



City Hall – Council Chambers
206 N. Main Street
Toledo, Oregon 97391
6:00 p.m.

TOLEDO CITY COUNCIL
Regular Meeting – also via Zoom Meeting Platform
December 7, 2023


Virtual Meeting: The City Council will hold the meeting for the City Council and staff in person as well as through the Zoom video meeting platform. The public is encouraged to attend the meeting electronically. Visit the meetings page on the city website for details including meeting login information.

Public Comments: The City Council may take limited verbal comments during the meeting. Written comments may be submitted by email to lisa.figueroa@cityoftoledo.org 3:00 p.m. the day of the meeting to be included in the record. Comments received will be shared with the City Council and included in the record.

1. **Call to Order, Pledge of Allegiance and roll call**
2. **Proclamations/Presentations**
Presentation – Fiscal Year 2022/2023 Financial Audit presentation, Hanford and Associates
3. **Public Hearing – Ordinance No. 1417, an ordinance amending Toledo Municipal Code Chapter 1.08 to adopt the 2023 Toledo Comprehensive Land Use Plan**
4. **Visitors/Public Comment**
(The public comment period provides the public with an opportunity to address the City Council regarding items not on the agenda. Please limit your comments to three (3) minutes).
5. **Consent Agenda**
 - Minutes from the regular meeting held August 16, 2023
 - 2024 Master Meeting Calendar
 - Accept the certified results of the November 7, 2023 Special Election
6. **Discussion Items**
 - Discussion of an Ordinance creating a Toledo Livability Code
7. **Decision Items**
 - Adoption of the City of Toledo 2023 Drinking Water Protection Plan
 - Resolution No. 1536, a resolution of the City Council receiving the audit as presented by Hanford & Associates
8. **Reports and Comments**
 - Committee updates
9. **Adjournment**

Comments submitted in advance are preferable. Comments may be submitted by e-mail at lisa.figueroa@cityoftoledo.org. The meeting is accessible to persons with disabilities. A request for an interpreter for the hearing impaired, or for other accommodations for persons with disabilities, should be made at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting by calling city offices at (541) 336-2247.

**CITY OF TOLEDO
REQUEST FOR COUNCIL ACTION**

	Meeting Date:	Agenda Topic:
	December 6, 2023	Public Hearing (Legislative) – Ordinance No. 1417, an ordinance amending Toledo Municipal Code Chapter 1.08 to adopt the 2023 Toledo Comprehensive Land Use Plan
Council Goal:	Agenda Type:	
Not Applicable	Decision Items	
Prepared by:	Reviewed by:	Approved by:
Contract Planner, J. Peterson	City Manager Doug Wiggins	City Manager Doug Wiggins

Recommendation:

The City Council shall approve, approve with modifications, approve with conditions, deny, or adopt an alternative to an application for legislative change, or remand the application to the planning commission for rehearing and reconsideration on all or part of the application.

Based upon the above analysis of the relevant criteria and findings and Planning Commission’s recommendation, staff recommends that the City Council approve the proposed Ordinance. If the City Council accepts this recommendation, a suggested motion is provided below.

Proposed Motion:

To approve the proposed amendment to the Toledo Municipal Code based on the testimony received, the findings within the staff report, and the evidence and arguments before the City Council at the public hearing on December 6, 2023. The City Council determines that the request by the City of Toledo (PA-1-23) to amend the Toledo Comprehensive Plan, complies with the criteria identified in TMC 19.20.070(A)-(D) as stated in the findings contained in the Staff Report. The City Council hereby adopts the staff report as findings and the other evidence in the record as findings supporting its decision and approves application PA-1-23. In addition, the City Council adopts Ordinance No. ____ **by reading by title twice:** "An Ordinance Amending Toledo Municipal Code Chapter 1.08 to adopt the 2023 Toledo Comprehensive Land Use Plan."

Background:

The overall objective of this project was to prepare a hearings ready draft Comprehensive Plan.

The Comprehensive Plan is a long-range planning document that every Oregon city and county adopts, and the City of Toledo is completing community-wide effort to update our plan. A comprehensive plan helps manage expected population and employment growth through a set of goals and policies that align with the community’s vision.

The current comprehensive plan, “The 2020 Vision for Toledo”, was adopted on April 4, 2001, and needs to be updated to incorporate the current vision and goals for the City of Toledo. As the community’s blueprint for the future, the comprehensive plan is the City’s leading policy document on growth, development and public investment over the next 20 years. Community participation in this effort has been essential to ensure the updated comprehensive plan reflects the vision and goals of the community.

The intent of the Comprehensive Plan Update is to modernize the Plan. The proposal includes the repealing and replacing of the Comprehensive Plan. Some chapters included larger updates while others included only formatting changes. The proposed edits are shown in the attachments.

The proposed 2043 Vision for Toledo was a community-wide effort that included outreach to citizens to Toledo. The outreach included Planning Commission meetings, open houses, community surveys, and tabling at community events. The updated Comprehensive Plan recognizes the history of Toledo and looks towards the future. Aspirational Statements are woven into each Comprehensive Plan chapter. The aspirational statements will shape the goals and policies throughout the Plan: Business Community, housing, quality of life, infrastructure, locational advantage, art district, and balance of business support and ecosystem maintenance.

The Vision Statement in the Comprehensive Plan states: “The City of Toledo strives to be a leader in transformative efforts that make Toledo a choice for people to live, work, and play as a result of our safety, sense of community, local businesses, and public services.” The vision statement provides direction for the City of Toledo and all of the Goals and Policies help implement the vision.

NOTE: A clean draft copy of the 2043 Vision is available to view on the 12-6-2023 meeting page of the City website or the following link: <https://shorturl.at/nEGP4>

Fiscal Impact:	Fiscal Year:	GL Number:
N/A	2023-2024	N/A

Attachments:

1. City Council Staff Report
2. Proposed 2043 Vision for Toledo, Oregon (2023 Comprehensive Land Use Plan Document) with text amendments with strike through and underlined changes.
3. Draft Ordinance
4. 2023 Comp Plan and Zoning Map
5. Draft Planning Commission Minutes – November 8, 2023
6. Planning Commission Public Hearing Recommendation
7. Public Comments

TOLEDO CITY COUNCIL STAFF REPORT

FILE #: PA-1-23

APPLICANT: City of Toledo

APPLICATION DATE: September 13, 2023

HEARING DATE: November 8, 2023 (PC) and December 6, 2023 (CC)

REQUEST: To amend the Toledo Comprehensive Plan and adopt the 2023 Comprehensive Land Use Plan Document. More detailed information about each amendment or addition is listed below.

I. REPORT OF FACTS:

Notice of Public Hearing: Notices mailed on October 12, 2023, to 19 public/service agencies. Notice sent to the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) on September 13, 2023. Proposed Ordinance information posted in three locations November 29, 2023.

Notice Published in Newspaper: October 27, 2023, and November 3, 2023 (PC) November 24, 2023, and December 1, 2023 (CC)

Comments Received: Public Works, Fire, and Police Departments all reviewed the application. The Fair Housing Council requested the staff report for review. Brett Estes with DLCD provided minor comments and clarification questions.

Attachments to Staff Report:

- A. Proposed 2043 Vision for Toledo, Oregon (2023 Comprehensive Land Use Plan Document)
- B. Complete Proposed Text Amendments, with strikethrough and underlined changes
- C. Draft Ordinance
- D. 2023 Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Map
- E. Draft Minutes November 8, 2023, PC Meeting
- F. Planning Commission Recommendation Signed
- G. DLCD Comments

II. BACKGROUND

The Planning Commission and City Council will be considering the evidence in this report, including the proposed Ordinance attached as Exhibit B to this staff report, and in public testimony, as it reviews a proposal to amend the Toledo Comprehensive Plan and adopt the 2043 Vision for Toledo, Oregon.

The Comprehensive Plan is a long-range planning document that every Oregon city and county adopts, and the City of Toledo is completing community-wide effort to update our plan. A comprehensive plan helps manage expected population and employment growth through a set of goals and policies that align with the community's vision.

The current comprehensive plan, "The 2020 Vision for Toledo", was adopted on April 4, 2001, and needs to be updated to incorporate the current vision and goals for the City of Toledo. As the community's blueprint for the future, the comprehensive plan is the City's leading policy document on growth, development and public investment over the next 20 years. Community participation in this effort has been essential to ensure the updated comprehensive plan reflects the vision and goals of the community.

The intent of the Comprehensive Plan Update is to modernize the Plan. The proposal includes the repealing and replacing of the Comprehensive Plan. Some chapters included larger updates while others included only formatting changes. The proposed edits are shown in Attachment A in detail.

The proposed 2043 Vision for Toledo was a community-wide effort that included outreach to citizens to Toledo (more detail in the findings later). The outreach included Planning Commission meetings, open houses, community surveys, and tabling at community events. The updated Comprehensive Plan recognizes the history of Toledo and looks towards the future. Aspirational Statements are woven into each Comprehensive Plan chapter. The aspirational statements will shape the goals and policies throughout the Plan: Business Community, housing, quality of life, infrastructure, locational advantage, art district, and balance of business support and ecosystem maintenance.

The Vision Statement in the Comprehensive Plan states: "The City of Toledo strives to be a leader in transformative efforts that make Toledo a choice for people to live, work, and play as a result of our safety, sense of community, local businesses, and public services." The vision statement provides direction for the City of Toledo and all of the Goals and Policies help implement the vision.

III. AUTHORITY: The following ordinance standards related to the approval process and authority apply to this request.

17.80.030 Legislative amendments.

Legislative amendments are policy decisions such as the amendment to a comprehensive land use map or the municipal code made by the city council. They are reviewed using the Type IV land use procedure as set forth by ordinance.

19.20.070 Decision-making considerations.

The recommendation by the planning commission and the decision by the city council shall be based on consideration of the following factors:

- A. The Statewide Planning Goals and Guidelines adopted under Oregon Revised Statutes Chapter 197 (for comprehensive plan amendments only);
- B. Comments from any applicable federal or state agencies regarding applicable statutes or regulations;
- C. Any applicable intergovernmental agreements; and
- D. Any applicable comprehensive plan policies and provisions of the municipal code that implement the comprehensive plan. Compliance with Toledo Municipal Code 17.80 shall be required for legislative amendments such as Comprehensive Plan Amendments and for

quasi-judicial amendments.

19.20.080 Approval process and authority.

- A. The planning commission shall:
 - 1. After notice and a public hearing, vote on and prepare a recommendation to the city council to approve, approve with modifications, approve with conditions, deny the proposed change, or adopt an alternative; and
 - 2. Within ten (10) business days of determining a recommendation, the presiding officer shall sign the written recommendation, and it shall be filed with the city manager.
- B. Any member of the planning commission who votes in opposition to the planning commission's majority recommendation may file a written statement of opposition with the city manager before the council public hearing on the proposal. The city manager shall send a copy to each council member and place a copy in the record;
- C. If the planning commission fails to adopt a recommendation to approve, approve with modifications, approve with conditions, deny the proposed change, or adopt an alternative proposal, within ten (10) days of its first public hearing on the proposed change, the city manager shall:
 - 1. Report the failure together with the proposed change to the city council; and
 - 2. Provide notice and put the matter on the city council's agenda, a public hearing to be held, and a decision to be made by the council. No further action shall be taken by the commission.
- D. The city council shall:
 - 1. Approve, approve with modifications, approve with conditions, deny, or adopt an alternative to an application for legislative change, or remand the application to the planning commission for rehearing and reconsideration on all or part of the application;
 - 2. Consider the recommendation of the planning commission; however, it is not bound by the commission's recommendation; and
 - 3. Act by ordinance, which shall be signed by the mayor after the council's adoption of the ordinance.

19.20.090 Vote required for a legislative change.

- A. A vote by a majority of the qualified voting members of the planning commission present is required for a recommendation for approval, approval with modifications, approval with conditions, denial or adoption of an alternative.
- B. A vote by a majority of the qualified members of the city council present is required to decide any motion made on the proposal.

19.20.100 Notice of decision.

Notice of a Type IV decision shall be mailed to the applicant, any participants of record, and the Department of Land Conservation and Development, within five business days after the city council decision is filed with the city manager. The city shall also provide notice to all persons as required by other applicable laws.

19.20.110 Final decision and effective date.

- A Type IV decision, if approved, shall take effect and shall become final as specified in the enacting ordinance or as specified in the city charter, or if not approved, upon mailing of the notice of decision to the applicant.

IV. RELEVANT CRITERIA AND STAFF FINDINGS:

TMC 19.20.070(A)-(D) contain the decision-making standards that are relevant to legislative amendments. The recommendation by the Planning Commission and the decision by the City Council shall be based upon the following criteria:

Criterion 1. Consideration of the Statewide Planning Goals and Guidelines adopted under Oregon Revised Statutes Chapter 197 (for comprehensive plan amendments only);

Finding 1

The amendment is updating the Toledo Comprehensive Plan and adopting the 2043 Vision for Toledo. The update is in compliance with statewide planning goals. Staff regularly communicated with Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) staff and posted the updates on the online Post Acknowledgements Plan Amendments (PAPA) portal online for review. Overall, the proposed updates modernize the Comprehensive Plan. Some chapters had larger updates while others were only minor text edits and formatting. Future studies will inform additional chapter updates. For example, when the Lincoln County Estuary Management Plan is adopted by Lincoln County (expected in late 2024) the City of Toledo will amend Goal 16 Estuarine Resources.

Finding 2

The Oregon Statewide Planning Goals and Guidelines consist of 19 goals. The planning goals provide the framework for a statewide program of land-use planning. There are state policies on urban and rural land uses, resource management, economic development, urban growth, coastal protection, natural hazards, and citizen involvement that form the elements of a local comprehensive land use plan. The City of Toledo is adopting a new Comprehensive Land Use Plan. The statewide planning goals apply to the city's request to amend the comprehensive plan, a number of the goals have direct relevancy. These goals are listed as follows:

- Goal 1 – Citizen Involvement
- Goal 2 – Land Use Planning
- Goal 5 – Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Open Spaces
- Goal 6 – Air ,Water, and Land Resources
- Goal 7 – Areas Subject to Natural Disasters and Hazards
- Goal 8 – Recreational Needs
- Goal 9 – Economic Development
- Goal 10 – Housing
- Goal 11 – Public Facilities and Services
- Goal 12 – Transportation
- Goal 13 – Energy Conservation
- Goal 14 – Urbanization
- Goal 16 – Estuarine Resources
- Goal 17 – Coastal Shorelands

Statewide Planning Goals not applicable to the update include Goal 3 – Agricultural, Goal 4 – Forest Lands, Goal 15 – Willamette Valley Greenway, Goal 18 – Beaches and Dunes, and Goal 19 Ocean Resources. However, note that the City of Toledo is

adopting Chapters 3 and 4 that are not meant to be in compliance with Statewide Planning Goals 3 and 4 which applies predominantly to county planning.

The following list of findings will review each chapter update and how it complies with the Statewide Planning Goals and Guidelines adopted under Oregon Revised Statutes Chapter 197 applicable to this proposal.

Finding 3

Goal 1 – Citizen Involvement

The purpose of Goal 1 is to develop a citizen involvement program that ensures the opportunity for citizens to be involved in all phases of the planning process. Over a 2-year period, the Toledo Planning Commission made up of volunteer citizens, with other citizen input, has spent many hours to determine how to move forward with proposed changes to the Comprehensive Plan. Leading up to this current proposal the City of Toledo hosted multiple public events. The Comprehensive Plan was discussed at planning commission meetings over the last two years, there was an April, 2023 open house, and the update was presented at a October 2023 open house. In addition, the city circulated a community wide survey in 2022 at multiple community events and locations. Consistent with Goal 1, and Article 1 of the Toledo Comprehensive Land Use Plan, the city has encouraged and provided the opportunity for citizens to be involved in all phases of the planning process.

The updates to Goal 1 included adding additional policies around accommodation for diverse participation, citizen awareness, social media, best practice engagement methods, informed citizenry, consistent procedures, hybrid meetings, rights and responsibilities, and implementation. The last time Goal 1 was updated, social media and hybrid meetings were not ingrained in our society. Now with the modernization of technology it is important for the city to use social media and hybrid meetings to better inform and engage our residents.

Finding 4

Land use planning proposed Goals.

ARTICLE 2: LAND USE PLANNING-

- Goal 1. Implement locally desired land use policies and practices that do not conflict with the State of Oregon’s land use planning program.
- Goal 2 - To establish a land use planning process and policy framework as a basis for all decisions and actions related to the use of land as established and required by the State of Oregon's land use planning program.
- Goal 3 - To assure an adequate factual basis for all decisions and actions related to the use of land as established and required by the State of Oregon's land use planning program.

The purpose of Goal 2 Land Use Planning is to establish a land use planning process and policy framework as a basis for all decision and actions related to use of land and assure an adequate factual base for such decisions and actions. The proposed amendments to the purpose statements are minor in nature. The amendments included an updated matrix format for implementation efficiency, an amended

Comprehensive Plan update policy to better reflect the current process and added language about Urban Growth Management Agreements (UGMAs).

The proposal to update the Toledo Comprehensive Plan, will not conflict with the State of Oregon’s land use planning program and will implement land use policies that support Oregon’s land use planning program. The proposed updates are meant to meet state rules and regulations. Therefore, the proposed amendments implement desired land use policies and practices that do not conflict with the State of Oregon land use planning program.

The findings of fact included in this staff report outline the factual basis for action by the city to amend the Comprehensive Plan. Any future updates to the Toledo Municipal Code (TMC) will be required to include findings of fact to ensure compliance with the 2043 Vision for Toledo.

No map amendments are proposed as part of this update. With this said, the Toledo Land Use Map will be updated in title only to “The 2023 Toledo Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Zoning Map, dated December 6, 2023.”

The updated description for Chapter 2 incorporates findings from the completed 2022 Housing Capacity Analysis (HCA) and Buildable Lands Inventory (BLI). The chapter includes up to date information and replaces the outdated information. The Comprehensive Plan Map Designations will be implemented through the zoning designations adopted in Title 17 of the Toledo Municipal Code.

ARTICLE 3 Agriculture and ARTICLE 4 Forest Lands – Not intended to be the same as statewide planning Goals 3 and 4.

Finding 5

The 2001 Toledo Comprehensive Plan included an Article 3 and 4 that were not intended to be the same as statewide planning Goals 3 and 4. The Articles remain in the Toledo Comprehensive Plan and are still not meant to comply with statewide planning Goals 3 and 4. Rather, the intent is to include goals and policies to generally support forestry and agriculture. For example, Article 3 supports community gardens and food productions, and Article 4 supports the City of Toledo remaining a Tree City USA.

ARTICLE 5: OPEN SPACES, SCENIC & HISTORICAL AREAS, AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Goal 1. Protect natural resources such as wetlands and riparian habitat areas as required by State rules that set the process and standards for local protection of locally significant wetlands to ensure their continued contributions as natural areas, open space, wildlife and vegetative habitat, flood protection, and storm water retention and conveyance areas.

Goal 2. Ensure the provision of open space and the protection of scenic and natural resources.

Goal 3. Recognize Toledo's historic resources and utilize and enhance those resources for Toledo residents and visitors. Increase awareness and appreciation of Toledo’s historic and cultural resources, and heritage.

Finding 6

The proposed updates to Goal 5 center around modernizing the chapter. The City of Toledo will need to update the Local Wetlands Inventory (LWI) in the future and at that time this chapter will need to be updated again. The city adopted safe harbor standards in 1995 as part of the wetland inventory process and the safe harbor setbacks are proposed to remain the same. The City shared this chapter with DLCD staff for review and made edits based on DLCDs expert input. This proposal to update the Comprehensive Plan will ensure that affected areas of natural, scenic and historical resources are protected, as needed, through the land use, site plan review and building permit review process.

ARTICLE 6: AIR, WATER, AND LAND RESOURCES QUALITY

Goal 1. Meet or exceed federal, state, and local air quality standards.

Goal 2. Meet or exceed federal and state water quality standards.

Goal 3. Meet or exceed federal, state, and local noise control standards.

Goal 4. Encourage property owner and resident compliance with State and Federal land quality programs.

Finding 7

The edits in this section modernize the code. The Efficient Land Use policies were removed and are reflected in Goal 14 Urbanization. Policy sections added included total maximum daily load, local noise regulation, recycling and waste prevention, and asbestos information. The City of Toledo will continue to work with businesses and citizens to meet all federal/state air quality and water quality rules. The city shared this chapter with DLCD staff for review and made edits based on DLCDs expert input. This proposal to update the Comprehensive Plan will ensure that impacts to air, water and land resources are mitigated, as needed, through the land use, site plan review, and building permit process.

ARTICLE 7: NATURAL HAZARDS

Overarching Goal: Toledo’s citizens value a safe community where natural resources are protected and there is minimal danger from both natural and man-made hazards.

Goal 1. Prevent loss of life and property damage by requiring appropriate safeguards for all development of properties within known natural hazard areas. Natural hazards include: floods, tsunamis, earthquakes, landslides and slope hazards, weak foundation soils, high groundwater, wind/windthrow/winter storms, wildfires, and drought.

Goal 2 Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan (NHMP). Integrate natural hazards information from the Lincoln County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan (NHMP) into the City of Toledo plans, policies, programs, and implementation provisions.

Goal 3 Education and Outreach. Promote risk reduction to people and property from natural hazards through education and outreach, thus increasing community preparedness and resilience. Inform residents and business owners about preparedness measures.

