inside of the culvert indicates that the pipe has sufficient capacity to handle the peak flows experienced at this location, and no reports have been filed by the City or the Public regarding flooding in this area. For a view of the inside of this culvert, see Figure 5-10.

Figure 5-10 - Inside of 72-inch culvert, level of water stains suggests sufficient capacity

Figure 5-11 - Coal-tar epoxy present on pipe wall

5.4 30th Street and 31st Street

See Region 5 Map in Appendix A.

One of the tributary branches of the Siuslaw River flows from Munsel Lake to the south, wrapping around the east side of Munsel Lake Road and North Fork Siuslaw Road. In that path, the creek passes underneath 31st Street, just to the east of Munsel Lake Road, via two 24-inch concrete culverts. During wet season inspection, only one of these culverts was observed to be functional, while the other did not allow any flow despite being partially submerged. The functional culvert was observed to be flowing at capacity, suggesting that it is dramatically undersized.

Figure 5-12 - Erosion at the roadway edge, steep slope, 31st Street, North side

The roadway above these culverts is decidedly narrow, and the slope of the banks on either side is noticeably steeper than 1:1 (horizontal: vertical). Asphalt at the roadway's edge was cracked and slipping down the bank towards the water.

Figure 5-13 - Two 24-inch concrete culverts, one inactive, insufficient capacity

5.5 Munsel Creek at Water Treatment Plant

See Region 4 Map in Appendix A.

Munsel Creek crosses underneath Willow Street on the northeast side of the Florence Water Treatment Plant via a single 60-inch CMP culvert. This culvert is in relatively good condition in comparison with other CMP culverts in the city. Field inspection revealed no dislocations, and only minimal amounts of corrosion were observed in the pipe wall.

Figure 5-14 - 60-inch CMP culvert at WTP

The pipe cross section is slightly deformed but does not appear to have caused any significant impact to the road above. This road, "Willow", is a gravel access road used only for Treatment Plant operations and presently does not experience heavy traffic loads. The culvert has somewhat less-than-average bury depth (between 12" and 18"), but this appears to be holding up well.

Field inspection indicates that this culvert appears to have adequate capacity, flowing at 50% to two-thirds capacity during peak flow conditions. There have been no reports of overflow or flooding at this location. As shown in Figure 5-15, sand bags were discovered on the inlet side of the culvert. These sand bags were not installed as a flood-prevention or sedimentation averting mechanism. City staff indicated that the sand bags were installed as part of the Salmon Trout Enhancement Program (STEP), to slow flow at this location, and make a settling pond of sorts, just prior to entering the culvert. Dry season inspection revealed that the sand bags do not appear to have impeded the flow through the culvert.

Figure 5-15 - Sand bags installed as part of STEP

Figure 5-16 - Inside of WTP culvert

5.6 Marine Manor (Rhododendron Drive)

See Region 3 Map in Appendix A.

Storm water in the region of 35th Street, Wecoma Loop, and Skookum Drive is mostly channeled into a stream which conveys water through the residential area toward the Siuslaw River. The stream receives additional flow from an existing underground pipe network in Pacific View Drive, and from the wetlands just northwest of Pacific View Drive.

Figure 5-17 - 10' x 8' box culvert crossing Rhododendron Drive

Ultimately, this stream crosses underneath Rhododendron Drive via a 10-foot wide by 8-foot tall box culvert, which is notably one of the largest storm water conveyance structures in Florence. However, once the water exits the box culvert on the west side, it is not permitted to maintain the same volume of space because the stream comes to a tee in the middle of the Marine Manor PUD where housing and landscaping have been constructed. There is a small berm on the outlet side of the culvert, and a stilling basin to dissipate the water's energy before it is channeled into a single 36-inch corrugated metal pipe which conveys water across the Marine Manor properties and discharges into the Siuslaw River through a sea wall discharge. Somewhere prior to reaching the sea wall, the CMP culvert transitions to 36-inch ADS pipe.

This dramatic reduction in cross-sectional area is not necessarily problematic, as long as the 36-inch culvert is adequately sized to convey storm water during peak flow conditions. During dry-season field inspections, a resident of the PUD expressed concern over the substantial amounts of flow that culminate at this location, but no other reports have been logged by Civil West engineers or the City.

Figure 5-18 - 36-inch CMP pipe from box culvert to river

Figure 5-19 - 36-inch outfall constructed of ADS

6.0 Capital Improvement Projects

Section 6

This section includes recommendations for capital improvement projects to address the City's major drainage issues, as described in the detailed analyses included Section 4 of this Master Plan update. The Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) consists of a variety of projects designed to enable the City to properly serve the community's needs and prepare for future storm events.

The information provided in this section may be used to plan for, prioritize, and implement the various recommended projects in a way that is harmonious with the City's other budgetary interests and timing constraints. As needs arise or as new deficiencies are identified, additional projects may be added to the CIP. Although each subsection includes only one cost estimate and accompanying project schematic, in some cases multiple project alternatives are discussed. Final design for each project will inevitably reveal detailed information which is not currently available. Such information should be used to determine the best possible engineering solution for each respective project.

The City should adopt this CIP and move forward in a deliberate manner to undertake high priority projects as soon as funding is available. Subsections in this chapter correspond to subsections in Sections 4 and 5 (e.g. Section 6.2 capital improvements correspond with Section 4.2 drainage issues).

6.1 Spruce Street at 42nd Street

As stated in Section 4.1, streets in the vicinity of Spruce Street and 42nd Street are not presently equipped with storm water management infrastructure. The proposed improvements at this location would include the installation of underground piping, catch basins, and ditches to collect storm water from the intersection of Spruce and 42nd and from the southeast corner of Bi-Mart, and convey those waters into the existing ditch which flows south along the eastern property boundary of the Pacific Pines RV park. See Figure 6-1 for a schematic diagram of these improvements.

The existing 18-inch culvert which currently collects water from the southeast corner of Bi-Mart lacks capacity, so this pipe would need to be removed and replaced with a larger diameter pipe. Additionally, since water flows to this location from two separate directions (from the west and from the north), it will be important to construct and orient the new culvert inlet in such a way that water enters the new pipe from both ditches without scouring or eroding away the adjacent private properties. To accomplish this, a concrete headwall structure is recommended at this location.

This system would alleviate flooding in the intersection, and it would also create a path for water in the ditch behind Bi-Mart to discharge, thus helping to alleviate the flooding in that location as well.

The figure below shows the footprint of the recommended improvements.

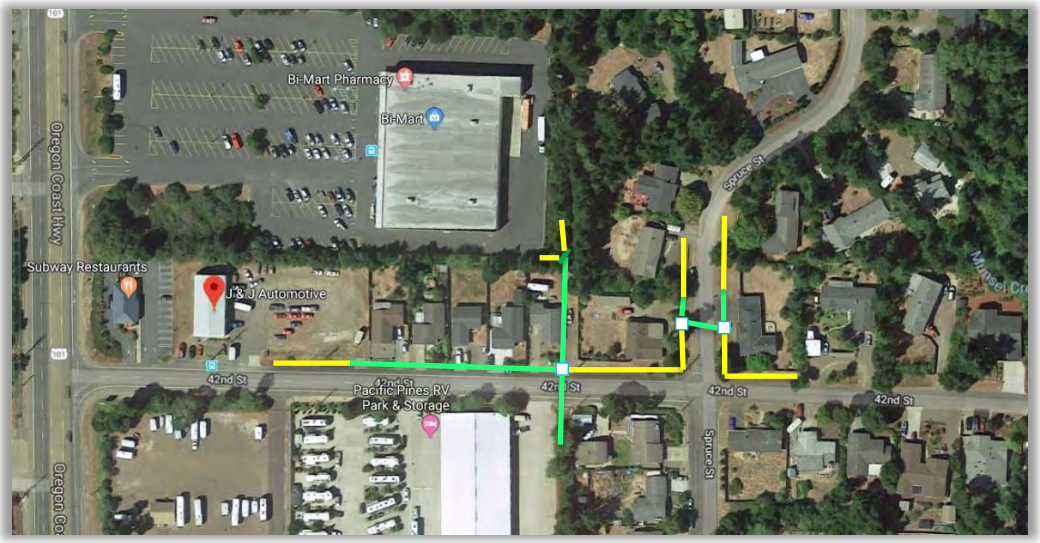


Figure 6-1 – CI Project Diagram (Spruce & 42nd)

The table below provides a preliminary cost estimate for this capital improvement project, based on average construction costs in the Florence region for 2017.

LEGEND
- Manhole
- Headwall
- Catch Basin / Curb Inlet
- Pipe
- Ditch

Note: This legend will be used for all Capital Improvement Project Diagrams in this section.

Table 6-1 - Preliminary cost estimate for Spruce St Storm Improvements

Spruce Street at 42nd Street					
Item No.	**Description**	**Units**	**Quantity**	**Unit Cost**	**Total Cost**
1	Mob., Bonds, Insurance, OH, Temp. Facilities, Demo & Site Prep	ls	1	$ 32,900.00	$ 32,900.00
2	Ditch Excavation	cy	185	$ 20.00	$ 3,700.00
3	Jute Mat, Seed, Riprap	sy	280	$ 10.00	$ 2,800.00
4	Catch Basin / Curb Inlet	ea	3	$ 2,500.00	$ 7,500.00
5	Headwall Structure	ea	1	$ 16,000.00	$ 16,000.00
6	SD PVC Piping (8"-24") & Fittings	lf	595	$ 150.00	$ 89,300.00
7	Asphalt Repair (Trench Patch)	lf	45	$ 52.00	$ 2,400.00
8	Landscape Restoration	ls	1	$ 9,800.00	$ 9,800.00
		Construction Total			$ 164,400.00
		Contingency (20%)			$ 32,900.00
		Subtotal			$ 197,300.00
		Engineering (16%)			$ 31,600.00
		Total Project Cost			**$ 228,900.00**

As an alternative to this design, the City could elect to install underground piping to transmit water directly into Munsel Creek. As shown in Figure 6-2, such a design would require the City to obtain multiple easements, and it would likely be more expensive, and more difficult to maintain than the ditch solution described above. This approach is not recommended.

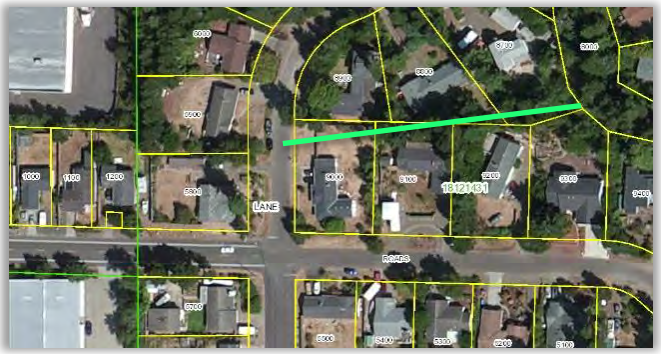


Figure 6-2 - Tax lots near 42nd and Spruce. Direct discharge into Munsel Creek would require easements

6.2 46th Street by Fred Meyer

Drainage issues for 46th Street on the south side of Fred Meyer are described in Section 4.2. As stated there, the direction of flow in the existing underground storm piping on 46th street is to the west. In order to provide a point of discharge for this network, it will be necessary to reverse the direction of flow by removing and replacing the existing pipe network such that storm water can be conveyed east toward the highway via gravity flow. The new system may be connected to either the City-owned 42-inch pipe on the east side of the highway, or to the State system which runs south along the west side of Highway 101. See Figure 6-3 for a potential project layout.

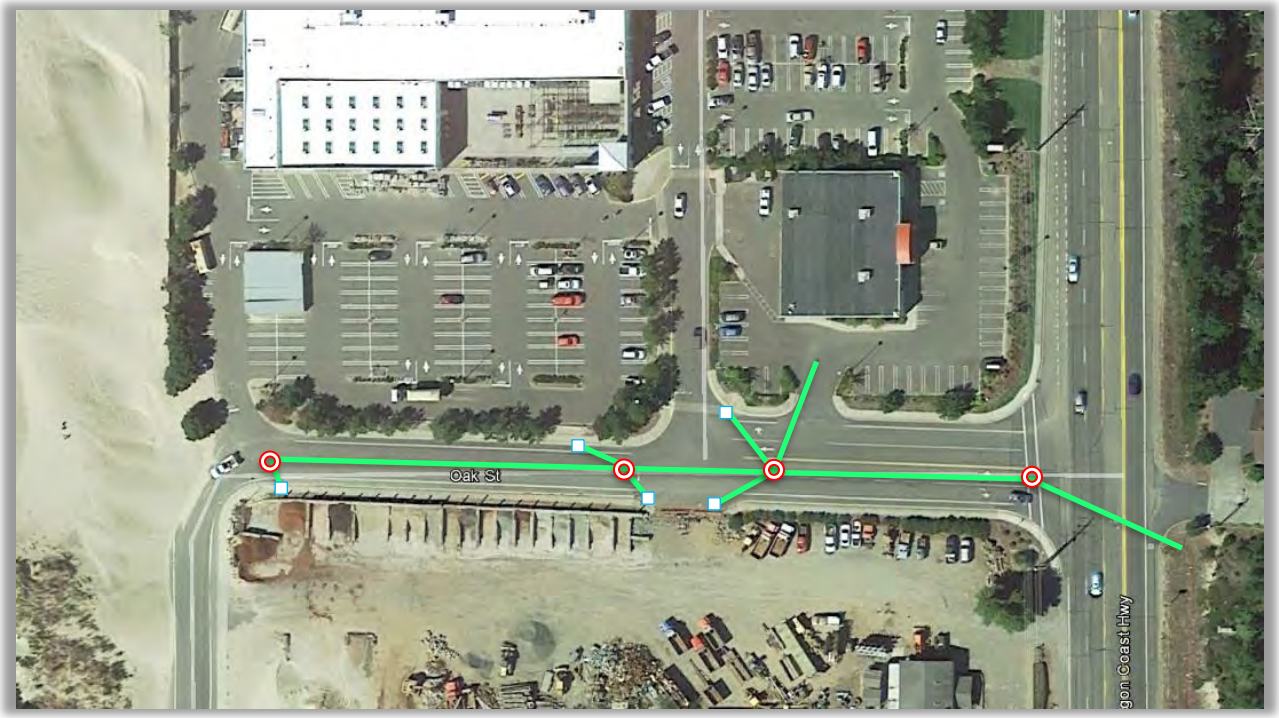


Figure 6-3 - CI Project Diagram (46th by Fred Meyer)

Table 6-2 summarizes the preliminary cost estimate for the improvements shown above.

Table 6-2 - Preliminary cost estimate for 46th Street improvements

46th Street by Fred Meyer					
Item No.	**Description**	**Units**	**Quantity**	**Unit Cost**	**Total Cost**
1	Mob., Bonds, Insurance, OH, Temp. Facilities, Demo & Site Prep	ls	1	$ 42,300.00	$ 42,300.00
2	Manhole	ea	4	$ 5,500.00	$ 22,000.00
3	Catch Basin / Curb Inlet	ea	5	$ 2,500.00	$ 12,500.00
4	Connect to Existing Manhole / Base Reconstruct	ea	1	$ 2,000.00	$ 2,000.00
5	SD PVC Piping (8"-15") & Fittings	lf	875	$ 115.00	$ 100,700.00
6	Asphalt Repair (Trench Patch)	lf	800	$ 52.00	$ 41,600.00
7	Landscape Restoration	ls	1	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00
		Construction Total			$ 226,100.00
		Contingency (20%)			$ 45,300.00
		Subtotal			$ 271,400.00
		Engineering (16%)			$ 43,500.00
		Total Project Cost			**$ 314,900.00**

6.3 Spruce Street near 52nd St.

As described in Section 4.3, the Siefert Ditch is currently being used as an infiltration swale. During development of Spruce Street, the Army Corps of Engineers prohibited water in the ditch from crossing Spruce Street, due to water quality concerns related to the historic use of Tax Lot #300 as a wrecking yard. The Army Corps wishes to protect the wetland mitigation efforts on the east side of Spruce from being contaminated by ground water from Tax Lot #300. As a consequence, water in the ditch may get backed up during wet-weather months, spilling over into adjacent properties. To correct this issue, it is recommended that the City restore the Siefert Ditch as a conveyance channel, and further, extend the ditch to the south along the western edge of the Spruce Street right-of-way, and tie it in to the pipe network on Munsel Lake Road.

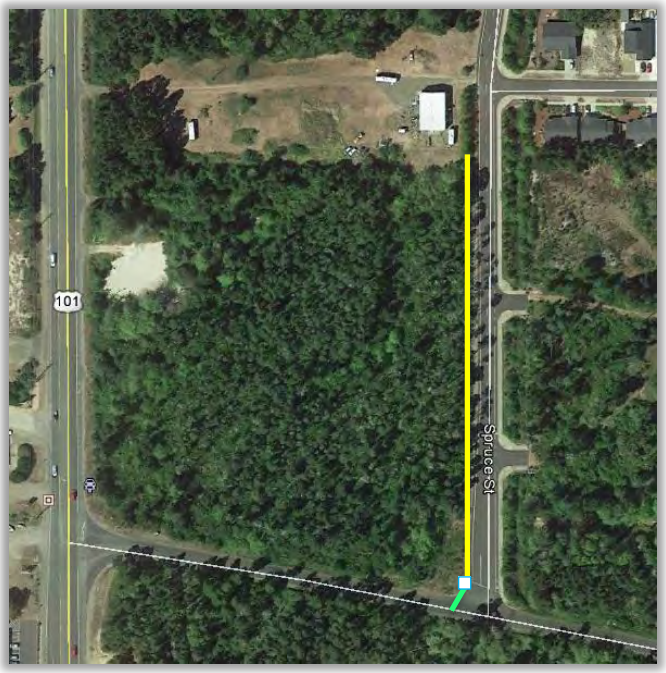


Figure 6-4 - CI Project Diagram (Spruce near 52nd)

Based on field inspection, the rest of the storm water infrastructure in this area appears to be adequately sized and in reasonably good condition. A preliminary cost estimate for the above described improvements/ modifications is provided in Table 6-3.

Table 6-3 - Preliminary Cost estimate for 52nd Street Improvements

Spruce Street near 52nd Street					
Item No.	**Description**	**Units**	**Quantity**	**Unit Cost**	**Total Cost**
1	Mob., Bonds, Insurance, OH, Temp. Facilities, Demo & Site Prep	ls	1	$ 5,300.00	$ 5,300.00
2	Ditch Inlet	ea	1	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00
3	Ditch Excavation w/ Jute Mat & Seed	cy	100	$ 29.00	$ 2,900.00
4	SD PVC Piping (8"-15") & Fittings	lf	60	$ 100.00	$ 6,000.00
5	Rip-Rap	cy	10	$ 100.00	$ 1,000.00
6	Connect to Existing Manhole / Base Reconstruct	ea	1	$ 2,000.00	$ 2,000.00
7	Landscape Restoration (incl. Pavement Trench Patch)	ls	1	$ 3,000.00	$ 3,000.00
		Construction Total			$ 22,700.00
		Contingency (20%)			$ 4,600.00
		Subtotal			$ 27,300.00
		Engineering (35%)			$ 9,600.00
		Total Project Cost			**$ 36,900.00**

6.4 Spyglass Lane, Mariner's Lane & Royal St. George Drive

As evidenced by the flooding of Tax Lot #126 during the 2016-2017 wet season, the retention pond on Tax Lot #4600 is inadequate to store runoff from a significant storm event. In order to prevent future flooding, it is recommended that the City construct an emergency overflow to convey excess storm water from the retention pond to another basin or drainage system with adequate capacity. As shown on the Region 6 Map in the Appendix, there are three nearby storm systems to which the Mariner's Village outfall could theoretically be connected. These include Shelter Cove, Sea Watch Estates, and Bud's Ravine.

This sub-section will evaluate the feasibility of each of these discharge options, as well as two other potential drainage management strategies, which could be implemented to handle storm water in Mariner's Village. Each of these options has advantages and disadvantages. These alternatives are discussed herein to provide clarity and thoroughness of analysis for the benefit of the City and the residents of the Mariner's Village subdivision.

Alternative #1 – "Shelter Cove Outfall Connection": The Shelter Cove subdivision has stormwater infrastructure, including an outfall, near Tax Lot #1000. Connecting to this system would be expensive and comes with several hurdles: (1) The system is privately maintained, and not under the City's control, so to connect to it would require the City to take control of that system; (2) New piping to this location would require the City to obtain permanent easements across multiple private properties, and; (3) Existing topography rises 25 feet above the existing grade of Rhododendron Drive before coming back down to south cul-de-sac of Shoreline Drive. It is unlikely that sufficient fall exists between a future inlet on Tax Lot #4600 and the existing outfall on Shoreline Drive. Additionally, in order to install piping through such terrain, it would have to be accomplished via directional bore, which would drive up the cost of the project. This alternative is not recommended.

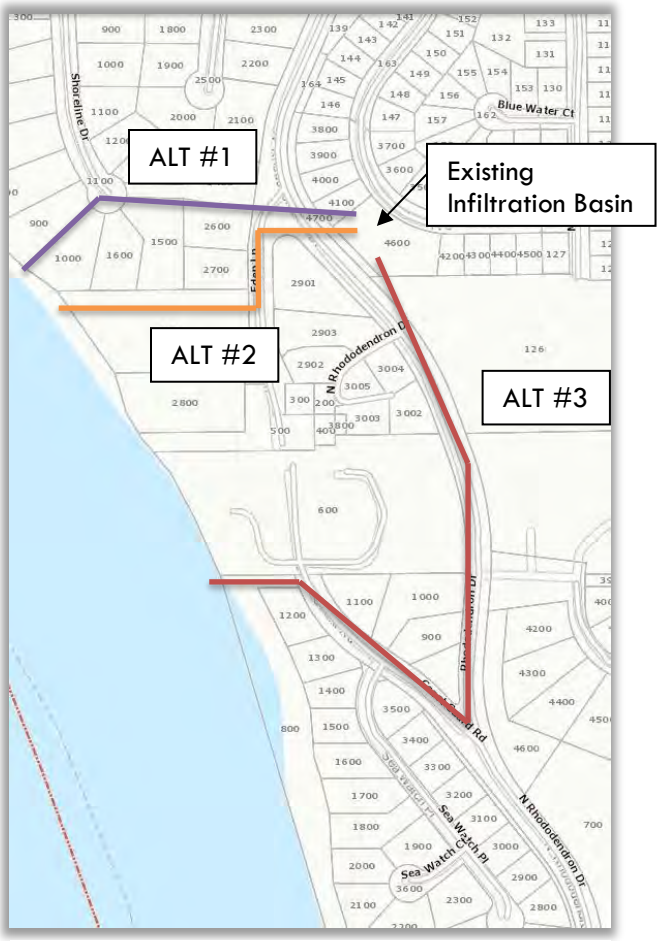


Figure 6-5 - Vicinity Map, showing Alternative #1 (purple), Alternative #2 (orange), and Alternative #3 (red)

Alternative #2 – "Eden Lane": The City of Florence owns Tax Lot #100 on the west side of Eden Lane. Some residents in the Mariner's Village community have suggested that the City should install a pipe from Tax Lot #4600 across Rhododendron Drive, south down Eden Lane, west across Tax Lot #100, to ultimately discharge directly into the Siuslaw River. This alternative would also require the directional boring pipe installation method as Tax Lot #100 exhibits complicated terrain with an 85-foot precipice at the edge of the river. If such a pipe were installed, the City would have to reduce the hydraulic head that would be generated by such a steeply-sloped pipe, to prevent scour of the river bottom, and erosion of the bank. This could be accomplished perhaps with large-diameter riprap, but as stated in Section 4.4, it is unlikely that the City will be permitted to construct a new outfall anyway, particularly in this volatile location. The Army Corps

of Engineers is restrictive of any construction which may impact the endangered coho salmon which use the Siuslaw River as a spawning ground. This alternative is not recommended.

Alternative #3 – "Sea Watch Estates": Some drainage infrastructure exists on Coast Guard Road. The City could potentially construct an overflow from Mariner's Village south along Rhododendron Drive to the intersection with Coast Guard Road. At that point, the City would need to redirect the flow approximately 300-degrees, to send it back to the northwest. This could be accomplished with two manholes, to help incrementally redirect flow. This new system would then join the existing infrastructure on Coast Guard Road. However, this existing City-owned system currently crosses into privately-owned Tax Lot #800, which is owned by the Seawatch Estates Homeowners Association, before discharging into the river. It is unclear whether the City possesses an easement for this infrastructure. See Appendix E for information regarding a lawsuit that occurred in 2006 over City-owned drainage infrastructure being operated on this property.

The "outfall" on Tax Lot #800 consists of a fabric sleeve which carries the water from the top of the embankment, approximately 50-feet down to the river. If this alternative was selected, this sleeve would need to be replaced with larger diameter rigid pipe, and the energy dissipation techniques described in Alternative #2 would apply here as well.

Alternative #4 – "Bud's Ravine": As described in Section 4.4, the new Fairway Estates development east of Mariner's Village is soon going to be connected to the drainage system which flows out via Bud's Ravine. It is possible to install an emergency overflow from Mariner's Village Tax Lot #4600 to discharge excess waters into the same flow control manhole being used for Fairway Estates, located at the edge of Rhododendron Drive, and shown in Figure 4-19. This would require that the existing orifice discharge being used for Fairway Estates' overflow be adequately sized to also handle Mariner's Village overflow. If not, that orifice will cause water to dam up and flooding problems will continue.

In 2004, Branch Engineering furnished a design report for the City which proposed drainage improvements specifically for the region in question, including Mariner's Village, Fairway Estates, Royal Saint George, and Siano Loop. This full report has been included in Appendix F.

Regarding Bud's Ravine, the report states: *"The existing ravine on the west side of Rhododendron Drive is proposed to be partially filled and piped to prevent erosion and bank scouring due to increases in flow that will be generated by the improvements. Armoring the outfall of the pipe at the Siuslaw River is also proposed for erosion prevention purposes."*

This recommendation was made long before the 2016 installation of the 42-inch culvert at Rhododendron Drive and 35th Street, which itself enables water from Tax Lot #3800 (and beyond) to enter Bud's Ravine. However, no erosion control measures or scour-prevention improvements have since been implemented. Bud's Ravine has not been piped, but it has been subjected to increased flows. Visual inspection of Bud's Ravine revealed that the ravine is so densely vegetated that it is mostly unnavigable by foot. Plants and trees in this area are very well established, and their presence provides natural slope stabilization and scour prevention.