Finding 8

The Natural Hazards Chapter has not been updated since 2001 and this update includes some modernization of the chapter. Lincoln County and the City of Toledo now have an NHMP that is adopted every 5 years. The new Comprehensive Plan references this effort and should be updated again when a new NHMP is adopted. The updated chapter includes new policies about the NHMP mitigation actions,

Emergency operations plans, CERT programs, stormwater management, emergency access and evacuation routes, grant funding, siting essential facilities outside hazard areas, allowing temporary housing, adopting new FIRM maps/ FEMA regulations, buyout programs, Tsunami maps, wildfire protection plans, fire safe design, and drought. This proposal to update the Comprehensive Plan will ensure that safeguards to prevent loss of life and property damage due to natural hazards are required through the land use, site plan review, and building permit process.

ARTICLE 8: Recreational Needs

Goal 1. Provide, maintain and plan for a diversified system of safe and attractive parks, open spaces, recreation programs and facilities for the use and enjoyment by all of Toledo's citizens and visitors.

Goal 2. Promote the parks and recreation programs as cornerstones of Toledo's attractiveness as a place to visit, live and conduct business.

Goal 3. Create a citywide network of safe, interconnected recreation opportunities.

Goal 4. Facilitate funding for land acquisition, recreation development, operations and maintenance.

Finding 9

The City of Toledo does not have a recent Parks Master Plan. The recreation chapter was updated based on new information since 2000. In the future the city will want to adopt a Parks Master Plan. This update includes a general park inventory and new parks map. The update includes new policies around updating recreation plans, educational institution and agency coordination, new development, construction to city standards, maintenance, promoting youth programs, the public library, public safety and emergency access, and funding. The city heard input from the public about the importance of the public library and its programs. This proposal to update the Comprehensive Plan will ensure recreation opportunities through the land use, site plan review, and building permit process.

ARTICLE 9: Economic Development

Goal 1. Improve the economic position of all elements of Toledo's economic base by retaining and expanding the current businesses while recruiting new businesses into the community.

Goal 2. Ensure an adequate supply of appropriately zoned land to provide for the full range of economic development opportunities in Toledo including commercial, industrial, water dependent, office and institutional service development.

Goal 3. Diversify the economic base of the Toledo area and strengthen the role as the industrial center for Lincoln County.

Goal 4. Ensure local planning consistency with the region, county, and state.

Goal 5. Provide for the orderly and efficient extension of public facilities, utilities, and services.

Finding 10

Goal 9 – Economic Development

The purpose of Goal 9 is to provide adequate opportunities throughout the state for a variety of economic activities vital to the health, welfare, and prosperity of Oregon's citizens. Comprehensive plans for urban areas shall reflect this objective by providing:

1. An analysis of the community's economic patterns, potentialities, strengths, and deficiencies as they relate to state and national trends;
2. Contain policies concerning the economic development opportunities in the community;
3. Provide for at least an adequate supply of sites of suitable sizes, types, locations, and service levels for a variety of industrial and commercial uses consistent with plan policies;
4. Limit uses on or near sites zoned for specific industrial and commercial uses to those which are compatible with proposed uses.

The updated Comprehensive Plan will guide decisions about growth, development and services in the community. The policies, goals, and land use map included in the Plan are supported by a series of background documents and inventories which describe current conditions and trends and also project growth and development patterns 20 years into the future.

Since that time, the City has completed an Economic Opportunities Analysis (EOA) in 2010, prepared by the City of Toledo and the Oregon Cascades West Council of Governments, which discusses the community's economic development patterns, potentialities, strengths, and deficiencies. Consistent with Goal 9, these changes to the Toledo Comprehensive Land Use Plan text amendment and the proposed ordinance are consistent with the EOA and other economic development opportunities in the community. The EOA will need to be updated to further update the economic data in Toledo. As part of this effort some new data was added in the introduction section.

Some policies were refined including marking and branding, livable wages, tourism, community events, downtown investment, encourage entrepreneurs and small businesses, and education and workforce support. In addition, new policies were added to reflect current conditions including urban renewal, childcare, buildable land, workforce housing, public and private sector cooperation, and local and regional plan consistency. Childcare and workforce housing were of particular importance based on public input and local needs. Workforce housing is expensive and hard to find. The City is working on expanding opportunities inside City limits for additional housing. Childcare challenges were exasperated by the pandemic and the industry is still recovering. Overall, the city strives to support local businesses and their needs.

ARTICLE 10 - Housing

Goal 1. Encourage development of a mixture of housing stock in terms of design, type, cost, and location that meets the housing needs of current and future Toledo citizens.

Goal 2. Continue to support partnerships and fair housing.

Goal 3. Provide for the planning, development, and preservation of a variety of housing types that support livability.

Goal 4. Ensure that the city has an adequate supply of land to support Toledo citizens.

Goal 5. Encourage innovative site design in planning and developing of housing.

Finding 11

The DLCD website states: “An adequate housing supply is a fundamental building block of a healthy community. Likewise, provision of housing for a community is one of the primary elements in a comprehensive plan for cities in Oregon. Housing takes many forms and should be built to serve people at a variety of incomes levels. A housing supply that meets community needs is one that offers people a range of different places to live, different community densities to choose from, and does not overburden the financial resources of any group living there.”

The proposed amendments to the housing chapter are minor in nature because of the recent 2022 updates to the chapter. In 2022 the City of Toledo adopted the Housing Capacity Analysis (HCA) into the Comprehensive Plan and updated the housing goals and policies. The updates were based on the new data from the HCA and community conversations. The current updates include updated language to put people first, an amended livability policy, housing stock maintenance, land supply, and open space. Overall, the city continues to be supportive of housing code updates to reduce the barriers to housing development. Several projects are underway in the City including an 11-unit apartment complex constructed by NW Coastal housing, a tri-plex, a duplex, and several single family homes. The completed HCA in 2022 was a significant step towards supporting housing in Toledo. Additional steps are needed, and the City is working towards the next action items. This proposal to update the Comprehensive Plan will ensure housing opportunities through the land use, site plan review, and building permit process.

ARTICLE 11- Public Facilities and Services

Goal 1. Provide reliable, high quality, efficient, and cost-effective public facilities and services for the residents of Toledo.

Goals 2-12 see attached Comprehensive Plan

Finding 12

The updates to the public facilities and services chapter include several new policies. New policies include a full-service city, service provider coordination, city department coordination, public building facilities plan, regulatory consistency, data and information exchange, financial stability, drinking water protection, and school access planning. The updates include references to new plans that were completed after 2001 including the 2014 Toledo Wastewater Facilities Plan and 2017 Toledo Water Master Plan. This proposal to update the Comprehensive Plan will ensure public facilities and services through the land use, site plan review, and building permit process. This process includes the review by police, fire, and public works, to ensure that service is available, and that the proposed use will not negatively impact wastewater treatment, water quality, site drainage, and emergency services.

ARTICLE 12: TRANSPORTATION

Goal 1. Provide a safe and efficient, multi-modal transportation system which provides linkages in a manner that enhances Toledo's neighborhoods, environment, economy, and social and scenic values.

Goals 2 -10 are available in the Comprehensive Plan

Finding 13

The City of Toledo updated its Transportation System Plan (TSP) in 2013 and updated the Comprehensive Plan to reflect the update. The updates to the Comprehensive Plan in this update are minor and reflect some emerging technology and challenges. Policy updates include diverse revenue sources, natural and green infrastructure, electric vehicles, emergency service access, safe routes to school, and a coast to valley train ride. This proposal to update the Comprehensive Plan will ensure energy efficiency through the land use, site plan review, and building permit process. This process includes review by public works, to ensure that service is available, and notice to Lincoln County or ODOT when impacts will occur to county or state-maintained roads.

ARTICLE 13: ENERGY CONSERVATION

Goal 1. Promote the use of energy conservation measures and the use of renewable energy resources by both the public and private sectors.

Finding 14

The amendments to Article 13 were minor including an introduction update, adding public education language, adding energy efficient design, and innovative technology. This proposal to update the Comprehensive Plan will ensure energy efficiency through the land use, site plan review, and building permit process.

ARTICLE 14: URBANIZATION AND LIVABILITY

Goal 1. Build Toledo as a small, cost-effective, attractive, livable, and sustainable city by encouraging efficient land use patterns.

Goal 2. Provide for the orderly and efficient extension of public facilities, utilities and services.

Goal 3. Ensure that all new developments are reviewed expeditiously and thoroughly and result in compliance with the Comprehensive Plan goals and policies and Toledo's Municipal Code and standards.

Finding 15

The updates to the Urbanization chapter include the introduction and several new polices. The new policies include designating land for projected growth, commercial and industrial lot sizes, verifying supply of developable land, pursuing an Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) Swap, development contributing to funding urban services, and clear and objective standards. Of particular interest to the City is the possibility of a UGB boundary swap. This would allow for the City to reevaluate the direction of urban growth in the future. This proposal to update the Comprehensive Plan will ensure efficient urbanization through the land use, site plan review, and building permit process. This process will ensure that the proposal is consistent with surrounding development design, has adequate public services and access, and that significant natural features are protected or enhanced as needed.

ARTICLE 16: ESTUARINE RESOURCES

Goal 1. Recognize and protect the unique environmental, economic and social values of the Yaquina River Estuary and the associated wetlands.

Finding 16

The 1982 Lincoln County Estuary Management Plan (LCEMP) continues to be the

principal document for managing the estuarine resources of the Yaquina estuary system. At over 40 years old in most places, updating the estuary management plan is timely. An updated plan process is underway and adoption is expected in 2024. Article 16 will be updated when the estuary management plan is complete. The current update does not change any existing policies and adds some new detail to the introduction section. This proposal to update the Comprehensive Plan will ensure that areas of affected estuarine resources and associated wetlands can be protected as needed through the land use, site plan review, and building permit process.

ARTICLE 17: COASTAL SHORELANDS

Goal 1. Conserve, protect, restore and, where appropriate, develop coastal shorelands recognizing the valuable roles that coastal shorelands have in protecting coastal estuary ecosystems and in providing water access for water-dependent uses important to a marine industrial economy.

Goal 2. Manage the coastal shorelands in a manner compatible with the characteristics of the nearby coastal waters.

Goal 3. Reduce the hazard to human life and property, and the adverse effects upon water quality and fish and wildlife habitat, resulting from the use and enjoyment of Oregon's coastal shorelands.

Finding 17

The Coastal Shorelands chapter edits were very minor. The chapter includes a new description and one policy being split into three separate policies. The city hopes to update this chapter in more detail at the same time as Chapter 16 – Estuarine Resources. This proposal to update the Comprehensive Plan will ensure that areas of affected coastal shorelands can be protected, as needed, through the land use, site plan review, and building permit process.

Criterion 2. Consideration of comments from any applicable federal or state agencies regarding applicable statutes or regulations.

Finding 18

Staff received a comment from Brett Estes with DLCD (Attachment G). The comments were minor in nature and addressed by staff. At the time of this writing (November 29, 2023), no other comments have been received from any other federal or state agencies concerning the proposed ordinance amendment.

Criterion 3. Consideration of any applicable intergovernmental agreements.

Finding 19

As required by Section 4(B) of the Urban Growth Management Agreement between the City of Toledo and Lincoln County, executed on June 6, 2001, the City notified Lincoln County in writing of this proposal. As of November 1, 2023, no comments have been received from Lincoln County.

Criterion 4. Any applicable comprehensive plan policies and provisions of the municipal code that implement the comprehensive plan. Compliance with Toledo Municipal Code 17.80 shall be required for legislative amendments such as Comprehensive Plan Amendments and for quasi-judicial amendments.

Finding 20

The proposed amendment is the adoption of the new Toledo Comprehensive Plan a Legislative update. TMC 17.80.030 states, “Legislative amendments are policy decisions such as the amendment to a comprehensive land use map or the municipal code made by the city council. They are reviewed using the Type IV land use procedure as set forth by ordinance.” After the adoption of the 2043 Vision for Toledo all future Legislative Updates including but not limited to zoning code updates and comprehensive plan map amendments will need to comply with the new Comprehensive Plan goals and policies.

See Criterion 1 for additional details about each chapter’s update and compliance with the Toledo’s policies.

V. CONCLUSION AND STAFF RECOMMENDATION

The City Council shall approve, approve with modifications, approve with conditions, deny, or adopt an alternative to an application for legislative change, or remand the application to the planning commission for rehearing and reconsideration on all or part of the application.

Based upon the above analysis of the relevant criteria and findings and Planning Commission’s recommendation, staff recommends that the City Council approve the proposed Ordinance. If the City Council accepts this recommendation, a suggested motion is provided below.

VI. PROPOSED MOTION:

CITY COUNCIL:

To approve the proposed amendment to the Toledo Municipal Code based on the testimony received, the findings within the staff report, and the evidence and arguments before the City Council at the public hearing on December 6, 2023. The City Council determines that the request by the City of Toledo (PA-1-23) to amend the Toledo Comprehensive Plan, complies with the criteria identified in TMC 19.20.070(A)-(D) as stated in the findings contained in the Staff Report. The City Council hereby adopts the staff report as findings and the other evidence in the record as findings supporting its decision and approves application PA-1-23. In addition, the City Council adopts Ordinance No. ____ by reading by title twice: "An Ordinance Amending Toledo Municipal Code Chapter 1.08 to adopt the 2023 Toledo Comprehensive Land Use Plan."

VII. PLANNING COMMISSION ROLE:

The Planning Commission should evaluate the applicant's proposal and all testimony presented to them in order to make findings which demonstrate that the applicable criteria in the Toledo Municipal Code can be satisfied. The decision of the Planning Commission should be based on the report of facts and analysis contained within the Staff Report, as well as the facts and testimony presented by the applicant and those who support or oppose the request given at the public hearing. Any action on the application should address the applicable criteria as contained in the Toledo Municipal Code. The decision of the Planning Commission shall act as a recommendation to the City Council. The City Council shall decide the application.

VIII. CITY COUNCIL ROLE:

At the public hearing, the City Council, should evaluate the applicants' proposal and all testimony presented to them in order to make findings which demonstrate that the pertinent criteria can be satisfied. The recommendation of the Planning Commission has been based on the testimony received by the Commission, the facts presented by the applicant, testimony, and the staff report. The decision of the City Council must be based on the testimony received by the Council, the recommendation of the Planning Commission, the facts presented by the applicant and those who support or oppose the request, and the staff report. Any action of the application should address the applicable plans and ordinance criteria. The City Council decision will be final unless appealed.

Prepared by,

Justin Peterson
Contract Planner

ATTACHMENT B

Complete Proposed Text Amendments, with
strikethrough and underline changes

Attachment 2

(City of Toledo File #PA-1-23)

2043 Vision for Toledo, Oregon



Photos courtesy of Katy Kueter RARE Participant and Oregon Coast Visitors Association

December 2023

The 2023 Toledo Comprehensive Land Use Plan

Acknowledgements

This update of the Toledo Comprehensive Plan represents over a year of work by City Staff, the Toledo Planning Commission, and broad participation from the local and regional partners.

Planning Commission

Anne Learned-Ellis – President
Cora Warfield – Vice President
Brian Lundgren
Jonathan Mix
Frederick “Ricky” Dyson

Mayor and City Council

Rod Cross – Mayor
Betty Kamikawa – Council President
Tracy Mix
Kim Bush
Jackie Kauffman

City Staff

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Justin Peterson, Oregon Cascades West Council of Governments Contract Planner
Judy Richter, City Manager
Katy Kueter, RARE Participant

Regional Partners and State Partners

Bret Estes, DLCDC, North Coast Regional Rep.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

Toledo's last 20 plus years have brought change, success, and challenges. The last update to the Toledo Comprehensive Plan was in 2001 after the timber decline of the 1980s and 1990s, and before the 2008 Great Recession and 2020 COVID 19 Pandemic. Overall, much has happened in the last 20 years, and it is time to update the Comprehensive Plan to reflect the community's current vision. We turned to the community for guidance and input which will shape how Toledo grows and develops in the future. The Comprehensive Plan or "The Plan" is an expression of the community's values. The Plan reflects what we learned from comments gathered during the Toledo Comprehensive Plan Survey, as well as the time we spent with residents, community partners, and many others. This document lays the groundwork for Toledo to grow and develop in a way that is consistent with the community's shared priorities. Collectively, The City created a plan that will be front and center in making day-to-day land use decisions, a plan that will be kept relevant and useful through adjustment and refinement. This is a plan that will guide Toledo's evolution over the next 20 years and beyond. This is our plan.

By the year 2043, it is projected that 3,872 people will live in Toledo (PSU Estimates). However, Elected Officials and City Staff expect the population to grow by more than the projected estimates. New residents will live, work, shop, and recreate in the Toledo area. What do people want Toledo to be like in five years? or in twenty years? How will the community respond to the changes and challenges Toledo faces? How can the community shape and guide the development of Toledo in a positive and productive manner? Toledo's Comprehensive Plan, 2043 Vision for Toledo, has been written to help Toledo's citizens and leaders envision and achieve the community's desired future.

Introduction to Our City

The City of Toledo is situated seven miles inland from the Pacific Ocean on the scenic Yaquina Bay is located between the Coast Range and the Pacific Coast. Toledo's inland location combines proximity to the ocean with weather that is frequently warmer and sunnier than that of its coastal neighbors.

Toledo is a rural community with a 2022 population of 3,840 (PSU Estimates). The 1999 population was 3,605 which means the population increased by about 235 people in the last 22 years. The 2000 Toledo Comprehensive Plan projected that between 5,000 and 5,600 people would live in Toledo. We now know that is not the case. Nevertheless, the population of Toledo has grown in the last 20 years and the Housing Needs Analysis/Buildable Lands Inventory (Attachment A) discusses the city's demographic changes in detail.

Toledo expresses a "small town" feeling to the people who live here. With its quaint downtown, steep hillsides, narrow streets, forested neighborhoods, and scenic waterways, Toledo is a charming community. The community offers a wide variety of housing types and styles. Toledo is a popular area because of accessibility to a variety of sports and recreational activities including fishing, canoeing, sailing, hunting, hiking, and scenic drives. The area also offers an indoor swimming pool, tennis courts, bowling alley, disc golf, historic museums, well-kept parks, and a library. Many churches of various denominations provide opportunities for worship and community events. Toledo's citizens are active in community organizations and enjoy school functions and community festivals. Each year there are many joint events with the Toledo Pool District, Port of Toledo, Toledo Chamber of Commerce, Toledo Rotary, Toledo Library, Toledo History Museum, and the city. Events such as, the Wooden Boat Show, Cycle Oregon – Gravel, Thursday Waterfront Market, Thursday Free Boating at the Port, National Night Out, Lights of Hope, Trick or Treat Mainstreet, Cornhole Classic, annual tree lighting and umbrella parade, and so much more bring visitors and locals together to enjoy Toledo.

Toledo is truly where "Art Meets Industry". With many galleries and a thriving art community Toledo has murals, metal sculptures, and phantom art galleries throughout the area. Art Toledo brings events such as Art, Oysters and Brews, Chalk a Block, and the Art Walk to the city.

Transportation routes to Toledo include rail, air, marine, and U.S. Highway 20. Many communities including Toledo suffered economic declines as resource-based industries declined in Oregon. Fortunately, Toledo retains an industrial base with the largest industrial employer in Lincoln County, Georgia Pacific LLC. Toledo is poised to be on the leading edge of environmental improvements with Georgia Pacific's addition of the Juno technology which is innovative technology designed to convert household paper waste into reusable fiber for container board. Dahl Disposal's waste bundling system makes it possible for waste from throughout Lincoln County to be sorted and bundled for use in JUNO, thereby removing paper waste from the landfill.

Over the last 20 plus years the City of Toledo and its partners have accomplished a lot. Key projects completed in the last 20 years include the Port of Toledo's mobile lift, multiple code updates including housing amendments, establishing an urban renewal district, 2022 housing capacity analysis, 2013 transportation system plan update, 2012 economic opportunities analysis, new 2006 Fire Department building, 2014 water storage on Skyline, 2014 Siletz River intake, Port of Toledo Waterfront park, Toledo History center, city dog park, city mural expansion project, and Georgia Pacific's Juno project.

The mission of the Toledo City Government is to provide efficient and necessary public service that protect and enhance the quality of life in Toledo, now and in the future, as determined by our citizens, the law, and available economic resources. City Council and staff strive to meet this mission and follow this value statement set forth by the city council:

- Respect - We embrace the worth and dignity of everyone.



- Integrity - We earn trust with honesty and transparency.
- Accountability - We own our words, actions, successes, and failures.

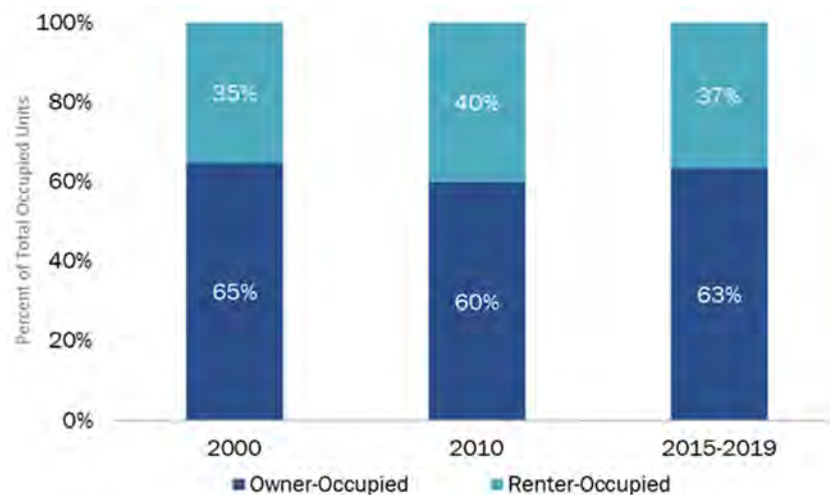
Toledo by the Numbers

The City of Toledo recently completed a Housing Capacity Analysis (Attachment A) that includes additional demographic data.

This section is meant to highlight some recent housing mix trends in Toledo.

- **Toledo’s housing stock is predominantly single-family detached housing units.** Eighty-three percent of Toledo’s housing stock is single-family detached; 7 percent is multifamily (with 5 or more units per structure); 5 percent is duplexes, triplexes, or quadplexes; and 4 percent is single-family attached (e.g., town houses). Toledo’s mix of housing has not changed substantially since 2000.
- **Single-family detached housing accounted for a little over a third of new housing permitted in Toledo between 2010 and 2022.** About 65 percent of new units permitted were for single-family units or manufactured homes, 30 percent were for multifamily units, and 5 percent were accessory dwelling units.
- **Toledo’s housing is older on average.** Nearly half of Toledo’s housing was built before 1959, compared with one-quarter of the county’s or state’s housing stock.

Exhibit X: Tenure, Occupied Units, Toledo, 2000, 2010, 2015-2019



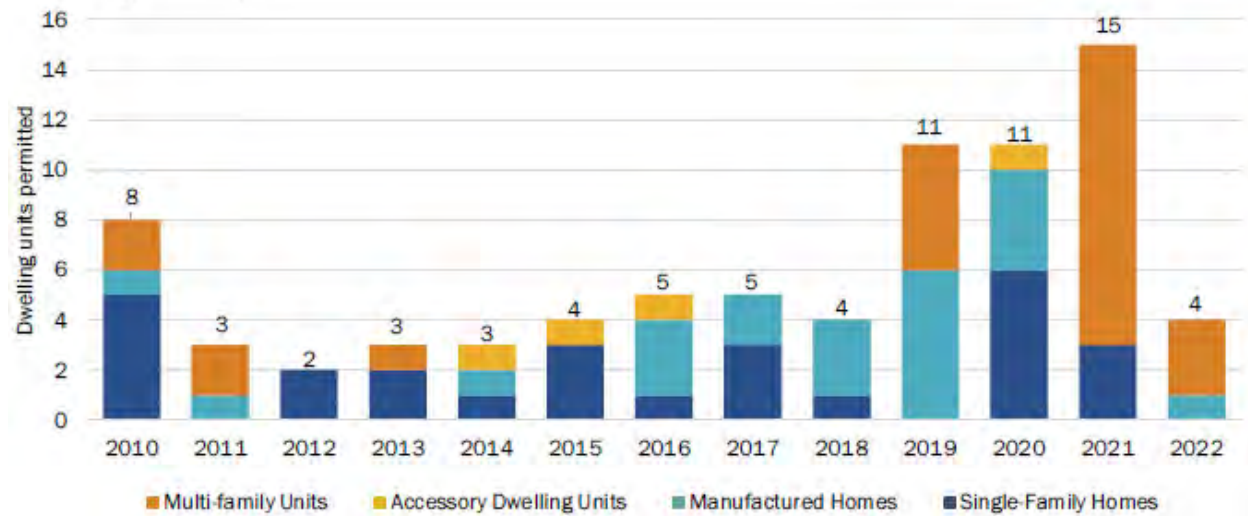
Source: US Census Bureau, 2000 Decennial Census SF1 Table H004, 2010 Decennial Census SF1 Table H4, 2015-2019 ACS Table B25003.

This section shows two key characteristics of Toledo’s population, with implications for future housing demand in Toledo:

- Toledo’s senior population grew between 2000 and 2019 and is expected to continue to increase.
- Toledo has a slightly larger proportion of younger people than Lincoln County and Oregon.
- Toledo’s household average size was slightly larger than Oregon’s and significantly larger than Lincoln County’s.
- Toledo has a slightly higher share of households with children than Oregon.
- Over the 2015-2019 period, Toledo’s median household income was above that of the county but below that of the state.

Building permit activity increased from 2019-2021 compared to past years.

Exhibit X: Building Permits Issued for New Residential Construction by Type of Unit



Source: City of Toledo, Permit Database



Toledo History

European-American settlement in Toledo began in 1866, when John Graham, his son Joseph, and William Mackey claimed land made available by the Homestead Act of 1862. The men continued down river until they came to the mouth of Depot Slough. Graham took the land adjacent to the slough and Mackey took a claim across from where the river curved. This area was later called Mackey's Point. Originally the site was named "Graham's Landing". Two years later a post office was created at Mackey's Point. The post office was named after Toledo, Ohio because Joseph Graham was homesick. The first postmaster for the Toledo post office was William Mackey. In 1882, the first townsite was laid out along Depot Slough, Toledo's waterfront.

The city was initially incorporated in 1893 and reincorporated in 1905. Toledo became the county seat of Lincoln County in 1893. Toledo was picked as the temporary county seat. It was later picked as the permanent county seat in an 1896 election. The county courthouse was built in Toledo in 1899 where the Toledo Elks Lodge is today. Charles Barton Crosno became the first mayor of Toledo. Toledo City Hall was built in 1930.

A 20-mile stretch of the Siletz Indian Reservation had been opened for white settlement in 1866. Three soldiers from Fort Yamhill made a claim three miles up from the mouth of Depot Slough and started the Premier Mill. The soldiers were positive that the Yaquina Bay area, including Toledo, would experience rapid growth. And that was mostly due to the upper bay being only 14 river miles from the mouth of the harbor at Newport.

Georgia Pacific Plan in Toledo, Oregon, 1958



Photo Courtesy of Ben Maxwell, Salem Public Library Historic Collections

Street View in Toledo, Oregon 1958



Photo Courtesy of Ben Maxwell, Salem Public Library Historic Collections

In 1870 the population figures show there were 200 residents. During the year of 1900 population had reached 302. The Corvallis and Yaquina Bay Railroad Company was incorporated in 1872. Thirteen years later the last spike was driven to complete the railroad line. On July 4th, 1885, the first excursion train from the Willamette Valley came through Toledo. The railroad provided a boost to the economy and Toledo started growing rapidly.

Port of Toledo History

The leaders in Toledo obtained voter's permission to form a port district in 1910. The importance of this was that ports could tax, borrow, buy and operate property in order to promote business and to obtain public access to waterways. The original appointed commissioners were able to commission initially \$50,000 in bonds backed by a tax on property owners. This allowed them to purchase property along Depot Slough on the south edge of town. A wharf was built and dredging was completed from Depot Slough a mile down the Yaquina River. During the year 1914, the port secured federal dredging of Depot Slough and the Yaquina River shoal. In the early years, cargo made of mostly forest products, traveled down the newly cleared waterway. In 2008 the Port took a step forward and expanded its infrastructure. There was a privately owned boatyard that was planning to close. The Port knew that it was necessary to have a haul out facility which was critical to the local fishing fleet. With support from the State of Oregon, the Port purchased the boatyard. With the boatyard acquisition, the course of the Port of Toledo was changed. A Connect Oregon V grant of \$4.6 million was awarded in 2014 which allowed the Port to purchase a 660-ton mobile lift. This purchase enabled the Port to service the local and distant water fishing fleet. With the growth the new lift presented, in 2016 another Connect Oregon VI grant and Special Public Works Fund Loan allowed the Port to expand and construct a 20,000 square foot building. This allowed boats to be worked on indoors instead of completely outdoors. The Port of Toledo has since partnered with Oregon Coast Community College, the Lincoln County School District and Maritime Administration to launch a welding program for students.

Georgia Pacific History

The Georgia Pacific paper mill in Toledo was opened in 1957. In the early years, the Port of Toledo leased land to the Spruce Production Division for a sawmill to cut airplane frames for World War 1. But, before any production happened, the war ended. CD Johnson and his associates purchased the mill and related equipment. By 1923 the mill was processing logs that were shipped to Toledo by rail. Georgia Pacific purchased the mill in 1951 and turned it into a pulp mill. Georgia Pacific built a kraft pulp and linerboard mill which opened in 1957.

As the community has grown, the Georgia-Pacific paper mill and the timber industry have continued to play important roles in sustaining the local and regional economy. Georgia-Pacific is an industry leader in the recycling industry and is working on innovative technology to advance the industry. This includes the Juno project that can process waste and recover and sanitize valuable raw materials.



Purpose of the Plan

What is a Comprehensive Plan?

The Comprehensive Plan is the guiding document—or “blueprint”—for how our community will grow and develop over the next 20 years.

The Toledo Comprehensive Plan provides a framework for making better decisions regarding the use of land and community resources. The plan is a means of controlling the urban environment, conserving Toledo's existing values and guiding growth in the desired directions. The plan is a policy statement based upon the existing assets, problems and needs within the community. It predicts future conditions and sets forth City policies in an effort to guide the development of Toledo in a positive and productive manner. The plan is designed to help Toledo to know its past and present and to develop a future which reflects the community's values and goals. The plan is a guideline for both short- and long-term development and is written to assure a comprehensive view of how individual projects can contribute to the community as a whole.

Change is an inherent part of the community. The purpose of the Comprehensive Plan is to help the community adjust to changing circumstances in a manner which reflects the community's desires. It is a tool designed to:

- be comprehensive,
- be long range,
- be general,
- focus on physical development,
- be related to the social and economic forces that the plan proposes to accommodate, and
- to be adopted and used by the City of Toledo to guide land development and use.

Why is it Needed?

The City of Toledo last updated its Comprehensive Plan in 2001. Since then, there has been new commercial and residential growth in Toledo. While the Comprehensive Plan has been amended to satisfy pressing needs as necessary in the past, this update positions the city to address the change Toledo has experienced in a comprehensive way. Updating the Plan provides a great opportunity to look at where we have come from, where we are now, and where we want to be in the next 20 years.

When and How is it Used?

Our goal through this process was to create a Comprehensive Plan that best serves the community. The plan is intended for use by local officials, people with development interests,

neighborhood and community groups, state and federal agencies, special districts, and citizens of all interests. It provides information about the community and how future land use development should be balanced to meet the overall needs of the community. The Plan is comprehensive and should not be viewed in parts without consideration of the interrelationships with other aspects of the Plan.

Oregon Statewide Planning Compliance

The Toledo Comprehensive Plan was also written in compliance with the Oregon Planning Act and addresses the Oregon Statewide Planning Goals. The framework of the plan is based upon the Oregon goals with adjustments to assure a comprehensive review of Toledo's specific characteristics and needs. This comprehensive policy plan is the central, but not only, document for directing Toledo's future. Other planning documents are equally important. Many of these have been used as background reports or inventory documents providing specific and detailed information on each of the statewide land use planning goals applicable to Toledo. Others include the specific facts regarding Toledo from which the Comprehensive Plan statements, policies and objectives are derived. Summaries and references to the relevant background materials are referenced or included as attachments.

Planning is a continuous, not a static, process. Over time, the Comprehensive Plan must incorporate new values, concerns and opportunities. Periodically (approximately every 5 to 7 years) the plan should be revised to reflect the needs, goals and desires of Toledo's residents.

Oregon Statewide Planning Goals

All Oregon cities and counties are required to have a comprehensive plan that is consistent with 19 Statewide Planning Goals established by the Legislature. These goals set broad statewide POLICY goals for land use planning, citizen involvement, housing supply, economic development, transportation systems, public facilities and services, natural resources management, recreation, and more. They also direct the content within comprehensive plans. Under State law, all community plans, zoning codes, permits, and public improvements must be consistent with the comprehensive plan. This structure ensures that cities implement the State's POLICY goals first through the comprehensive plan, and then by more detailed supporting and implementing documents, such as development codes and community plans, which are in turn consistent with the Comprehensive Plan.

Once the comprehensive plan has been developed and adopted, the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD), which is the administrative branch of the State Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC), reviews the Plan for consistency with state law and the Statewide Planning Goals, as set forth in Senate Bill 100 in 1973. Once a Plan is determined to be consistent, DLCD "acknowledges" or approves the plan.



The following is complete list of the Oregon Statewide Planning Goals (“Oregon Goals”). The highlighted goals are goals applicable to Toledo. The Comprehensive Plan follows the general outline of the goals but also includes changes to the format of the goals.

GOAL 1: CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT

GOAL 2: LAND-USE PLANNING

GOAL 3: AGRICULTURAL LANDS

GOAL 4: FOREST LANDS

GOAL 5: NATURAL RESOURCES, SCENIC AND HISTORIC AREAS, AND OPEN SPACES

GOAL 6: AIR, WATER, AND LAND RESOURCES QUALITY

GOAL 7: AREAS SUBJECT TO NATURAL DISASTERS AND HAZARDS

GOAL 8: RECREATIONAL NEEDS

GOAL 9: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

GOAL 10: HOUSING

GOAL 11: PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES

GOAL 12: TRANSPORTATION

GOAL 13: ENERGY CONSERVATION

GOAL 14: URBANIZATION

GOAL 15: WILLAMETTE RIVER GREENWAY

GOAL 16: ESTUARINE RESOURCES

GOAL 17: COASTAL SHORELANDS

GOAL 18: BEACHES AND DUNES

GOAL 19: OCEAN RESOURCES

DEVELOPING AND MANAGING THE PLAN

The Comprehensive Plan update occurred over a two-year period and was designed to leverage community engagement gathered during the update process, as well as contributions from the city staff and community representatives. The topics covered in the plan reflect State requirements and community feedback. Each of the topics in the Comprehensive Plan was developed by following an iterative, consistent process that involved City staff, community representatives, elected and appointed officials, and the general public. Following this process ensured that the background research and proposed goals and policies were thoroughly vetted and refined to consider the perspectives of everyone affected by the plan—staff, partners, developers, and residents across our community. The Comprehensive Plan is explicitly designed to be a living document written with implementation, evaluation, and revision in mind. As community needs evolve, the Plan will be periodically reviewed and revised.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

Background research into each topic identified specific Federal, State, or regional regulatory requirements, the historical context for the topic in Toledo, and specific issues or opportunities that should be addressed. The research was vetted by Toledo’s City staff which included subject matter experts from the City, County, and State. This background research served as the basis for developing initial drafts of goals and policies, which were also vetted and reviewed by the Planning Commission.

HOW IS THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN WRITTEN?

There are no formal guidelines on how to write a Comprehensive Plan, however it is recommended the Plan include and comply with applicable Statewide Planning Goals (mentioned above), adopted by the LCDC, and pertain to the City of Toledo. The Plan should also reflect the comments, suggestions, and vision of Toledo residents and express that vision in its land use policies, regulations, and map designations. Beyond the inclusion of applicable Statewide Planning Goals and Toledo’s Vision, there is no set template on how to write the Plan. How the Toledo Planning Commission and the City Staff, with help from DLCDC and Oregon Cascades West Council of Governments (OCWCOG), prepared to write this plan was by reviewing existing plans in neighboring cities, cities with similar population size, or cities that recently updated their plans. Also, in drafting the plan, the Toledo Planning Commission acknowledges this initially adopted Comprehensive Plan will still have some gaps due to the lack of capacity, funds available, knowledge, and experience needed for such a tremendous undertaking. Once the Plan is adopted by Toledo City Council, the City and Planning Commission will prioritize updating the Plan, on a timely basis, and ensure that all gaps are addressed, which will be discussed further in the “Updating the Plan Moving Forward” section.

PLANNING COMMISSION

The Toledo Planning Commission, Planning Department, and City Manager play key roles in reviewing background research and refining draft goals and policies. The Plan’s partners consist of City staff, the Planning Commission, Lincoln County, and representatives from the State of Oregon.

OUTREACH

Add outreach effort information

- Community Survey – Summer 2022
- Planning Commission Meetings Once a Month
- Joint Work Sessions
- Open House on April 26th, 2023
 - Marketed at the Toledo Library



- Flyers distributed at city hall and the library
- Shared on social media
- Announced open house on City's and Library's Facebook page
- Shared information with business owners
- Final Joint Work Session Fall 2023

April 2023 Open House



ADOPTION PROCESS

The majority of the work to develop the Comprehensive Plan update was completed in informal public processes before formal adoption began in **November 2023**. Adopting a new Comprehensive Plan is a legislative procedure which requires the Planning Commission to begin the process by approving an order initiating a public amendment to the existing Comprehensive Plan. Initiation is followed by one or more public hearings at the Planning Commission, which then forwards a recommendation to the City Council to adopt or reject the Plan. The City Council then takes that recommendation into account when considering an ordinance to formally adopt the Comprehensive Plan.

UPDATING THE PLAN MOVING FORWARD

The Comprehensive Plan is intended to be a living document. The Plan was designed with the flexibility for revisions reflecting changing circumstances, with two key paths for maintaining the plan:

- Goals and policies for each topic, while clearly interrelated, are developed in a modular, self-contained manner to allow for easy amendment. Each POLICY was developed, wherever possible, to address a single POLICY subject, making policies easy to understand, apply, and refine where needed.
- Implementation measures for each of the new policies are developed and maintained outside of the Comprehensive Plan document. These implementation measures can be

frequently reviewed, updated, and reprioritized to ensure that the city can be responsive to changing needs of the community, while also maintaining a solid connection to our collective vision. As implementation measures are maintained outside of the Comprehensive Plan document, updates can be made without the need to follow formal adoption processes.

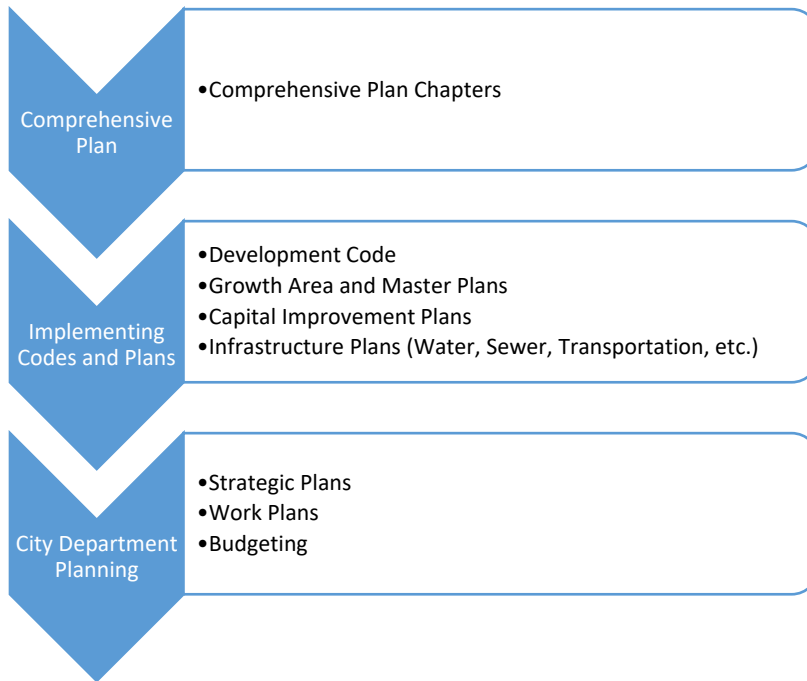
OVERVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

Implementation measures are the specific, concrete, and measurable actions that apply policies as part of on-the-ground City operations. Traditionally, comprehensive plans include long lists of implementation measures alongside the goals and policies without a strategy for putting those measures to work. Since any modifications to the Comprehensive Plan must go through an amendment procedure including public notices, public hearings, and State review, even simple revisions to address changes in existing conditions or shifting priorities must be completed through a cumbersome process. As part of Toledo's Comprehensive Plan update, implementation measures have been split out into a separate, living document in order to provide more flexibility in their use as a city work program. Progress will be tracked periodically to ensure that implementation is ongoing.

Implementation measures will be assigned to the City Council and the City Manager to identify any costs and provide a timeline for action. This approach goes above and beyond the base level requirement to create a tool that will increase transparency and accountability in planning activities to help our community thrive in the long term.

Within the implementation program, State law requires local governments to provide implementation tools adequate to fulfill the purpose of the Comprehensive Plan. Implementation tools are another important component of the comprehensive planning process. The Comprehensive Plan informs the development of zoning codes, development and annexation agreements, urban renewal plans, service coordination agreements, master plans, and other City plans. These tools play a key role in applying the broad goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan to specific land use and administration decision-making. As with all other components, implementation tools and measures must be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan.





Organization of this Report

Each topic opens with a statement articulating the important role that the subject matter plays in the function of our community and is followed by a short summary providing context and information about the City’s POLICY strategy going forward. The Goals & Policies document is organized in a way and includes features that maximize its ease and efficiency of use in land use planning practice. It aspires to present information in a way that is clear and accessible, avoiding the use of jargon where possible and providing definitions where specific terms are necessary, in order to provide a tool that is useful to the community as well as the City. The policies contained within the document will direct decisions shaping the form and function of the City.

- Goal statement. A goal is a broad statement of purpose that defines our community’s ideal future. Goals are advisory.
- POLICY statement. A policy is a clear statement guiding a specific course of action for decision makers to achieve a desired goal. Policies are regulatory.

Vision

The City of Toledo strives to be a leader in transformative efforts that make Toledo a choice for people to live, work, and play as a result of our safety, sense of community, local businesses, and public services.

Aspirations

The Toledo Comprehensive Plan includes seven guiding aspirational statements to recognize that implementation of this Plan must be balanced, integrated and multi-disciplinary. The influence of our aspirations is seen throughout the Plan as they shape many of the individual policies and projects.

Business Community

We aspire to have a thriving business community catering to the needs and desires of our residents and attracting visitors. Toledo supports small businesses, home-based businesses, and creative entrepreneurs. Furthermore, Toledo supports the continued innovation.