Figure 6-6 - Dense vegetation in Bud's Ravine

Figure 6-7 - Approximate path of Bud's Ravine

The approximate path of Bud's Ravine is shown in Figure 6-7. As seen in the Figure, there are a handful of homes which are situated along the banks of the ravine. One of these homes, 3515 Rhododendron Drive has a detached 3-car garage/shop which is located in close proximity to the top of the sloped bank. As shown in Figure 6-8, the foundation of this shop has been completely exposed at its northwest corner due to unconfined, loose sand eroding away from the building's perimeter. The previous owners of this home had argued that this erosion was caused by increased flows in Bud's Ravine, introduced by the 42-inch culvert, but this claim is likely incorrect. The erosion seen here appears to be a localized issue, likely caused by rain, wind, lack of stabilizing vegetation at the top of the slope, and therefore appears to be unrelated to the stormwater flows in the ravine.

Figure 6-8 - 3515 Rhododendron Drive 3-car garage foundation exposed

This issue is addressed in this storm water master plan only to demonstrate that Bud's Ravine is indeed a stable stormwater conveyance channel, and that it is therefore eligible to receive additional flows from Mariner's Village. Prior to constructing any improvements associated with this alternative, a detailed regional drainage evaluation should be completed to determine peak potential flows, and validate the stability and capacity of Bud's Ravine.

Alternative #5 – "Pump Station": Mariner's Village Tax Lot #103 was at one time the discharge site of a storm water pumping station. Water from the subdivision was pumped to this location, and allowed to infiltrate into this Tax Lot, which reportedly had a great capacity for this purpose. However, pumping was eventually terminated, and the discharge site was filled with slurry because of threats of litigation by the developer of the Shelter Cove subdivision. It was alleged that the concentration of groundwater in the Mariner's Village subdivision had increased the hydrostatic pressure being applied against the embankment upon which sits Shelter Cove. As a result, it was further alleged that the increased pressure was causing erosion underground separating the embankment and threatening the perpetuity of the entire subdivision. No litigation ever took place, but there are still lingering echoes of these claims amongst residents of Shelters Cove and the Coast Guard Station.

It could be possible to rehabilitate the Tax Lot #103 pump station, and from there pump water directly into the Siuslaw River. This would require the installation of an underground pipe via directional bore, which would pass directly underneath Shelter Cove at a significant depth, to reach the toe of the embankment at the water's edge. Such a pipe would be approximately 1,200 feet long, horizontally, to the nearest location on the river. As was the case with other alternatives listed above, this strategy would require erosion control, bank stabilization, marine life migration prevention, and hydraulic energy dissipation.

Figure 6-9 - Mariner's Village vicinity map, showing possible path of directionally bored pipe from Tax Lot #300 to the Siuslaw River

Recommendation: As stated previously, each of these alternatives has inherent disadvantages. The City should carefully consider each alternative, and their impacts, prior to entering design phase. It is recommended that the City elect a plan which exhibits the following characteristics:

- Low cost – to efficiently utilize City funding
- Highest benefit – for Mariner's Village residents, the City, and other nearby neighborhoods
- Legal and Safe – to protect public and private stakeholders from loss
- Environmentally Low-Impact – to protect valuable natural resources
- Regulatorily feasible – to ensure successful implementation of the project

It has been made apparent that some of these alternatives have been, or in the future may be associated with litigation. It is recommended that the City adopt a plan which lessens or, preferably, eliminates any threat of future litigation.

With these factors in mind, our recommended is to implement Alternative #4 – "Bud's Ravine". As stated previously, visual inspection of Bud's Ravine indicates that the banks of the ravine are currently well stabilized by dense, mature vegetation. No evidence of bank scour or erosion has been observed during engineering inspections, which leads to the conclusion that the homes situated at the tops of the banks are not currently at risk. The depth of the channel also provides more than enough volumetric capacity to handle the proposed flows. At this point in time, we do not recommend piping any portion of Bud's Ravine because construction activities within the ravine would destroy the existing stabilizing vegetation, making way for bank scour and erosion. Figure 6-10 and Figure 6-11 below show images of the ravine's flowline. As previously stated, a more detailed evaluation should be completed to establish peak flow in Bud's Ravine and validate this recommendation, prior to implementing any of these improvements.

If this solution is selected and no piping occurs within Bud's Ravine, a maintenance and inspection plan should be implemented. This plan would call for routine inspection and re-evaluation of the stability of this ravine. If conditions change, and erosion or scour is observed, it may become necessary for the City to alter its approach and implement improvements to stabilize the banks. At the time of this report, such work appears to be unnecessary, but no guarantee is made that it will not become necessary in the future, with changing climatic conditions and/or alterations to the City's drainage network.

Figure 6-10 - Bud's Ravine flowline (approx. 80 ft from outfall)

Figure 6-11 - Bud's Ravine flowline (approx. 250 ft downstream from Rhododendron crossing)

Thus, it is recommended that the City connect an emergency overflow from Mariner's Village into the Fairway Estates system, so that excess water unable to infiltrate during peak storm events can be safely discharged to the river. This alternative preserves the utility of the Mariner's Village infiltration system and improves upon it by minimizing the threat posed during seasons of high rainfall. This alternative is also preferable in a regulatory sense, because it does not hinge on the Army Corps of Engineers issuing a permit for a new outfall.

In addition to the emergency overflow, it will be necessary to relieve the northeast corner of the Mariner's Village subdivision, where storm water flow from Three Mile Prairie is concentrated. As described in Section 4.4, water is currently collected at that location, and piped underneath Mariner's Village to Tax Lot #4600. However, homeowners in that northeast corner have still submitted complaints of storm water flooding their yards and threatening their homes. It is therefore recommended that the City install a perforated drain pipe / French drain along the entire eastern border of Mariner's Village, to convey water away from the homes and into the Fairway Estates system.

Implementing the above improvements may cause at least two specific impacts to downstream infrastructure. First, connecting new drainage piping in Mariner's Village to the Fairway Estates system will introduce flows which may exceed the capacity of that system and its orifice. It will be necessary to design this connection in such a way that water from both systems is handled appropriately, so that flooding is eliminated, and downstream flow is correctly attenuated.

Second, with the addition of flows from Mariner's Village and Fairway Estates to the 42-inch crossing at Rhododendron Drive, it is recommended to install additional armoring to the outfall on the west side of the street. That location, shown in Figure 6-12, requires water to make a 90-degree angle turn immediately after exiting the pipe. Energy dissipating rip rap is already in place but may need to be enhanced to prevent scour of the bank with the additional flow to the network.

Figure 6-12 - Inlet into Bud's Ravine (90-deg angle turn)

A preliminary estimate of the costs associated with this alternative is provided below.

Table 6-4 - Preliminary cost estimate for Mariner's Village improvements

Spyglass Lane, Mariner's Lane, & Royal Saint George Drive					
Item No.	**Description**	**Units**	**Quantity**	**Unit Cost**	**Total Cost**
1	Mob., Bonds, Insurance, OH, Temp. Facilities, Demo & Site Prep	ls	1	$ 58,000.00	$ 58,000.00
2	Perforated Drain Pipe (east Mariner's Village)	lf	1100	$ 100.00	$ 110,000.00
3	SD PVC Piping (12") & Fittings (not in roadway)	lf	900	$ 95.00	$ 85,500.00
4	Manhole / Orifice Control	ea	2	$ 5,500.00	$ 11,000.00
5	Connect to Existing Manhole / Base Reconstruct	ea	2	$ 2,000.00	$ 4,000.00
6	Armor Outfall of 42-inch crossing	ls	1	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00
7	Landscape Restoration	ls	1	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00
		Construction Total			$ 281,000.00
		Contingency (20%)			$ 56,200.00
		Subtotal			$ 337,200.00
		Engineering (16%)			$ 54,000.00
		Total Project Cost			**$ 391,200.00**

6.5 Pine Street from 29th St to 28th St. to Highway 101

Drainage issues for Pine Street from 29th Street to 28th and Highway 101 are described in Section 4.5. As stated there, the undeveloped right-of-way is currently being used to infiltrate overflowing water from the pipe system, which has no discharge. This has caused flooding at nearby businesses.

In order to provide a point of discharge for this network, eliminate flooding, and restore the utility of the right-of-way, it is recommended to remove and replace the existing pipe network in the region, and connect new piping to the existing drainage infrastructure on Oak Street to the west. This project will provide the City with an opportunity to complete street improvements on 28th Street at the same time. See Figure 6-3 for a potential project layout.

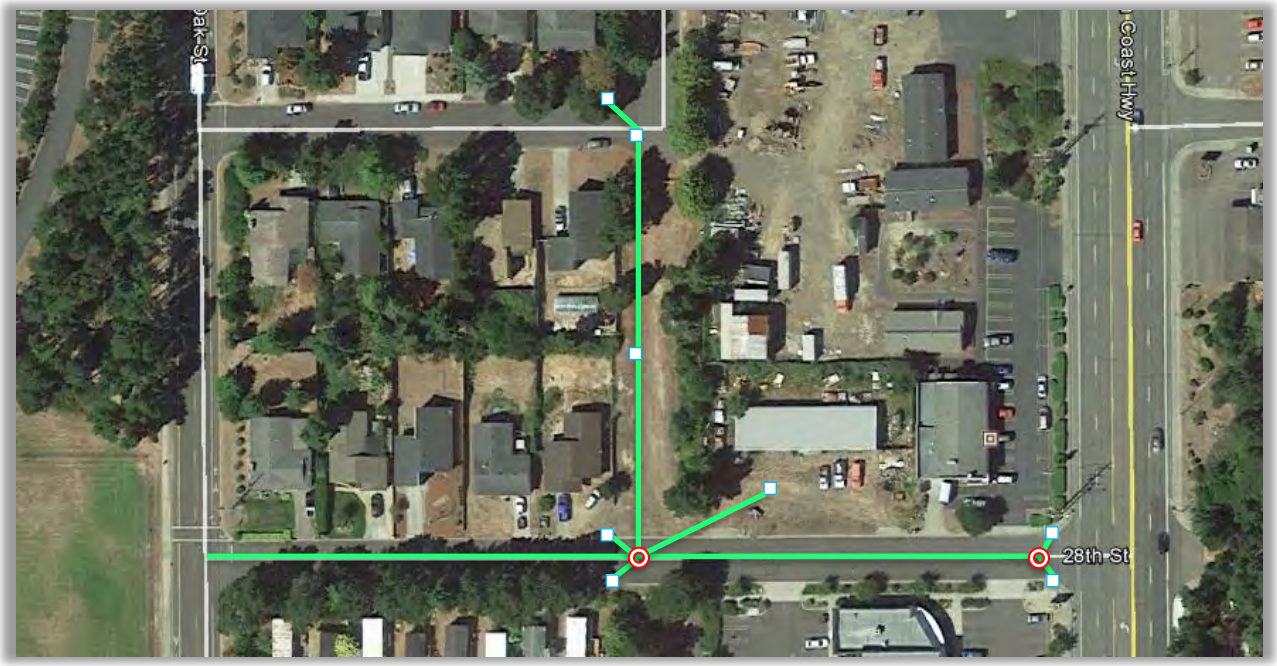


Figure 6-13 – CI Project Diagram (28th Street & Pine)

Table 6-5 summarizes the preliminary cost estimate for the improvements shown above.

Table 6-5 – Preliminary cost estimate for Pine Street Improvements

Pine Street from 29th St to 28th St to Highway 101					
Item No.	**Description**	**Units**	**Quantity**	**Unit Cost**	**Total Cost**
1	Mob., Bonds, Insurance, OH, Temp. Facilities, Demo & Site Prep	ls	1	$ 46,700.00	$ 46,700.00
2	Manhole	ea	2	$ 5,500.00	$ 11,000.00
3	Catch Basin / Curb Inlet	ea	8	$ 2,500.00	$ 20,000.00
4	Connect to Existing Manhole / Base Reconstruct	ea	1	$ 2,000.00	$ 2,000.00
5	SD PVC Piping (8"-15") & Fittings	lf	1100	$ 90.00	$ 99,000.00
6	Asphalt Repair (Trench Patch)	lf	725	$ 52.00	$ 37,700.00
7	Landscape Restoration	ls	1	$ 3,000.00	$ 3,000.00
		Construction Total			$ 219,400.00
		Contingency (20%)			$ 43,900.00
		Subtotal			$ 263,300.00
		Engineering (16%)			$ 42,200.00
		Total Project Cost			**$ 305,500.00**

6.6 Rhododendron Drive (north of Wildwinds St.)

As described in Section 4.6, flooding has been observed on the east side of Rhododendron Drive north of Wildwinds Street. It would seem that this issue could be easily resolved by simply installing a culvert to pass water underneath the roadway to discharge into the Siuslaw River. But, as has been described previously, it will be difficult for the City to obtain permission from the Army Corps of Engineers to construct an additional outfall on the river. City staff has indicated that there may be an existing storm water inlet on the west side of the street. If such a structure exists, the City could explore that as a discharge opportunity for a culvert across Rhododendron.

In the case that such an inlet is not available, it is recommended that the City install a catch basin with piping to convey water to the southeast, and discharge onto Tax Lot #702. This tax lot, which is the former site of a landfill, is owned by Lane County, so its use would require the City to come to an agreement with County officials. It is also recommended to install energy dissipating rip-rap at the discharge point, to prevent erosion of the embankment.

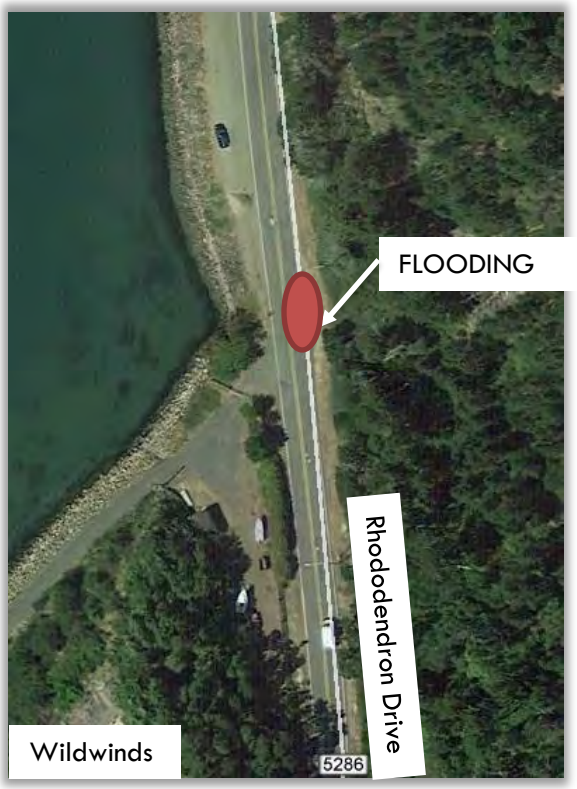


Figure 6-14 - CI Project Diagram (Rhododendron Drive, north of Wildwinds)

Table 6-6 summarizes the preliminary cost estimate for the recommended improvements, and a diagram of the improvements is shown in Figure 6-14 (right).

Table 6-6 - Preliminary cost estimate for Rhododendron Flood Relief Improvements

Rhododendron Drive (north of Wildwinds)					
Item No.	**Description**	**Units**	**Quantity**	**Unit Cost**	**Total Cost**
1	Mob., Bonds, Insurance, OH, Temp. Facilities, Demo & Site Prep	ls	1	$ 2,900.00	$ 2,900.00
2	Catch Basin / Curb Inlet	ea	1	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00
3	Riprap	cy	5	$ 100.00	$ 500.00
4	SD PVC Piping (8"-15") & Fittings	lf	60	$ 90.00	$ 5,400.00
5	Landscape Restoration	ls	1	$ 2,000.00	$ 2,000.00
		Construction Total			$ 13,300.00
		Contingency (20%)			$ 2,700.00
		Subtotal			$ 16,000.00
		Engineering (32%)			$ 5,200.00
		Total Project Cost			**$ 21,200.00**

* It is recommended that the City complete this project with City Public Works crews, if possible.

6.7 Kingwood Street from Airport Way to Airport Rd.

A summary of the drainage problems for this area is provided in Section 4.7. It is recommended that the City remove and replace all existing drainage piping on Kingwood Street between 20th Street and 15th Street. It is also recommended to complete these improvements on 18th Street, Laurel Way, and 17th Place. These roads have experienced damage due to the failure of the existing CMP pipe network. Existing piping should be replaced with plastic pipe, and accompanying drainage structures.

Figure 6-15 - CI Project Diagram (Kingwood St.)

By removing and replacing the pipe in its existing location, trench patch operations for the drainage project will result in a repaired roadway surface as well. This dual-benefit approach is recommended, unless the City wishes to complete larger street improvements in this location. In that case, the City should weigh the costs of demolition to remove the existing piping versus sand/slurry filling the existing pipe and installing new piping in another location.

It is recommended that the City extend the proposed pipe network beyond 15th street to the southwest, diagonally across the airport property. Doing so will establish a more logical path for storm water flow, and waters from Kingwood Street will be connected to the surface conveyance system which discharges near the City's wastewater treatment plant.

It is recommended that the catch basin on the west side of Kingwood, across the street from the Senior Center (shown in Figure 4-26), be removed and replaced with a curb inlet. A curb inlet will be less susceptible to clogging from pine needles, especially if it is constructed with a deep sump. See Figure 6-15 for a potential project layout.

A preliminary cost estimate for these improvements is shown in Table 6-7, on the next page.

Table 6-7 - Preliminary cost estimate for Kingwood Street improvements

Kingwood Street from Airport Way to Airport Road					
Item No.	**Description**	**Units**	**Quantity**	**Unit Cost**	**Total Cost**
1	Mob., Bonds, Insurance, OH, Temp. Facilities, Demo & Site Prep	ls	1	$161,000.00	$ 161,000.00
2	Manhole	ea	9	$ 5,500.00	$ 49,500.00
3	Catch Basin / Curb Inlet	ea	19	$ 2,300.00	$ 43,700.00
4	SD PVC Piping (8"-24") & Fittings	lf	3720	$ 120.00	$ 446,400.00
5	Asphalt Repair (Trench Patch)	lf	3500	$ 52.00	$ 182,000.00
6	Landscape Restoration	ls	1	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00
		Construction Total			$ 892,600.00
		Contingency (10%)			$ 89,300.00
		Subtotal			$ 981,900.00
		Engineering (15%)			$ 147,300.00
		Total Project Cost			**$ 1,129,200.00**

6.8 9th Street from Ivy St. to Elm St.

Drainage issues on 9th Street from Ivy to Elm are described in Section 4.8. As stated there, a majority of the drainage problems in this corridor appear to be caused by an excessive amount of sediments entering the system via the 42-inch concrete pipe on the west side of Seabrook Townhomes. Field inspections of the ditch took place after it was already hand dug by a local resident, and at the time of inspection, vegetation had not grown back to stabilize the walls of the ditch.

Figure 6-16 - CI Project Diagram (Ivy St. Ditch)

It is recommended that the City complete improvements to this ditch, to increase its capacity, and stabilize its banks. City Public Works crews have traditionally used a high-strength woven coir twine erosion control mat (Coir Mat 90) to preserve ditch banks until a root base can be established. This, or a similar product, is recommended for installation after excavating a new ditch with a more definitive flow path. It is recommended to complete this project in the early spring, to give grass seed ample opportunity to germinate.

Furthermore, it is recommended to install riprap or a geosynthetic cementitious composite mat along the bottom of the ditch. Doing so will reduce the erosion that may occur along the flow line, while still allowing ground water to enter the ditch through the vegetated banks. Rip rap or a concrete headwall should be installed around the entrance of the 42-inch pipe.

The 42-inch concrete pipe which transmits ditch water into the manhole on 9th Street is assumed to be of sufficient size. Construction operations in this area should include a thorough cleaning of the system downstream of this inlet, to ensure proper flow. No additional improvements to this pipe network appear to be necessary at this time. Table 6-8, below, shows a cost estimate for these improvements.

Table 6-8 - Preliminary cost estimate for 9th Street ditch

9th Street from Ivy to Elm Street					
Item No.	**Description**	**Units**	**Quantity**	**Unit Cost**	**Total Cost**
1	Mob., Bonds, Insurance, OH, Temp. Facilities, Demo & Site Prep	ls	1	$ 23,900.00	$ 23,900.00
2	Ditch Excavation	cy	270	$ 20.00	$ 5,400.00
3	Jute Mat, Seed, Riprap	sy	500	$ 10.00	$ 5,000.00
4	Riprap (or Headwall Alternative = +$15,000)	cy	25	$ 100.00	$ 2,500.00
5	Geosynthetic Cementitious Composite Mat	sy	250	$ 20.00	$ 5,000.00
6	Landscape Restoration	ls	1	$ 6,000.00	$ 6,000.00
		Construction Total			$ 47,800.00
		Contingency (20%)			$ 9,600.00
		Subtotal			$ 57,400.00
		Engineering (20%)			$ 11,500.00
		Total Project Cost			**$ 68,900.00**

6.9 Ivy Street from 6th St to 8th St.

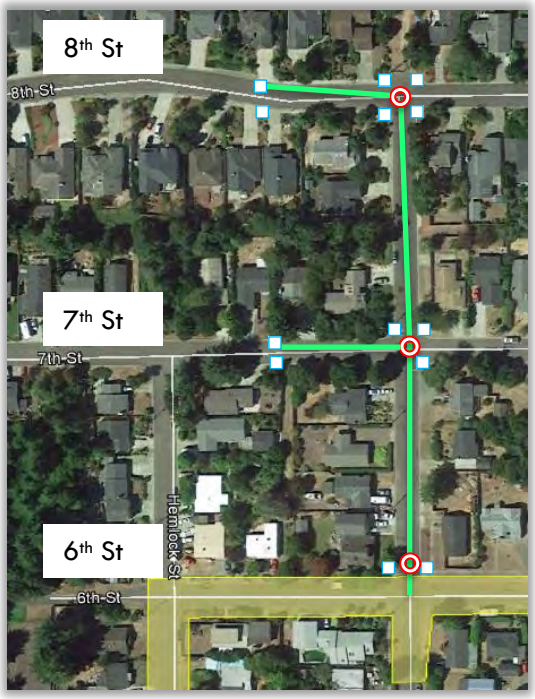


Figure 6-17 - CI Project Diagram (Ivy St. from 6th to 8th)

As described in Section 4.9, piping on Ivy Street between 6th and 8th needs to be removed and replaced due to deterioration of existing pipe, which has caused the formation of sinkholes in the roadway. If existing piping is removed and replaced in the same location, trench patch operations will result in a repaired roadway surface. However, the demolition cost to remove existing piping may exceed the cost to sand/slurry fill and abandon the existing pipe and install new piping elsewhere in the road. Final design should account for these considerations to ensure that City funding is used efficiently.

Figure 6-17 (left) shows a potential layout for the improvements described above. As noted in Section 4.9, the City is currently under contract to complete storm water improvement designs on 6th Street and Hemlock. The project area for these improvements is shown in the Figure, highlighted in yellow.

Table 6-9 (below) provides a preliminary cost estimate for these improvements.

Table 6-9 - Preliminary cost estimate for Ivy Street improvements

Ivy Street from 6th to 8th Street					
Item No.	**Description**	**Units**	**Quantity**	**Unit Cost**	**Total Cost**
1	Mob., Bonds, Insurance, OH, Temp. Facilities, Demo & Site Prep	ls	1	$ 64,200.00	$ 64,200.00
2	Manhole	ea	3	$ 5,500.00	$ 16,500.00
3	Catch Basin / Curb Inlet	ea	13	$ 2,500.00	$ 32,500.00
4	Connect to Existing Manhole / Base Reconstruct	ea	1	$ 2,000.00	$ 2,000.00
5	SD PVC Piping (12"-30") & Fittings	lf	1100	$ 165.00	$ 181,500.00
6	Asphalt Repair (Trench Patch)	lf	1100	$ 52.00	$ 57,200.00
7	Landscape Restoration	ls	1	$ 2,000.00	$ 2,000.00
		Construction Total			$ 355,900.00
		Contingency (20%)			$ 71,200.00
		Subtotal			$ 427,100.00
		Engineering (16%)			$ 68,400.00
		Total Project Cost			**$ 495,500.00**

6.10 8th Street from Highway 101 to Maple Street

As stated in Section 4.10, the City has observed flooding on 8th Street, and in the parking lot area between Banner Bank and the Post Office. It is believed that the cause of the flooding is an obstruction in the 8-inch diameter concrete pipe located in 8th Street. It is recommended that the City replace the pipe from Highway 101 to Maple Street. It is also recommended to remove the existing catch basins and replace them with curb inlets where possible.

These improvements should be preceded by a hydrologic analysis to determine and verify the minimum diameter required for stormwater piping in this area. Figure XX shows a schematic diagram of the recommended improvements.

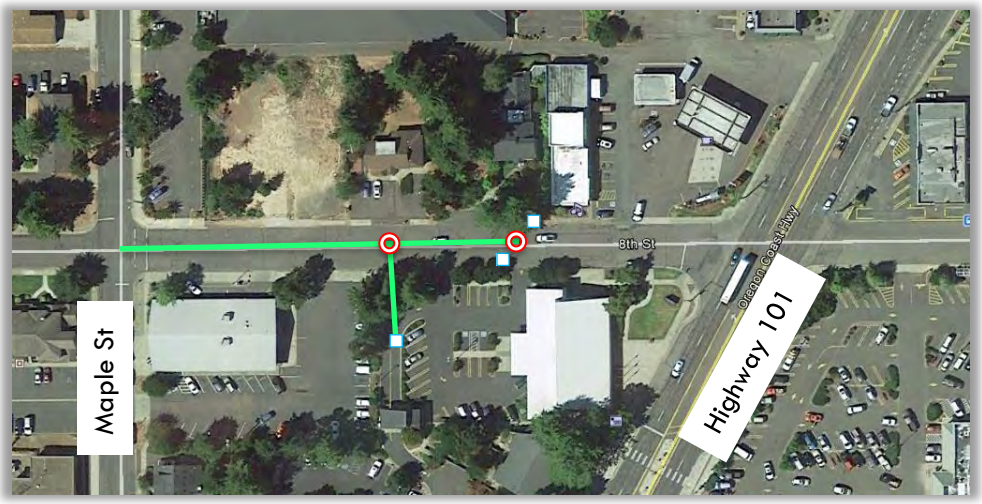


Figure 6-18 - CI Project Diagram (8th Street)

A preliminary cost estimate for these improvements is shown in the table below.