Housing

We aspire to provide a wide range of economic housing options for all who value our community's wonderful quality of life and make Toledo home.

Quality of Life

We aspire to have our quality of life nourished by our city's strong economic, organizational, cultural, and transportation connections throughout Lincoln County. Our combination of physical and cultural advantages exemplify why Toledo is a wonderful place to settle down, raise a family, or start a business.

Infrastructure

We aspire to build, maintain, and upgrade our transportation, parks, water, sewer, stormwater, and public safety systems to ensure residents receive high quality, reliable essential services.

Locational Advantage

We aspire to be a community maximizing the benefits of our location: inland from the coast on the beautiful Yaquina River, surrounded by estuaries, forested areas, and a rural landscape. Location was one of the top answers on the Comprehensive Plan survey's favorite thing about Toledo question.

Art District

We aspire to have vibrancy within the Toledo downtown and Art District. Art Toledo and Downtown Toledo are a source of pride for the whole community, as well as a significant attraction for visitors.

Balance of Business Support and Ecosystem Maintenance



We aspire to balance business needs of the estuary and protecting and maintaining its ecosystem. The city is located adjacent to the Yaquina River and associated estuaries. The estuary provides essential business and provides valuable ecosystem services to Toledo's air, water and land.

Comprehensive Plan Chapters

Article 1: Citizen Involvement

Public involvement is a required part of land use planning in Oregon. This requirement is one of the things that make Oregon's land use planning program unique. The requirement for public participation is written in the first goal of nineteen in the statewide land use planning system (DLCD Website).

Goal 1 calls for "the opportunity for citizens to be involved in all phases of the planning process." It requires each city and county to have a citizen involvement program that addresses:

1. Opportunities for widespread public involvement
2. Effective two-way communication with the public
3. The ability for the public to be involved in all phases of the planning process
4. Making technical information easy to understand
5. Feedback mechanisms for policy-makers to respond to public input, and
6. Adequate financial support for public involvement efforts

The goal also calls for local governments to have a committee for citizen involvement (CCI) to monitor and encourage public participation in planning.

Local Context

The Toledo Planning Commission acts as the CCI in the City of Toledo. Proactive and effective citizen involvement is a cornerstone of planning practice, and focused public engagement is crucial to achieve success in planning initiatives that often impact the entire community. Toledo residents expect the city to maintain transparency, provide access to information, and offer meaningful public participation in the planning process.

Citizen Involvement Goals and Policies

Overarching goal: Provide a citizen involvement program that ensures the opportunity for citizens to be involved in all phases of the planning process to provide useful guidance to and an understanding of the overall planning process.

The City's Citizen Involvement Program is organized to emphasize the necessity to achieve these four goals:

1. Inclusion
2. Engagement
3. Accessibility
4. Accountability

Inclusion – Goal 1

The City of Toledo works to create an atmosphere that provides for widespread citizen involvement.

Policy 1 – Engagement in all Phases: The City shall involve a cross-section of citizens, citizen organizations and public agencies in all phases of the planning process.

Policy 2 – A designated Committee for Citizen Involvement: The City shall designate the Planning Commission as the recognized citizen involvement committee for the planning process and programs.

Policy 3 – Planning Commission Member Appointment: The City shall select and appoint the Planning Commission members by an open, well-publicized public process.

Policy 4 – Engage Community Organizations and Public Agencies: The City shall prepare and maintain lists of recognized citizen organizations and public agencies and shall forward appropriate notices to those groups who have indicated interest in identified topics or geographic areas.

Policy 5 – Accommodate for Diverse Participation: The City shall utilize community involvement best practices that accommodate for the diverse needs of citizens such as physical ability limitations, language barriers, and time constraints when appropriate and financially reasonable.

Engagement – Goal 2

The City of Toledo maintains a comprehensive citizen involvement program to engage Toledo residents.

Policy 1 Citizen Awareness: Public involvement programs shall be designed and conducted to meet or exceed the legal requirements for each stage of the planning process. The city will partner with the Toledo Library, Fire Department, Police, and others to inform the public about local events.

Policy 2 Public Participation: Public involvement programs shall include opportunities for citizens to participate in the preparation of plans, implementation measures, plan components, plan adoptions, minor changes and major revisions to plans, ordinances, regulations and other implementation measures.

Policy 3: Two-Way Communications: Opportunities shall be provided to develop two-way communications between local officials and citizens. This shall include community surveys, open houses, and an online comment box.

Policy 4 Social Media: The City shall develop and adopt a social media policy that utilizes social media platforms to enhance citizen involvement methods and techniques.

Policy 5 Best Practices Engagement Methods: The City shall utilize community engagement methods, tools, and technologies that are recognized as best practices.

Accessibility – Goal 3

Ensure citizens are provided clear, user-friendly, and appropriate information and opportunities to participate in City planning initiatives, processes, and decision-making.

Policy 1 Informed Citizenry: The City shall take minutes of the City Council, Planning Commission, and Committee readily available for public use at City Hall and on the City website. All plans, studies, records of decisions, maps, and related ordinances will be made available for public use at City Hall. In addition, the city shall continue the monthly newsletter to inform citizens about events, projects and city council discussions. [Replaces 5 c. and 5 d. of existing comp plan]

Policy 2 Formal and Informal Hearings: Times shall be established to allow citizens and public officials to communicate at formal hearings and meetings to discuss planning issues. Informal opportunities for two-way communications shall be encouraged in appropriate settings and at appropriate times for the topics of interest. Information shall be provided to inform citizens about how, when, and where they may participate.

Policy 3 Accessible Information: The City shall A) Make information necessary to reach policy decisions shall be available in a simplified, understandable form. B) Assistance shall be provided to interpret and effectively use technical, and C) Provide information to the public in accessible and easy to understand formats, including multiple languages where appropriate.

Policy 4 Develop Consistent Procedures: The City shall develop and utilize a consistent set of procedures for notifying and soliciting input from the public as appropriate to the scale and type of the proposed action.

Policy 5 Hybrid Meetings: The City shall host public meetings in a hybrid format and when in-person attendance is limited due to an emergency declaration the City shall provide a place for individuals to attend that do not have phone/computer access.

Accountability – Goal 4

Ensure Accountability and clarity in City of Toledo planning processes and decisions.

Policy 1 Rights and Responsibilities: The City shall establish clear rights and responsibilities of applicants, decision-makers, staff, and other participants of planning projects, initiatives, and decision-making processes.

Policy 2 Reporting and Program Evaluation: The Planning Commission and City Manager shall provide periodic reports to the City Council evaluating the process being used for citizen involvement.

Policy 3 Mechanism for feedback: The City shall provide mechanisms for citizens to receive responses or feedback from policy makers. A) Citizens participating or providing comments on planning issues shall be provided with notices of the results of the planning process relating to their submitted comments, B) Rationales used to reach land-use policy decisions shall be available in the form of a written record and kept on file at City Hall, and C) Recommendations

and plans resulting from the citizen involvement program shall be retained and made available for public review.

Policy 4 Adequate Funding: Provide funding for City sponsored citizen involvement programs. Citizen involvement programs shall be funded through the Planning Commission, Community Development and other program funds. Funds shall be provided for public notices, workshops, meetings and other City projects as needed to involve a cross-section of citizens and citizen organizations.

Policy 5 Implementation: Once adopted, the policies stated above shall be recognized as Toledo's Citizen Involvement Program.



Article 2: Land Use Planning

Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) Statewide Planning Goal 2, Land Use Planning, establishes a land-use planning process and POLICY framework with which local Comprehensive Plans must comply. This section of the Comprehensive Plan contains the City's land-use planning goals and policies, consistent with state and regional requirements.

The Comprehensive Plan Map is used to guide land use and development in the city. The map shows geographic areas that have been designated for general land uses in accordance with the Comprehensive Plan. The map also shows the general development pattern of the city and indicates which areas are best suited for residences, commercial, office, and industrial uses, and which areas should be left undeveloped.

Local Context

The Toledo Comprehensive Land Use Plan is organized by topic areas that reflect the Oregon Statewide Planning Goals. The purpose of the land use element of the Plan is to delineate a land use pattern for Toledo that will guide the future use of land. The land use plan is based upon the other elements of the Comprehensive Plan, community desires as expressed by citizen reviews, policy statements, projected land use needs to the year 2042, and existing land use patterns. Minor edits to the City of Toledo Zoning Map and Comprehensive Plan map have occurred over the last 20 years; however, a major city-wide update has not been completed.

The City of Toledo completed a Housing Needs Analysis (HNA) and Buildable Lands Inventory (BLI) in 2022 (Attachment X). The Economic Opportunities Analysis (EOA) was completed in 2010 (Attachment X).

Key conclusions of the HCA included.

- Toledo's population is forecast to grow slower than in the past.
- Toledo's needed housing mix is for an increase in housing affordable to renters and homeowners, with more attached and multifamily housing types.
- Toledo provides housing that is comparatively affordable relative to cities like Newport and Waldport.
- Toledo has a need for additional housing affordable to lower and middle-income households.
- Toledo has enough land within its UGB to accommodate the forecast for growth between 2022 and 2042.
- Toledo's residential land base is heavily constrained and is a barrier to housing development.
- Toledo's vacant land includes areas that are costly to serve with infrastructure such as water or wastewater service.
- Commercial areas may provide opportunities for development of new housing, especially multifamily housing.

Development Constraints: Constraints in Toledo include floodplains, steep slopes, and areas susceptible to landslides, and areas constrained by estuaries, wetlands, or tsunami inundation zones. Within the UGB but outside of the city limits, there about 420 acres of vacant and constrained land in the Low- Density and Medium-Density residential zones. This large amount of vacant land that is constrained land makes it difficult for Toledo to support housing development, because there is so little land that is easily developable and less costly to serve.

Exhibit X shows that Toledo has sufficient land to accommodate housing development in each residential plan designation. Toledo has capacity for 245 dwelling units and demand for 15 dwelling units. The result is a surplus of capacity for housing, beyond the forecast of housing growth over the next 20 years of about 230 dwelling units. The largest surpluses are in the UGB Low-Density Residential and Toledo General Residential plan designations.

Exhibit X: Comparison of Capacity of Existing Residential Land with Demand for New Dwelling Units and Land Surplus or Deficit, Toledo UGB, 2022-2042

Plan Designation/Zone	Capacity (Dwelling Units)	Demand (Dwelling Units)	Capacity less Demand (Dwelling Units)	Land Sufficiency (Acres)
Within City Limits				
Residential Single (R-S)	31	5	26	5
Residential General (R-G)	82	10	72	5
Within UGB, Beyond City limits				
Low Density Residential	111	-	111	20
Medium Density Residential	21	-	21	1
Total	245	15	230	31

Overall, the 2000 Comprehensive Plan projected a population of 5,500 by the year 2020. The 2022 population was 3,840 showing Toledo did not grow as fast as expected. With that said, City Elected Officials and Staff anticipate growth to increase by more than the projected 32 people over the next 20 years. Toledo will closely monitor actual population growth.

Implement Land Use Policies – Goal 1

To implement locally desired land use policies and practices that do not conflict are consistent with the State of Oregon's land use planning program.

Policy 1 – Implementation: Implementation of the Toledo Comprehensive Land Use Plan shall be through a) management implementation measures such as ordinances, regulations or project plans, and b) site or area specific implementation measures such as permits and grants for construction, construction of public facilities or provision of services related to the land use planning goals and objectives identified within the Toledo Comprehensive Land Use Plan. Ensure the requirements of the Toledo Municipal Code (TMC) are consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and that the Plan is implemented through thoughtful zoning and development ordinances, interpretation, and programming.

Planning Process and Policy Framework – Goal 2

To establish a land use planning process and policy framework as a basis for all decisions and actions related to the use of land as established and required by the State of Oregon's land use planning program.

Policy 1 – Sufficient Lands: The Toledo Comprehensive Land Use Plan Map and the Toledo Zoning Map shall provide for sufficient lands for a 20-year supply of land within the Urban Growth Boundary to meet the projected population growth of ~~5,550 by the year 2020~~ 3,872 by the year 2042 as projected in the Toledo Buildable Lands Inventory. The 20-year supply of land shall be a sufficient supply of land to implement the following land use zones:

Exhibit X: Comprehensive Plan Land Use/ Zoning Consistency (Plan Designation Zoning Matrix)

Comprehensive Plan Land Use Designation	Zones Consistent with the Land Use Classification
Low-Density Residential	Single Family Residential (R-S) Zone
Medium-Density Residential	Single-Family Residential (R-S) or General Residential (R-G) Zones
Commercial	Commercial (C) Zone
Industrial	Industrial, Light-Industrial, and/or Water-Dependent Zones
Water Dependent	Water Dependent Zone
Natural Resource	Natural Resource Zone

The relationship of the Plan designations to the zoning districts is summarized graphically in the “Plan Designation Zoning Matrix.” This matrix is for determining the compatibility of a particular zoning district with any given Plan designation. The matrix shows what zoning districts are compatible with each Plan designation.

- A. Comprehensive Plan Map Designations: Comprehensive Plan Map designations are intended to guide development by designating appropriate areas for each particular type of development use. Additional uses within each designation may be allowed as either uses permitted outright or as conditional uses when the City determines that such uses are either consistent with the general use or can be reviewed for compatibility through the conditional use process. The map designations and the uses allowed in the designations should reflect the applicable goals and objectives of the Toledo Comprehensive Land Use Plan.

Low-Density Residential - This designation provides for lower density housing with a focus on single-family housing accessory dwelling units, and duplexes. This designation allows for other types of housing including cottage clusters and multi-family. ~~This designation shall be implemented through the zoning map’s Single Family Residential (R-S) zone designation.~~

Medium-Density Residential – This designation provides for either lower or higher density housing. ~~This designation may be implemented through the zoning map's Single-Family Residential (R-S) or General Residential (R-G) zone designation.~~

Commercial - This designation provides for a wide range of commercial activities including retail and service uses as well as other compatible uses commonly associated with commercial areas including allowing residential uses. ~~This designation shall be implemented by the zoning map designation of Commercial.~~ A Main Street Overlay District shall be implemented to recognize the unique attributes and development pattern of the existing Main Street area.

Industrial - This designation provides a wide variety of industrial and light-industrial uses and recognizes that some water-dependent uses such as boat building and repair are appropriate industrial uses within the industrial designation. The intent is to encourage industrial growth and provide for industrial development at appropriate locations ~~in order to increase the level of employment, enhance the tax base, decrease service costs, and achieve a healthy diverse, and stable local economy. The Industrial plan designation is implemented by the zoning map designations of Industrial, Light Industrial, and/or Water-Dependent.~~

Water-Dependent - This designation provides for uses of property that depend on a location adjacent to a waterway for the viability of that use. Toledo's water surface and its shorelands are a valuable resource and provide considerable potential for future economic growth. ~~The Water-Dependent plan designation shall be implemented by the zoning map designation of Water-Dependent.~~

Natural Resource - This designation is intended to protect land and water important as habitat for plant, animal or marine life for future generations, to ensure open spaces, to promote a healthy and visually attractive environment, and to provide for human development and enrichment by providing recreational areas, facilities and opportunities. ~~This designation shall be implemented through the zoning map's Natural Resource zone designation.~~

Public Lands - This designation is intended to indicate lands currently providing areas to benefit the public, regardless of ownership of the lot or parcel, and used for a public use such as schools and parks acknowledging that such lands may be put to a variety of uses. ~~This designation shall be implemented through the zoning map's Public Lands zone designation.~~

Estuary Management Units - The Lincoln County Estuary Management Plan classifies the Depot Slough, Olalla Slough, and Yaquina River segments within the Toledo Urban Growth Boundary into Management Units for Development, Conservation and Natural. The Lincoln County Estuary Management Plan Management Unit designations and uses shall apply to the waterways within Toledo. The current version of the Lincoln County

Estuary Management Plan was adopted in 1982. The Estuary Management Plan updated process is underway.

Dredged Material Disposal Sites - The Lincoln County Dredged Material Disposal Plan identifies dredged disposal sites for the Yaquina River and related tributaries. The current version of the Lincoln County Dredged Material Disposal Plan was adopted in 1982. The City will work in cooperation with the Port of Toledo and Lincoln County and other entities to adopt an updated dredged material disposal plan and site designations. When an updated plan is adopted, the City will adopt land use regulations to provide protection for the newly identified disposal sites as required by the Oregon Statewide Planning Goals and will designate the existence of disposal sites on the comprehensive plan and zoning maps. Existing disposal sites in River Segments 6 and 7 identified by the 1982 Lincoln County Dredged Material Disposal Plan may be used in a manner that precludes the future use of the site for dredged material disposal through use of the following procedure:

- 1) Any person wishing to develop or use property in a manner which would preclude its use for dredged material disposal shall submit a proposal in writing to the City. The proposal shall set forth the intended use of the property and any alternative disposal sites or methods (with appropriate documents) considered by the applicant. The City shall then notify the Port District of the proposal in writing to allow the Port an opportunity to negotiate for use of the dredged material site before the proposed use is approved.
- 2) After 30 days of receipt of a complete proposal and notification to the Port District, the City shall notify the property owner that the property may be used consistent with City zoning and other applicable requirements.

B. Zoning Designations

Zoning is a major “tool” for implementing the Comprehensive Plan. By law, zoning must be “consistent” with the Comprehensive Plan. However, this does not mean that zoning designations simply duplicate Comprehensive Plan designations. The zoning cannot permit uses or intensities that are not allowed under the particular Plan category. It is possible to have zoning that is more restrictive than the Plan designation (e.g., if the land is not needed for such uses in the short run, or a particular area is not currently suitable for such development). In those instances, the zoning intensity would be increased when the land was needed and/or the suitability of the land for a particular use was assured.

Zone changes will occur, since minor adjustments to the Comprehensive Plan undoubtedly will occur. Zone changes also will occur concurrently with annexations, although the particular zone(s) attached to each annexation depends on the Plan classification, the need for the intended uses, and the suitability of the land for a particular use.

Zoning regulations within the Urban Growth Boundary will be administered by the City of Toledo for areas inside the city limits and by Lincoln County for land outside the city

limits. Zone changes in the urbanizing area will be reviewed by the City of Toledo subject to the requirements of the joint Urban Growth Management Agreements with Lincoln County.

The Toledo Development Code describes the zoning districts that apply within the city limits. For information on zones that apply in the urbanizing area, refer to the Lincoln County zoning code.

~~Single family Residential (R-S) The purpose of the R-S zone is to promote and encourage a suitable environment for family living and to protect and stabilize the residential characteristics of the zone. The R-S Zone is primarily for single family homes, accessory dwelling units, duplexes, and their accessory uses. In addition, multifamily dwellings and some other uses may be evaluated as a conditional use.~~

~~General Residential (R-G) The purpose of the R-G zone is to encourage a wide range of housing types, including, multi family, single family, accessory dwelling units, and cottage clusters. In addition, some other uses may be evaluated as a conditional use.~~

~~Commercial (C) The purpose of the C zone is to provide for retail and service commercial uses. It is also intended that these uses will supply personal services or goods to the average person and that a majority of the floor space will be devoted to that purpose. Compatible uses including public, civic, and institutional uses will also be allowed. Residential use above the commercial main floor use shall be allowed and encouraged especially in the Main Street District area, residential live work units are allowed, and multi family outside the Main Street District area may be evaluated as a conditional use.~~

~~Light Industrial (L-I) The purpose of the Light Industrial zone is to implement the Toledo Comprehensive Land Use Plan by providing areas to serve a variety of manufacturing and other industrial activities with limited external impacts and to serve as a transitional area between commercial and residential uses and heavier industrial uses. Uses permitted in the Light Industrial zone are often involved in the secondary processing of materials into components, the assembly of components into finished products, transportation, communication and utilities, wholesaling and warehousing. The external impact from these uses is generally less than uses permitted in the Industrial zone, and transportation needs are often met by truck. Activities are generally located indoors, although there may be some outdoor storage, delivery, and loading. Offices and commercial uses are permitted on a limited basis, and only in conjunction with a permitted Light Industrial use.~~

~~Industrial (I) The purpose of the Industrial zone is to implement the Toledo Comprehensive Land Use Plan by providing provide sufficient, desirable land in the city for the expansion of existing industrial sites and for the construction and development of new industry. The Industrial zone is intended to serve a range of manufacturing uses~~

~~which may have significant external impacts. Uses permitted in the Industrial zone often have transportation needs that include both rail and truck. Less intensive industrial uses that are permitted in the Light Industrial zone are also permitted.~~

~~Water Dependent (W-D) The purpose of the W-D zone is to protect uses which need contact with or use of the water for uses such as waterborne transportation, recreation, energy production, or water supply.~~

~~Natural Resource (N-R) The purpose of the N-R zone is to protect land and water important as habitat for plant, animal or marine life for future generations, to ensure open spaces, to promote a healthy and visually attractive environment, and to provide for human development and enrichment by providing recreational areas, facilities and opportunities.~~

~~Public Lands (P-L) This purpose of the P-L zone is to indicate lands currently providing areas to benefit the public, regardless of ownership of the lot or parcel, and used for a public use such as schools and parks acknowledging that such lands may be put to a variety of uses.~~

C. Overlay Zone Designations

Overlay zones not specifically identified in the Comprehensive Plan may be created as needed under the Comprehensive Plan through a plan amendment. Overlay zones are zones defined by a boundary in which variations from the underlying zoning requirements may be allowed, in which additional standards may be required to be met, or in which certain land use procedures may be allowed or required. The Main Street Overlay was created for downtown Toledo. Another example of an overlay zone that could be created is the establishment of a historic residential overlay zone in which construction of residences within the zone would have to meet certain architectural standards designed to maintain the historic look of that residential area.

Factual Basis for all Decisions and Actions – Goal 3

To assure an adequate factual basis for all decisions and actions related to the use of land as established and required by the State of Oregon's land use planning program.

Policy 1 – Area and Community Plans: Specific area plans may be adopted as plan amendments to the Toledo Comprehensive Land Use Plan. The specific area plans may provide the basis for land use planning of the specific area consistent with the Toledo Comprehensive Land Use Plan. Specific area plans may also be adopted as guidance documents for an area and, as guidance documents, they shall not replace the existing comprehensive plan regulations applicable to that area but should be given consideration in future land use actions.

Policy 2 – Urban Growth Management Agreement: An Urban Growth Management Agreement (UGMA) with Lincoln County shall be implemented to coordinate review of land use decisions

outside of the City of Toledo city limits but within the Toledo Urban Growth Boundary. The City shall review the UGMA to ensure land within the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) can be efficiently redeveloped when annexed into the city limits.

Policy 3 – Planning Commission and City Council Responsibilities: The division of responsibilities between the Planning Commission and the City Council for land use planning to implement the Toledo Comprehensive Land Use Plan shall be established by ordinance.

Policy 4 – Technical Framework: A Toledo Comprehensive Land Use Plan Inventory shall be adopted as part of the Toledo Comprehensive Land Use Plan to provide a factual basis for the adoption of the Toledo Comprehensive Land Use Plan and the subsequent implementation of land use ordinances. The Toledo Comprehensive Land Use Plan Inventory consists of related planning documents, maps, and other information related to planning within the Urban Growth Boundary of Toledo. ~~To ensure up to date and accurate factual information, the Planning Commission may be given the authority to adopt up to date and accurate factual information without further action of the City Council.~~

Policy 5 – Updates: The City of Toledo will ~~undertake a periodic~~ review of the Toledo Comprehensive Land Use Plan as the need arises and/or in accordance with state required review time periods. Updates shall:

- a. Remains current and responsive to community needs
- b. Retains long range reliability
- c. Incorporates the most recent and reliable information

Policy 6 – Amendments: Amendments to the comprehensive plan or comprehensive plan map may be filed with the City on appropriate forms provided by the City by any person of legal age. Amendments may also be initiated by the Planning Commission or the City Council. The City Council will be the decision-making body. Any change must be consistent with the Oregon Statewide Planning Goals and Guidelines and other applicable criteria. In addition, any applicant must show that circumstances have changed, that there is a public need for the amendment, and that the need cannot reasonably be met by any other method. Future boundary amendments shall utilize property lines whenever possible to facilitate boundary management and site developments. In instances where an applicant can show that a mistake was made in the original Plan, that showing, along with proven compliance with the Oregon Statewide Planning Goals and Guidelines, will be sufficient to amend the Plan. Amendments to the Glossary section of the Plan may be made based on the criteria that the added definition is consistent with the Oregon Statewide Planning Goals and Guidelines and other applicable criteria.

Article 3: Agriculture [Not Intended to be the same as Statewide Planning Goal 3]

While Oregon Statewide Planning Goal 3 Agricultural Lands does not apply within the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) and Toledo does not have agricultural zoned lands within its city limits, the city supports and encourages City and countywide efforts to preserve and maintain agricultural lands.

Agriculture Goals and Policies

Development Pattern – Goal 1

Preserve and maintain agricultural lands for farm use by encouraging growth and development to locate within the Urban Growth Boundary.

Policy 1 Orderly Development. Encourage orderly, compact development projects which meet urban density patterns and conserve open spaces and small farms until those areas are needed for urban development.

~~Policy 2. Encourage development designs which assure extensions of urban densities and infrastructure improvements as the community grows and as areas are redeveloped. [Better suited for Goal 14 Urbanization]~~

Policy 2 Limited Open Space Farm Use. Retain open spaces needed to protect natural resources and habitats for sensitive wildlife species while allowing the use of non-protected open spaces for limited grazing and other farm use.

Policy 3 Conflicting Uses. Control conflicts between agriculture and more urbanized developments through the use of nuisance and animal control ordinances and site designs which locate animal shelters away from adjoining properties, control drainage, and provide buffers from surrounding uses.

Small Scale Farming, Food Security, and Education – Goal 2

Within the Urban Growth Boundary, encourage the retention of small scale agricultural uses as family farms and open space to protect natural resources until suitable properties are developed at urban densities.

Policy 1 Community Gardens and Food Production. Increase local and countywide private community gardens and food production opportunities.

Policy 2 Local Food Production. Decrease food insecurity in the city and county through the increase of local food production.

Policy 3 Support Community Food Banks. Increase the amount of locally produced food donations and consumption as well as increase support of efforts to utilize natural food sources and decrease food waste.

Policy 4 Support Farm to School Food Programs. Support distribution systems to supply fresh locally produced foods to students and staff in Toledo schools. In addition, promote sustainable farming through support of educational programs to teach gardening, farming, and other skills to local youth.

Agritourism – Goal 3

The city shall support and encourage agritourism within the city and county.

Policy 1 Diverse Partnerships to Support Agritourism. Work with diverse partners to support agritourism such as the City’s partnership with the Farmer’s Market.

Article 4: Forested Areas [Not Intended to be the same as Statewide Planning Goal 4]

While Oregon Statewide Planning Goal 4 Forest Lands does not apply within the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) and Toledo does not have forest lands zoned within its city limits, the city supports and encourages City and countywide efforts to create partnerships and ensure safe environmental practices. The city's goal is to support the local timber industry while also preserving and maintaining forest lands through partnerships at the local, county, state and federal level. In addition, Natural vegetation on steep slopes, for example, protect soils from erosion and thereby preserves clean water resources.

Development Pattern – Goal 1

Preserve and maintain forest lands for the production of forest products by encouraging growth and development to locate within the Urban Growth Boundary.

Policy 1 Orderly Development. Encourage orderly, compact development projects which meet urban density patterns and conserve open spaces and forested areas until those areas are ready for urban development.

Forested Areas with the UGB – Goal 2

Within the Urban Growth Boundary, encourage the retention of forested areas as open space to protect natural resources and to maintain the character of Toledo as a forested city.

~~2. Encourage development designs which assure extensions of urban densities and infrastructure improvements as the community grows and as areas are redeveloped. [Better suited for Goal 14 Urbanization]~~

Policy 1 Hillside Development. Encourage the retention of forested open spaces on steep hillsides for the protection of natural resources and to reduce risks of landslides and flooding.

Policy 2 Forested City Owned Property. Maintain City owned non-park forested properties as natural areas until they are ready to be developed for urban uses.

Policy 3 Tree City USA. Maintain status as a Tree City USA community and support individual and citizen group efforts to maintain urban forests and landscape programs.

Policy 4 Forested Parks. Assess designs for new park areas to retain forested areas where they are appropriate.

Policy 5 Tree Selection. Encourage the proper selection, planting, and maintenance of trees through landscape planning and public information. The city shall develop a list of approved street trees.

Article 5: Open Spaces, Scenic and Historical Areas, and Natural Resources

The Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) Statewide Goal 5 requires local governments to protect open space, scenic and historic areas and natural resources as part of the statewide planning process. Based on a survey and evaluation of the location, quantity and quality of Goal 5 resources, Toledo must determine which resources are significant such as fish and wildlife areas and habitats, riparian areas, and wetlands. The city will protect sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places and may identify other significant historic sites or structures.

Local Context

The City of Toledo has not completed a Wetlands Inventory since 1995. The city will identify a funding source for an updated Wetland Inventory. When the wetland inventory is completed Goal 5 of the Comprehensive Plan will be updated at the same time. In the interim the city will continue to rely on the 1995 Wetland Inventory and the Statewide Wetlands Inventory (SWI) map. The SWI will continue to be used for providing Wetland Land Use Notification to DSL, as specified in statute.

Riparian Corridors: Pursuant to Statewide Planning Goal 17 – Estuarine Resources, a Goal 5 inventory of riparian corridors is sufficient to meet the Goal 17 requirements. Riparian corridors have been inventoried pursuant to the “safe harbor” inventory requirements of OAR 660-023-0090. The riparian corridor is 75 feet upland from the top of each bank of the Yaquina River (a fish-bearing stream with an annual stream flow of greater than 1,000 cubic feet per second). The riparian corridor is 50 feet from the top of the bank of the Olalla Slough, West Olalla Creek, East Olalla Creek, Little Beaver Creek and the Depot Slough (fish-bearing streams with annual stream flows of less than 1,000 cubic feet per second). Wetlands in Toledo were inventoried in the 1995 City of Toledo Local Wetland Inventory that has been approved by the Oregon Department of State Lands. Where a wetland has been identified in the Local Wetland Inventory and is within the riparian corridor of a stream, the riparian corridor boundary includes the wetland and is measured from the upland edge of the wetland.

Wetlands: Wetlands have been identified through a Goal 5 inventory. Tidally influenced/saltwater wetlands were inventoried under a separate process as part of the Estuary Management Plan development. Most of the existing natural resources in the Urban Growth Boundary fall under the Goal 17 Coastal Shoreland regulatory regime. The City of Toledo in 1995 completed a local wetland inventory that has been approved by the Oregon Department of State Lands.

In the years ahead, Toledo will continue to emphasize strong protections for fish and wildlife habitat, and watersheds in an efficient regulatory framework that is sensible and balanced while also encouraging innovation. The city will also look to collaborative approaches with public and private partners to expand community awareness and stewardship of natural resources. Finally, the city will continue to manage its inventoried natural resources to proactively identify how to best protect natural resources in the face of additional growth.

As part of a holistic approach to development, the city will emphasize preservation and awareness of historic resources. Promoting public awareness and appreciation of the community's history will be critical to building stewardship for historic resource management. The city will focus on innovative strategies for enhancing the use of historic resources, including identifying opportunities for incorporating community meeting rooms into historic structures and exploring the potential for adaptive reuse, and expanding the historic preservation program through coordinated partnerships and targeted use of social media. Finally, the Planning Department will take action to update the Historic Building and Sites Inventory and ensure that the City Development Code balances the financial concerns of property owners with the community's value of historic integrity.

Additional inventories may be conducted at a later time.

WETLAND AND RIPARIAN RESOURCES

Goal 1 Wetlands and Riparian Habitat. Protect natural resources such as wetlands and riparian habitat areas as required by ~~state and federal law~~ by State rules that set the process and standards for local protection of locally significant wetlands to ensure their continued contributions as natural areas, open space, wildlife and vegetative habitat, flood protection, and storm water retention and conveyance areas.

Policy 1 Wetland Inventory. Maintain and expand the wetland inventory information which indicates areas that are wetlands within the City of Toledo ~~its~~ and Urban Growth Boundary to provide better information to property owners in aiding their compliance with state and federal law.

Policy 2 Protect Wetland and Riparian Areas. Protect wetland and riparian areas through local regulations as required by ~~state, and federal law~~ Oregon Administrative Rules.

Policy 3 Coordinate with State and Federal Partners. To facilitate processing of land use applications, coordinate review with the Oregon ~~Division~~ Department of State Lands and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers of any development proposals that could impact a wetland by submitting Wetland Land Use Notifications (WLUNs) to the Department of State Lands.

Policy 4 Mitigation Techniques. Where possible, enhance wetland areas through mitigation techniques to provide flood and storm drainage retention, vegetation and wildlife habitat benefits and scenic qualities which provide greater value than those currently existing as required by state and federal law.

Policy 5 Local Wetland Enhancement. Support voluntary enhancement of wetlands by the city, private property owners, or both.

OPEN SPACE, SCENIC AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Goal 2 Open Space, scenic and natural resources. Ensure the provision of open space and the protection of scenic and natural resources ~~as required by state, and federal law.~~

Policy 1 Protect Resources. Protect existing open space, scenic and natural resources which possess environmental, wildlife habitat, and aesthetic qualities, such as riparian vegetation along waterways, ~~as required by state, and federal law.~~

Policy 2 Biodiversity. Strive to achieve and maintain self-sustaining populations of native species, including native plants and trees, native resident and migratory fish and wildlife species, indicator species, at-risk species, and beneficial insects through plans and investments.

Policy 3 Natural Resource Inventory. Maintain an up-to-date inventory by identifying the location and evaluating the relative quantity and quality of natural resources, and ensuring that environmental data received during land use reviews are incorporated in the citywide inventory in a timely manner.

Policy 4 Soils. Minimize unnecessary soil loss, erosion, contamination, and other impacts to soil quality, function, and infiltration capacity resulting from development.

Policy 5 Invasive Species. Prevent, and where possible, impede or remediate, the spread and impacts of invasive plants, animals, and insects.

Policy 6 Tree Protection. Encourage the protection of trees of significant size and wooded areas that represent a visual and aesthetic resource and provide open space to the community.

Policy 7 Vegetation Protection. Where possible, retain the environmental, aesthetic and open space qualities of existing wooded areas by ensuring the maximum preservation of vegetation during the development review and construction process for non-residential development and large-scale residential development.

Policy 8 Estuary Protection. Protect the open space, scenic, recreational, and environmental values of the Olalla Slough, Depot Slough, Beaver Creek, Mill Creek and Yaquina River areas, tributaries thereof, and estuaries ~~as required by state and federal law.~~

Policy 9 Landscaping Requirements. Require new non-residential development or large-scale residential development to utilize landscaping that includes trees and encourage the improvement of existing development sites to include landscaping.

Policy 10 Conservation Easements. Where feasible, utilize and maintain ~~public utility conservation easements, public right-of-ways,~~ and public lands to protect or obtain open spaces, scenic and natural resources ~~in order to meet state and federal requirements.~~

Policy 11 Right-of-way Landscape Enhancement. Develop and implement a landscape enhancement program for Toledo's public rights-of-way and public property.

Policy 12 Preserve Street Trees. Preserve street trees where possible and develop programs to facilitate the planting of new street trees in the public rights-of-way to maintain Toledo's tree lined streets.

Policy 13 Access to Nature. Protect the natural functions and values of streams, wetlands, riparian areas, tree groves, and fish and wildlife habitat while also providing opportunities for physical and visual access to nature citywide.

HISTORIC RESOURCES

Goal 3 Historic Resources. Recognize Toledo's historic resources and utilize and enhance those resources for Toledo residents and visitors. Increase awareness and appreciation of Toledo's historic and cultural resources, and heritage.

Policy 1 Toledo's Historic Buildings and Sites. Inventory, recognize and promote Toledo's historic buildings and sites.

Policy 2 Main Street. Work with property owners to maintain the historic character of Toledo's Main Street and central city neighborhoods and buildings.

Policy 3 Historic Museum. Maintain a historic museum within the historic neighborhood of Toledo.

Policy 4 Toledo's Historic Ties. Recognize and promote Toledo's historic ties with the railroad, logging and fishing industries and the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians through museums, sculpture and other public art displays, historical signage, and/or other forms of recognition and promotion.

Article 6: Air, Water, and Land Resources Quality

Goal 6 instructs local governments to consider protection of air, water and land resources from pollution and pollutants when developing comprehensive plans. The pollutants addressed in Goal 6 Include solid waste, water waste, noise and thermal pollution, air pollution, and industry-related contaminants. The goal asks cities and counties to designate areas suitable for use in controlling pollution. It calls on them to use a variety of market, zoning and management tools in creating these outcomes.

FEDERAL REGULATIONS

The Water Pollution Control Act Amendments, enacted in 1972, is the most significant Federal legislation with respect to local comprehensive plans. Its purpose is to regulate municipal and industrial polluters. The act affects water quality management on three levels. The first level is on a river basin scale (Section 303); the second level is on a smaller regional scale (Section 208); the third level is on the municipal scale and provides funding to improve or build sewer systems (Section 201).

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has standards for particulate matter and ozone. Information about the standards or other EPA regulations can be accessed at the EPA web site at www.epa.gov.

STATE PROGRAMS AND REGULATIONS

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has primary responsibility for water quality management and pollution control regulation in Oregon. Because proper management of water quality is related to land use, several DEQ programs can affect or are affected by local comprehensive plans.

The Oregon Environmental Quality Commission (EQC) has legal authority to adopt administrative rules concerning environmental air quality. The DEQ, administrative body of the EQC, solicits comments on proposed regulations of the EQC. Notice of all applicable proposed rule-making actions is sent to the City of Toledo for comment.

In 1972, Oregon adopted a Clean Air Implementation Plan which set standards for each pollutant that are either equal to or more stringent than required Federal standards. This plan is revised from time to time to respond to changing conditions or new information. DEQ is responsible for implementation of this Plan (DEQ, 1978). Current air pollution information is accessible at the DEQ website at www.deq.state.or.us.

The Department of Environmental Quality's pollution prevention programs have resulted in 99% of Oregonians living in areas that meet the National Air Quality Standards. This is a dramatic change from 1980 when only 30% of Oregonians lived in areas that met the National Standards. The air pollutants of greatest concern in Oregon fall into three categories:

1. Ground level ozone, commonly known as smog;
2. Carbon monoxide (mostly from motor vehicles); and
3. Fine particulate matter (mostly from wood smoke and dust).

Local Context

AIR QUALITY

Air pollutants come from several sources in the Toledo area. These include nearby industry, automobiles, and fireplace smoke. Generally, movement of the air will carry these pollutants away; however, the Toledo area is often subject to periods of poor ventilation or stagnation, causing these pollutants to dissipate more slowly.

The City of Toledo has a Clarity monitor installed at the Toledo police station that tracks air quality in order to detect levels of pollutants that could have a detrimental impact on local residents and wildlife. Current air quality data can be found on the DEQ Air Quality Monitoring page. [Interactive Maps \(state.or.us\)](#)

WATER QUALITY

Under the Clean Water Act, states are required to report a list of waters that do not meet water quality standards. The list is called the “303(d) list” based on the Clean Water Act section number that requires the listing. Section 303(d) requires identifying waters that do not meet water quality standards and where a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) pollutant load limit needs to be developed. On the 303(d) the Yaquina River area shown on **Exhibit XX** is considered impaired.

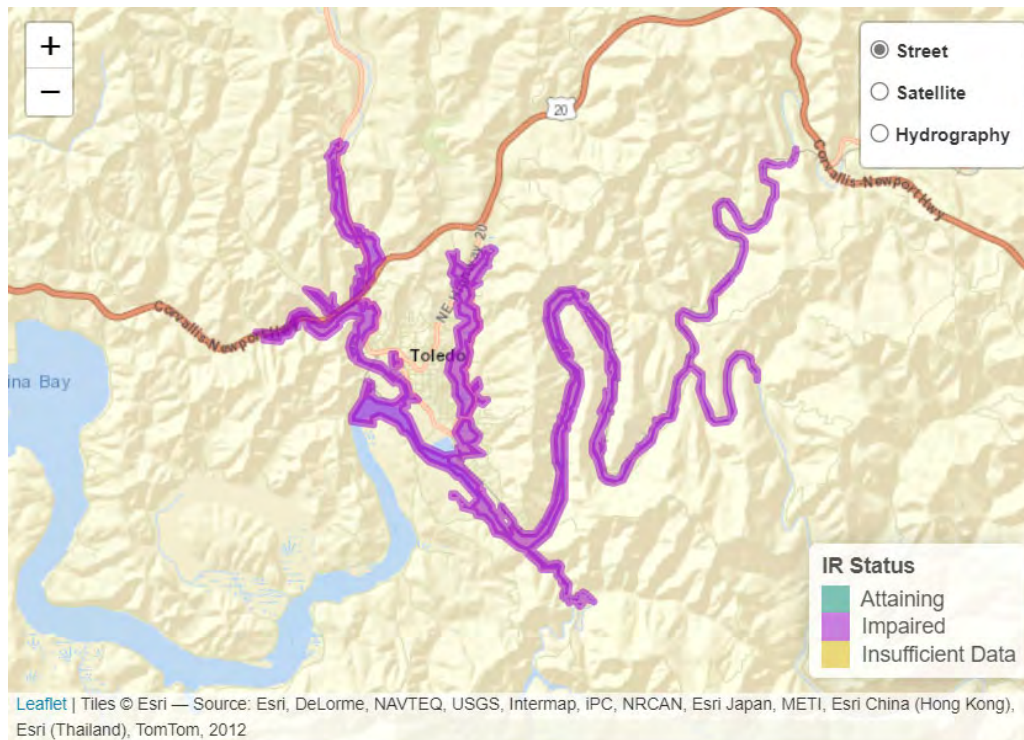
Estuary / Bay Unit type assessment unit. Data from all monitoring locations within this assessment unit are pooled together and assessed as a whole.

Overall, the Yaquina River waterbody is **impaired**. [Department of Environmental Quality : EPA Approved Integrated Report : Water Quality : State of Oregon](#)

- **Impaired parameters:** Fecal Coliform, Dissolved Oxygen- spawn, Temperature- year round, Sedimentation
- **Attaining parameters:** E. coli, Chlorophyll-a, Dissolved Oxygen- year-round, Dissolved Oxygen- year-round, pH, Alkalinity- Aquatic Life Toxics, Ammonia- Aquatic Life Toxics
- **Insufficient parameters:** N/A

Historically, on the 1998 303(d) list, the tidal portion of the Depot Slough and the Olalla Slough were listed as violating the water quality parameter of bacteria. The Yaquina River from River Mile 5 to Mill Creek was also listed in 1998 as violating the water quality parameter of bacteria all year. Mill Creek was also listed in 1998 as violating the water quality parameter of temperature during the summer season. The Bureau of Reclamation in 1992 noted that probable causes of bacteria pollution in the Yaquina River area included agriculture and septic systems.