Table 6-10 - Preliminary cost estimate for 8th Street improvements

8th Street from HWY 101 to Maple Street					
Item No.	**Description**	**Units**	**Quantity**	**Unit Cost**	**Total Cost**
1	Mob., Bonds, Insurance, OH, Temp. Facilities, Demo & Site Prep	ls	1	$ 19,100.00	$ 19,100.00
2	Manhole	ea	2	$ 5,500.00	$ 11,000.00
3	Catch Basin / Curb Inlet	ea	3	$ 2,500.00	$ 7,500.00
4	Connect to Existing Manhole / Base Reconstruct	ea	1	$ 2,000.00	$ 2,000.00
5	SD PVC Piping (8"-15") & Fittings	lf	500	$ 86.00	$ 43,000.00
6	Asphalt Repair (Trench Patch)	lf	500	$ 52.00	$ 26,000.00
7	Landscape Restoration	ls	1	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000.00
		Construction Total			$ 109,600.00
		Contingency (20%)			$ 22,000.00
		Subtotal			$ 131,600.00
		Engineering (16%)			$ 21,100.00
		Total Project Cost			**$ 152,700.00**

6.11 Juniper Street from Rhododendron Dr. to 2nd St.

Drainage issues in this area appear to be mostly focused on maintenance concerns. Flooding has not been observed here, but City crews have indicated that the pipes are cracked and dislocated. To enable the City's Public Works Department to perform maintenance and/or reconnaissance on this infrastructure, it would be necessary to at least install a manhole at one end of the pipe. However, it appears that there are 45-degree bends along this pipeline as well, which further complicates the use of push TVI cameras. It is recommended that the City construct new drainage infrastructure in this location, with plastic pipe and straight runs, so that City crews can perform their facility maintenance.

The City has already contracted to complete drainage improvements on 2nd Street (see Figure 6-19, shown in yellow), so the improvements recommended here would tie-in to this new construction, when completed.

Table 6-11 (below) shows a preliminary cost estimate for these improvements. Because of the small size of this project, it is anticipated that the City will receive bids with relatively high costs for mobilization. The City may wish to combine this capital improvement project with other small projects (e.g. CI Project from Sections 6.8, 6.10 and/or 6.12) to combine construction soft costs and engineering fees, and thus save money.

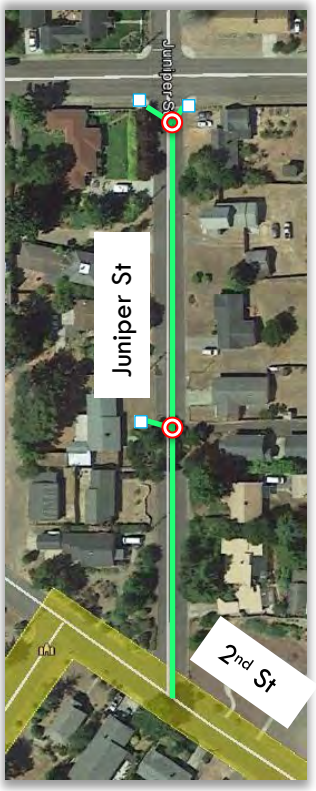


Figure 6-19 - CI Project Diagram (Juniper)

Table 6-11 - Preliminary cost estimate for Juniper Street improvements

Juniper Street from Rhododendron Drive to 2nd Street					
Item No.	**Description**	**Units**	**Quantity**	**Unit Cost**	**Total Cost**
1	Mob., Bonds, Insurance, OH, Temp. Facilities, Demo & Site Prep	ls	1	$ 24,900.00	$ 24,900.00
2	Manhole	ea	2	$ 5,500.00	$ 11,000.00
3	Catch Basin / Curb Inlet	ea	3	$ 2,500.00	$ 7,500.00
4	Connect to Existing Manhole / Base Reconstruct	ea	1	$ 2,000.00	$ 2,000.00
5	SD PVC Piping (8"-15") & Fittings	lf	700	$ 86.00	$ 60,200.00
6	Asphalt Repair (Trench Patch)	lf	700	$ 52.00	$ 36,400.00
7	Landscape Restoration	ls	1	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000.00
		Construction Total			$ 143,000.00
		Contingency (20%)			$ 28,600.00
		Subtotal			$ 171,600.00
		Engineering (16%)			$ 27,500.00
		Total Project Cost			**$ 199,100.00**

6.12 Nopal Street from 1st St. to 2nd St.

As stated in Section 4.12, the City has observed flooding in this location due to cracked and failing concrete pipe. The pipe has become obstructed which causes water to backup and surcharge back onto the street. It is recommended that the City replace the pipe in between 1st Street and 2nd Street. It is also recommended to remove and relocate catch basins to new locations (as drainage conditions will allow), away from the path of pedestrian travel at the base of sidewalk ramps. A diagram for these improvements is shown in Figure 6-20.

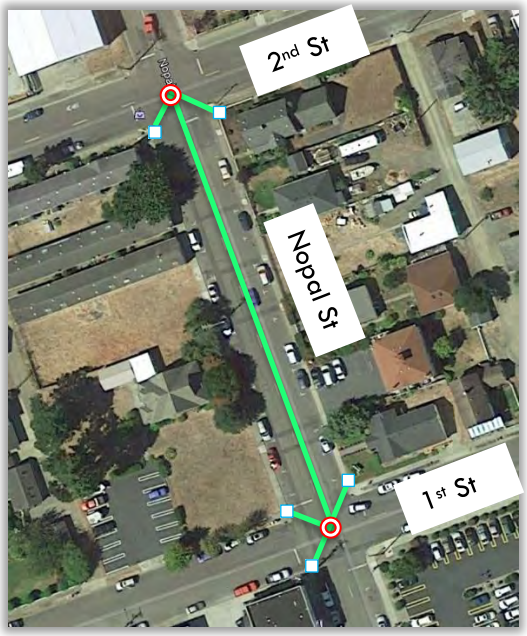


Figure 6-20 - CI Project Diagram (Nopal)

A preliminary cost estimate for these improvements is shown in Table 6-12. As with the project in Section 6.11, the small size of this project will likely result in relatively high costs for mobilization, if bid independently. The City may wish to combine this capital improvement project with other small projects (e.g. CI Project from Sections 6.8, 6.10 and/or 6.11) to combine construction soft costs and engineering fees, and thus save money. This project could also be completed as part of a street improvements project, if there are any planned for this area within the City's Transportation Master Plan).

Table 6-12 - Preliminary cost estimate for Nopal Street improvements

Nopal Street from 1st to 2nd Street					
Item No.	**Description**	**Units**	**Quantity**	**Unit Cost**	**Total Cost**
1	Mob., Bonds, Insurance, OH, Temp. Facilities, Demo & Site Prep	ls	1	$ 29,900.00	$ 29,900.00
2	Manhole	ea	2	$ 5,500.00	$ 11,000.00
3	Catch Basin / Curb Inlet	ea	5	$ 2,500.00	$ 12,500.00
4	SD PVC Piping (8"-12") & Fittings	lf	490	$ 73.00	$ 35,800.00
5	Asphalt Repair (Trench Patch)	lf	490	$ 52.00	$ 25,500.00
6	Landscape Restoration	ls	1	$ 500.00	$ 500.00
		Construction Total			$ 115,200.00
		Contingency (20%)			$ 23,100.00
		Subtotal			$ 138,300.00
		Engineering (16%)			$ 20,800.00
		Total Project Cost			**$ 159,100.00**

6.13 North Jetty Road, Windward Way, Oceana Drive, Saltaire Street, etc.

A summary of drainage issues for this area, outside of the City boundary, is provided in Section 4.13 as well as in SWMP2000. As stated there, storm water improvements for this region are the responsibility of HOAs and private developers because the City cannot complete storm water infrastructure projects outside of its jurisdiction.

For now, it is recommended that projects be completed through a collaborative effort involving developers, Homeowners Associations, individual home owners, and Lane County. If parts of this region are annexed into the City's boundary during the planning period, the City may choose to re-prioritize the capital improvement projects contained herein and include projects that would address drainage issues present in this area.

The annexation of the Driftwood Shores Surfside Inn included the annexation of the entire Rhododendron Drive right-of-way, as it extends to the north beyond the City's boundary. As a result, the City *does* have the right and responsibility to manage stormwater in that corridor. To relieve drainage issues thereabouts, it is recommended that City crews perform ditch restoration improvements along the east side of Rhododendron Drive, from North Jetty Road to Woodlands Drive. Stormwater culverts are already in place at both of those locations, so ditch flow would be diverted into those culverts. From there, stormwater would flow out into the North Jetty Recreation Area.

The extent of these ditch restoration improvements is shown in the figure shown (right).

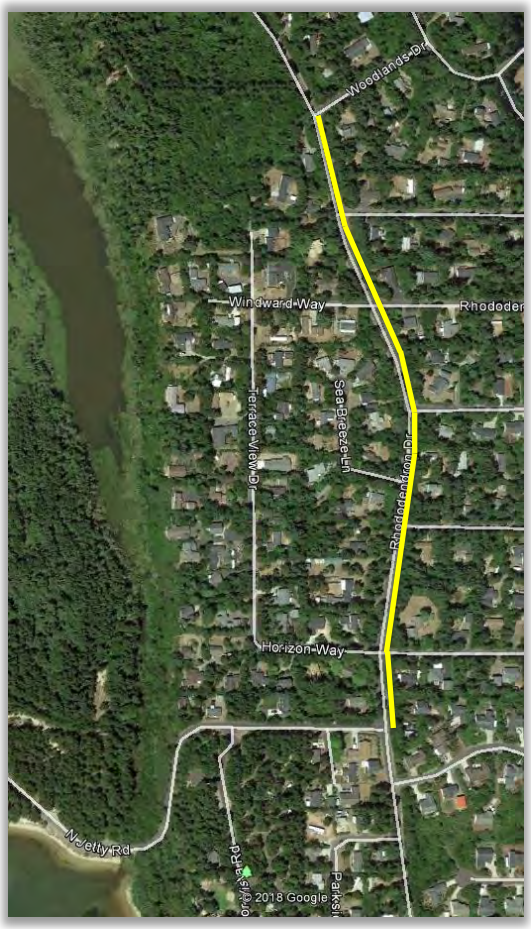


Figure 6-21 – Recommended ditch improvements to be performed by City crews

6.14 Coastal Highlands Development (18th Ct., Pine Ct., 16th St.)

In January 2017, Civil West Engineering furnished a report for the City, entitled: *Pine Court Storm Drainage System Improvements – Evaluation of Alternatives*. This report provided several detailed cost estimates for recommended capital improvement projects which should address the flooding problems in Pine Court and 18th Court. The two separate projects that were ultimately recommended to the City include:

1. Rehabilitate infiltration swales and install underdrains.
2. Construct a collection system to discharge into Munsel Creek.

These recommendations are still valid. In this master plan update, it is further recommended to extend these improvements to incorporate 16th Street as well. An updated potential project layout is provided in the Figure below. Please note that the topography of this region is extremely flat, so the schematic layout shown below may need to be altered during final design, to produce a design which will drain into Munsel Creek via gravity flow.

Figure 6-22 - CI Project Diagram (Pine Court)

A cost estimate for these improvements is shown in the Table below.

Table 6-13 - Preliminary cost estimate for Coastal Highlands Development improvements

Coastal Highlands Development (18th Ct, Pine Ct, 16th Street)					
Item No.	**Description**	**Units**	**Quantity**	**Unit Cost**	**Total Cost**
1	Mob., Bonds, Insurance, OH, Temp. Facilities, Demo & Site Prep	ls	1	$121,700.00	$ 121,700.00
2	Manhole	ea	10	$ 5,500.00	$ 55,000.00
3	Catch Basin / Curb Inlet	ea	14	$ 2,500.00	$ 35,000.00
4	Outfall	ls	1	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00
5	SD PVC Piping (12"-24") & Fittings	lf	2300	$ 110.00	$ 253,000.00
6	6" Perforated ADS Piping	lf	3000	$ 50.00	$ 150,000.00
7	1-1/2" Drain Rock	ton	180	$ 40.00	$ 7,200.00
8	Fittings	ls	1	$ 10,500.00	$ 10,500.00
9	Landscape Restoration	ls	1	$ 8,000.00	$ 8,000.00
		Construction Total			$ 650,400.00
		Contingency (20%)			$ 130,100.00
		Subtotal			$ 780,500.00
		Engineering (15%)			$ 117,100.00
		Total Project Cost			**$ 897,600.00**

The remaining segments in this chapter correspond to the segments in Section 5 – "Culvert Crossings". Capital improvement project recommendations are made here, to correct deficiencies and rehabilitate deteriorating culverts.

6.15 Munsel Creek at Spruce Street & 12th St.

The existing culvert at this location is described in Section 5.1.

Failed culverts pose a threat to the safety of the public, particularly when located under roadways. When a culvert collapses, as it may due to corrosion and loss of structural strength, sink holes will likely form, and the entire road may collapse. In 2011, a segment of this existing culvert failed compelling the City to perform emergency repairs on the culvert. At that time, the City replaced a segment of pipe, but did not replace the entire culvert. Since then, the culvert has continued to corrode, and the dislocations in the pipe at the extents of the 2011 repair are especially susceptible to erosion.

It is recommended that the City remove the existing 84-inch CMP culvert in its entirety and replace it with an 8'x5' (min.) rectangular concrete box culvert. A concrete structure will be preferable to the existing metal pipe, as it is noncorrosive.

Figure 6-23 - Section of pre-cast concrete box culvert

Three-sided, open-bottom box culverts are the preferred choice of environmental regulatory agencies because they preserve the natural creek bottom. This condition has been proven to have a lesser impact on fish migration, and other environmental aspects.

The City may also elect to install concrete or eco-block retaining headwalls on either end of the new culvert. The function of these walls would be to support the banks of the road and dissipate hydraulic energy as water is funneled into the culvert. However, there did not appear to be any significant erosion at these banks during field inspection, and the location of the existing culvert inlet is adequately offset from the edge of the roadway to facilitate armoring the bank with riprap or some other method. Therefore, no recommendation is made for such structures at this time.

A preliminary cost estimate for these improvements is shown in the table below.

Table 6-14 - Preliminary cost estimate for 12th St. box culvert

Munsel Creek at Spruce Street & 12th					
Item No.	**Description**	**Units**	**Quantity**	**Unit Cost**	**Total Cost**
1	Mob., Bonds, Insurance, OH, Temp. Facilities, Demo & Site Prep	ls	1	$ 44,900.00	$ 44,900.00
2	8'x5' Box Culvert	lf	100	$ 1,800.00	$ 180,000.00
3	Asphalt Repair (Trench Patch)	lf	45	$ 90.00	$ 4,100.00
4	Riprap	cy	15	$ 100.00	$ 1,500.00
5	Standard Curb & Gutter	lf	60	$ 25.00	$ 1,500.00
6	Landscape Restoration	ls	1	$ 8,000.00	$ 8,000.00
		Construction Total			$ 240,000.00
		Contingency (20%)			$ 48,000.00
		Subtotal			$ 288,000.00
		Engineering (16%)			$ 46,100.00
		Total Project Cost			**$ 334,100.00**

6.16 Munsel Creek at 18th St.

As stated in Section 5.2, the three existing 42-inch CMP culverts at Munsel Creek and 18th Street appear to be undersized. Field inspection also revealed that these pipes have been squashed under the load of the roadway above.

It is recommended to remove the existing culverts in their entirety and replace them with a 9'x4' rectangular box culvert. Doing so will increase the capacity of the crossing and result in a reduced maintenance burden on City Public Works crews. The use of a concrete drainage structure here will also facilitate long life of the structure, being noncorrosive.

The next-best alternative to this recommendation would be to remove and replace the existing culverts with three side-by-side 48-inch PVC/ADS culverts. Plastic pipe is non-corrosive as well, but such a strategy does not reduce the maintenance burden and would likely be more expensive than the box culvert recommended above. Final design should include a cost comparison to determine the most cost-feasible approach. There may also be grant funds available for the culvert for Fish Passage.

Figure 6-24 - Photograph of open bottom concrete box culvert.

Figure 5-8 shows signs that the bank at the edge of the roadway has sluffed off. It is recommended that the City install large-diameter riprap to stabilize this bank and prevent future erosion.

Table 6-15 - Preliminary cost estimate for 18th St. box culvert

Munsel Creek at 18th Street					
Item No.	**Description**	**Units**	**Quantity**	**Unit Cost**	**Total Cost**
1	Mob., Bonds, Insurance, OH, Temp. Facilities, Demo & Site Prep	ls	1	$ 35,600.00	$ 35,600.00
2	9'x4' Box Culvert	lf	75	$ 1,900.00	$ 142,500.00
3	Asphalt Repair (Trench Patch)	lf	40	$ 90.00	$ 3,600.00
4	Riprap	cy	10	$ 100.00	$ 1,000.00
5	Standard Curb & Gutter	lf	60	$ 25.00	$ 1,500.00
6	Landscape Restoration	ls	1	$ 6,000.00	$ 6,000.00
		Construction Total			$ 190,200.00
		Contingency (20%)			$ 38,100.00
		Subtotal			$ 228,300.00
		Engineering (16%)			$ 36,600.00
		Total Project Cost			**$ 264,900.00**

6.17 Munsel Creek at 23rd St. & Willow

The existing culvert at this location is described in Section 5.3. As stated there, the 72-inch corrugated metal pipe appears to be in reasonably good condition, although some evidence of aging has been observed. The existing culvert pipe has experienced displacement/ slippage in the past, which on at least one occasion caused damage to the roadway above.

Therefore, the concern with this culvert crossing is not the pipe itself, but rather with the integrity of the roadway above and the bank stability on the upstream, and especially downstream ends. When the culvert slipped, the bank of the roadway on the discharge end experienced a significant loss of stability. This event prompted City crews to repair the road, and also to stabilize the bank by reinforcing it with pumped concrete and riprap. However, the slope of this bank is quite steep which has limited the effectiveness of the City's efforts. Further slippage and deterioration of the bank is possible but does not appear to have occurred within the last few years. For this reason, this culvert appears to be performing adequately at the moment, but in the future, it may require replacement. At that time, it may be beneficial to install a box culvert, or another structure with significant weight to reduce the likelihood of slippage.

Figure 6-25 – Example of open bottom box culvert. Potential future solution @ 23rd St crossing

Evidence of corrosion in the pipe wall was observed during field inspection of this culvert, and is shown in Figure 6-26. CMP culverts' first method of failure is often corrosion in the lower half of the pipe wall. In order to extend the lifetime of this culvert, the City may wish to line the bottom of the existing culvert with a geosynthetic cementitious composite mat, such as the one shown in Figure 6-27.

Figure 6-26 - Evidence of corrosion in existing pipe wall

Figure 6-27 - Geosynthetic cementitious composite mat applied to CMP culvert to extend lifetime of culvert (example)

The City has reported that approximately 150 feet south of this culvert crossing, Munsel Creek is causing erosion to the bank upon which sits Willow Street. It is recommended that the City reinforce the bank of the road at this location, to protect the utility of Willow Street. No further capital improvements appear to be imminently necessary.

It is recommended that the City establish a long-term plan to replace this culvert with a 7'x5' box culvert with energy dissipating, slope-stabilizing riprap or headwalls on each end. An initial cost estimate for these improvements is provided below.

Table 6-16 - Preliminary cost estimate for 23rd St. box culvert

Munsel Creek at 23rd & Willow					
Item No.	**Description**	**Units**	**Quantity**	**Unit Cost**	**Total Cost**
1	Mob., Bonds, Insurance, OH, Temp. Facilities, Demo & Site Prep	ls	1	$ 39,100.00	$ 39,100.00
2	7'x5' Box Culvert	lf	85	$ 1,800.00	$ 153,000.00
3	Asphalt Repair (Trench Patch)	lf	40	$ 90.00	$ 3,600.00
4	Riprap	cy	30	$ 100.00	$ 3,000.00
5	Standard Curb & Gutter	lf	80	$ 25.00	$ 2,000.00
6	Landscape Restoration	ls	1	$ 8,000.00	$ 8,000.00
		Construction Total			$ 208,700.00
		Contingency (20%)			$ 41,800.00
		Subtotal			$ 250,500.00
		Engineering (16%)			$ 40,100.00
		Total Project Cost			**$ 290,600.00**

6.18 30th Street and 31st Street

As stated in Section 5.4, the culverts at this location are under-performing either due to lack of capacity or obstructed flow conditions. It is recommended that the City first attempt to clean the western-most culvert, to eliminate any blockages if possible. If the City is unable to clear the culvert of obstructions and/or obstructed flow continues, it is recommended that the City install a new 36-inch PVC or ADS culvert to transmit stormwater underneath 31st Street.

It is recommended that this new culvert be installed with greater length than the existing culverts, so as to establish entry and discharge further away (horizontally) from the existing edge of pavement. Doing so will provide the room necessary to add fill material to decrease the slope at the roadway's edge, and even widen the road, if desired. A decreased slope will facilitate bank stability, which will preserve the life expectancy of the road.

As an alternative to the increased length of the culvert, the City could choose to install concrete headwalls, although it is anticipated that such an approach would be more expensive than the recommendation above.

Figure 6-28 - Eroded edge of pavement. Address by replacing/extending culvert and adding fill material

A preliminary cost estimate is shown in Table 6-17, below.

Table 6-17 - Preliminary cost estimate for 31st St. culvert improvements

30th and 31st Street					
Item No.	**Description**	**Units**	**Quantity**	**Unit Cost**	**Total Cost**
1	Mob., Bonds, Insurance, OH, Temp. Facilities, Demo & Site Prep	ls	1	$ 9,500.00	$ 9,500.00
2	SD PVC Piping (36")	lf	60	$ 350.00	$ 21,000.00
3	Riprap	cy	30	$ 100.00	$ 3,000.00
4	Asphalt Repair (Trench Patch)	lf	30	$ 52.00	$ 1,600.00
5	Landscape Restoration	ls	1	$ 6,000.00	$ 6,000.00
		Construction Total			$ 41,100.00
		Contingency (20%)			$ 8,300.00
		Subtotal			$ 49,400.00
		Engineering (20%)			$ 9,900.00
		Total Project Cost			**$ 59,300.00**

6.19 Munsel Creek at Water Treatment Plant

The existing culvert at this location is described in Section 5.5. As stated there, the existing 60-inch CMP culvert appears to be in reasonably good condition, although some evidence of corrosion in the pipe wall was observed. The observed corrosion was present relatively high up on the wall of the pipe, so a cementitious mat such as the one in Figure 6-27, would likely not be effective here. Instead, the City should establish a long-term plan to replace the culvert. Until such time, this culvert appears to be performing adequately. Therefore, no recommendations for capital improvement projects are included for this location at this time. See Section 7 for a priority ranking of this culvert's replacement, as compared to other capital improvement projects listed herein.

The following two sub-sections discuss capital improvement projects that are already being designed. When funding becomes available, and the other more highly-prioritized projects are complete, these projects will be shovel ready.

6.20 6th & Hemlock Storm Water Improvements

As shown on the Region 1 Map in Appendix A, several of the City's underground stormwater pipe networks converge in the area of the City that lies west of Kingwood Street and south of Rhododendron Drive. Because so many areas rely on this convergence for successful stormwater management, it is critical that storm water infrastructure here operate smoothly. However, like the area discussed in Section 6.9, existing pipe in this area is deteriorating due to age, and in some cases, is undersized for the predicted flow rates.

In 2017, the City retained Civil West Engineering to complete storm water improvement designs for this area. At the time of this report, those designs were still underway. The figures here show the cover sheet for the engineering plans related to that project, as well as a map identifying the precise location of the project.

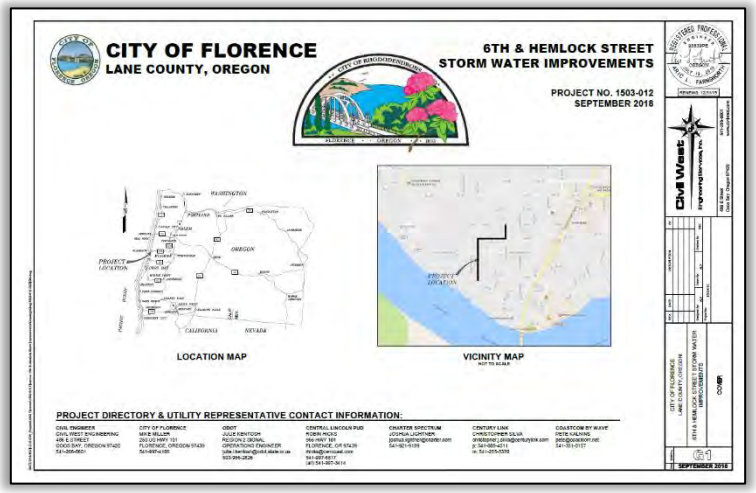


Figure 6-29 - Cover sheet for Engineering plans related to this project

Figure 6-30 - Location & extents of 6th & Hemlock Storm Water Improvements project

6.21 2nd & Ivy Storm Water Improvements

Within the past few years, the City has completed several storm water improvement projects, including one on 1st Street which extended from Greenwood Street to Ivy Street. The City also completed storm water improvements on Kingwood Street from Rhododendron Drive to 2nd Street. These two projects are both a part of the same underground pipe network, and in order to achieve full functionality, it is necessary to complete storm water improvements between the two of them.

In 2017, the City retained Civil West Engineering to complete those designs. At the time of this report, those designs were still underway. The figures here show the cover sheet for the engineering plans related to that project, as well as a map identifying the precise location of the project.

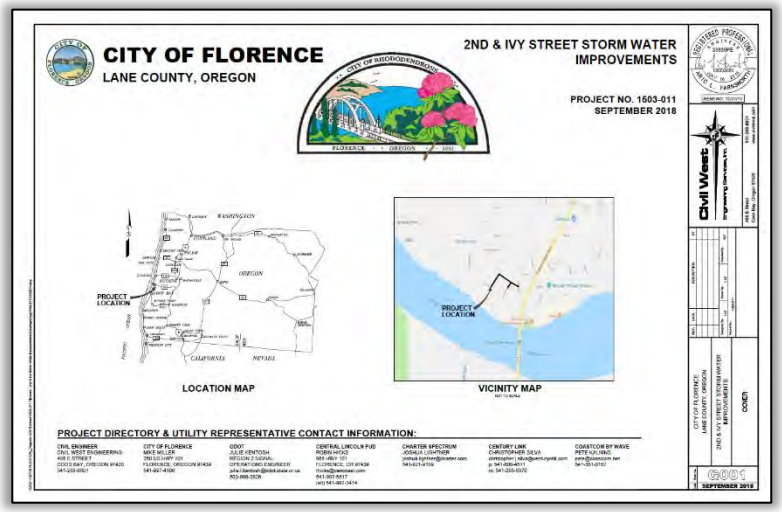


Figure 6-31 - Cover sheet for Engineering plans related to this project

Figure 6-32 - Location & extents of 2nd & Ivy Storm Water Improvements project

7.0 CIP Prioritization

Section 7

7.1 Background

Section 6 of this document presented several capital improvement projects that the City may complete to address drainage and flooding issues throughout the City. The estimated total cost to complete all these projects is significant, so it will be important for the City to prioritize them, or even take on individual projects in phases. Some of the projects discussed herein are interconnected, so the completion of one project may not produce the desired functionality in the storm water system without the completion of others on the list as well.

Topography is the major determinant of stormwater flow. Due to the topography in and around Florence, stormwater drainage in the City is affected by a larger hydraulic tributary region which extends beyond city boundaries, into and beyond the UGB. However, the City cannot legally spend taxpayer money on projects outside of its jurisdiction. Therefore, capital improvements outside of the current City boundary are not presently eligible for prioritization amongst other City projects. As those areas outside of the City are annexed, the City may choose to re-evaluate the prioritization ranking schedule shown below, to address urgent projects which become their responsibility through annexation.

7.2 Prioritization Criteria

In the paragraphs that follow, projects have been ranked based on their adherence to the following criteria:

- The project will provide flood protection for currently at-risk areas
- The project will benefit a maximum number of stakeholders
- The project responds to maintenance and public complaints
- The project will result in needed repairs to other existing failed infrastructure
- The project maintains/ restores public access to critical facilities
- The project addresses erosion and sedimentation concerns
- The project complies with regulatory requirements to protect the quality and quantity of water in the aquifer

7.3 CIP Prioritization Schedule

The following schedule, Table 7-1, outlines one approach for implementing the CIP list.

Table 7-1 - CIP Prioritization schedule

Priority Ranking	Section Heading	Project Description	Est. Total Project Cost
1	6.13	Coastal Highlands Development (18th Ct, Pine Ct, 16th St.)	$ 897,600.00
2	6.4	Spyglass Lane, Mariner's Lane & Royal St. George Drive	$ 391,200.00
3	6.14	Culvert - Munsel Creek at Spruce St. & 12th St.	$ 334,100.00
4	6.8	9th Street from Ivy St to Elm St.	$ 68,900.00
5	6.5	Pine Street from 29th St to 28th St to HWY 101	$ 305,500.00
6	6.2	46th Street by Fred Meyer	$ 314,900.00
7	6.1	Spruce Street at 42nd Street	$ 228,900.00
8	6.7	Kingwood Street from Airport Way to Airport Rd.	$ 1,129,200.00
9	6.20	6th & Hemlock Storm Water Improvements (underway)	$ 1,059,000.00
10	6.21	2nd & Ivy Storm Water Improvements (underway)	$ 394,000.00
11	6.15	Culvert - Munsel Creek at 18th St.	$ 264,900.00
12	6.3	Spruce Street near 52nd Street	$ 36,900.00
13	6.17	Culvert - 30th Street & 31st Street	$ 59,300.00
14	6.16	Culvert - Munsel Creek at 23rd St. & Willow	$ 290,600.00
15	6.9	Ivy Street from 6th St to 8th St.	$ 495,500.00
16	6.10	8th Street from Highway 101 to Maple St.	$ 152,700.00
17	6.11	Juniper Street from Rhododendron Dr to 2nd St.	$ 199,100.00
18	6.12	Nopal Street from 1st St to 2nd St.	$ 159,100.00
19	6.6	Rhododendron Drive (north of Wildwinds St.)	$ 391,200.00

No CIP Recommendations Made			
-	6.13	North Jetty Road, Windward Way, Oceana Dr, Saltaire St, etc.	$ -
-	6.19	Culvert - Munsel Creek at Water Treatment Plant	$ -
-	6.22	Culvert - Marine Manor (Rhododendron Drive)	$ -

The prioritization schedule shown above is only a recommendation meant to acts as a guide in assisting the City to carry out these improvements in a very methodical and logical order. It is possible to break these projects up into phases if the City should wish to do so. The City should classify these projects into their own list of priorities as City resources become available or as needs dictate. No prior approval is needed from the State or regulating authorities to re-order, combine, or eliminate projects as the City sees fit. For example, if the City wishes to complete the projects in Sections 6.8, 6.10, 6.11, and 6.12 simultaneously under a single contract, it would be prudent for the City to do that. As stated in those sections, potential savings are available to the City by consolidating projects to minimize duplicate mobilization charges. The City should carefully consider such options and alternatives prior to commencing final design.

7.3.1 CIP Updates

Periodically, the Capital Improvement Plan should be updated and evaluated. It is suggested the every three to five years, the CIP be evaluated and modified as necessary to reflect current development trends, system needs, and prior accomplishments. The City may modify the CIP at any time under ORS 223.309(2).

7.4 Conclusion

This Storm Water Master Plan Update has been furnished for the City of Florence to provide guidance to the City as they seek to solve drainage issues in their region. Chapter 3 of this study delivers a summary of the City's existing storm water management infrastructure, their approach to drainage management, and the conditions which currently cause flooding within the City. Chapter 3 also includes a rainfall data report to illustrate the amount of rain being handled by the City's infrastructure.

Chapter 4 of this master plan offers detailed analyses of specific locations throughout the City where drainage issues have been identified. Civil West engineers have visited these locations one-by-one, both during dry season and wet season months, to evaluate the behavior of ground water and surface runoff at each location. The analyses performed at each location also document the condition and apparent effectiveness of drainage infrastructure in each area, whether natural or man-made. Chapter 5 of this study includes similar evaluations specifically for storm water culverts.

Chapter 6 of this Storm Water Master Plan Update builds upon the information provided in Chapters 4 and 5 by providing recommendations for capital improvement projects that could be implemented to address drainage issues. The recommendations made in this section pinpoint one of many viable solutions for each drainage issue. Civil West did not complete hydraulic calculations to size any piping, swales, or culverts (etc.) discussed in this report, so conveyance structure sizes listed in this report are approximate only. Hydraulic design should be included in final design work for each respective project.

In some cases, Chapter 6 provides discrete evaluations for several different capital improvement options at any one location. These evaluations are intended to assist the City and its constituents in understanding that there are many factors which influence these recommendations, and that therefore, the most obvious solution may not necessarily be the best option. The projects recommended herein seek to exhibit the following characteristics:

- Low cost – to efficiently utilize City funding
- Highest benefit – for the City, the community, businesses, HOAs, homeowners, etc.
- Legal and Safe – to protect public and private stakeholders from loss
- Environmentally Low-Impact – to protect valuable natural resources
- Regulatorily feasible – to ensure successful implementation of the project

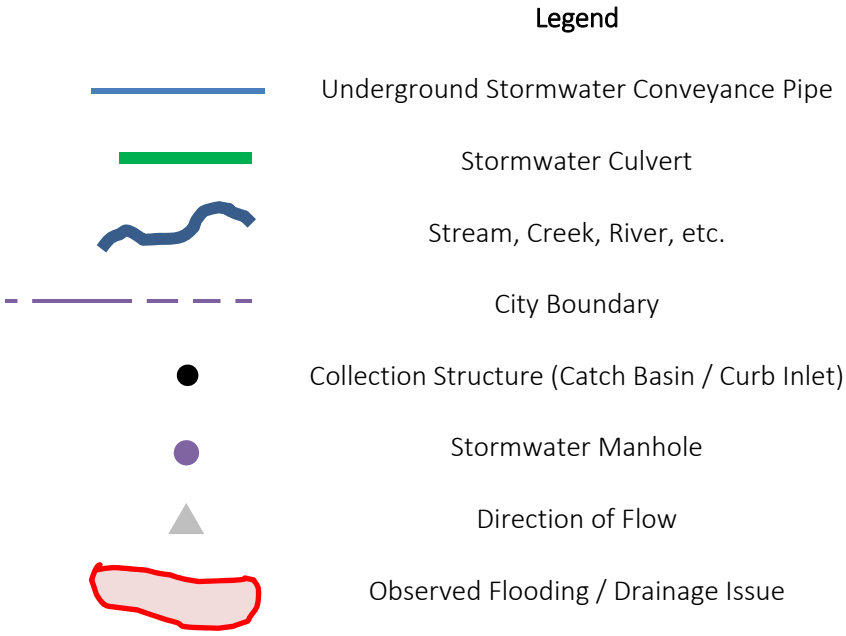
Chapter 7 provides a prioritization schedule for the projects recommended in Chapter 6. The intent of this prioritization activity is to assist the City in planning for the implementation of these projects, in accordance with the City's other time and budget constraints.

This document also contains some historical information relative to drainage infrastructure at certain locations. This information has been researched and included herein so as to provide valuable context to the City regarding the recommended capital improvements.

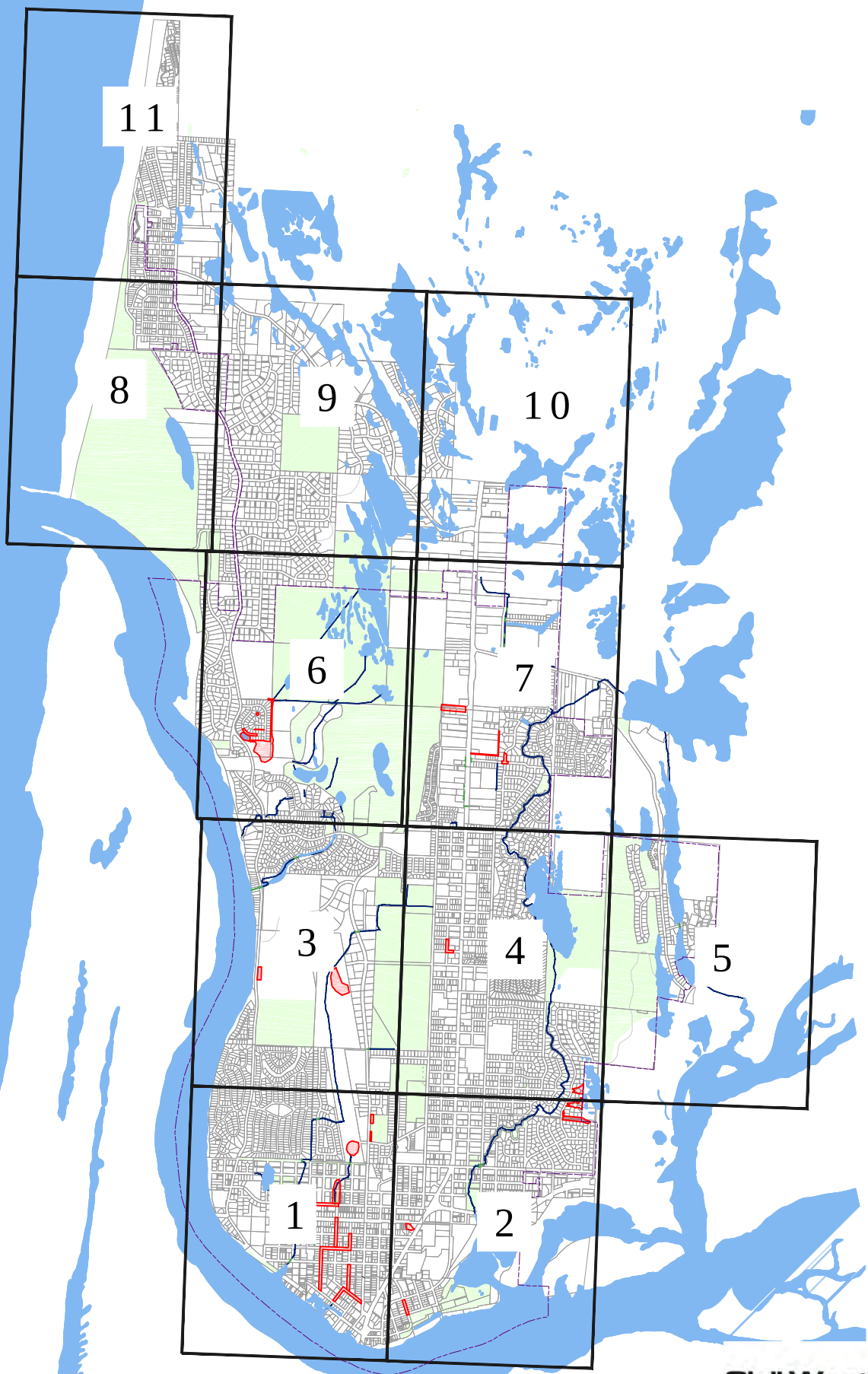
APPENDIX

Appendix A – Stormwater Infrastructure & Observed Flooding Maps
Appendix B – Lane County Tax Assessor Maps
Appendix C – Wet Season Rainfall Report
Appendix D – Florence Public Works Yearly Rainfall Report
Appendix E – Description of 2006 Lawsuit at Sea Watch Estates
Appendix F – Branch Engineering Design Report for North Rhododendron Drive Vicinity
Appendix G – Public Involvement Program

APPENDIX A
Stormwater Infrastructure & Observed Flooding Maps

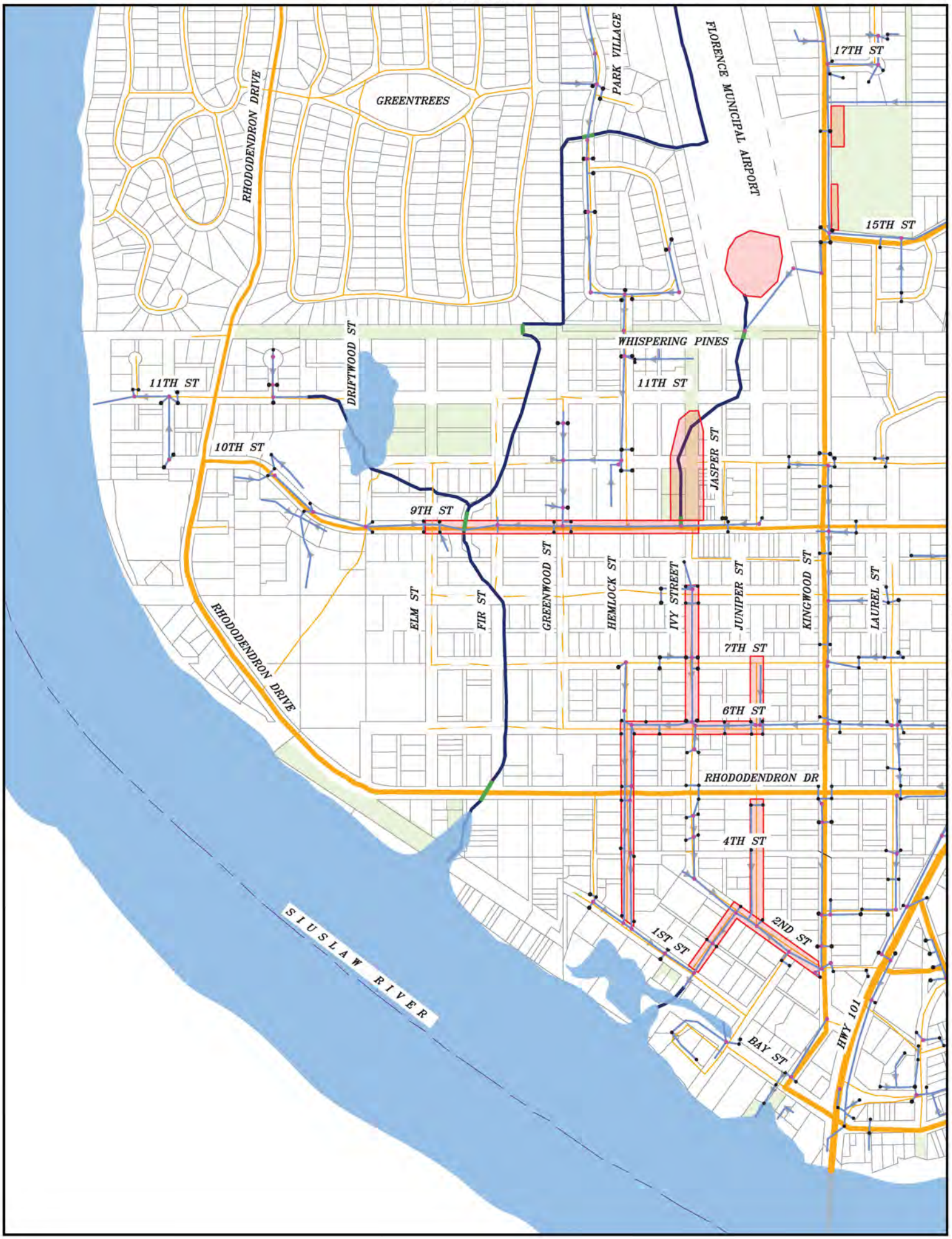


Index Map



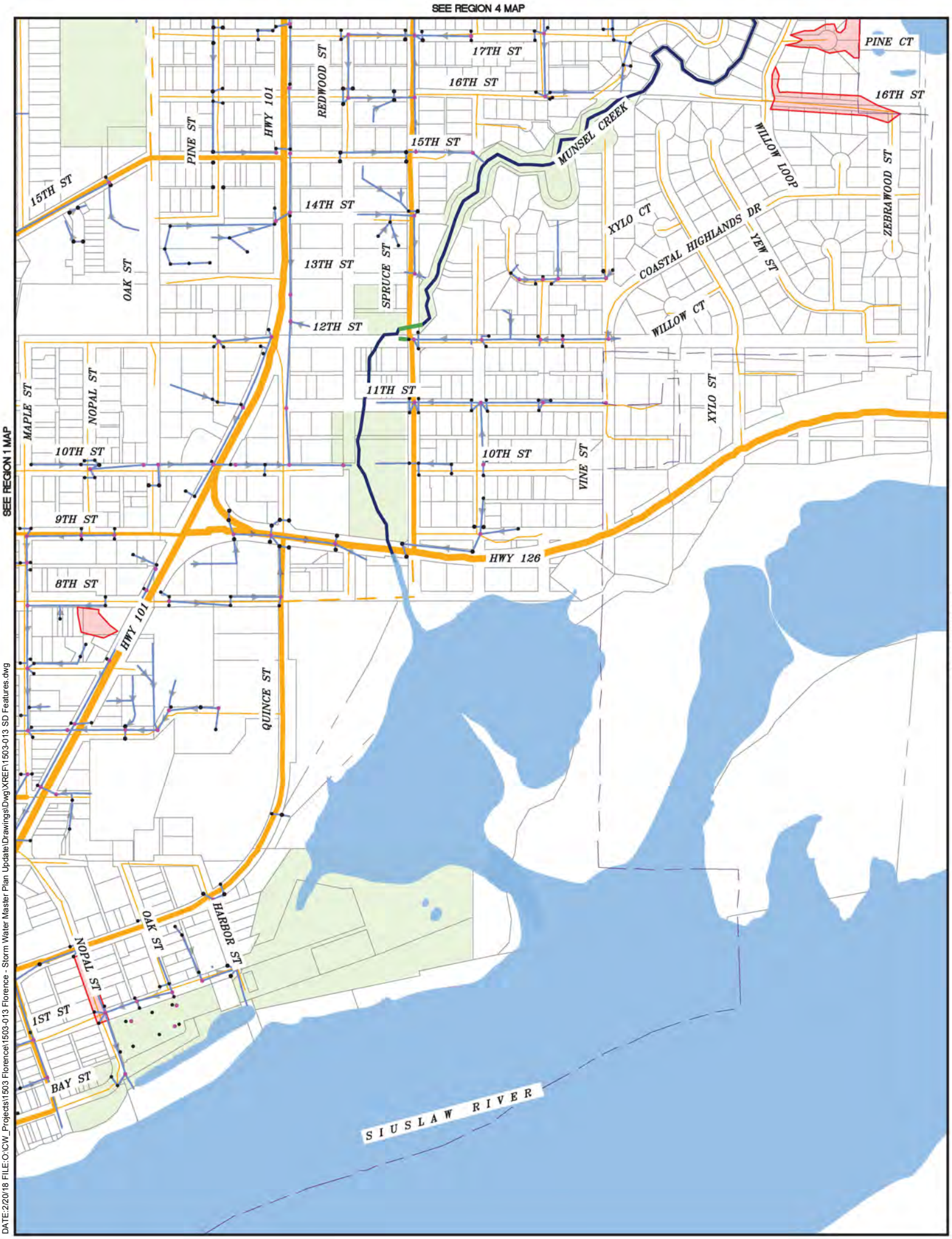
Civil West
Engineering Services, Inc.

MAP INDEX



DATE:2/20/18 FILE:O:\CW_Projects\1503 Florence\1503-013 Florence - Storm Water Master Plan Update\Drawings\Dwg\XREF\1503-013 SD Features.dwg

REGION 1 MAP



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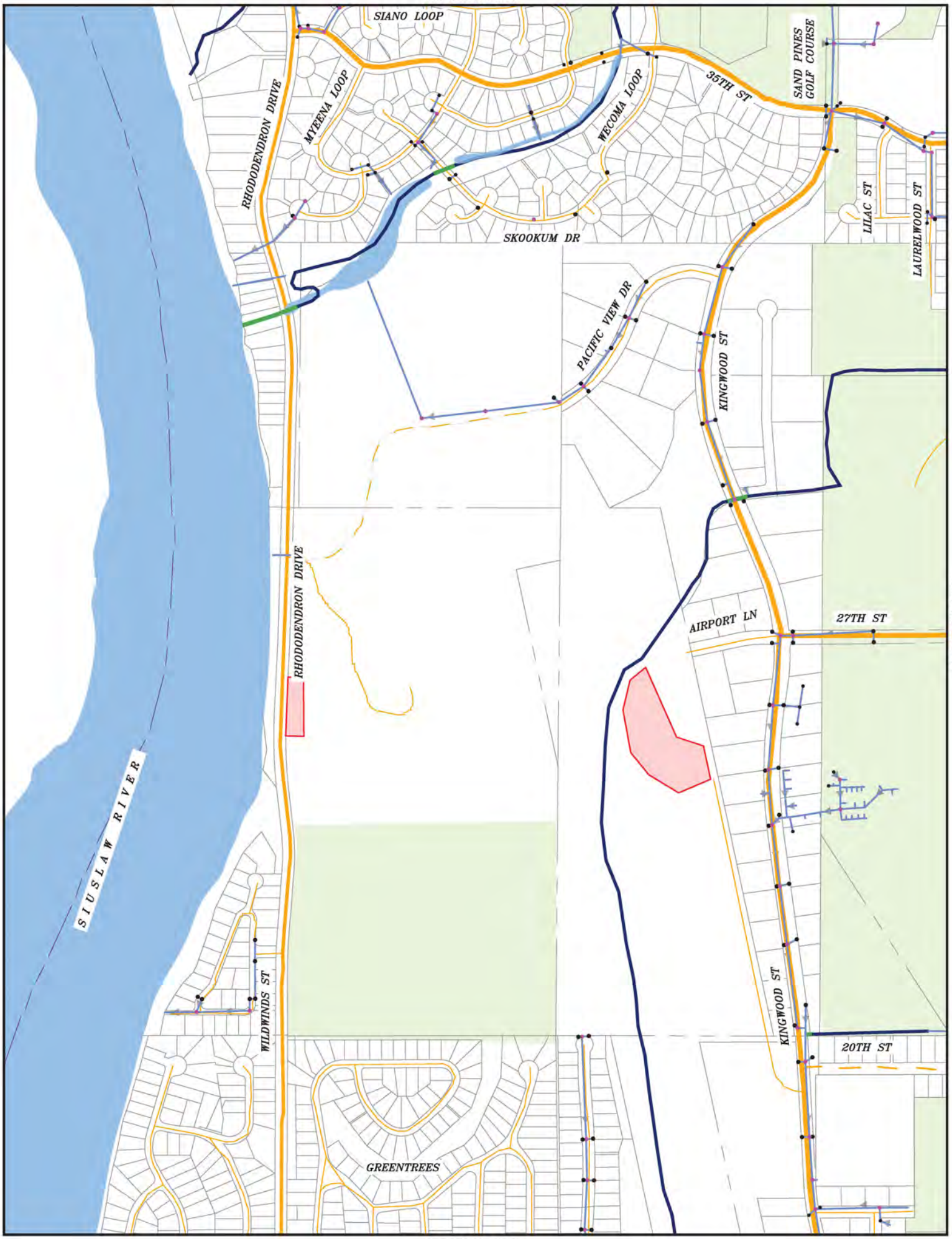