Exhibit XX: Oregon 2022 Integrated Report - ODEQ



The City of Toledo is investing substantial amounts of money to improve water quality by upgrading the sewer system in accordance with the 2014 Wastewater Facilities Plan to prevent overflow discharges into the Yaquina River during major storm events and to eliminate the inflow and infiltration of rainwater into the sewer system.

The City coordinates with other governmental entities in water planning. The city previously sold water to the Seal Rock Water District.

NOISE

There are noise sources within the city. The major sources are from vehicular traffic travelling within the city, trains utilizing rail and industrial activity.

DEQ is not able to investigate noise complaints as of July 1, 1991 when legislative action was taken to terminate the DEQ Noise Control Program. DEQ rules governing noise remain in place for city, county or municipal government entities to utilize.

The primary method of implementing noise control policies that are included in a comprehensive plan is through a zoning ordinance and a noise ordinance. Through zoning, noise sources can be separated from noise sensitive areas. This can be done by placement of the zones themselves and through setback requirements. Overlay zones can also be used to establish special provisions for sensitive areas affected by high level noise. The city has some standards around unnecessary noise that the code enforcement officer could investigate.

AIR QUALITY

Goal 1 –Federal and State Compliance. ~~Ensure that existing and future land use activities~~
The City of Toledo will meet or exceed federal, state, and local air quality standards.

Policy 1 Clean Air Act. The City of Toledo will support compliance by local industries and individuals with state/federal air quality requirements including the federal Clean Air Act requirements, EPA regulations, State Department of Environmental Quality, Air Quality Maintenance Plans, and all other applicable air quality regulations.

Policy 2 Coordination with the State Department. The city will coordinate actions with the State Department of Environmental Quality.

- ~~a. Cooperate with state and federal agencies to ensure that local land use activities and/or regulations comply with the Federal Clean Air Act, Environmental Protection Agency regulations and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) regulations or other applicable future regulations.~~
- b. Require that any industrial, commercial and residential development with a significant air contaminant discharge be reviewed by the DEQ in accordance with state and federal law for determination of the impact on the Toledo area air shed.
- c. Help provide information to business owners existing and developers of new, and expanding development commercial facilities on air quality maintenance programs.
- d. Encourage ~~those developments~~ operators of commercial and industrial facilities which emit odors and/or noise to work with the DEQ in reducing odors and noise.

Policy 3 Land Use Patterns. Promote land use patterns, programs and standards that assure Toledo will maintain its Oregon Department of Environmental Quality air quality attainment status.

Policy 4 Measures to Reduce Air Pollution. Require all development with significant air contaminant discharge to undertake measures to reduce air pollution and its local impacts ~~in accordance with state and federal law~~ through measures that:

- a. Utilize appropriate buffer areas and vegetation.
- b. Locate the discharge source where the impact is minimized.
- c. Utilize pollution abatement equipment and production and processing technology to reduce and meet emission standards as required by state and/or federal regulatory authorities.

Policy 5 Coordination. Cooperate with other governmental agencies and other entities to:

- a. Exchange information on existing and potential air pollution problems.
- b. Review options for improving air quality, considering all pollution sources (natural base levels, agriculture, and human-induced point and non-point area sources).

WATER

Goal 2 – Federal and State Compliance. ~~Ensure that future land use activities enhance or, at minimum, maintain water quality.~~ Meet or exceed federal and state water quality standards.

Policy 1 Minimize Pollutants. Cooperate with ~~local,~~ state and federal agencies that have primary responsibilities to assist them in minimizing the quantity of pollutants from point and non-point sources entering the surface streams, ~~lakes~~ and groundwater.

Policy 2 Development Consistency with Water Quality Standards. Encourage existing and require all new or expanding developments to comply with applicable water quality standards, using assistance available from the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, ~~Lincoln County~~ and other appropriate agencies.

Policy 3 Publicize Any Findings of a Potential Public Hazard. Encourage state and county health agencies having primary responsibility for monitoring water quality in local streams, rivers, lakes and aquifers to publicize any findings of a potential public hazard and to provide background or base level information.

Policy 4 Clean Up Toxic Spills and Contaminated Soils. Support and coordinate with state and federal agencies' plans to contain and to clean up toxic spills and/or contaminated soils, water surfaces or ground waters.

~~**Policy 5 New Development Connection.** Continue to require that new development be connected to the municipal wastewater and water systems unless an exception is granted by the City Council for a compelling reason. Require and, wherever feasible, facilitate the extension of wastewater and water systems as the City grows into the Urban Growth Boundary. [see public facilities chapter]~~

Policy 5 Wastewater and Water Treatments Systems. Continue to improve and operate the wastewater and water treatment systems in compliance with state and federal regulations. Improve the wastewater treatment system to prevent overflows of partially treated wastewater into the Yaquina River.

Policy 6 Erosion and Drainage Control. Develop standards requiring new and expanding land uses and developments to provide erosion and drainage controls to minimize these non-point sources from polluting the streams, rivers, ~~lakes~~ and aquifers. This includes “construction site erosion and sediment control” and “post construction stormwater management best practices”.

Policy 7 Inflow and Infiltration. Continue to reduce the inflow of stormwater and infiltration of groundwater into the wastewater conveyance and treatment system.

Policy 8 Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Compliance. Listing on the 303(d) list requires development of a TMDL. Meet load reduction targets for polluting sectors listed in the TMDL implementation plan.

Policy 9 Drinking Water Protection Plan. The city will implement the drinking water protection plan that outlines management strategies to protect the city’s water sources.

~~Policy 8 Safe and Efficient Transportation.~~ Develop standards that promote safe and efficient transportation and access facilities to minimize impacts on air, water, and land resource quality. [see public facilities chapter]

~~Policy 9 Water Conservation.~~ Continue to encourage water conservation by metering water usage and charging the full costs for producing potable water and treating wastewater. [see public facilities chapter]

NOISE CONTROL

Goal 3 – Federal, State, and Local Compliance. Meet or exceed federal, state, and local noise standards.

Policy 1 Regulation. The City and all other applicants for development will comply with the DEQ Noise Control Regulations, the Oregon Noise Control Act, and all other applicable federal, state, and local noise control regulations.

Policy 2 Local Standards. Take an active role in proposing, reviewing, and recommending local noise control standards when the city believes additional safeguards are necessary to protect and preserve the quality of life in the community and reduce hazards from noise pollution.

LAND RESOURCES

Goal 4 Land Quality. Encourage property owner and resident compliance with State and Federal land quality programs.

Policy 1 Recycling and Waste Prevention. Encourage residents to recycle and reduce waste.

Policy 2 Asbestos Information. Inform residents about Asbestos and the state cleanup requirements.

~~Goal 4 Efficient Use of Land.~~ Promote the efficient use of lands, protect sensitive areas and provide open spaces within Toledo and the Urban Growth Boundary.

~~Policy 1 Compact Development.~~ Reduce sprawl and promote compact development within the Urban Growth Boundary.

~~Policy 2 Encourage Land Use Patterns that Protect Open Space.~~ Encourage planned developments, clustering, and other development patterns that protect open spaces, minimize disturbance of natural contours and vegetation and use the public infrastructure and resources most efficiently.

Policy 3. Provide for a mixture of land uses and development patterns in addressing the economic and community development goals of Toledo that:

- a. ~~Balance the availability of land use zones within Toledo to meet the needs of Toledo's citizens and businesses.~~
- b. ~~Provide sufficient and appropriately located open spaces.~~
- c. ~~Encourage "mixed use" zones and developments where it is feasible within the City (e.g. Main Street, the Toledo Industrial Park, and some residential areas).~~

4. ~~Encourage the redevelopment of older, serviced neighborhoods through in-fill and revitalization policies and programs.~~

5. ~~Encourage mixed uses, development patterns and project designs that support walking, biking, ride sharing, and the use of transit services (where transit is available) and that reduce the need to commute long distances between home and work.~~

6. ~~Encourage development that supports or sustains Toledo's ability to provide and maintain adequate public facilities and services.~~

7. ~~Encourage development that is compatible with community and regional environmental concerns and Toledo's natural resources.~~

8. ~~Complete and implement Toledo's Public Infrastructure and Expenditure Plans (PIE Plans), including provisions for storm drainage systems and management.~~

9. ~~Identify, acquire as funds permit, and manage lands needed for public services and open spaces. [See the urbanization chapter for similar policies and goals]~~

Article 7: Natural Hazards

Statewide Planning Goal 7 aims to protect life and property from natural disasters and hazards. Due to its location and geography, many types of natural hazards— earthquakes, floods, landslides, wildfires, droughts, windstorms, and winter storms—have the potential to impact Toledo. Natural disaster events vary in the threat that they pose to people, facilities, and infrastructure. This risk increases when land is developed, as the natural environment is changed when natural resources are removed, pavement is added, and people are brought closer to places where natural hazards may occur.

Exhibit XX Understanding Risk (Copied from the Toledo Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan)



Local Context

A thorough understanding of natural hazards and their potential impacts can help a community prepare for the unexpected. Through conscientious planning and coordination, the City of Toledo can help reduce the vulnerability of people, property, and critical services to natural hazard events.

Toledo is planning to prevent injuries and loss from natural hazards as a partner in Lincoln County's Emergency Plan and has outlined an all-hazard disaster response and recovery strategy in the Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (NHMP). As part of this effort, a number of critical public facilities, including the city and regional infrastructure such as transportation routes, bridges, water systems, and utilities, have been found to be vulnerable to natural disasters. Increasing the resilience of these facilities will require a coordinated approach among jurisdictions, and capital investment directed towards retrofitting existing facilities and

developing infrastructure redundancies. Based on the 2020 NHMP Hazard Analysis Matrix, Toledo’s highest threats are landslides and windstorms.

Natural Hazard Goals and Policies

Overarching Goal: Toledo’s citizens value a safe community where natural resources are protected and there is minimal danger from both natural and man-made hazards.

Goal 1 Natural Hazard Safeguards. Prevent loss of life and property damage by requiring appropriate safeguards for all development of properties within known natural hazard areas. Natural hazards include: floods, tsunamis, earthquakes, landslides and slope hazards, weak foundation soils, high groundwater, wind/windthrow/winter storms, ~~and~~ wildfires, and drought.

Goal 2 Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan (NHMP). Integrate natural hazards information from the Lincoln County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan (NHMP) into the City of Toledo plans, policies, programs, and implementation provisions.

Goal 3 Education and Outreach. Promote risk reduction to people and property from natural hazards through education and outreach, thus increasing community preparedness and resilience. Inform residents and business owners about preparedness measures.

GENERAL POLICIES

Policy 1 Identify Natural Hazard Areas. Identify potential natural hazard areas where development may occur when appropriate safeguards can minimize the impact of hazards upon development and impacts of new development upon adjoining properties.

Policy 2 Preserve Natural Hazard Areas. Identify and preserve known natural hazard areas best retained for open space, yards, natural resource areas, wildlife habitats, recreation, or other non-structural uses.

Policy 3 Inventory Natural Hazards. Maintain an inventory of areas subject to natural disasters and hazards. The inventory shall be used to determine the suitability of a location for development and, if necessary, be used to limit the development to a level consistent with the degree of hazard, the disaster potential and the environmental protection policies in the Comprehensive Plan. Adopt and update maps, plans, inventories, policies, and implementing measures that reduce risk to people and property from natural hazards.

- ~~a. The City shall utilize the Soil Survey of Lincoln County Area, Oregon July, 1997 (and later editions), the Environmental Geology of Lincoln County Oregon Bulletin 81 (Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, 1973), the Environmental Hazard Inventory Coastal Lincoln County (RNKR Associates, 1977), the All Hazard Mitigation Plan: Lane, Lincoln, and Linn Counties, Oregon (G & E Engineering Systems, Inc. 1998) and other appropriate materials as guides for developing policies and regulations to minimize damages from developing in hazardous areas.~~

Policy 4 Special Design and Construction Standards. Develop comprehensive and effective safeguards for developments within known natural hazard areas by requiring the use of special design and construction features to reduce potential risks/damages in accordance with state building codes, other state codes, federal regulations, and local codes.

Policy 5 NHMP Mitigation Actions. Mitigation actions in the Lincoln County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan shall be followed.

Policy 6 Emergency Operations Plans. Recommendations in the Emergency Operations Plan shall be followed.

Policy 7 CERT Programs. Encourage participation in Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Programs.

Policy 8 Stormwater Management. Develop and maintain citywide stormwater management infrastructure.

Policy 9 Emergency access and Evacuation Routes. Identify and address emergency access and evacuation routes and areas when making development decisions. Recognize that evacuation routes can be different depending on the natural hazard.

Policy 10 Grant Funding. Access and utilize federal and other grant dollars to implement measures to reduce risk to people and property, and protect against natural hazards. Apply for hazard mitigation funding as able to advance mitigation projects.

Policy 11 Site Essential Facilities Outside of Hazard Areas. Minimize the siting of essential facilities in identified natural hazard areas where the risk to public safety cannot be mitigated, unless an essential facility is needed to provide essential emergency response services in a timely manner.

Policy 12 Allow Construction of Temporary Housing. Facilitate the expedient provision of temporary or private housing immediately following a disaster event. The length of time shall be established through a resolution or ordinance.

Specific Hazards Addressed include:

1. Flood Hazards
2. Tsunami Hazards
3. Geologic Hazards
4. Windthrow/ Windstorms
5. Wildfire Hazards
6. Drought Hazards

Polices related to Specific Hazards

FLOODPLAIN

Policy 1 Minimize Potential Damage. Control development in the 100-year ~~floodway fringe~~ floodplain in accordance with state and federal requirements by local ordinances and standards to minimize potential damage on-site, upstream, and downstream to life and property; to transport flood waters; and to protect the economic, environmental, and open space qualities of the land and adjacent waterways.

- a. Nonstructural solutions to prevent flood damages shall be preferred to structural solutions.
- b. Long-term maintenance costs and risks shall be considered when reviewing development applications and recommended solutions.

Policy 2 Floodplain Development Location. Provide for proper precautions reflecting the type of activities taking place and the risk factor of the site and activities when allowing development within the 100-year ~~floodway fringe~~ floodplain in accordance with state and federal law.

- a. The City will encourage residential development to locate outside of the 100-year floodplain by providing a sufficient supply of appropriately zoned land. When residential development does occur within the 100-year floodplain, the homes and accessory units are to be elevated to one foot above the 100-year floodplain elevation in accordance with state and federal law. Residential uses within the 100-year floodplain and areas of severe shrink-swell soils along the east side of Sturdevant Road should remain in low to medium densities with agricultural uses remaining. ~~The typical density should be no more than 3.11 units per acre.~~

Policy 3 FEMA Compliance. Continue to regulate land uses within the 100-year ~~floodway fringe~~ floodplain in compliance with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) National Flood Insurance Program and the State of Oregon.

Policy 4 Special Design and Construction Standards. Retain as open space those portions of the ~~floodway fringe~~ floodplain which contain natural assets such as wildlife and scenic areas, productive agricultural lands, wetlands and/or significant vegetation. These areas shall be retained by designating appropriate areas with a zone designation of natural resources and/or by pursuing a program of purchasing lands or conservation easements through a mix of public and private funds to serve the community by absorbing flood waters, filtering drainage waters, and providing wildlife habitats, view vistas and recreational opportunities.

Policy 4 Special Design and Construction Standards. Prevent property damage from smaller but more frequent and localized flood events by using stormwater mitigation techniques.

- a. The City shall develop a Storm Water Master Plan and erosion control measures to minimize flooding and storm water runoff.
- b. Public infrastructure systems shall be designed and maintained to control leakage and storm water flows which cause flooding, erosion or subsidence of adjoining properties.

- c. Continue to require compliance with the grading and excavation regulations in the Uniform Building Code.

Policy 6 Flood Insurance. Encourage the purchase of flood insurance for properties located within the 100-year floodplain and other properties subject to flooding.

Policy 7 Adopt New or Revised FIRM Maps. Adopt new or revised FIRM maps as necessary for continued participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

Policy 8 Adopt, Revise and maintain SFHA regulations. Adopt, revise and maintain regulations for development in identified Special Flood Hazard Areas as necessary for continued participation in the NFIP.

Policy 9 Buyout Programs. Encourage property owners with historically vulnerable and impacted properties to consider buyout programs.

TSUNAMI

Policy 1 State and Federal Standards. Review development permit applications for compliance with applicable state and federal law regarding development in tsunami hazard areas.

Policy 2 Emergency Access and Evacuation Routes. Provide information regarding tsunamis and maps of the tsunami zone within public buildings to make the community aware of the risks and evacuation areas. Support tsunami preparedness and related resilience efforts, including outreach to residents.

Policy 3 Cascadia Subduction Zone Tsunami Protection. Protect life and property to the fullest extent feasible from the impact of a local source Cascadia Subduction Zone tsunami.

Policy 4 DOGAMI Tsunami Maps. Use the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) Tsunami Inundation Maps (TIM) applicable to the City of Toledo to develop tsunami hazard resilience measures.

GEOLOGIC HAZARDS (liquefaction, earthquake, landslide, erosion) *[Note: combined earthquakes, and landslides and slope hazards]*

Policy 1 Oregon Structural Building Codes. Require new construction to meet the standards of the adopted Oregon structural building codes to assure earthquake hazards are considered in all new construction.

Policy 2 Erosion Control and Drainage. Require standards regarding drainage, footings and foundations, compaction, retaining walls and excavation in compliance with the Oregon structural building codes. In addition, require erosion control measures for all activities which

create bare soils, opportunities for erosion, or filling. Landslides and slope hazards are the major threats to geological stability in Toledo.

Policy 3 Retention of sloped Areas. Encourage the use or retention of lands exceeding 25% in slope as vegetated open space.

- a. The City shall exclude areas of 15% slopes and greater from density standard requirements in partitions, subdivisions and planned developments.
- b. Planned developments and other design techniques shall be available to encourage clustering development away from steep hillsides.

Policy 4 Clustering Development. Encourage the preservation of the steep, forested hillsides by clustering development into the flatter portions of the community/sites so that the forested hillsides of Toledo remain a characteristic feature of the community.

- a. The City shall adopt standards for development of lands exceeding 15% slopes to mitigate the risk of developing on such hillsides. As the slope increases, the standards shall be adjusted to reflect the increased hazards associated with the development.
- b. Within the City limits and the Urban Growth Boundary, encourage the preservation of vegetation on hillsides prior to development through the use of selective logging rather than clear cutting.
- c. Encourage the preservation of the tree cover on hillside developments through site designs that minimize the loss of existing trees to the extent that it is safe and practicable or that provide a sufficient number of new trees to recreate the wooded hillside.

Policy 5 Minimize Disturbing Natural Grades. On hillsides, encourage development patterns and practices which minimize disturbances to the natural grades, soil disturbances and removal of the natural vegetation. Developments shall be designed to fit the topography, soil characteristics, geology and hydrology of the hillsides to ensure hillside stability both during and after development.

- a. When land is divided, an analysis of the topographical features including soil types and contour lines shall be included in the review. The creation of new lots that would require construction on hillsides with more than 15% slope may require additional safeguards.
- b. Require that vegetation disturbed during development be replaced or enhanced through revegetation of the area.
- c. Wherever feasible, align public infrastructure, such as roads and drainages, with the natural contours of the terrain to minimize cutting and filling.
- d. Avoid soil disturbances and the removal of native vegetation during winter months unless adequate erosion control measures are used to mitigate impacts of the development.

Policy 6 Code Requirements. Applicable municipal code requirements for development on slopes shall reflect the above concerns by providing flexibility in the requirements for development to allow the above objectives to be met.

WINDTROW/ WINDSTORMS

Policy 1 Tree Removal. Require that excavations and tree removal activities in the public right-of-ways do not destabilize adjacent trees.

Policy 2 Removal of Dangerous Trees. Continue to require the removal of trees which present a danger to life or property due to being unhealthy or uprooted.

Policy 3 Vegetated Hillsides. Encourage the vegetation of hillsides with trees suitable for the soil types and climate.

WILDFIRE

Policy 1 Tree Removal. Reduce the cost of fire protection insurance by maintaining a fire protection service which meets the standards established by the insurance industry. Maintaining an insurance rating of at least 4 at all times is a goal of the community.

Policy 2 Uniform Fire and Life Safety Code. Continue to regulate property development and use by the most recent edition of the Uniform Fire and Life Safety Code and by good fire protection service delivery and prevention practices.

Policy 3 Fire Access Standards. Continue to improve public streets and roadways to meet fire access lane standards. Private driveways and roadways shall be required to meet fire access lane standards for all new development. Fire access shall be designed to provide access for fire trucks, to allow for evacuation from properties, and to act as fire breaks.

Policy 4 Business Inspection. Continue to inspect businesses and other public meeting spaces to assure compliance with the Uniform Fire and Life Safety Code.

Policy 5 Lincoln County Roads Fire Access. Encourage Lincoln County to require fire access lanes which meet the standards of the Uniform Fire and Life Safety Code for all development within the City and Urban Growth Boundary.

Policy 6 Inform Builders and Residents. Continue to inform builders and residents of site design, construction and landscape methods and other practices which reduce the loss of life and property from wildfires.

Policy 7 Structure and Roadway Design. Adopt standards to locate new structures and roadways in a manner which reduces the spread of wildfires.

Policy 8 Water Storage Capacity. Maintain adequate storage capacity, water flows, water pressure, and hydrant locations to assure the ability to fight wildfires throughout the community.

Policy 9 Mutual Aid Agreements. Continue to participate in mutual aid agreements to assure the use of other agencies' personnel and equipment to fight wildfires within the community.