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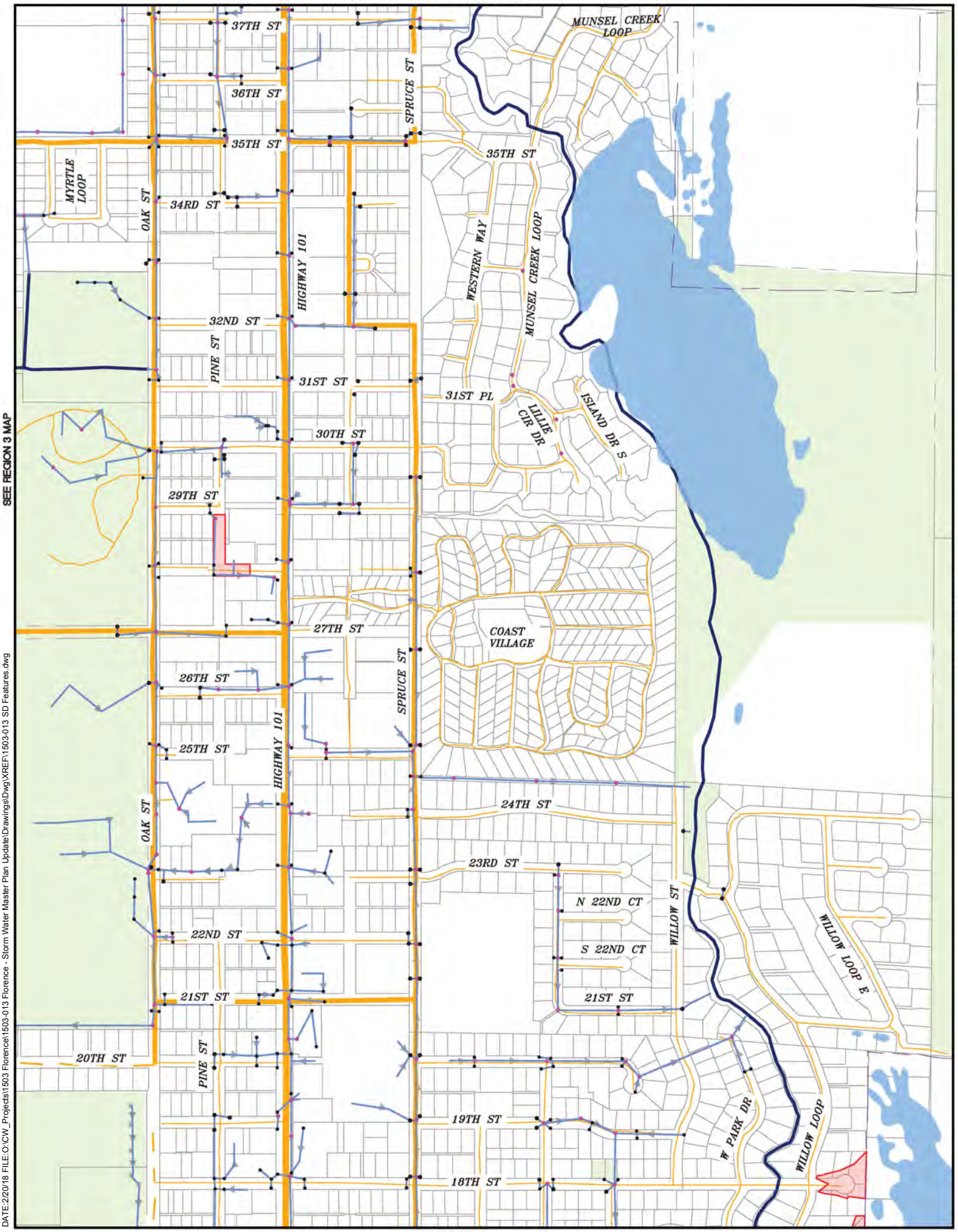

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REGION 4 MAP

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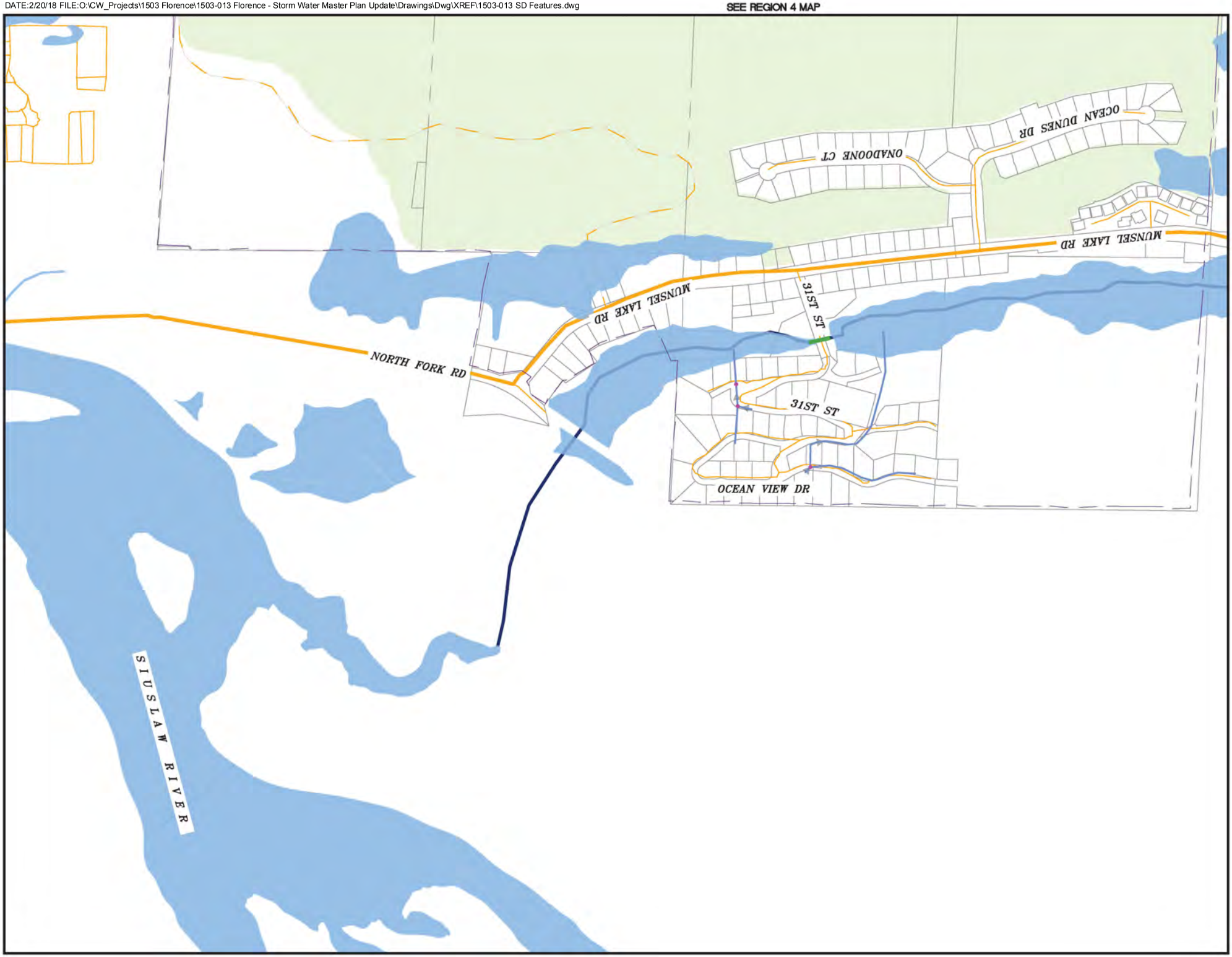
SEE REGION 4 MAP



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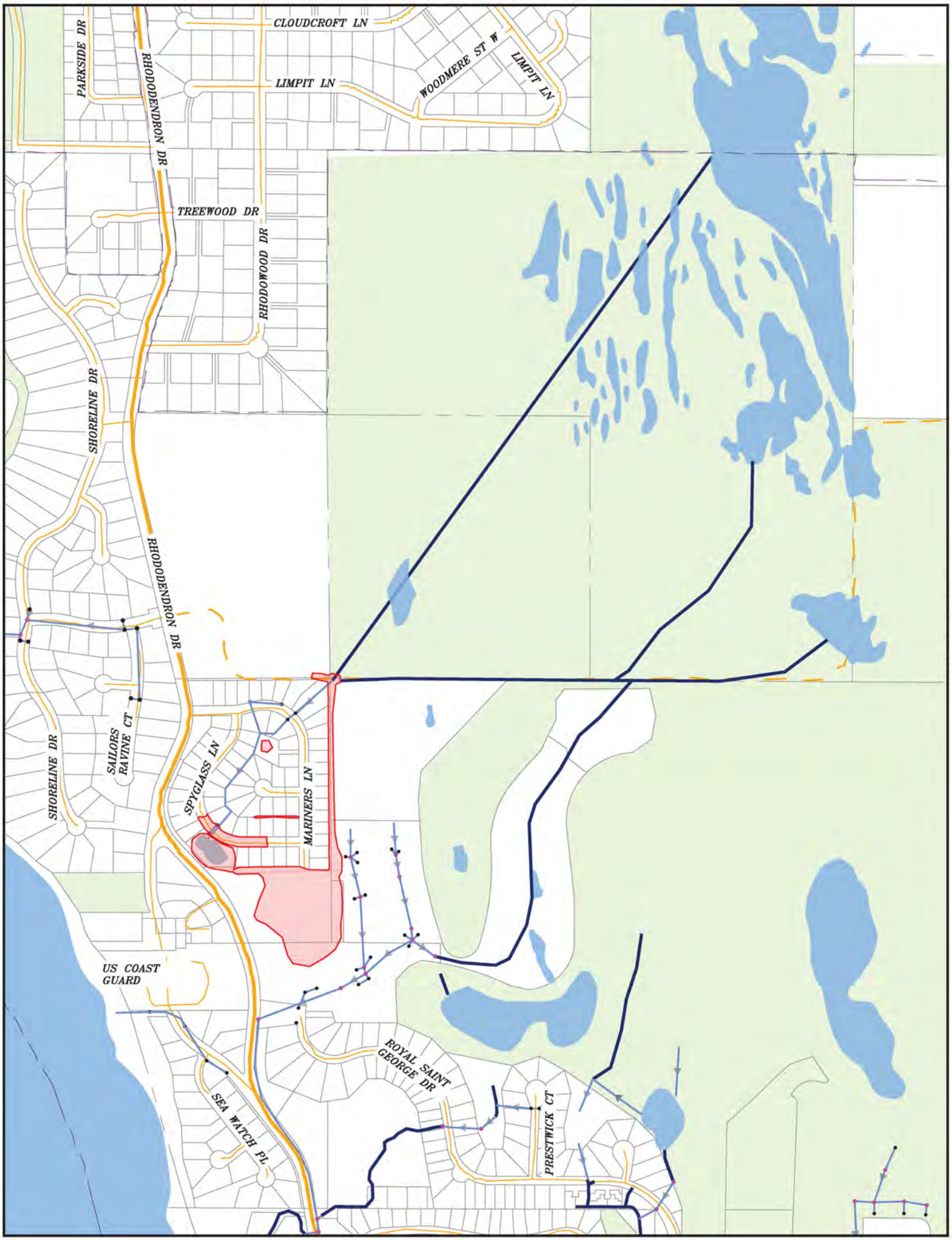

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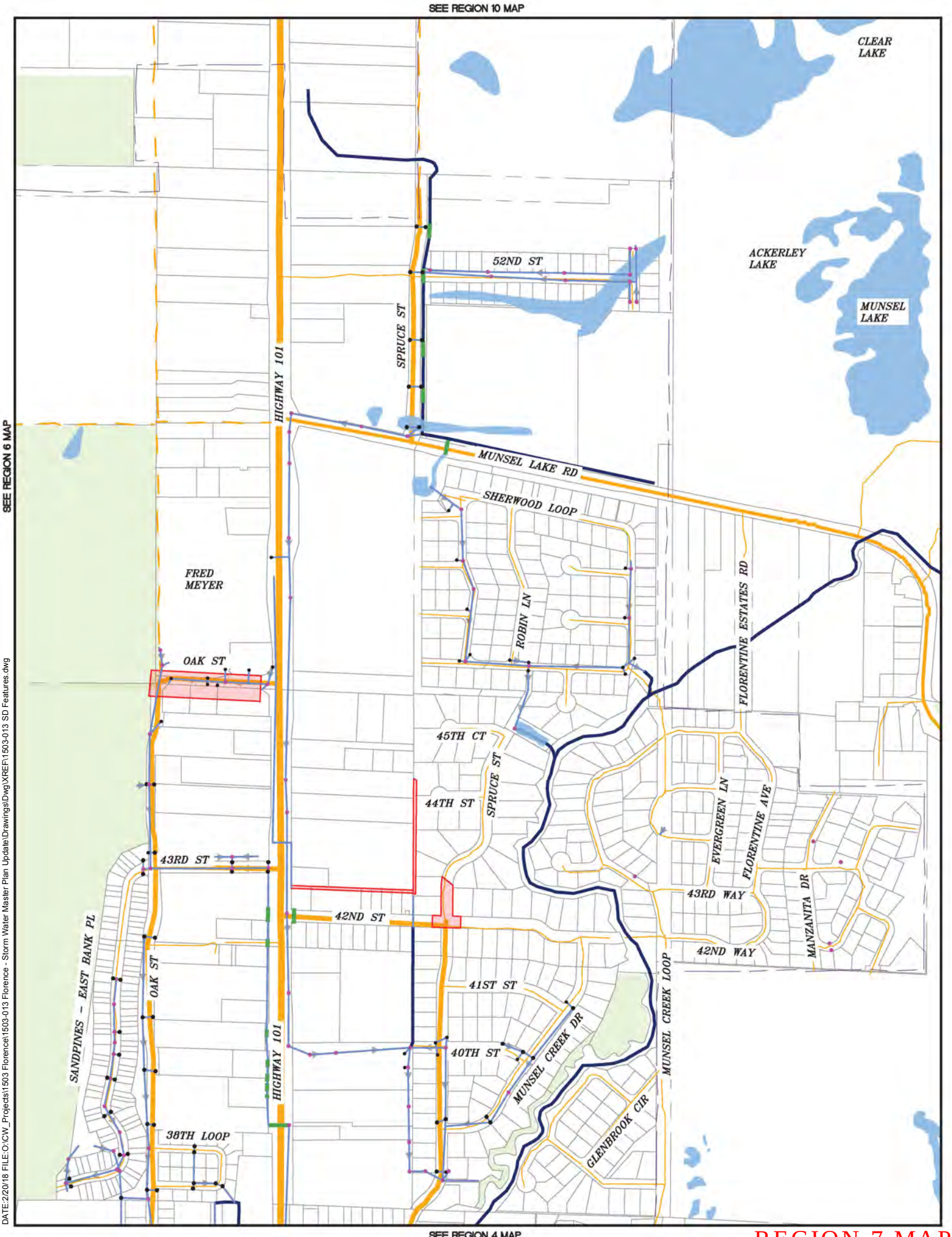
REGION 6 MAP



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REGION 7 MAP

DATE:2/20/18 FILE:O:\CW_Projects\1503 Florence\1503-013 Florence - Storm Water Master Plan Update\Drawings\Dwg\XREF\1503-013 SD Features.dwg

REGION 8 MAP

DATE:2/20/18 FILE:O:\CW_Projects\1503 Florence\1503-013 Florence - Storm Water Master Plan Update\Drawings\Dwg\XREF\1503-013 SD Features.dwg

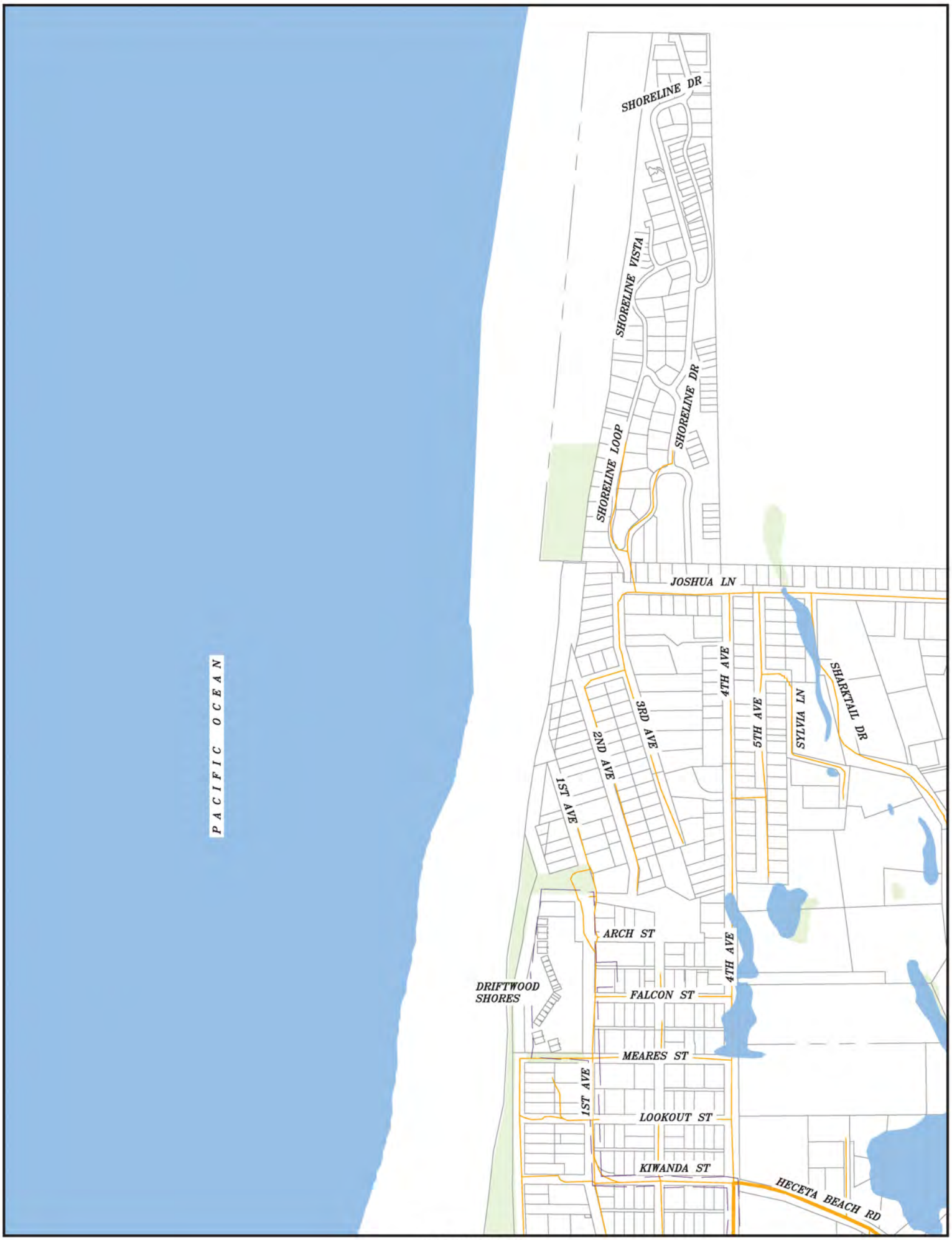
REGION 9 MAP

SEE REGION 9 MAP

SEE REGION 7 MAP

DATE:2/20/18 FILE:O:\CW_Projects\1503 Florence\1503-013 Florence - Storm Water Master Plan Update\Drawings\Dwg\XREF\1503-013 SD Features.dwg

REGION 10 MAP



SEE REGION 8 MAP

REGION 11 MAP

APPENDIX B
Lane County Tax Assessor's Maps

FOR ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION ONLY

N.W.1/4 SEC. 14 T.18S. R.12W. W.M.
Lane County
1" = 200'

18121420
FLORENCE

LCATJCG - 2017-03-22 09:21

CANCELLED
1000
1100
1101
1200
1202
701
800
1300
200
1900
100
300
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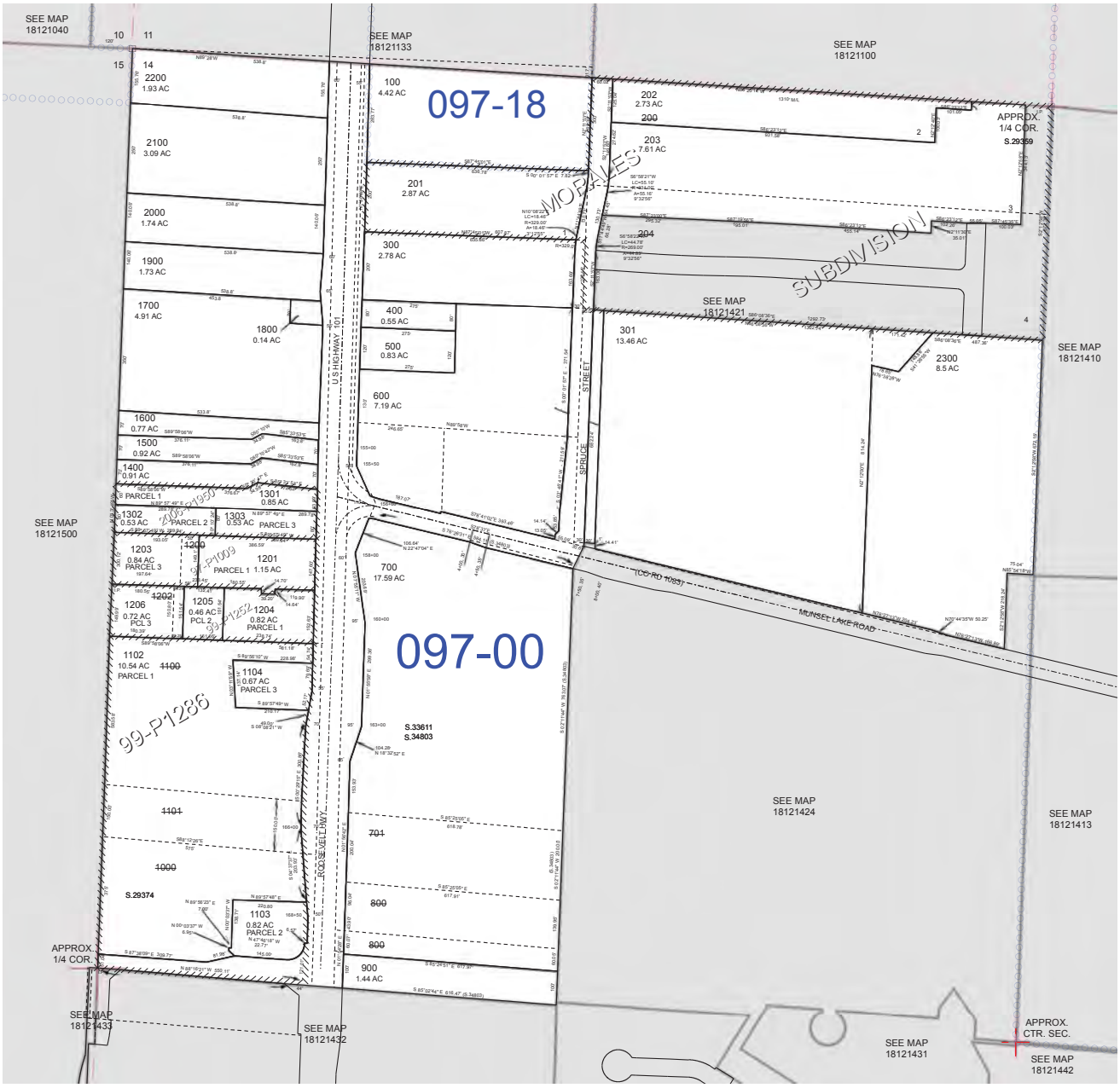
600
999



REVISIONS
06/08/2006 - LCAT138 - CONVERT MAP TO GIS
06/08/2006 - LCAT138 - CANC. 1300 INTO 2006-P1950
05/25/2007 - LCAT140 - LLA BETWEEN 300 & 2300
07/06/2007 - LCAT140 - DIV. TL 301 O.O. 300
07/09/2007 - LCAT155 - PTN OF TL 200, 300, & 600 OUT TO SRPUCE
10/01/2007 - LCAT130 - CANC. 200 INTO MORALES SUB.
07/15/2008 - LCAT155 - CANC. 204 INTO SPRUCE VILLAGE PHASE 1
06/24/2009 - LCAT174 - LLA BETWEEN TL 301 & 2300
05/28/2010 - LCAT167 - LLA BETWEEN TL 1205/1206
04/14/2011 - LCAT113 - CODE CHANGE TL 1400-2200
04/14/2011 - LCAT155 - LLA BETWEEN TL 1201 & 1203

FLORENCE
18121420

FOR ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION ONLY

S.E.1/4 N.W.1/4 SEC. 14 T.18S. R.12W. W.M.
Lane County
1" = 100'

18121424
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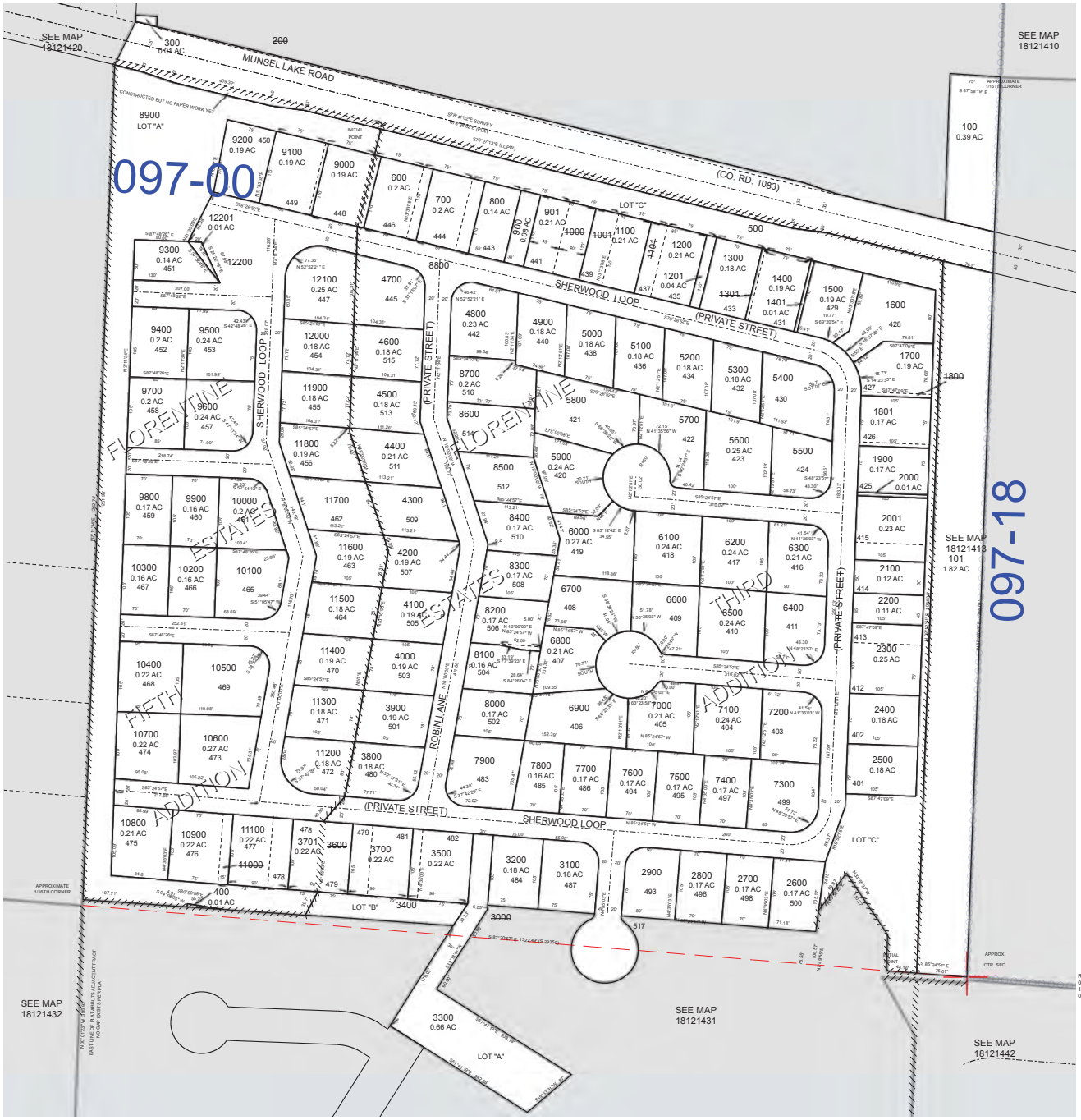
1800
3000
3600
11000
200



REVISIONS
05/25/2007 - LCAT140 - CANC. 200 INTO 2300 (18121420)
11/27/2006 - LCAT142 - CONVERT MAP TO GIS
07/09/2007 - LCAT155 - PTN OF TL 300 OUT TO SPRUCE STREET

FLORENCE
18121424

FOR ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION ONLY

N.E.1/4 S.W.1/4 SEC.14 T.18S. R.12W. W.M.
Lane County
1" = 100'

18121431
FLORENCE

GIS DATA
6/14/2007 11:06:50 AM : lcatbhh

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401
1700
1800
2000
2100
2200

REVISIONS:
6/13/2007 - LCAT142 - CONVERT MAP TO GIS

FLORENCE
18121431

FOR ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION ONLY

N.W.1/4 S.W.1/4 SEC. 14 T.18S. R.12W. W.M.
Lane County
1" = 100'

REVISIONS
10/01/2004 - LCAT130 - UPDATE CODES TO 1999 STATUS GIS
06/17/2005 - LCAT130 - CONVERT MAP TO GIS
06/17/2005 - LCAT130 - LESS ROAD TL 2600
06/17/2005 - LCAT130 - LESS ROAD TL 3300
12/05/2007 - LCAT155 - NTL 3500 - 5700 FROM 18121500001800
12/18/2015 - LCAT174 - CANC 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900
03/12/2018 - LCAT174 - LLA BETWEEN TL 108 & TL 109

18121432
FLORENCE

LCATJCG - 2018-03-12 12:04

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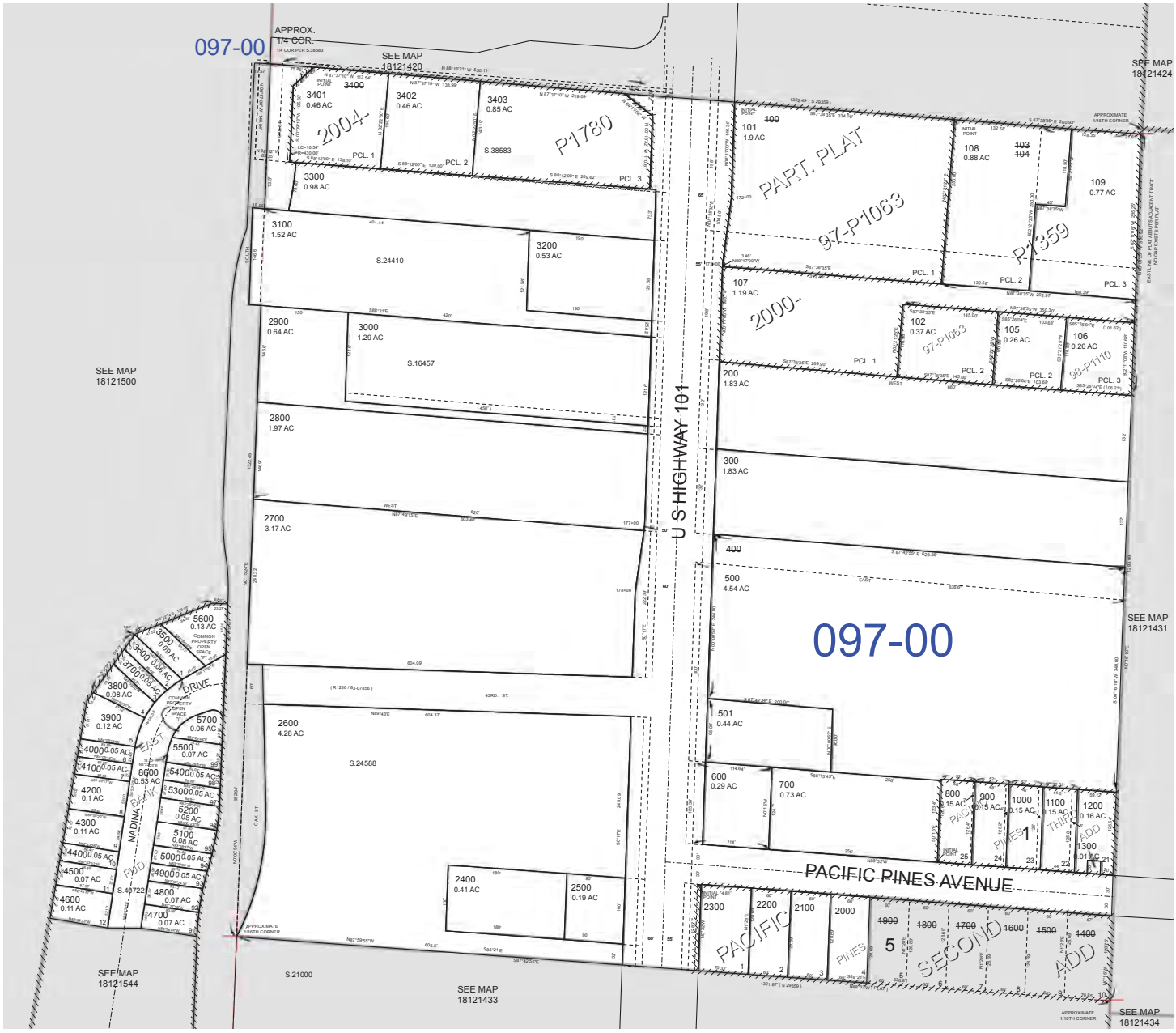

FLORENCE
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FOR ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION ONLY

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Lane County
1" = 100'

18121433
FLORENCE

lcatjcg - 2015-12-18 09:41

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1100
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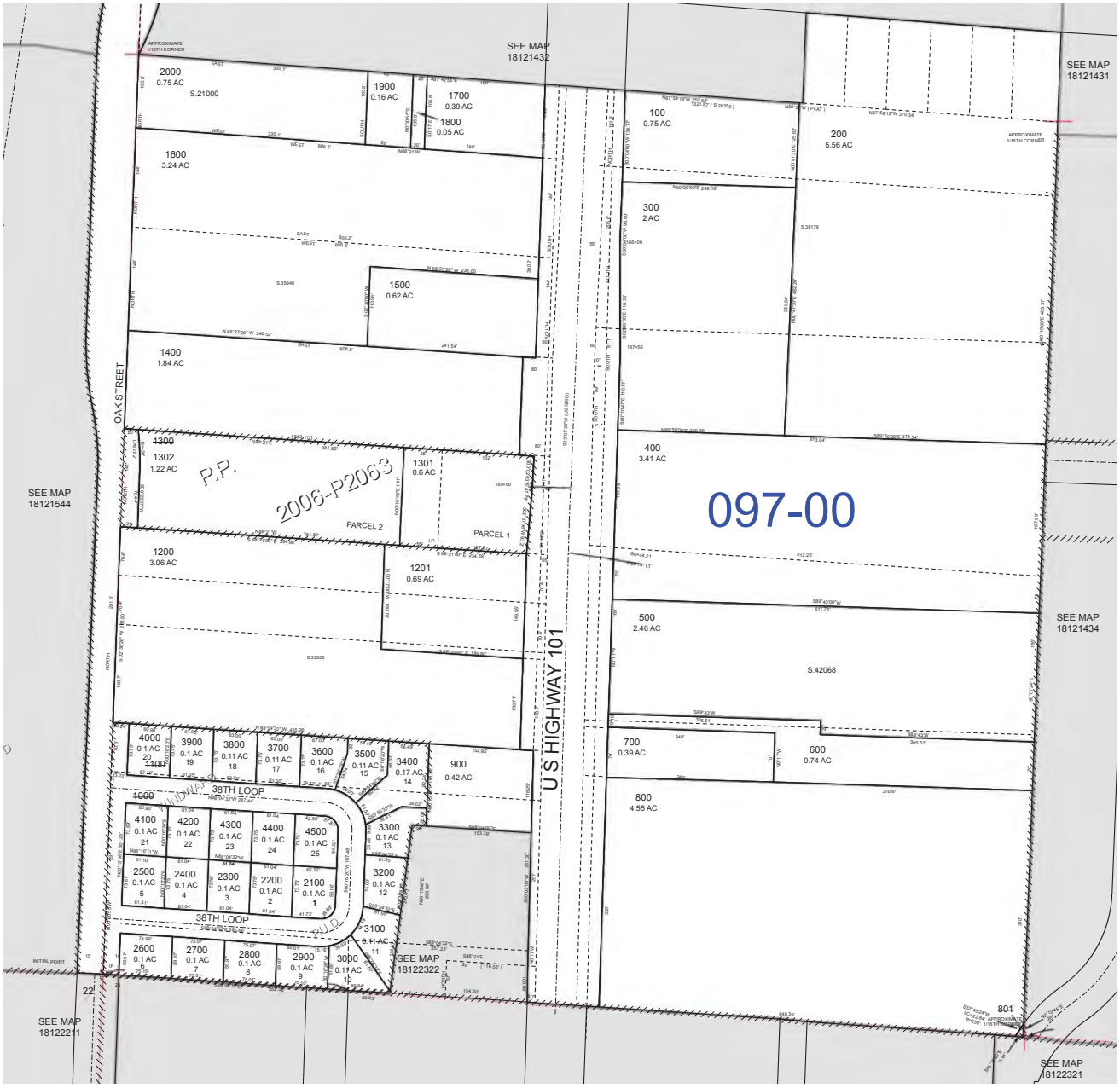

REVISIONS
10/01/2004 - LCAT130 - UPDATE CODES TO 1999 STATUS GIS
02/16/2005 - LCAT130 - CONVERT MAP TO GIS
02/16/2005 - LCAT130 - LLA BETWEEN TL 400 AND 800
06/21/2005 - LCAT130 - LLA BETWEEN TL 1000, 900, 1100, AND
06/21/2005 - LCAT130 - TL'S 300, 600, AND 700 ON 18122322
11/17/2006 - LCAT113 - CORR AC FOR TL 100, 200, 300
01/29/2006 - LCAT142 - CANC. TL 1000 & 1100 TO WINDWARD P.U.D.
03/08/2007 - LCAT140 - CANC. 1300 INTO P.P. 2006-P2063
08/24/2007 - LCAT140 - LLA BETWEEN 1301 & 1302
05/26/2011 - LCAT167 - LLA BETWEEN TL 500/600
12/18/2015 - LCAT174 - 18121432 1400, 1500, 1600 INTO TL 200
12/18/2015 - LCAT174 - 18121432 1700, 1800, 1900 INTO TL 200

FLORENCE
18121433

FOR ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION ONLY

N.W.1/4 S.W.1/4 SEC.15 T.18S. R.12W. W.M.
Lane County
1" = 100'

18121532
FLORENCE

GIS DATA
12/12/2007 9:40:41 AM : lcatjxg

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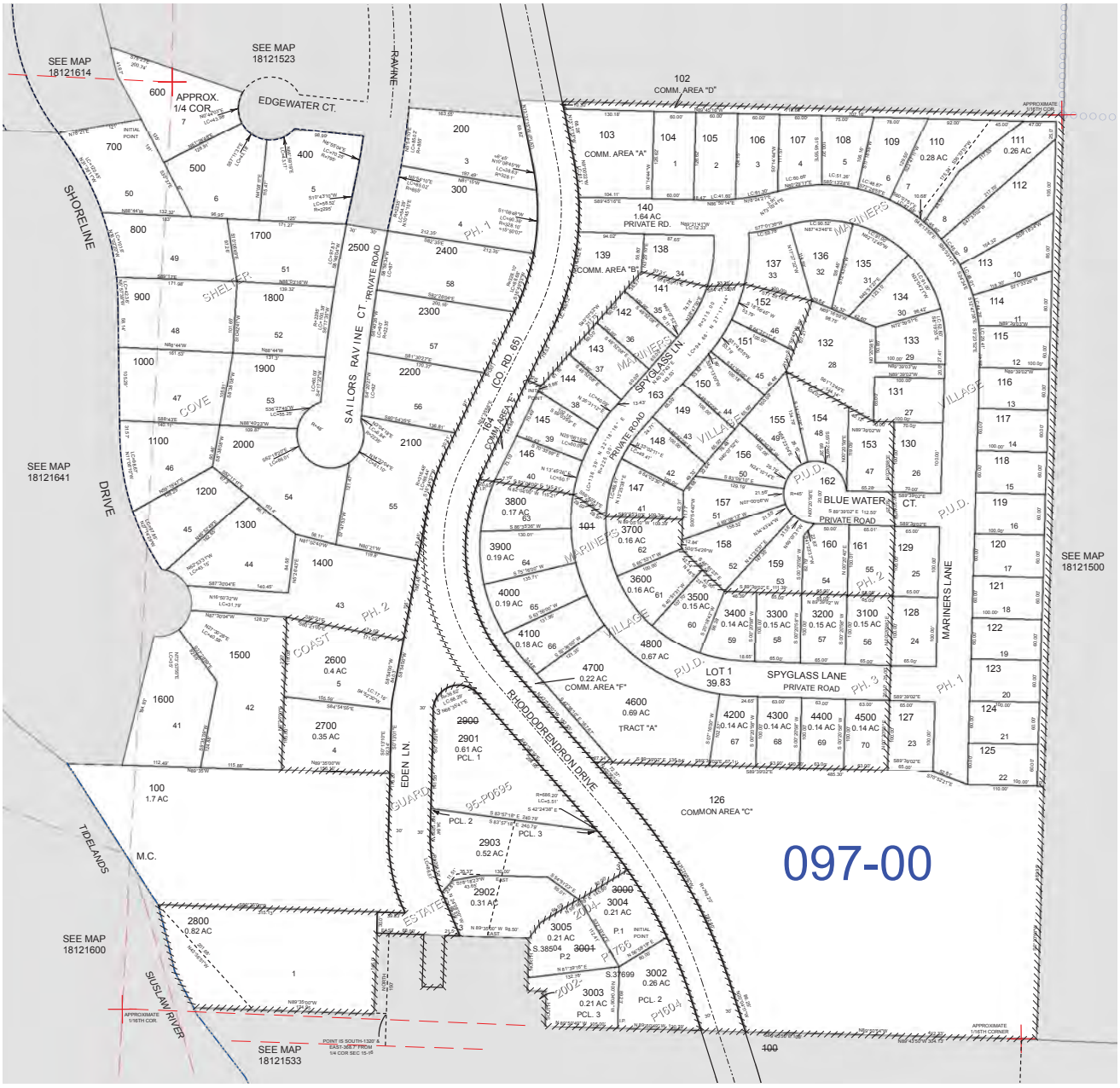


REVISIONS:
5/30/2007 - LCAT140 - CONVERT MAP TO GIS
5/29/2007 - LCAT140 - LLA BETWEEN 2902 & 2903
7/24/2007 - LCAT155 - LLA BETWEEN 111 & 110

FLORENCE
18121532

APPENDIX C
Wet Season Rainfall Report

Wet Season Rainfall Report

Rainfall units are expressed in inches.

	October	November	December		January	February	March	TOTAL
2017	7.40	11.42	4.83	2018	11.41			35.06
2016	15.47	14.45	8.75	2017	10.31	20.18	16.92	86.08
2015	4.44	7.61	24.09	2016	12.58	6.33	10.62	65.67
2014	9.75	8.06	15.00	2015	3.68	10.86	6.52	53.87
2013	1.04	4.60	3.00	2014	4.68	10.46	7.80	31.58
2012	13.33	14.38	14.07	2013	6.35	5.75	3.64	57.52
2011	5.43	7.55	7.15	2012	11.66	7.83	20.02	59.64
2010	5.95	11.45	13.85	2011	7.95	7.05	13.60	59.85
2009	6.64	9.46	8.65	2010	10.93	7.30	10.02	53.00
2008	3.52	9.30	9.80	2009	6.72	5.00	7.78	42.12
2007	4.25	7.17	15.06	2008	13.14	4.91	6.46	50.99
2006	0.85	20.00	11.25	2007	6.72	11.11	6.42	56.35
2005	5.40	10.36	15.58	2006	21.88	4.64	10.82	68.68
2004	7.47	3.96	10.31	2005	8.07	2.85	6.22	38.88
2003	3.23	10.62	18.04	2004	14.82	7.78	4.62	59.11
2002	0.46	5.84	21.48	2003	14.50	3.41	10.58	56.27
2001	4.79	11.09	12.71	2002	15.26	4.15	6.76	54.76
2000	4.62	4.54	6.89	2001	3.04	4.09	5.06	28.24
1999	4.30	17.31	11.20	2000	14.70	11.46	4.49	63.46
1998	4.90	22.04	18.26	1999	13.92	18.99	8.72	86.83
1997	7.91	7.55	7.80	1998	14.73	14.56	10.43	62.98
1996	7.92	15.62	23.07	1997	14.35	3.46	10.32	74.74
1995	4.94	13.36	16.03	1996	11.75	17.85	4.53	68.46
1994	2.23	13.77	10.14	1995	19.98	4.94	12.31	63.37
1993	1.60	3.09	12.06	1994	6.56	8.20	5.38	36.89
1992	5.15	7.70	11.82	1993	7.62	4.15	9.77	46.21
1991	3.06	11.53	6.30	1992	7.80	6.45	1.89	37.03
1990	8.17	9.23	4.96	1991	5.06	5.64	8.47	41.53
1989	5.30	5.22	3.58	1990	13.90	9.20	4.20	41.40
1988	0.80	14.51	7.30	1989	9.95	5.11	14.73	52.40
1987	0.78	6.85	17.14	1988	12.91	2.31	6.12	46.11
1986	2.93	10.21	5.05	1987	11.59	5.36	10.26	45.40
1985	7.37	6.40	4.93	1986	8.28	16.55	9.09	52.62
1984	8.22	19.00	6.02	1985	0.77	5.95	6.80	46.76
1983	2.40	15.11	13.90	1984	3.79	10.81	9.10	55.11
1982	4.63	8.61	14.38	1983	10.03	14.20	11.00	62.85
1981	7.03	13.77	16.81	1982	13.79	10.41	8.37	70.18
1980	3.15	6.73	14.72	1981	3.88	7.30	7.41	43.19
1979	11.84	9.08	13.13	1980	6.96	7.30	7.03	55.34
1978	0.85	7.10	5.70	1979	5.20	14.90	4.87	38.62
1977	4.10	10.60	13.75	1978	15.80	7.35	2.20	53.80

1976	2.10	2.05	2.30	1977	1.70	5.90	7.10	21.15
1975	9.80	15.10	8.95	1976	10.95	9.65	6.00	60.45
1974	1.15	10.23	14.64	1975	11.84	11.50	8.43	57.79
1973	5.14	26.03	20.47	1974	14.35	13.69	17.08	96.76
1972	1.05	5.18	12.45	1973	9.10	3.90	9.00	40.68
1971	4.25	12.85	18.85	1972	13.30	7.85	11.65	68.75
1970	5.00	8.05	14.05	1971	13.65	6.40	9.70	56.85
1969	7.35	5.55	13.72	1970	16.75	9.56	3.50	56.43
1968	9.79	14.35	23.25	1969	15.59	8.36	3.77	75.11
1967	5.24	8.90	9.61	1968	10.80	11.53	8.04	54.12
1966	4.40	9.35	13.14	1967	17.34	14.41	9.94	68.58
1965	1.63	15.07	12.63	1966	13.81	7.95	7.03	58.12
1964	2.00	12.43	17.89	1965	20.80	3.51	1.29	57.92
1963	5.02	13.64	9.10	1964	16.23	3.31	9.21	56.51
1962	6.48	13.12	5.62	1963	4.83	8.52	7.34	45.91
1961	9.24	11.15	9.24	1962	2.99	10.47	10.54	53.63
1960	5.39	16.97	5.11	1961	10.00	18.31	12.97	68.75
1959	5.35	4.01	5.38	1960	10.49	13.47	8.25	46.95
1958	3.63	12.29	10.60	1959	20.17	11.61	5.95	64.25
1957	7.24	3.95	16.58	1958	11.91	14.19	5.38	59.25
				1957	12.85	10.66	9.90	33.41

APPENDIX D
Florence Public Works Yearly Rainfall Report

City of Florence, Oregon – Public Works

2675 Kingwood St., Florence OR 97439 – 541-997-4106 – www.ci.florence.or.us

Yearly Rainfall Report

Rainfall units are expressed in inches with the current year listed first. Average rainfall for all years is listed at the end of the report.