Policy 10 Community Wildfire Protection Plan. Support the Lincoln County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP). Implement recommendations and mitigation actions supported by the citizens of Toledo.

Policy 11 Fire Safe Design. Encourage fire safe design (fire resistant building materials, etc.) and fire safe landscape maintenance.

DROUGHT

Policy 1 Support Drought Preparedness Efforts. Support drought preparedness and related resilience efforts, including outreach to residents. Engage state, regional and local organizations in a collaborative effort to prepare and distribute water conservation information.

Policy 2 Water Conservation Plan. Support the City of Toledo Water Conservation Plan. Implement recommendations and mitigation actions.

Article 8: Recreational Needs

Goal 8 requires local governments to plan for the recreation needs of their residents and visitors. The goal places priority on non-motorized forms of recreation, and recreation areas that serve high-density populations with limited transportation options and limited financial resources. It also places priority on recreation areas that are free or available at a low cost to the public.

Local Context

The City of Toledo offers a variety of parks, trails, open spaces, and recreation opportunities that contribute to the high quality of life for community members. The city aims to continue meeting the recreation needs of a growing and changing population through careful planning. The city does not have a recent Parks Master Plan or similar document. The 2000 Toledo Capital Facilities Plan contains information regarding the future needs of the park system, and the 1993 City of Toledo Parks and Recreation Needs Assessment assessed and mapped parks. The city plans to develop a Parks Master Plan when funding is available.

Toledo has an ideal location and is fortunate to have a diversity of recreational opportunities within the community and surrounding areas. The City of Toledo is currently in the process of upgrading Arcadia Park that will include a new bathroom, a new fence, lighting, refinished tennis courts, and Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessible walkways. Since the last Comprehensive Plan update in 2000 the city has completed several projects including, skate park, memorial field improvements, partnership with the disc golf course and the dog park. Other significant changes since 2000 include the city transferring the Public Pool to the Greater Toledo Pool District who now maintains the facility and program. In addition, to those parks and recreational opportunities provided by the City of Toledo, several other public and private entities maintain recreational facilities open to the public including Lincoln County, the Port of Toledo, the Lincoln County School District, the State of Oregon, and Georgia Pacific.

The Toledo Comprehensive Plan Survey asked, “What are your top priorities for recreation in Toledo?” The top answers were overwhelmingly Maintaining and Improving Existing Parks, Trails/Paths, and Youth Programs. In addition, multiple respondents included water activities under “other”. The goals and policies below have been updated to reflect the answers in the survey.

Recreation Facilities

Recreation facilities include a wide variety of indoor and outdoor sports and leisure facilities publicly owned and operated to promote health and well-being of the community. The City of Toledo maintains the Toledo Public Library and several parks (Figure XX). Recreation facilities in the area include baseball fields, softball fields, soccer fields, football fields, basketball courts, dog parks, picnic areas, boat ramps and docks, restrooms, trails, skate parks, tennis courts, bird watching platforms, bowling alleys, exercise course, playgrounds, public pool, disc golf course, museums and public art displays.

Park Classifications

MINI-PARK

These small parks focus on limited or isolated recreational needs. Mini-parks generally serve less than a quarter mile radius of residential areas. National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) standards call for 0.25 to 0.5 acres of mini parks per 1000 people.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARK

Neighborhood parks are the foundation of the parks and recreation system, as they provide accessible recreation and social opportunities to nearby residents. They generally contain facilities like basketball courts and softball diamonds, informal areas like open fields and playground equipment. They often contain open areas for picnicking and undeveloped natural areas. When developed to meet neighborhood recreation needs, school sites may serve as neighborhood parks. NRPA calls for one to two acres of these parks per 1000 people. The 0.22-acre Yaquina View Park, south of SE 18th Street, would qualify as a neighborhood park.

COMMUNITY PARK

These parks focus on serving community wide recreation needs and have facilities for organized sports, large group picnicking, and other events. Community parks often have large undeveloped natural areas served by trail systems. NRPA standards call for 5 to 10 acres of community parks per 1000 people. Community parks are the facilities that promote community identity, while also providing local park services to nearby residents. Community parks are desired because of their high capacity for use and multiple programs. City Parks including Memorial Field, Arcadia Park, and East Slope Park would qualify as a community parks.

URBAN SPACE

These parks are usually made up of land set aside for preserving drainage corridors, wetlands, or significant natural resource areas. They are open to the public.

LINEAR PARK

Linear parks offer opportunities for trail-oriented outdoor recreation along built or natural corridors, connect residences to major community destinations, and provide active and passive recreation facilities to meet neighborhood needs. This is especially important in areas not adequately served by traditional neighborhood parks. Linear Parks are becoming increasingly important for pedestrians, non-motorized travel and exercise. A trail system that connects the parks and school facilities throughout town might also be qualified as a linear park.

Figure XX – Toledo Existing Recreational Opportunities Table

Park Name	Acres	Address	Ownership
Mini-Parks and Neighborhood Parks			
Viewing Platform	0.01	NW 1st Street	Port of Toledo
Maple Street Park	0.17	1231 SE Maple Street	City of Toledo
Deer Park	0.21	1323 NW Deer Drive	City of Toledo
Yaquina View Park	0.21	1901 SE Donelle Drive	City of Toledo
Branstiter Park	0.23	609 SE 6TH Street	City of Toledo
Fort Nye Park	0.30	1410 N NYE Street	City of Toledo
Community Parks			
Toledo Skate Park	0.46	737 NW A Street	City of Toledo
Julie Rockwell Memorial Dog Park	0.49	1071 SE Fir Street	City of Toledo
East Slope Park	1.83	1100 SE East Slope Road	City of Toledo
Arcadia Park	0.94	840 NW A Street	City of Toledo
Port of Toledo Waterfront Park	2.96	127 NW A Street	Port of Toledo
Memorial Field	3.94	385 NW A ST	City of Toledo
Georgia Pacific Baseball Fields	4.42	SE 10th Street	Georgia Pacific
Community Facilities			
Lincoln County Veterans Memorial	0.04	233 Main Street	City of Toledo
Toledo Pool	0.47	174 NW 7th Street	Pool District
Toledo Library	1.06	173 NW 7th Street	City of Toledo
Toledo Elementary	23.00	600 SE Sturdevant	School District
Toledo High School	20.00	1800 SE Sturdevant	School District
Natural Areas			
Glen Lyons Lyons Natural Area	10.97	SE Sturdevant Road	City of Toledo

Toledo Recreation Photos



Toledo Library – 173 NW 7th



Toledo Skate Park – 721 NW A Street



Arcadia Park – 840 NW A Street



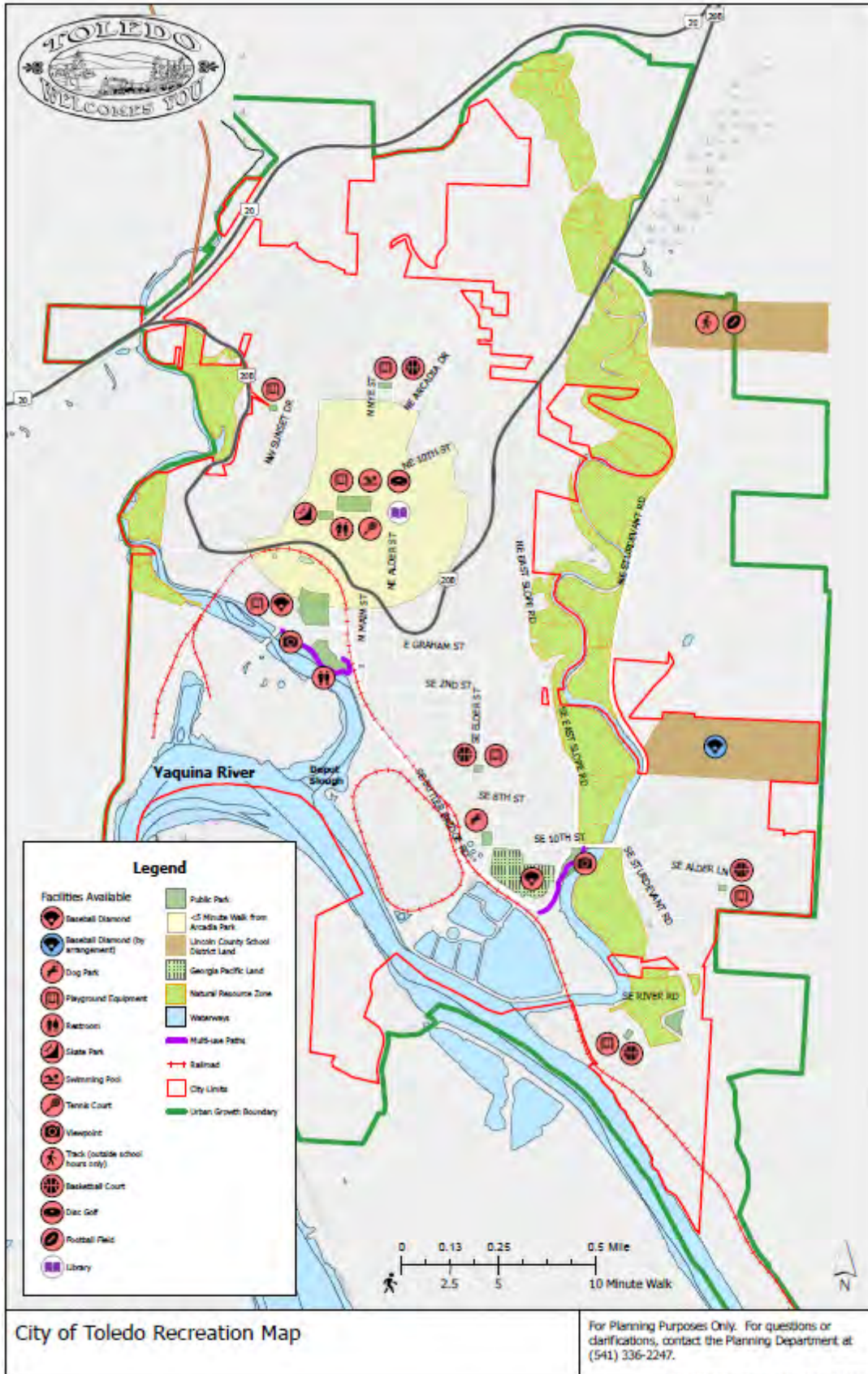
Port of Toledo Waterfront Park – 127 NW A Street



Branstiter Park – 690 SE 6th Street



East Slope Park – 936 SE 10th Street



Planning, Design, and Maintenance – Goal 1

Provide, ~~and~~ maintain and plan for a diversified system of safe and attractive parks, open spaces, recreation programs and facilities for the use and enjoyment by all of Toledo's citizens and visitors.

Planning Policies

Policy 1 Update Recreation Plans. Continue to revise and update recreation plans in response to changing conditions and emerging trends to ensure that the needs of a growing community and diverse population are met.

Policy 2 Capital Facilities Planning. Establish and adopt a parks and recreation capital facilities and program plan. Adopt standards for the location and designs of new and existing recreational areas as neighborhoods develop. When possible, identify and acquire park sites in advance of urban development to avoid future acquisition costs.

Policy 3 Educational Institution Coordination. Coordinate with school districts and other educational institutions in the acquisition, development, and maintenance of combined park and school sites wherever desired, feasible, and mutually agreeable to both parties. School grounds and playfields should be readily available to the public during non-school hours.

Policy 4 Coordination with Other Agencies. As the City develops recreational facilities and programs, these developments will be coordinated with other recreational agencies (state, county, and school districts) to avoid duplication of effort.

Policy 5 New Development. Ensure that new construction such as subdivisions and planned unit developments allow for a suitable amount of open space and/or recreation facilities within City Limits.

Design and Maintenance Policies

Policy 6 Multi-purpose Parks and Facilities. Continue to provide and maintain a system of multi-purpose parks and facilities for people of all ages, mobilities, and income levels.

- a. Provide and maintain a mixture of mini, neighborhood, school, playfield, linear (walking facilities, biking facilities, boardwalks, etc.), and community parks to serve all of the areas of Toledo.
- b. Provide and maintain linkages and opportunities for Toledo residents to use the regional parks located in nearby communities.

Policy 7 Passive and Active Recreation. Provide opportunities for both passive (bird watching, painting, leisure, remote control vehicles, drones, etc.) and active recreation (running, biking, recreation equipment, etc.).

Policy 8 Utilizing Natural Assets. Protect and enhance the natural environmental qualities and values by incorporating into the community's recreational and open space plans the existing natural resources such as, drainageways, rivers, woodland areas, wetlands, and other scenic and open space features.

Policy 9 Compatibility with Surrounding Land Uses. Locate, design and develop parks to be compatible with the surrounding land uses. Ensure that access, parking, lighting, landscape designs, and use schedules consider the specific location and characteristics of the neighborhoods adjacent to the parks.

Policy 10 Integrated Park System. Provide an integrated system of parks which are designed, located and managed to encourage the maximum use of the facilities and choices for Toledo's residents.

- a. Provide for and maintain a wide variety of activities in the Toledo parks including but not limited to: ballfields, tennis courts, basketball courts, play yards and equipment, skateboarding and rollerskating/blading, picnicking, hiking, and casual sports.
- b. Provide parks which feature the water resources and natural areas for picnicking, birdwatching, painting, boating and fishing opportunities for Toledo's residents and visitors.
- c. Incorporate design features, such as gazebos, sheds, and covers, to allow parks to be used year-round.
- d. Park facilities shall be designed, maintained, and operated to ensure public safety.

Policy 11 Construct Recreation to City Standards. Require that recreation opportunities are constructed to current City standards.

Policy 12 Maintenance. Encourage the improvement of existing park and recreation facilities in Toledo through equipment replacement, maintenance, landscaping, access improvements, visibility and safety measures, and expansion.

Promote Parks and Recreation Programs – Goal 2

Promote the parks and recreation programs as cornerstones of Toledo's attractiveness as a place to visit, live and conduct business.

Policy 1 Promote Youth Programs. Support and promote Youth Programs in the Toledo area that provide safe spaces for youth to learn and play. Youth programs may include: community service, mentoring programs, neighborhood youth centers, outdoor programs, etc.

Policy 2 Public Library. Continue to maintain and support the Public Library and Library Programs. The library serves as an essential service to the community. Ensure adequate space to serve the community. Continue partnership with the Library District and sharing services.

Policy 3 History Program/Project. Create and maintain a program/project to feature Toledo's history and historic structures and artifacts.

Policy 4 Leisure Opportunities. Promote/provide a variety of public and private recreation and leisure opportunities for Toledo's citizens.

Policy 5 Private Recreation Events. Encourage the location of privately sponsored recreational activities and events within Toledo such as bowling alleys, theaters, festivals and other events.

Policy 6 Large Community Event Space. Develop and maintain at least one area to be used for large community events and festivals. This area should be a multi-purpose area capable of being used seasonally for non-festival events.

Policy 7 Promote and Support the Public Pool. Continue to promote and support the public pool programs and events.

~~Provide continued recreational opportunities such as the public pool and the associated services at the pool and library complex. [Deleted See above]~~

Policy 8 Cultural Events. Promote, support and enhance cultural events within Toledo such as the art walks, art shows and recreational programs for visual and performing arts and crafts activities.

Connectivity – Goal 3

Create a citywide network of safe, interconnected recreation opportunities.

Policy 1 Active Transportation Network. Provide linear parks and connections which incorporate hiking, jogging, walking, roller blading and bicycle trails or provide buffers between incompatible land uses. Pursue the expansion of greenways, trails, and waterway recreation through and around the city to serve both as recreation resources and viable transportation alternatives.

Policy 2 Waterfront Parks, Waterway Recreation, and Public Access. Identify, develop and maintain Toledo's waterfront parks and public access areas as a major recreational focus through the development of walkways/bicycle paths, boat launching and moorage facilities, nature trails, and day use opportunities along Olalla Slough, Depot Slough, and Yaquina River areas. As new development, redevelopment, or other opportunities occur, pursue the creation of public access easements.

~~Policy 3 School Facilities. Wherever possible, locate and/or use school facilities and parks for the most effective and efficient joint use of the recreational opportunities they present. [See Goal 1]~~

Policy 3 Public Safety and Emergency Access. Incorporate public safety and emergency access measures in the planning, design, and management of greenways, open space, and trails.

Funding – Goal 4

Facilitate funding for land acquisition, recreation development, operations, and maintenance.

Policy 1 Grants. Pursue grant opportunities to support recreation projects.

Policy 2 Creative Funding Strategies. Pursue creative and flexible funding strategies for the operations and maintenance of existing and new recreation resources.

Policy 3 Funding Methodologies. Adopt additional funding methodologies, as needed for new development and redevelopment to adequately fund the expansion of recreation opportunities.

Policy 4 Development Contributions. Pursue proportional contributions from new development and redevelopment for the expansion of public recreation opportunities. When possible, identify and acquire park sites in advance of urban development to avoid future acquisition costs.

Article 9: Economic Development

The Statewide Planning Goal 9 states: “To provide adequate opportunities throughout the state for a variety of economic activities vital to the health, welfare, and prosperity of Oregon's citizens”.

Local Context

The downturn in the timber industry in the mid-1980s resulted in Toledo losing most of its timber mills and a resulting loss of jobs in the timber industry and the other economic sectors that relied on the industry. As one consequence of the downturn of the mid-1980s, Toledo has attempted to diversify the economy to include other economic activity such as boat repair, commercial businesses including arts and antiques, and service-related businesses. The forest products industry continues to play a vital role in the economic well-being of Toledo.

The Great Recession was an economic decline in the late 2000s. The housing market went from boom to bust, and building activity slowed dramatically. Toledo’s housing building permit data reflects this change and new housing units remained low until 2018. The impacts of the Great Recession were long lasting in Toledo and Oregon.

Furthermore, Lincoln County and the City of Toledo were impacted by the COVID-19 Pandemic. The jobs recovery is underway, but not complete. According to the Oregon Employment Department (OED) Lincoln County had an unemployment rate of nearly 24% in the Spring of 2020. The unemployment rate has stabilized and is seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.3% in June 2023.

The City of Toledo completed an Economic Opportunities Analysis (EOA) in 2010 (Appendix X). The study is now over a decade old and needs updating. With that said, the study identified that, “Lincoln County and the City of Toledo can expect to see the majority of employment growth in non-industrial sectors, including educational and health services, professional and business services, and leisure and hospitality. However, based on national, regional and local trends, as well as Toledo’s unique characteristics, growth can be anticipated in several specific industrial sectors. These include: boat building, repair and marine industries; renewable energy; food processing, including fish; and small manufacturing enterprises.”

The Comprehensive Plan Survey asked: “If you could promote and target economic business development and growth – which of the following sectors would be a good fit for Toledo?” Accommodation and Food Services, Agriculture, Forestry, fishing, hunting, and agri-tourism, and Retail were the top three answers. The answers in the survey were varied which reflects a desire for a more diversified economy. The Goals and Policy’s in this chapter reflect the answers in the survey.

In addition, the Comprehensive Plan Survey asked: “What are your top priorities for Toledo’s downtown?” Business support and attracting businesses, revitalizing historic buildings, and more outdoor events and festivals were the top three answers. Business Support and Attracting

Businesses was the clear number one answer. Many of the Goals and Policy's below reflect the desire to support existing businesses and attract new businesses.

The median household wage in Lincoln County for 2021 was \$54,961 which is less than the state average of \$70,084. Lincoln County has an age dependency ratio of 86.1 compared to Oregon which has a ratio of 62.4 (the ratio describes the level of pressure on an economy from supporting its non-productive population – under 18 and over 65). This means that Lincoln County has more pressure on the economy to support its non-productive population. The top 3 industries in the county were accommodation and food services, retail trade, and health care and social assistance. From 2010-2019 the fastest growing industry was food manufacturing and Food manufacturing had an average wage of \$52,687 (OED 2019). Lincoln County is listed on the Oregon Economic and Community Development's list of Distressed Areas valid through the end of 2022.

The primary commercial areas within Toledo are the downtown Main Street area and Business Highway 20 between East Slope Road and French Avenue. Commercial zoned property is also found on 'A' Street both north and south of Business Highway 20. Other commercial zoned properties are located around the City. Toledo also has a number of businesses that are operated as residential home occupations as allowed by the municipal code.

The City of Toledo has also been working to revitalize the Toledo Downtown. The city has a 1996 Toledo Downtown Revitalization Plan which is now outdated. The City of Toledo has also been successful in attracting grant money that, along with a substantial investment of funds by the City, will allow for several murals.

The City of Toledo has several sites with existing industrial development and potential for future industrial development. Other industrial properties in addition to the ones listed below exist in the City of Toledo.

- Georgia -Pacific pulp and paper facility continues to be the largest industrial employer in Lincoln County. Additionally, other jobs related to wood products and the timber industry such as trucking also continue to play an important role in the economy of Toledo.
- Toledo Industrial Park (Donated by Georgia Pacific in 1986). The site has a 1995 Master Plan.
- Port of Toledo Shipyard (1000 SW Altree Lane).
- Toledo Mill Site. The Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians purchased the former Publishers Paper site located at the end of Sturdevant Road and have been in the process of developing an overall development plan for the approximately 70 acres of industrial zoned property adjacent to the Yaquina River. The Confederated Tribes are looking to expand industrial activity on the site by attracting more industry/business.

The Toledo Chamber of Commerce, ART Toledo, and other organizations work to promote the community through events such as the Art Walk, Phantom Art Galleries, Art Oysters and Brews, and other events designed to bring people into the community to support local businesses.