Updated: February 14, 2018

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
2018	11.41												11.41
2017	10.31	20.18	16.92	8.04	4.38	2.92	0.06	0.25	0.96	7.40	11.42	4.83	87.67
2016	12.58	6.33	10.62	2.55	0.84	1.86	1.55	0.23	3.03	15.47	14.45	8.75	78.26
2015	3.68	10.86	6.52	2.93	1.37	0.41	0.10	0.93	0.77	4.44	7.61	24.09	63.71
2014	4.68	10.46	7.80	4.59	3.66	1.65	0.95	0.24	2.18	9.75	8.06	15.00	69.02
2013	6.35	5.75	3.64	3.82	4.39	2.00	0.03	0.94	7.91	1.04	4.60	3.00	43.47
2012	11.66	7.83	20.02	7.40	3.85	4.18	0.59	0.25	0.05	13.33	14.38	14.07	97.61
2011	7.95	7.05	13.60	6.78	4.32	1.95	0.52	0.02	0.95	5.43	7.55	7.15	63.27
2010	10.93	7.30	10.02	8.40	5.85	5.62	0.16	1.40	2.45	5.95	11.45	13.85	83.38
2009	6.72	5.00	7.78	2.62	3.84	0.85	0.22	0.56	2.35	6.64	9.46	8.65	54.69
2008	13.14	4.91	6.46	5.24	0.85	1.81	0.35	2.56	0.51	3.52	9.30	9.80	58.45
2007	6.72	11.11	6.42	3.58	1.58	1.71	1.11	0.60	3.01	4.25	7.17	15.06	62.32
2006	21.88	4.64	10.82	3.59	2.38	2.55	0.31	0.00	1.15	0.85	20.00	11.25	79.42
2005	8.07	2.85	6.22	5.02	5.86	3.31	1.00	0.03	2.72	5.40	10.36	15.58	66.42
2004	14.82	7.78	4.62	4.37	1.52	1.55	0.00	2.48	4.11	7.47	3.96	10.31	62.99
2003	14.50	3.41	10.58	8.54	1.51	0.40	0.00	0.45	1.93	3.23	10.62	18.04	73.21
2002	15.26	4.15	6.76	5.31	2.61	2.60	0.12	0.12	1.22	0.46	5.84	21.48	65.93
2001	3.04	4.09	5.06	3.74	1.68	3.02	0.37	1.51	0.43	4.79	11.09	12.71	51.53
2000	14.70	11.46	4.49	2.65	3.84	3.15	0.45	0.02	1.25	4.62	4.51	6.89	58.03
1999	13.92	18.99	8.72	3.61	5.57	1.88	0.25	1.35	0.05	4.30	17.31	11.20	87.15
1998	14.73	14.56	10.43	2.30	6.83	1.76	0.13	0.00	0.47	4.90	22.04	18.26	96.41
1997	14.35	3.46	10.32	5.98	3.77	3.28	0.93	1.25	4.87	7.91	7.55	7.80	71.47
1996	11.75	17.85	4.53	7.63	3.83	1.22	0.79	0.17	2.54	7.92	15.62	23.07	96.92
1995	19.98	4.94	12.31	7.45	2.89	3.26	0.16	0.55	3.71	4.94	13.36	16.03	89.58
1994	6.56	8.20	5.38	3.36	2.28	2.06	0.15	0.08	1.67	2.23	13.77	10.14	55.88
1993	7.62	4.15	9.77	8.65	6.22	5.15	2.70	0.25	0.04	1.60	3.09	12.06	61.30
1992	7.80	6.45	1.89	7.28	0.05	0.40	0.43	0.77	0.14	5.15	7.70	11.82	49.88
1991	5.06	5.64	8.47	5.46	5.07	0.50	0.34	2.47	0.14	3.06	11.53	6.30	54.04
1990	13.90	9.20	4.20	6.28	4.47	3.01	0.50	0.95	0.11	8.17	9.23	4.96	64.98
1989	9.95	5.11	14.73	2.33	4.33	1.61	0.86	2.10	0.40	5.30	5.22	3.58	55.52
1988	12.91	2.31	6.12	3.08	7.68	1.87	0.60	0.12	1.63	0.80	14.51	7.30	58.93
1987	11.59	5.36	10.26	3.10	2.21	0.38	1.47	0.20	0.40	0.78	6.85	17.14	59.74
1986	8.28	16.55	9.09	4.06	3.89	1.11	2.69	0.08	4.71	2.93	10.21	5.05	68.65
1985	0.77	5.95	6.80	1.48	2.07	5.01	0.55	0.23	3.31	7.37	6.40	4.93	44.87
1984	3.79	10.81	9.10	6.71	4.05	4.56	0.02	0.10	1.29	8.22	19.00	6.02	73.67
1983	10.03	14.20	11.00	4.80	3.23	4.82	2.09	2.05	0.22	2.40	15.11	13.90	83.85
1982	13.79	10.41	8.37	6.75	0.19	1.72	0.95	0.90	2.89	4.63	8.61	14.38	73.59
1981	3.88	7.30	7.41	2.65	4.39	3.33	0.13	0.38	2.71	7.03	13.77	16.81	69.79
1980	6.96	7.30	7.03	6.65	2.30	3.02	0.33	0.52	1.20	3.15	6.73	14.72	59.91
1979	5.20	14.90	4.87	5.30	4.43	1.25	0.40	1.90	2.84	11.84	9.08	13.13	75.14
1978	15.80	7.35	2.20	10.75	5.80	1.85	0.78	2.60	3.43	0.85	7.10	5.70	64.21
1977	1.70	5.90	7.10	0.85	4.25	0.70	0.05	2.00	5.40	4.10	10.60	13.75	56.40
1976	10.95	9.65	6.00	3.30	1.55	0.65	1.20	2.95	1.05	2.10	2.05	2.30	43.75
1975	11.84	11.50	8.43	6.15	3.08	0.80	0.20	2.30	0.00	9.80	15.10	8.95	78.15
1974	14.35	13.69	17.08	3.65	2.72	1.83	3.07	0.09	0.40	1.15	10.23	14.64	82.90
1973	9.10	3.90	9.00	1.50	3.00	3.20	0.04	0.75	4.70	5.14	26.03	20.47	86.83
1972	13.30	7.85	11.65	7.90	2.55	0.90	0.20	0.50	1.85	1.05	5.18	12.45	65.38
1971	13.65	6.40	9.70	8.30	1.90	3.55	0.30	1.20	4.40	4.25	12.85	18.85	85.35

City of Florence, Oregon – Public Works

2675 Kingwood St., Florence OR 97439 – 541-997-4106 – www.ci.florence.or.us

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
1970	16.75	9.56	3.50	5.15	2.35	0.85	0.05	0.30	1.70	5.00	8.05	14.05	67.31
1969	15.59	8.36	3.77	4.48	3.65	3.03	0.20	0.32	3.90	7.35	5.55	13.72	69.92
1968	10.80	11.53	8.04	3.26	4.41	3.38	0.44	5.89	2.97	9.79	14.35	23.25	98.11
1967	17.34	14.41	9.94	7.85	0.99	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.76	5.24	8.90	9.61	75.76
1966	13.81	7.95	7.03	0.42	0.78	1.22	0.78	0.00	1.46	4.40	9.35	13.14	60.34
1965	20.80	3.51	1.29	5.12	2.07	0.59	0.30	0.56	0.00	1.63	15.07	12.63	63.57
1964	16.23	3.31	9.21	2.65	1.63	2.23	0.56	1.31	0.92	2.00	12.43	17.89	70.37
1963	4.83	8.52	7.34	13.08	3.92	1.96	1.60	0.08	3.57	5.02	13.64	9.10	72.66
1962	2.99	10.47	10.54	4.70	4.22	0.50	0.24	0.86	3.63	6.48	13.12	5.62	63.37
1961	10.00	18.31	12.97	5.79	7.35	0.81	0.10	1.23	0.70	9.24	11.15	9.24	86.89
1960	10.49	13.47	8.25	6.68	10.13	0.34	0.02	1.45	0.76	5.39	16.97	5.11	79.06
1959	20.17	11.61	5.95	2.98	3.86	3.25	0.76	0.32	4.94	5.35	4.01	5.38	68.58
1958	11.91	14.19	5.38	9.85	1.37	1.19	0.01	0.40	2.82	3.63	12.29	10.60	73.64
1957	12.85	10.66	9.90	4.92	3.54	1.36	0.51	1.14	2.33	7.24	3.95	16.58	74.98

AVG:	**10.91**	**8.87**	**8.25**	**5.14**	**3.43**	**2.09**	**0.59**	**0.91**	**2.03**	**5.16**	**10.60**	**11.84**	**68.86**

APPENDIX E
Description of 2006 Lawsuit at Sea Watch Estates

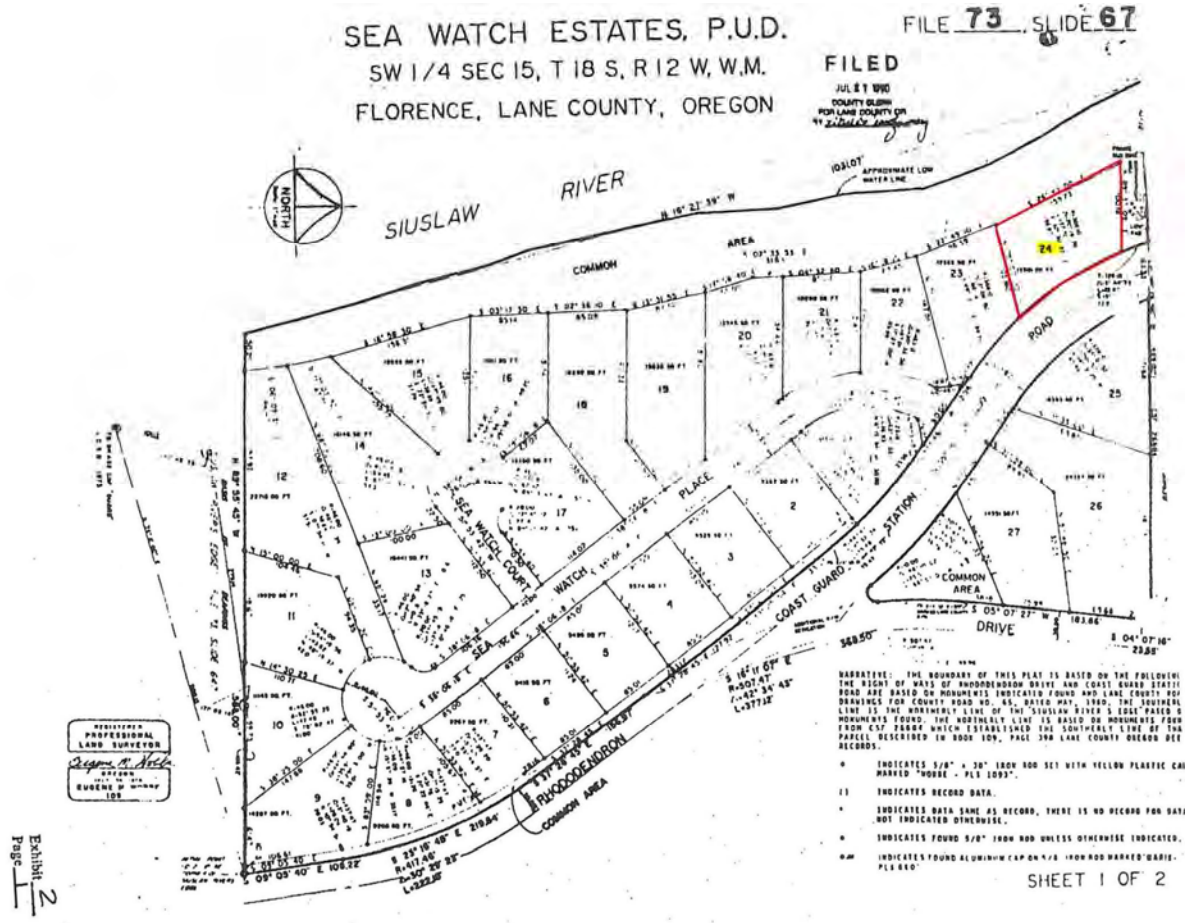
APPENDIX E

In 2006, the City was involved in a lawsuit where a resident of Sea Watch Estates (south of the Coast Guard Station) sued the City, alleging that the City had caused soils in the subdivision to destabilize, resulting in erosion along the Siuslaw River bank as well as damage to properties and property values throughout the subdivision.

This information is included here because it is relevant and useful for the City as they strive to educate members of the public who may be impacted by the existing drainage issues near the Mariner's Village subdivision. This information is supportive of the City's desire to not install drainage piping from Mariner's Village to the Siuslaw River.

The full court documents from this case have been provided separately to Mr. Mike Miller, Public Works Director, and are not included in this report.

Case No.:	16-05-21635 (Lane County Circuit Court)
Plaintiffs:	Gabriele Meiringer, Daniel Douma, Meringer-Douma Revocable Trust, and Sea Watch Estates Home Owners Association
Defendant:	City of Florence
Date:	October 30, 2006



The plaintiff claimed that:

- The City installed drainage pipe and an outfall on private property without obtaining and recording an easement.
- The installation of this pipe was not done properly in that it discharged and channeled increased water flow on to private property, rather than extending down to the edge of the river.
- The City had received an engineering report from Foundation Engineering, Inc. which stated that "no water should be allowed to run down the common area slope." With this report in hand, the City knew that diverting surface water runoff to this outfall would cause river bank erosion and slope failure.
- Because the City directed water to this location, they were responsible for destabilized soil nearby, severe bank erosion, the physical loss of property, slope failure, and imminent threats of additional permanent physical damage to the house on the Plaintiff's property.
- The City substantially interfered with interests and caused a material decrease in value of the Plaintiff's property.

The lawsuit included counts of Inverse Condemnation, Negligence, and Trespassing. The City and the Plaintiff went through two rounds of responses and amended claims before a final judgement was stipulated.

In the end, judgments made which are relevant to the City's storm water infrastructure system include the following:

- The City did not have an easement for the drainage infrastructure.
- The City did not have a prescriptive right to use the pipe crossing the Plaintiff's property, and therefore was required to terminate its use.
- The City did not have permission to use the private properties in the area for drainage purposes.
- The drainage infrastructure did not comply with engineering recommendations.

APPENDIX F

Branch Engineering Design Report for North Rhododendron Drive Vicinity

CITY OF FLORENCE

DESIGN REPORT

May 12, 2004

RHODODENDRON DRIVE & 35TH STREET VICINITY
LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT FOR
STORM DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS

CITY OF FLORENCE
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
250 Highway 101
Florence, Oregon 97439

DESIGN REPORT

RHODODENDRON DRIVE & 35TH STREET VICINITY
Local Improvement District
for
Storm Drainage Improvements
Florence, Oregon

Date: May 12, 2004
Prepared by Branch Engineering, Inc.
for the City of Florence

RENEWS 12/31/05

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LIST OF FIGURES

INTRODUCTION

The Rhododendron Drive area north of 35th Street has been developing over the past several years with limited storm drainage infrastructure in the area. This has resulted in storm water facilities dominated with infiltration systems. The absence of large storm water facilities has also limited the ability to adequately convey surface runoff from undeveloped properties to the northeast near Highway 101. During extreme flood events, high water tables in the area exacerbate the flooding problems by adversely affecting the infiltration capacity of the soil. Also, several property owners on or near the banks of the Siuslaw River attribute some bank erosion to groundwater aquifers that the infiltration systems contribute to.

The purpose of this report is to provide a preliminary assessment of the required infrastructure necessary to convey surface runoff from the developed and undeveloped areas east of Rhododendron Drive. A cost estimate for the improvements and a cost distribution to the benefited property owners are also included in this report.

L.I.D.

The City is experiencing demand for drainage facilities in the 35th and Rhododendron Drive area and anticipates the formation of a Local Improvement District (LID) to share the costs of the improvements. The area under consideration contains property on the east and west sides of Rhododendron Drive from 35th Street to approximately 4,000 feet to the north. The proposed District contains about 266 acres and is shown in the Figure 1 Vicinity Map. Figure 2 further illustrates area with Tax Map and Tax Lot information.

PROJECT FUNDING

The project is proposed to be funded through assessments levied to the benefited properties within the District. At this time, no grant opportunities that might be applicable to this project are known. Should new funding sources become available for this project, they would most likely be utilized to reduce the assessable costs.

PROJECT SCHEDULE

The improvements in the area should be completed within a year of establishing the LID. Since this infrastructure will solve existing flooding problems, it is not recommended to time the improvements to a particular development.

STORM WATER MASTER PLAN

The Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP), dated October 2000, developed for the City of Florence by Brown and Caldwell identifies the 35th Street and Rhododendron Drive area as the Florence Central Region. Within this region several reported flooding problems were documented including the northeast side of the Mariners Village Subdivision, the central part of Sea Watch Estates, and the northerly and westerly boundaries of Sandpines West Phase 1.

The SWMP lists several necessary improvement projects throughout the city and developed a priority list ranking for the improvements. One of the proposed improvements includes drainage infrastructure extending north from the 35th Street/Rhododendron Drive intersection for approximately 1000 feet. This improvement was identified as the #1 priority drainage improvement project for the City of Florence.

The SWMP recommends a concrete lined open channel design for the majority of the proposed improvements. This design report proposes an alternate design by replacing the concrete lined open channel with an underground pipe system. Underground pipes conserve space for future development and minimize impact to the vegetation in the area. Generally, the other aspects of the design outlined in this report follow the recommendations of the SWMP.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

The Rhododendron Drive area north of 35th Street will be provided with storm water drainage improvements consisting of approximately 5,000 lineal feet of a closed pipe system, manholes, inlet structures, and armoring an existing ravine outfall. The proposed improvements were separated into three segments (Improvements A, B, and C) for the purposes of describing the system.

Improvement A

Improvement A consists of a 36-inch diameter pipe extending from the northeast corner of Mariners Village south approximately 1,650 feet. Manholes will be provided approximately every 400 feet for access, and an inlet structure connected to the storm pipe will be constructed at the upstream terminus of the pipe to collect surface runoff. Stubs will be placed along this line for connection to the Mariners Village development and the future Sandpines development. It is proposed the pipe be centered in a 14-feet wide public drainage easement abutting the western property line of the future Sandpines development (Tax Lot 1500) for approximately the most northern 1,000 feet (see Figure 5). The southern 650 feet is proposed to follow the same bearing through a 14-feet wide easement on Tax Lots 200, 1200, and a portion of 100. The easements for placing the proposed line have not been dedicated.

Improvement B

This section of the improvements includes 2,050 feet of 60-inch pipe, an inlet structure, and an armored outfall to the Siuslaw River. This portion of the system begins at the southern terminus of Improvement A and will convey storm water southwest of the Rhododendron Drive/35th Street intersection to the outfall into the Siuslaw River. A 14-feet wide drainage easement will be required for the entire length of the pipe with exception to the Rhododendron Drive crossing.

A concrete lined open channel alternative may be used in lieu of the 60-inch diameter pipe along the Rhododendron Drive right-of-way. A 6-feet deep channel with concrete lining for the bottom 1.5 feet will prevent infiltration of storm water during normal rainfall events. This design would also allow groundwater to enter the channel in the upper 4.5 feet to intercept some groundwater flow through the area. A drainage easement in the order of 40-feet in width would be needed for the channel.

The existing ravine on the west side of the Rhododendron Drive is proposed to be partially filled and piped to prevent erosion and bank scouring due increases in flow that will be generated by the improvements. Armoring the outfall of the pipe at the Siuslaw River is also proposed for erosion prevention purposes.

Improvement C

Improvement C includes constructing approximately 750 feet of 24-inch pipe and 570 feet of 15-inch pipe. The alignment of the pipe is proposed to follow the south boundary of Tax Lots 3800, 3900, 4000, 4100, and 4200 to the proposed Wysteria subdivision (Tax Lot 3500). Within the proposed Wysteria subdivision, the alignment of the pipe will follow the south and west property lines of the subdivision.

PROJECTED STORM WATER INFRASTRUCTURE COSTS

The storm water infrastructure costs were developed for Improvements A, B, and C described above. The estimated total costs for design, construction, and easement purchase is approximately $1.2 million. The engineer's estimate detailing a breakdown of the costs is shown on Figure 5.

ALLOCATION OF ASSESSMENTS

As discussed previously in this report, the City anticipates the formation of a Local Improvement District to fund the costs of the improvements. The property owners benefited by the proposed improvements have been included within the assessment boundary as illustrated in Figure 2.

The proposed assessments are based on the cost of the improvements, the developed or undeveloped nature of the property, and the size of the parcel. Developed lots (lots within a platted subdivision) are proposed to be assessed at half of the rate as undeveloped parcels. This proposal is based upon the increase in land value and development potential of the undeveloped properties, and the previous improvements constructed in conjunction with the developed subdivisions.

The developed lots within the subdivisions identified on Figure 2 are indirectly assessed as to the size of the parcel. Since each of the developed lots have, or will have, a single family dwelling, and will have no opportunity for further development, the individual size of the platted lot has little bearing on the benefit received. As a result, the assessable area for each buildable lot[1] was determined by the area of the entire platted subdivision within the assessment boundary (including common areas) divided by the number of lots. Using this criteria, each lot within the subdivision will be assessed an equal amount for the improvements. The platted subdivisions within the assessment boundary include Mariners Village (all phases), Sandpines West Phase 1, Sea Watch Estates, and Shelter Cove Phases I, II, and III.

Lots within the assessment boundary that are just south of Shelter Cove and west of Rhododendron Drive were reviewed on a case-by-case basis as to the developed or undeveloped nature of the property. The lots are proposed to be assessed based on the area of the parcel and the developed or undeveloped nature of the lot.

Properties east of Rhododendron Drive within the assessment boundary will be piped to the proposed improvements. Properties west of Rhododendron Drive are benefited by the improvements due to the reduction in storm water infiltration that will occur east of Rhododendron Drive. Groundwater mapping by LCOG indicates the groundwater gradient slopes from east to west in the area. Based

[1] A buildable lot is defined as a lot that a single family house can legally be built on (does not include common areas for the subdivision).

on this information, surface infiltration of storm water east of Rhododendron Drive contributes to the groundwater aquifer at properties west of Rhododendron Drive, which is believed to have contributed to bank erosion and surface ponding problems.

Figures 6A and 6B outline the proposed assessments for each of the benefited properties comprising the Local Improvement District.

Figures

VICINITY MAP

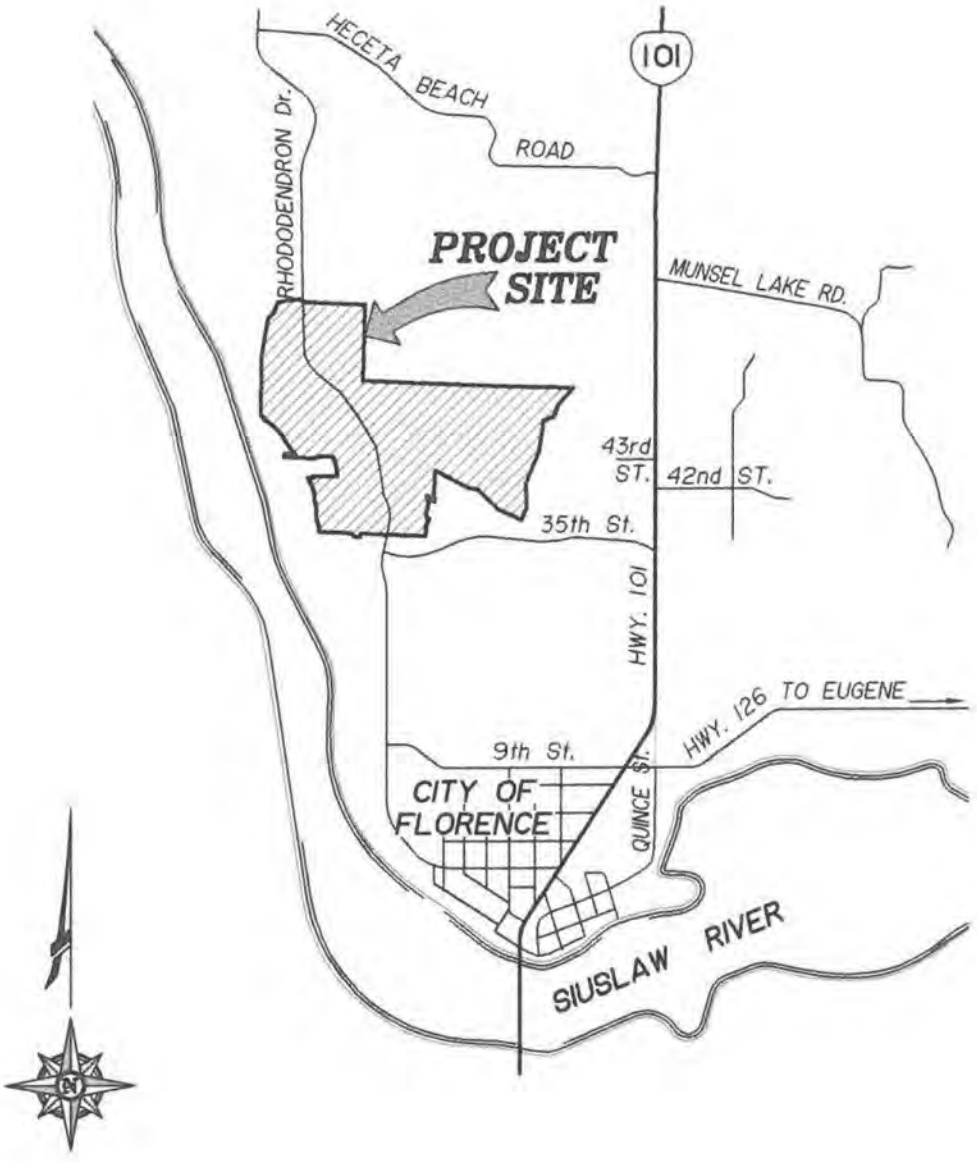


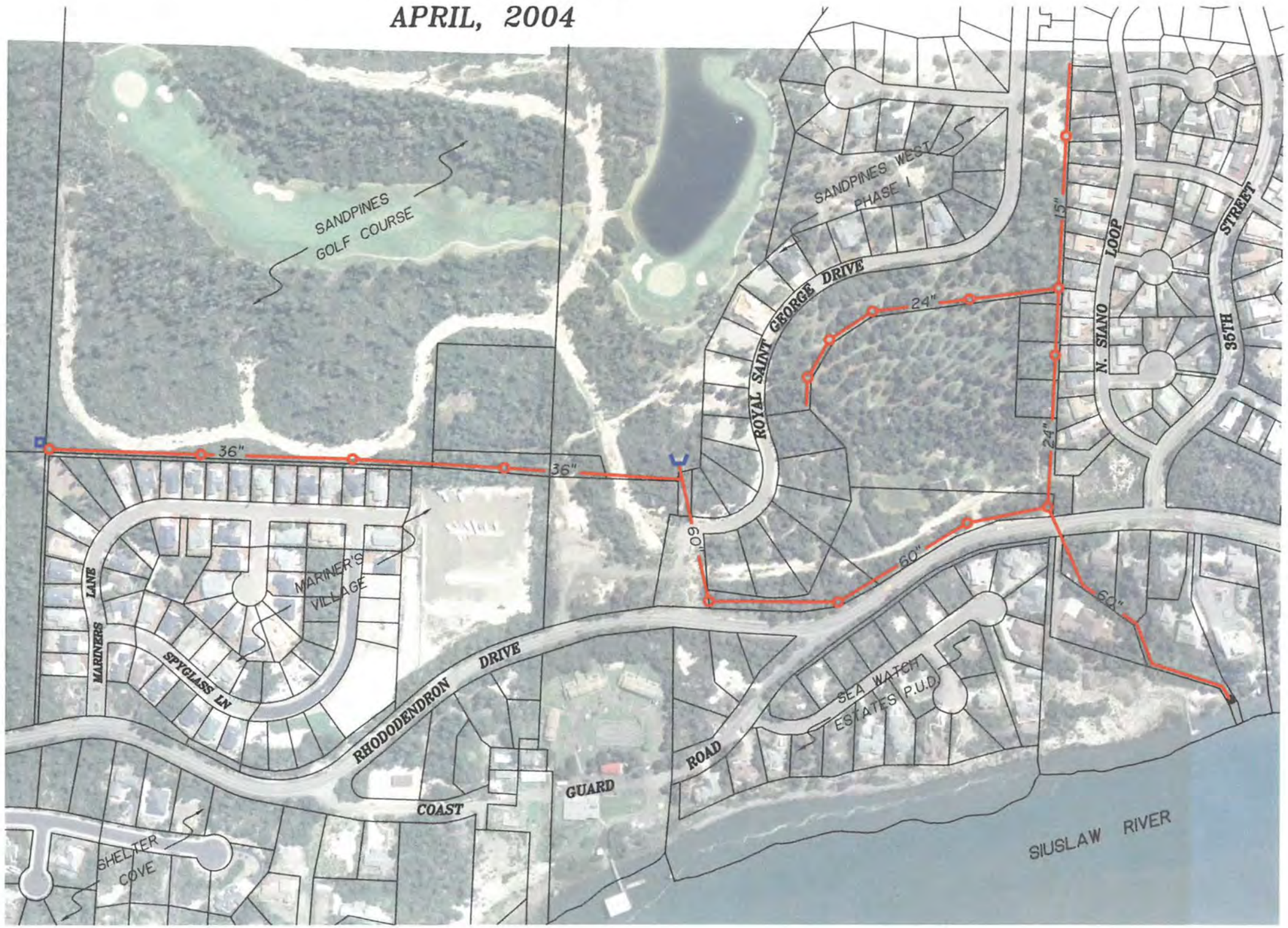
FIGURE 1

Branch Engineering, Inc.

DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS
RHODODENDRON DRIVE AND 35TH STREET VICINITY
FLORENCE, OREGON
APRIL, 2004

LEGEND

- PROPOSED PIPE
- PROPOSED MANHOLE
- PROPOSED INLET STRUCTURE
- PROPOSED HEADWALL
- PROPOSED RIP-RAP



GRAPHIC SCALE

300 0 150 300 600

(IN FEET)

Branch Engineering, Inc.
310 Fifth Street
Springfield, Oregon 97477
(541)746-0637 FAX (541)746-0389
branchadmin@branchengineering.com
Civil • Structures • Transportation • Surveying

FIGURE 3

PROJECT NO. 04-001C

TYPICAL TRENCH SECTION FOR IMPROVEMENT A

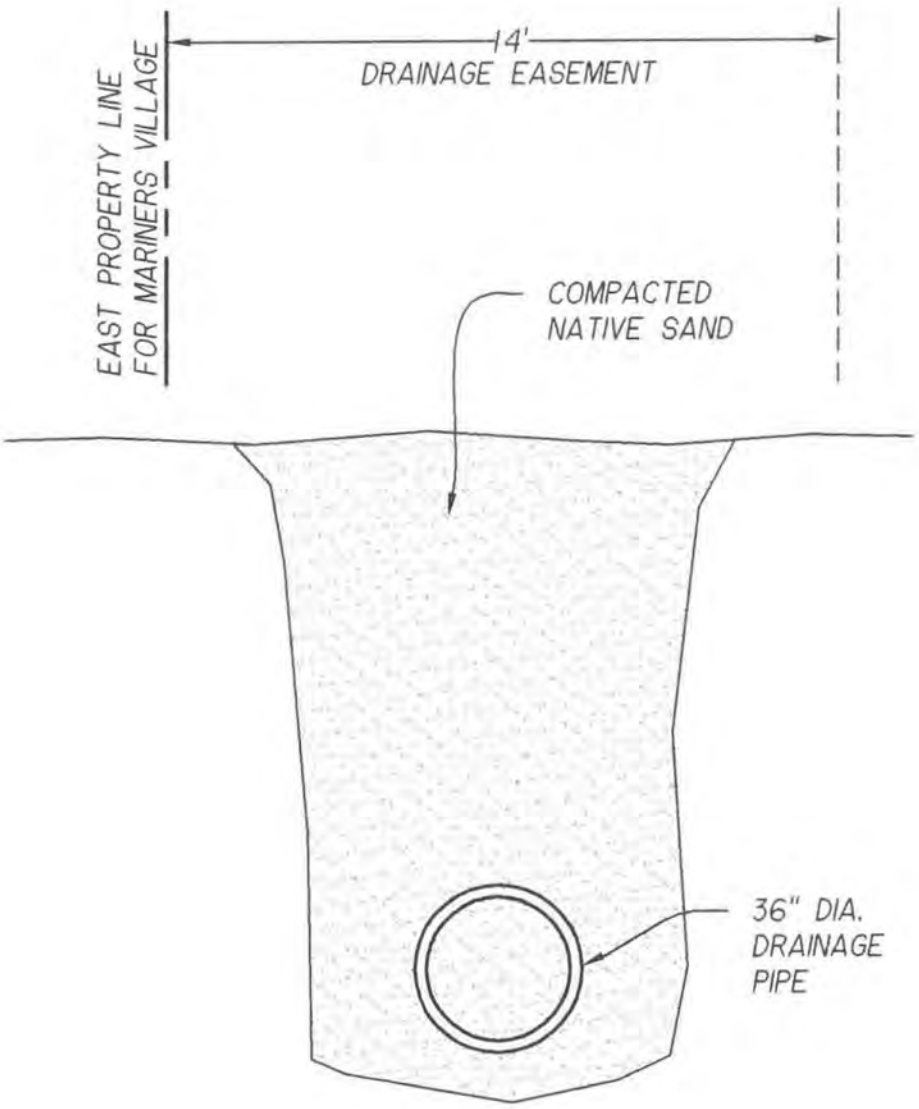


FIGURE 4

Branch Engineering, Inc.

APPENDIX G
Public Involvement Program

APPENDIX G

Public Involvement Program

Preparation of this report was supported by significant investigations of drainage conditions throughout the City. To supplement the information obtained through these investigations, the City of Florence Public Works Department and Civil West Engineering hosted a public reception at the Florence Events Center on Wednesday, November 1st, 2017. The purpose of the reception was to invite the public to participate in the discussion, and share their knowledge of existing drainage and flooding problems in and around the City. The reception was broken down into three sessions, each dedicated to a specific demographic:

- Session #1 – Coastal Highlands Development (Pine Court, 18th Court, Willow Loop)
- Session #2 – Mariner's Village Subdivision (Fairway Estates, Royal Saint George Drive)
- Session #3 – General Public

These meetings were well attended, and several members of the community engaged in our discussion of priority drainage issues.

Goals of the Public Outreach Program:

1. Attain credibility with the public by demonstrating expertise in infrastructure management and planning.
2. Distribute information during the planning process to the general public and CIP stakeholders, informing them of key issues and options for solutions.
3. Offer public education about the cause of drainage issues in specific locations, and describe the technical work that goes into solving them.
4. Listen and respond to ideas, concerns, and opinions of the public. Discuss the feasibility, history, and impacts of specific ideas.
5. Instill confidence in the City's plan to address specific drainage issues

Prior to the meeting, Civil West prepared maps to hang on the wall to facilitate discussions with the public. Members of the community were encouraged to draw on these maps to mark locations where they had observed flooding. Community members were also encouraged to fill out a Public Comment Form (see next page), describing known drainage issues and making recommendations for how to approach solving each problem. This form was also provided electronically on the City's website. In this way, the public was invited to have a voice during the master planning process, and the City was given an opportunity to provide public education about the feasibility of specific drainage strategies for specific locations in the City.

PUBLIC INPUT FORM

for the City of Florence Storm Water Master Plan Update

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

E-Mail: _____

May we contact you to ask questions? (Circle one) YES NO

Where have you observed flooding?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

In your opinion, which drainage issues are a top priority to solve?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

CITY NEWSLETTER – FOCUS ON FLORENCE – OCTOBER 2017

Stormwater Management Plan Open House

The current Stormwater Management Plan was developed in the late 1990's, completed in 2000, and adopted by the City of Florence in 2004. The function of the plan is to make recommendations for stormwater capital improvement projects to address flooding problems and protect the quantity and quality of water in the aquifer, Munsel Creek, and the Siuslaw River, as well as other valuable natural resources.

The 2000 Stormwater Management Plan has been used to guide and direct the planning and development efforts, including upgrades and expansion of the stormwater conveyance system for a period of 20 years. As the end of that planning period approaches, and most of the projects contained in the current Stormwater Management Plan have been completed, now is the time for the City to reevaluate stormwater management needs of the community. This reevaluation will identify and prioritize the deficiencies that exist now, so that City stormwater funds are utilized in the best possible way.

In February 2017, the City retained Civil West Engineering Services, Inc. to complete an update to the current Stormwater Master Plan. A critical aspect to the success of that effort is to engage the community in conversation, and collect as much information as possible regarding existing drainage problems and flooding issues around the City. The City, together with its consultants from Civil West, will be holding a public reception at the Florence Events Center on Wednesday, November 1, 2017, from 5:30 pm to 7:00 pm. We invite you to stop by and share your knowledge and concerns with us.

In addition to the general public reception, we have scheduled two sessions to discuss the recent flooding issues that the community experienced during the winter 2017. The first session is scheduled for November 1st from 3:00 pm to 4:00 pm for concerned citizens living in the area of Coastal Highlands between 18th and 16th streets. The second session is scheduled for November 1st from 4:00 pm to 5:00 pm for concerned citizens living within the Mariners Village development.

Please stop by and become informed on our preliminary list of proposed improvements to address stormwater management now and into the future.

CITY NEWSLETTER – FOCUS ON FLORENCE – NOVEMBER 2017

Stormwater Management Plan Open House

On Wednesday, November 1st, the City held a public open house to discuss existing drainage and flooding problems in and around the City. We had great attendance at our two stakeholder meetings to discuss the flooding that occurred in two neighborhoods during 2017. We appreciated the feedback.

City staff and our consultant team have worked hard to identify all of the problem areas. However, we may not have captured all of the locations. If you were unable to attend the stakeholder meetings or the general open house event and would like to provide input, we would welcome it.

During the open house we provided a simple form for community members to share their observations. We encourage those individuals that could not attend the open house to fill out the form, drop them off at City Hall, or email them to Nilda Taylor at: nilda.taylor@ci.florence.or.us.

The forms can be downloaded from the City website at: www.ci.florence.or.us/publicworks/stormwater-management-plan-update

The information from the Stakeholder meetings, open house and these forms will help guide the development of our priority projects and list of proposed improvements to address stormwater management now and into the future.

For additional background information relating to our current Stormwater Management Plan, Public Works Director Mike Miller provided the City Council an in-depth presentation on:

- How it was developed
- The priority projects that were identified in 2000
- What projects have been completed
- Why stormwater management is important to the community
- Areas of concern, including how the system performed in February 2017.

You can watch the Vimeo presentation from the February 6, 2017 City Council meeting at:https://vimeo.com/202993032 The presentation starts approximately **58 minutes** into the Council meeting.

afarnsworth@civilwest.com

From: Eva Pinkavova <eva.pinkavova@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, November 9, 2017 4:07 PM
To: afarnsworth@civilwest.com
Subject: RE: Mariners Village Stormwater

Thanks Aric, I'll be happy to let you have JPGs of any of the photos.
Eva

From: afarnsworth@civilwest.com [mailto:afarnsworth@civilwest.com]
Sent: Thursday, November 9, 2017 08:33
To: 'Eva Pinkavova' <eva.pinkavova@gmail.com>; 'Mike Miller' <mike.miller@ci.florence.or.us>
Subject: RE: {possible Spam} Mariners Village Stormwater

Eva,

Thank you very much for your input. I am grateful to you for typing out your concerns so that we can study them while we plan for the future of the stormwater management system in Florence. If it's alright with you, I may reach out to you to ask for JPG copies of some of your photographs, for inclusion in our master planning document.

The City Public Works department is committed to professionally maintaining and improving current infrastructure. They do strive to protect all public and private property from being negatively impacted. If you would like more information about your Public Works department, you can visit their website at http://www.ci.florence.or.us/publicworks and they also provide regular updates through the City newsletter and the City of Florence facebook page (https://www.facebook.com/CityofFlorenceOregon/).

Thank you again for attending the meeting, and for sharing your insight with us. If you have any other information that you feel may be pertinent to this project, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Aric Farnsworth – E.I.T., Architect
541-266-8601 • Fax 541-266-8681
ALBANY • COOS BAY • MISSOULA • NEWPORT • ROGUE VALLEY
afarnsworth@civilwest.com
www.civilwest.com

From: Eva Pinkavova [mailto:eva.pinkavova@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, November 8, 2017 4:38 PM
To: afarnsworth@civilwest.com; 'Mike Miller' <mike.miller@ci.florence.or.us>
Subject: {possible Spam} Mariners Village Stormwater

Dear Aric and Mike,

Firstly, thank you both for holding the Stormwater Management Plan meeting on Nov 1st 2017, and for the presentation which was very informative. I appreciate the way you listened to the concerns of the Mariners Village residents and the way you handled our questions.

My home is 60 Spyglass Lane, TL3500, directly opposite the stormwater 'pond' in TL4600, so I had plenty of opportunity to watch the water rising in the first few months of 2017. The document attached has all the pictures I took with the date and time and my comments. I hope they will be of use to you. I would be very happy to answer any questions you may have about the pictures or anything else concerning this issue.

You briefly explained the difficulties with the legal position concerning diverting water flow. As you consider what needs to be done I would like to suggest the following could be some useful considerations:

- Natural water flow will of course vary in heavy rainfall years. There is a case to be made that much higher than average rainfall years, such at the 2016/2017 winter, would typically create higher than usual natural run off. Logic suggests that this could be a legal argument that a route for such excessive run-off could and should be built into any stormwater management plans to be used only for such unusual events.
- Since the City of Florence presumably gave planning permits to the developer who built MV, the City must logically have some responsibility for dealing with the stormwater flood. I was very happy to see the City taking that on, when they began to pump the water out of the MV TL126 (RV Lot). It made a huge difference. I trust the City will continue to take appropriate action in such circumstances.
- Looking at TL4600 (the 'pond') and the land on the other side of Rhododendron Drive opposite the lowest point of TL4600, it seems to me that the construction of Rhododendron Drive has created a dam which prevents the natural runoff of water SW from TL4600. If the construction of the road was allowed despite laws about not diverting natural water flow, could a case not be made for re-instating that natural water flow by providing for a pipe to take excessive rainfall directly to the river in exceptional rainfall years?

I appreciate that this is a complex and difficult issue which I hope the city can resolve in a way which is fair and equitable for all its citizens and property owners, as well as being within the law. As I said at the meeting, moving the water around to resolve a problem in one area, while disadvantaging some else in another area does not seem to me to be a fair and equitable long term solution. I would prefer a solution in which we all behave as one community. I will look forward to your recommendations in due course.

In the meantime, now that the November rains have set in, we can only hope that you were right when you pointed out that last winter was unusual.

I would appreciate it, if you could confirm you have received this
Regards and thanks
Eva

Eva Pinkavova
60 Spyglass Lane
Florence, OR 97439
541-991-7187

PUBLIC COMMENT FORM RESPONDENTS

Last Name	First Name	Address	Tax Lot	Phone	Email	May we contact you to ask questions?	Where have you observed flooding?	In your opinion, which drainage issues are a top priority to solve?	Attachments?
Ryall	Marvin	05460 Friendly Acres Rd	1812023000904	541-997-5946	-	-	5055 Highway 101		
Rwagenschutz	Jacquie	68 Spyglass Lane	1812153204300	541-603-0068	j.misc.68@charter.net	YES	Rhody at River. Oak St at Fred Meyer / side street. Mariner's Village - enclosed as discussed w/ Aric are the pictures of my flooding over several months.	Along Rhody to County line - main traffic corridor. Mariner's Village because of its impact w/ Sandpines & Rhody. The design is badly flawed when there is a definite channeling of water around the village meeting back up w/ the rest of the water as it flows south and NO outlet for it. If no pumping would have occurred then a minimum of 12 homes would have been inundated with water. As is with the design lateral absorption and deterioration of the swale is putting several homes at risk. Sink holes: slides, etc.	Thumb Drive
Pinkavova	Eva	60 Spyglass Lane	1812153203500	541-991-7187	eva.pinkavova@gmail.com	YES	See email.	See emails.	Emails
Holmes	Brian	7 Mariners Lane	1812153200110	541-997-2449 (541-999-0537)	drbri64@yahoo.com	YES	In my backyard and under my house (Jan-May)	Water from upstream not being maintained on that property	
Sabado	Diane	22 Mariners Lane	1812153200125	541-590-3271	ddsabado49@gmail.com	-	Along Mariner's Lane behind the houses to the east flowing south forming two lakes in addition to flowing into the RV lot of Mariner's Village. Flooding from the western swales also occurred going into the RV lot.	If the flow from the NE corner could be contained, it would slow the flooding.	
Ryan	Paula	58 Spyglass Lane	1812153203300	541-902-8000	paula.ryan@q.com	YES	My backyard - lake (April 2017). Across the street / Spyglass Lane. Our retention pond was full and almost over the berm onto the road. Our RV parking lot was 3' deep.	A lot of water flows south from behind Fred Meyer into Sand Pines and by Mariner's Village. I have hiked back there and have documented this. We need a drainage ditch under Rhododendron - perhaps down Eden Lane to the river… I heard that the Mariner's Village area was once a swampy area that was filled in to build/ develop the area. It probably drained naturally over into the river. All natural drainage was probably filled in when Rhododendron was built, making a dam. The ditch coming down 35th Street just went in last year! It is not large enough to handle all the water we had last year!	
Hanson (Rhodes)	Nancy	9 Mariners Lane	1812153200112	415-497-4083	banjogirl57@gmail.com	YES	Southeast side yard area - w/in 10" from my house. Some water in my crawlspace. Trench (catch space) on W side filled completely.	Water coming in from the North East corner directed out before it hits Mariner's Village.	
Jones	Larry & Catherine	67 Spyglass Lane	1812153204200	541-272-9789	ptch229@q.com	-	Behind house in ditch. Beside house in pond. RV lot.	-	
Shook	Jim & Barbara	70 Spyglass Lane	1812153204500	775-296-1800	bjshook2@gmail.com	-	Behind our house and under our house.	Connect Mariner's Village to the public stormwater system for drainage and stop it from collecting in our neighborhood.	
Giles	Barbara	61 Spyglass Lane	1812153203600	541-902-7934	beejgiles@gmail.com	YES	My driveway - water flooded up out of drain when lake across the way filled & water had no where else to go.	Water coming in from northeast corner needs to be diverted.	
Baylis	Glen	1780 Willow Loop	1812261201900	541-997-8772	reggaec@charter.net	YES	Front yard - constantly. Swale fills and flood into yard even with light rain		
Gibson	Jackie & Gerry	1760 18th Court	1812261202100	541-997-9423	actazzif@yahoo.com	YES	In the cul-de-sac at 18th Courth - bottom of 18th Street	All the ones mentioned during the meeting today. Wetlands???	
Woodford	Jack & Janice	2000 Willow Loop	1812261203300	541-902-8521	jansart8@gmail.com	YES	Ground water came up under our house. Standing water area behind our property is normally a seasonal stream, but last winter it was a seasonal lake! Driveway became a lake.	Better drainage.	
Smith	Susan & Timothy	1710 Pine Court	1812261201600	541-590-0582	suzensmith420@yahoo.com	YES	Our lot 1700 was near 100% covered. Lot 1710 was 75% covered.	Yes.	
		1700 Pine Court	1812261201500	541-590-0582	suzensmith420@yahoo.com	YES	Our lot 1700 was near 100% covered. Lot 1710 was 75% covered.	Yes.	
Petersen	Fred A	1740 Willow Loop	1812261201800	541-997-3728	-	YES	Back yard of 1740 Willow Loop 8" high before city began pumping water down winter of 2016-2017. Had to pump (sump pump) to get water out from under house for several weeks until City pumped water table down.	Above.	
French	Cathy	B&E Wayside Space #19		775-240-3375	referralsunleashed@gmail.com		Space #19 B&E Wayside North fo 37th Street.		
	Diana	88556 3rd Ave		530-329-2825	dmclavel@gmail.com		Heceta Beach Road	Flooding on Heceta Beach. This should be a viable tsunami excape route for those of us living in Heceta Beach area.	

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY	**ITEM NO:** 7
FLORENCE CITY COUNCIL	Meeting Date: May 20, 2019
	Department: All

ITEM TITLE: Commission, Committee & Volunteers Report – April 2019

DISCUSSION/ISSUE:

Airport Volunteers	
Department: Public Works	Staff: Mike Miller – Public Works Director
The Airport Volunteer Group provided 240 hours of labor greeting visiting pilots and their passengers at the airport; answering phone calls; and providing general information and directions to local attractions; checking all entrance/exit gates; visually check taxiways to ensure they are free and clear of debris; check loaner cars and collect fees from loaner car users; clean the restrooms and office space at the airport office.	

Audit Ad-Hoc Committee	
Department: Finance	Staff: TBD
No report.	

Budget Committee	
Department: Finance	Chairperson: TBD
No report.	

Community & Economic Development Committee	
Department: Administration	Chairperson: Robbie Wright
The CEDC continued discussions regarding updates to the housing code and the upcoming work session. The works sessions during the month of May will cover many items of the updated code and be returned to the larger committee for review. With assistance from the City of Florence, OEDA hosted an economic development professional training at the FEC for business retention and expansion as well as marketing with a great turnout from across the state.	

Environmental Management Advisory Committee (EMAC)	
Department: Planning	Chair: Maureen Miltenberger
The EMAC committee met April 16th with all members present. After going into executive session to review rates, a motion was made for a rate increase for solid waste and recycling services to be reviewed and approved by the city council on May 6th. The City of Florence Work Plan was reviewed and three subcommittees were defined which included objectives and tasks. The subcommittees are Biosolids Program, Litter and Waste Reduction and Tree City/Native Vegetation. Members chose committees and will meet before our May EMAC meeting. A PSA regarding Scotch Broom was approved and upcoming Earth and Arbor Day events were discussed. A very successful Earth Day celebration was held on April 20th. EMAC had a very popular booth with 3 volunteers putting in over ten volunteer hours.	

Florence Events Center Volunteers / Friends of the FEC	
Department: Florence Events Center	President: Kirk Mlinek
No Report.	

Florence Urban Renewal Agency	
Department: Administrative	Staff: Kelli Weese – City Recorder / Eco. Devo.
FURA did not meet in April.	

Florence Urban Renewal Agency Budget Committee	
Department: Finance	Staff: TBD
No report.	

Parks Volunteers	
Department: Public Works	Staff: Mike Miller – Public Works Director
10 volunteers from Shoreline Christian School provides a total of 7.5 hours of labor picking up trash at Singing Pines Park.	

Planning Commission	
Department: Planning	Staff: Wendy FarleyCampbell – Planning Director
The Planning Commission met April 9th to hear the continued public hearing for the Cannery Station Planned Unit Development, Subdivision and three Design Reviews for an Assisted Living Facility. The PC voted 6-1 to approve the Cannery Station PUD and Subdivision and 6 to 1 to approve the Design Reviews. The PC met April 23rd to hold a worksession on the 2019-2020 Workplan and the DLCD Technical Assistance Housing Code Update Project. The PC's next meeting will be held May 14th where they will hold a public hearing on the Oak St. Commons Townhome project.	

Police Auxiliary	
Department: Police	Director: Len Larson

11 Auxiliary members contributed 263.50 volunteer hours in the month of April, totaling 990.25 for the year so far.

During April we lost one Auxiliary member. Our efforts for May will be the Rhody Parade on Sunday May 19th and continuing with monthly trainings.

Auxiliary Regular Duties

- Neighborhood patrols and vacation checks
- Check on dog complaints, dogs left in cars
- Jail checks and meal service
- Sex offender registration
- Shredding documents
- Purchase of immediate needs for the Police Department and Jail
- Pick up found property
- Check handicapped parking for violations / issue warnings and tickets
- Fingerprinting for the public and the court
- Filing of tickets and incident reports
- Home security inspections and neighborhood watch
- Monthly Auxiliary Meeting

Police Reserve Officers	
Department: Police	Staff: Tom Turner – Police Chief
Program not active	

Public Art Committee	
Department: Administrative	Chairperson: Harlen Springer
No Report.	

Transportation Committee (TC)	
Department: Planning	Chairperson: Bob Steele
The Transportation Committee held its meeting on 4-25-19. There were no public comments. City staff presented a review of the 7-1-19 to 6-30-21 City Work Plan. The various City Work Plan transportation priorities were discussed. City staff will coordinate with the TC to develop the annual Transportation Work Plan and prepare for a work session to discuss the draft Transportation Work Plan with the City Council in June. Bob Steele and Terry Tomney will attend this work session. Several members of the TC will attend the May 6th City Council meeting to demonstrate the TC's support for the Bike Month Proclamation. City staff is preparing a Transportation Growth Management Grant Application. The TC will assist in soliciting letters of support for the Grant. If this grant is received it will be used to replace the current 2012 Transportation Systems Plan which is outdated and contains errors. This application will be presented to City Council on May 20th as a consent agenda item. The Rhody Express ordinance is currently being reviewed by City staff. The next meeting of the TC will be held on May 30th at 10:00 a.m.	

FISCAL IMPACT:

The fiscal impact of the committees and volunteer groups varies depending on their scope of work. Staff time is allocated to support the committees, and ensure committees comply with Oregon public meetings laws by preparing and posting agendas and minutes and/or digital recordings for meetings.

RELEVANCE TO ADOPTED CITY WORK PLAN:

Goal 1: Deliver efficient and cost effective city services. Goal 5: Strengthen and Improve City's Organization and Capital Plant.

AIS PREPARED BY:	Report written by City of Florence staff and compiled by Kelli Weese, City Recorder
CITY MANAGER'S RECOMMENDATION:	☑ Approve ☐ Disapprove ☐ Other Comments: ERReynolds
ITEM'S ATTACHED:	None

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY	**ITEM NO:**	8
FLORENCE CITY COUNCIL	Meeting Date:	May 20, 2019
	Department:	City Manager

ITEM TITLE: CITY MANAGER REPORT & DISCUSSION ITEMS

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY	**ITEM NO:** 9
FLORENCE CITY COUNCIL	Meeting Date: May 20, 2019
	Department: City Council

ITEM TITLE: CITY COUNCIL REPORTS & DISCUSSION ITEMS

May

M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa/Su
		1	2	3	4 & 5
	Northwest Regional Manager's Conference				
6	7	8	9	10	11 & 12
Council Work Session - Canceled	City Budget Committee Meeting	FURA Budget Committee Meeting	City Budget Committee Meeting		
Council Meeting		City Budget Committee Meeting			
13	14	15	16	17	18 & 19
20	21	22	23	24	25 & 26
Council Work Session - Canceled					
Council Meeting					
27	28	29	30	31	
Memorial Day					

June

M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa/Su
					1 & 2
3	4	5	6	7	8 & 9
Council Work Session - *Tentative*					
Council Meeting					
10	11	12	13	14	15 & 16
17	18	19	20	21	22 & 23
Council Work Session - *Tentative*					
Council Meeting					
24	25	26	27	28	29 & 30

July

August

July

M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa/Su
1 Council Work Session - **Canceled** Council Meeting - **Canceled**	2	3	4 Independence Day Holiday	5	6 & 7
8	9 Oregon City County Management Association Summer Conference	10	11	12	13 & 14
15 Council Work Session - *Tentative* Council Meeting	16	17	18	19	20 & 21
22	23	24	25	26	27 & 28
29	30	31			

August

M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa/Su
			1	2	3 & 4
5 Council Work Session - *Tentative* Council Meeting	6	7	8	9	10 & 11
12	13	14	15	16	17 & 18
19 Council Work Session - *Tentative* Council Meeting	20	21	22	23	24 & 25
26	27	28	29	30	31 & 1