The Economic Development Alliance of Lincoln County (EDALC) works, “to deliver economic development services to facilitate creation, growth and retention of Lincoln County businesses.”

The Yaquina Pacific Railroad Historical Society (YPRHS) has a railroad museum located at NW 1st Street and NW A Street adjacent to the existing railroad tracks. The museum and rail car display provides an attraction to encourage people to visit Toledo.

An updated EOA is needed to review Economic Development in Toledo in more detail.

Business Growth and Marketing – Goal 1

Improve the economic position of all elements of Toledo's economic base by retaining and expanding the current businesses while recruiting new businesses into the community.

Policy 1 Support Existing Businesses and Business Recruitment. Develop a marketing and business recruitment plan and program to support existing businesses and encourage new business location/development within Toledo. Improve signage, public interest stories and marketing programs to encourage tourists to visit and shop in Toledo and to reduce "leakage" of Toledo dollars to outside markets.

Policy 2 Marketing and Branding. Promote Toledo's economic, social and cultural image and market Toledo throughout the state and region and where appropriate, at the national and international levels. Create a local brand to promote the City of Toledo.

Policy 3 Livable Wages. Encourage employment and business opportunities that assist Toledo's residents to earn a household income that is a livable wage. ~~maintain the highest per household average income in Lincoln County.~~

Policy 4 Tourism. Maintain and strengthen Toledo's position as a tourist destination with shopping, recreational, eating/drinking, lodging, and entertainment opportunities. Toledo is less than a 15-minute drive to Newport and could attract tourist dollars if a hotel or other lodging was available.

Policy 5 Community Events. Community events in Toledo have included the Keg and Barrel Race, Art, Oysters, and Brews, Main Street Halloween, Cycle Oregon, Summer Festival, and 4th of July Fireworks. Recognize and promote community events as:

- a. Potential positive economic impacts.
- b. Important community promotional activities demonstrating the abilities, talents, and resources of the community and its residents.
- c. Tools to develop local pride and community identity.

Policy 6 Historic Character. Recognize and support Toledo's unique historic character as a major cultural and tourist oriented economic resource.

Policy 7 Waterfront Area. Protect waterfront area use and promote its economic strength.

Policy 8 Commercial Development. Enhance and promote Toledo's commercial centers, e.g. on Main Street and a portion of Business Loop Highway 20, through public and private improvement and marketing programs.

Policy 9 Urban Renewal. The City of Toledo approved an Urban Renewal District in 2021. The city will utilize the Urban Renewal District to support building improvements, public buildings, recreation improvements, utility infrastructure, pedestrian improvements, and other projects to support economic development in Toledo.

Policy 10 Downtown Investment. Renovate and improve the Main Street Downtown area as a tourist destination and the cultural, financial, commercial, entertainment, existing and new business, multi-family housing and government center of Toledo and east Lincoln County.

Policy 11 Encourage Entrepreneurs and Small Businesses. Encourage start up and growth of small to medium-sized businesses through regional partnerships. Promote Toledo's role as a center for working artists and art galleries, antique and specialty shops, incubator businesses, restaurants, and entertainment activities. Seek to provide co-working spaces for community members that work from home. Recognize the City of Toledo Library as a resource that may be used by small businesses.

Policy 12 Home Based Businesses. Allow appropriate home business occupations within residential districts to accommodate the needs of those engaged in small business ventures. Appropriate home occupations are those compatible with the surrounding neighborhoods and that have the appearance and impacts of a residence.

Policy 13 Education and Workforce Support. Support Toledo's educational resources as being vital to the social and economic well-being of the community and the success of the local businesses in maintaining a trained employment base. Partner with the Oregon Coast Community College, Port of Toledo, the Lincoln County School District, and the City of Toledo Library to provide educational opportunities. Encourage and emphasize education and youth programs with a Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) focus.

Policy 14 Childcare. Many families across Oregon and Lincoln County cannot find care for their children. Inadequate access to such care prevents parents from participating in the workforce and young children from receiving the benefits of early education. The City of Toledo will support efforts to increase childcare availability and affordability. This includes smaller home-based businesses, center based childcare, and after school programs.

Land Use – Goal 2

Ensure an adequate supply of appropriately zoned land to provide for the full range of economic development opportunities in Toledo including commercial, industrial, water dependent, office and institutional service development.

Policy 1 Buildable Land. Provide appropriately designated vacant buildable land in adequate quantities to meet the forecasted needs of Toledo.

Policy 2 Designate Land for Projected Growth. Designate land uses in a manner that accommodates projected population and employment growth.

Policy 3 Workforce Housing. Economic Development and Housing are linked. Many employees struggle to find affordable housing in Toledo and in Lincoln County. This prevents some workers from moving to the City of Toledo. Toledo will support efforts to increase workforce housing availability and affordability.

Economic Diversity – Goal 3

Diversify the economic base of the Toledo area and strengthen the role as the industrial center for Lincoln County.

Policy 1 Full Range of Services. Provide opportunities to develop the full range of commercial, recreational, and professional services to meet the needs of Toledo's residents and others. Reduce the need for Toledo's residents to go to other communities for retail purchases and services.

Policy 2 Maintain and Diversify Industrial Base. Maintain Toledo's economic strength in the wood products, fishing and other resource-based industries while diversifying the industrial base within the community.

Consistency and Partnerships – Goal 4

Ensure local planning consistency with the region, county, and state.

Policy 1 Balance Regulatory Requirements and Economic Development. Assure that regulatory requirements provide for high standards of public health, safety, environmental protection, and welfare but are structured to support economic development.

Policy 2 Local and Regional Coordination. Continue to participate in and support local and regional coordination of economic development planning.

Policy 3 Public and Private Sector Cooperation. Encourage cooperation between public and private sectors to support economic growth.

Policy 4 Local and Regional Plans Consistency. Ensure consistency with the region, Lincoln County, and the State of Oregon urban growth management and functional plans.

Facilities and Services – Goal 5

Provide for the orderly and efficient extension of public facilities, utilities, and services.

Policy 1 Fair Share. Develop codes and standards which ensure that business and industry maintain the environmental quality important to Toledo's residents and shoulder a fair share allocation of the costs of providing and maintaining public services but that also eliminate unnecessary delays, inconsistencies, conflicts and ambiguities in municipal codes, standards and procedures.

Policy 2 Improve and Maintain Public Infrastructure Facilities. Improve and maintain all public infrastructure facilities (e.g. transportation, water, wastewater, storm water, broadband, and communication) to support the ability of local businesses to compete effectively in the world marketplace. Encourage and support state and federal agencies to improve and maintain public infrastructure facilities to allow Toledo-based businesses to compete in the world marketplace.

Policy 3 Transportation Improvements. Enhance Toledo's potential for economic development associated with its location as the transportation hub of Lincoln County with rail, water and highway transportation linkages, facilities, and communications. Support advancements in transportation infrastructure including Electric Vehicle charging and other innovations.

~~Complete the infrastructure improvements market and sell or lease out the Toledo Industrial Park complex. [Complete]~~

Article 10: Housing

This section is intended to show compliance with Statewide Planning Goal 10, Housing. The goal requires cities to plan for needed housing types such as multi-family and manufactured housing, to inventory buildable residential land, to project future needs for the land, and to zone enough buildable land to meet those needs. The goal prohibits cities from discriminating against needed housing types.

Specifically, the Statewide Planning Goal states: “Buildable lands for residential use shall be inventoried and plans shall encourage the availability of adequate numbers of needed housing units at price ranges and rent levels which commensurate with the financial capabilities of Oregon households and allows for flexibility of housing location, type and density”.

Local Context

The City of Toledo recently completed an Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) Code update in 2020 in compliance with State rules. In addition, the city completed additional residential code updates to support housing. The updates in 2021 include allowing duplexes on both the R-S and R-G zone and other updates to encourage housing.

In addition, the Toledo Comprehensive Plan Survey asked: “Thinking about the future of Toledo, what should the city focus on?” The top answer was “increasing housing options”. Furthermore, the Comprehensive Plan Survey asked: “What are the greatest strengths of Toledo?” The lowest response was “Housing”. This clearly indicates housing is a top priority in the city.

Housing will continue to be a top priority as the City of Toledo plans for future growth and development. The City’s vision is to provide a range of housing options to meet the various needs and preferences of existing and future residents, and plan for a complete, balanced community. The City of Toledo is working towards meeting housing needs as required by Statewide Planning Goal 10. The city recently completed a Housing Needs Assessment (Appendix X).

Mixture of Housing Stock – Goal 1

Encourage development of a mixture of housing stock in terms of design, type, cost, and location that meets the housing needs of ~~all~~ current and future Toledo citizens.

Policy 1 Affordable Housing. Support the development of affordable housing to address housing needs that are not met by the market.

Policy 2 Mix of Housing Types and Residential Densities. Encourage a mix of housing types (single-story single-family housing, multi-family, mixed-use, accessory dwellings units, duplexes, apartments, attached and detached single family residences, condominiums, townhouses, government-assisted affordable housing, and manufactured housing) and residential densities within the Urban Growth Boundary and the city limits that conforms with the population and density projections adopted by the City of Toledo.

Policy 3 Aging Population and People with Disabilities. Recognize groups needing specialized housing such as older adults ~~the elderly~~, people with disabilities ~~handicapped~~, people experiencing homelessness, and other disadvantaged groups when identifying housing programs and opportunities.

Policy 4 Large Specialty Complexes. Allow large complexes to feasibly provide needed services, such as dining areas, health care facilities, and on-site services, for client groups with special needs, such as older adults ~~the elderly~~. In such cases the complexes should be designed and located to provide mitigation features or buffers to the adjoining neighborhoods and have close proximity to services and transit.

Partnerships and Fair Housing – Goal 4

Continue to support partnerships and fair housing.

Policy 1 Affordable Housing Partnerships. Partner with the Housing Authority of Lincoln County and other agencies, nonprofits, and other groups to help meet the housing needs of low- and moderate-income households.

Policy 2 Fair Housing. Comply with federal, state, and local fair housing laws which affirm access to housing for all persons in Toledo and employ strategies that support the Fair Housing Act and affirmatively further fair housing.

Livability – Goal 3

Provide for the planning, development, and preservation of a variety of housing types that support livability.

Policy 1 Well-Designed Neighborhoods. Promote well-designed neighborhoods so that existing and new neighborhoods in Toledo are attractive, safe, and healthy places to live; respect surrounding context; and enhance community character. ~~Provide maximum choices for the client residents and minimal disturbance to the existing neighborhoods by dispersing multi-family and low and moderate income housing units through the community with small scale projects rather than aggregated into large complexes or single purpose neighborhoods.~~

Policy 2 Existing Housing Stock Maintenance. Ensure active enforcement of the City of Toledo's Municipal Code regulations to ensure maintenance of housing stock in good condition and to protect neighborhood character and livability.

Policy 3 Rehabilitation. Encourage the provision of quality housing units through either the rehabilitation or replacement of substandard units. Rehabilitation should be the primary goal with a recognition that units which are not financially feasible to rehabilitate should be demolished and replaced.

Policy 4 Historic Housing Preservation. Preserve and enhance Toledo's historic housing as a valuable resource. Encourage the rehabilitation of the historic housing stock and residential neighborhoods.

Policy 5 Open Space Provisions. Foster the provision of land for open space and recreation for new and existing residents when developing housing.

Policy 6 High Quality Housing. Encourage the development of higher (quality) standard housing types and residential neighborhoods that assist to:

- a. Attract new businesses and keep local businesses within the community.
- b. Ensure that ~~moderate, middle, and high income~~ all families can continue to live in Toledo.
- c. Ensure the economic viability of the community and support the tax base and schools.
- d. Maintain the quality of life in Toledo.

Land Supply– Goal 4

Ensure that the city has an adequate supply of land to support Toledo citizens.

Policy 1 Adequate Supply of Residentially Zoned Land. Ensure that the city has an adequate housing supply and adequate supply of residentially zoned land within the Urban Growth Boundary to provide a variety of choices regarding the type, location, density, and cost of housing units commensurate with the needs of the community's residents to support the community's growth. Regularly monitor supply of land and make adjustments as needed.

Policy 2 Adequate Supply of Accessible Residentially Zoned Land. Ensure an adequate supply of residentially zoned land within the city limits that is accessible to employment centers, public utilities, and public services and provides a variety of choices regarding the type, location, density, and cost of housing units commensurate with the needs of the city's residents.

Policy 3 Redevelopment and Infill. Encourage residential development on vacant or redevelopable lots in areas already serviced or where services can be economically provided.

Innovation – Goal 5

Encourage innovative site design in planning and developing of housing.

Policy 1 Encourage Innovation. Encourage innovation in housing types, densities, and design to promote a variety of housing choices and prices through actions that:

- a. **Manufactured Homes.** Allow manufactured homes on individual lots and within manufactured home parks.
- b. **Upper Floor Housing.** Allow use of the upper floors of retail and office buildings for residences, particularly in the downtown area of Toledo.
- c. **Accessory Dwelling Units.** Allow accessory dwelling units in existing residential neighborhoods.
- d. **Innovative Development Code.** Provide innovative development code regulations which allow for creative project designs that conform with the Comprehensive Plan.
- e. **Alternative Housing Choices.** Allow (albiet limited) opportunities for alternative housing choices, such as mobile home parks and on-board marine housing units.

- f. **Bed and Breakfast Facilities.** Allow the establishment of bed and breakfast facilities in existing residential areas when it can be determined that the use will be compatible with the surrounding neighborhood in terms of traffic generation, parking, use intensity, size of structure, and property appearance.
- g. **Vacation Rentals.** Control the number and location of vacation rentals to preserve adequate housing for residents and protect the quality of life in the City's residential neighborhoods. Allow the establishment of vacation rentals in existing commercial areas when it can be determined that ensure the use will be compatible with the surrounding neighborhood in terms of traffic generation, parking, use intensity, size of structure, and property appearance.
- h. **Innovative Technologies.** Promote the use of innovative and efficient technologies and materials in housing construction that increase the quality and useful life of new and existing housing.

Article 11: Public Facilities and Services

Public facilities and services form the support structure for the development of the City. Statewide Planning Goal 11 directs communities to develop Public Facilities Plans that inform and direct water, sewer, and transportation facilities projects over a longer-term horizon than is normally used in Capital Improvement Programs, which typically span five years or less.

Local Context

The City of Toledo is committed to engaging in a continual review of public facilities needs through a capital improvement program. The 2000 Toledo Capital Facilities Plan is a summary document of estimated capital improvement needs. It is anticipated that the 2000 Toledo Capital Facilities Plan will be frequently updated to provide up-to-date and accurate information on capital facility needs for both the short term and the long term. Additionally, capital facilities planning for individual systems has been conducted through more detailed planning documents such as the 2017 Water Master Plan and the 2014 Wastewater Facilities Plan. As identified improvements are implemented, these plans will also be updated. Additionally, the City participates in several regional organizations such as the Lincoln County Solid Waste District that have developed planning documents for addressing capital facility needs.

Sewer (wastewater): The City of Toledo has adopted a 2014 Wastewater Facility Plan. The City is currently in the process of implementing the plan.

Water: The City of Toledo has adopted a 2017 Water Master Plan. The Siletz River and the Mill Creek Reservoir are the two main sources of water for Toledo. As required by the Safe Drinking Water Act, the City of Toledo produces an annual report on water quality that is distributed to the people of Toledo. The City of Toledo drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

Storm Water/Drains: The limited system of storm drains has been mapped. The development of a Storm Water Master Plan has been identified as a priority for the city.

Fire Protection: The Toledo Fire Department (TFD) provides emergency response and services to the City of Toledo and the surrounding community. Services include: fire protection, medical services, and disaster management. The TFD consists of four city employees and approximately 40 volunteers. Volunteers are an integral part of the organization.

Police Protection: Police protection is provided to the citizens of Toledo on a twenty-four (24) hour basis by the City of Toledo Police Department. The Police Department and Dispatch is located at 250 W Hwy 20. The Police Department anticipates relocating to 222 NE Hwy 20. The new location would be outside the floodplain and Tsunami Hazard zone.

Library: The City Library is located adjacent to Arcadia Park and open five days a week. The library offers free public wi-fi, computers, books and audio books, community rooms, story time on Wednesday's, and much more.

Solid Waste: Dahl Disposal, Inc., the solid waste disposal franchisee, provides trash collection and recycling collection curbside in Toledo. Additionally, trash and recyclable materials can be

dropped off at the Dahl Disposal transfer station in Toledo. The City of Toledo participates in the Lincoln County Solid Waste District.

Franchised Utilities: Telephone service: Century Link, Electric power: Central Lincoln PUD, Solid waste and recycling: Dahl Disposal, Inc., Natural gas: Northwest Natural Gas, Cable television: Charter (spectrum), and Fiber: Wave.

Public Services – Goal 1

Provide reliable, high quality, efficient, and cost-effective public facilities and services for the residents of Toledo.

Orderly and Efficient Arrangement – Goal 2

Plan, develop and maintain an orderly and efficient arrangement of public, urban level facilities and services to serve as a framework for urban development within the City of Toledo and the Urban Growth Boundary.

Policy 1 Full-Service City. Maintain and enhance the City’s role in the provision of a complete array of public services to the community, particularly for police and emergency medical services.

Policy 2 Service Provider Coordination. Collaborate with service providers on extensions of public facilities, utilities, and services and prioritization of capital expenditures.

Policy 3 City Department Coordination. Coordinate planning and provision of public facilities, utilities, and services among City departments, as appropriate.

Policy 4 Public Building Facilities Plan. Implement and maintain the 2012 Building Facilities Plan as a 20-year strategy to ensure well maintained of public facilities to the planning area. The City should then seek funding and follow a prioritized plan for implementing improvements.

Policy 5 Regulatory Consistency. Collaborate with state and regional partners on the regulations that address regional environmental and infrastructure impacts.

Policy 6 Data and Information Exchange. Develop processes to ensure a timely and accurate exchange of data with service providers to facilitate utilization of best available information.

Policy 7 Financial Stability. Support financial stability of the water and sewer system and plan for major infrastructure development. Ensure water and sewer rates accurately reflect the true cost of providing high quality water and sewer services to consumers.

Safe and Reliable Water – Goal 3

Provide safe and reliable water in an orderly and efficient manner to the citizens of Toledo and as a water purveyor to regional or local water agencies that enter into contracts with the City of Toledo.

Water Quality – Goal 4

Provide the highest possible quality of water and continue to meet or exceed the Oregon and federal water quality standards.

Water Demand – Goal 5

Provide adequate quantities of water to meet projected demands for consumption, fire flows, and system pressures to respond to emergency conditions.

Policy 1 Adequacy of Facilities. Ensure the adequacy and quality of Toledo's raw water resources, water treatment facilities and distribution system, and treated water storage facilities.

Policy 2 Water Conservation. Encourage the use of techniques and devices to promote water conservation.

Policy 3 Service the Needs of Existing and Projected Growth. Service the needs of existing and projected population growth and urban development facilities by sizing the distribution and treatment systems to provide for projected growth within Toledo, the Urban Growth Boundary and the customer water agencies based upon the population projections and land use designations identified within the Comprehensive Plan and the ~~1998~~ 2017 City of Toledo Water Master Plan.

Policy 4 Water Improvements. Implement the water system improvements identified in the ~~1998~~ 2017 City of Toledo Water Master Plan to provide appropriate services for both existing and anticipated new development being served by Toledo.

Policy 5 Adequacy of Facilities. Continue to operate the water facilities as a service enterprise financed through the use of the services. Periodically review the water revenues, expenses, and fee schedules to maintain fee schedules which ensure that the revenues generated are adequate to meet the operating and maintenance costs of the facilities and to implement improvements needed to the facilities as identified in the ~~1998~~ 2017 City of Toledo Water Master Plan.

Policy 6 New Development. Require new development be linked with the efficient provision of water distribution and treatment facilities and that new facilities be designed and constructed to meet fire flow and pressure requirements, as-well-as water consumption requirements unless an exception is granted by the City Council for a compelling reason.

Policy 7 New Developments to be Serviced by Municipal Water. Require all new development be serviced by the municipal water system and that as development occurs, the water transmission lines are extended to-and-through the property to facilitate connection by the adjoining properties for efficient growth of the system unless an exception is granted by the City Council for a compelling reason.

Policy 8 Equitable Share of Costs. Require new development requiring the extension of water distribution facilities to pay an equitable share of the costs of the extension and the use of the treatment facilities.

Policy 9 Protect Easements. Discourage/prevent the construction of structures on top of public water lines and easements. Require or obtain easements as appropriate when land is developed or divided where new water facilities are anticipated to be located.

Policy 10 Drinking Water Protection. Implement and maintain the 2023 Drinking Water Protection Plan. Protecting drinking water sources from potential contaminant sources helps reduce water treatment costs and safeguards public health.

Safe and Reliable Wastewater – Goal 6

Provide safe and reliable wastewater collection and treatment for Toledo residents in an orderly and efficient manner.

Oregon and Federal Requirements for Wastewater – Goal 7

Meet Oregon and federal requirements for wastewater treatment and protection of the water quality of the Yaquina River and estuarine system.

Policy 1 Adequacy of Facilities. Service the needs of existing and projected population growth and urban development facilities by sizing the collection and treatment systems to provide for projected growth within Toledo and the Urban Growth Boundary based upon the population projections and land use designations identified within the Comprehensive Plan, the ~~1995 City of Toledo Wastewater Master Plan~~, the ~~1995~~ 2014 City of Toledo Wastewater Facilities Plan, and any updates to those plans.

Policy 2 Overflow Facilities. Construct wet weather overflow facilities to eliminate the discharge of untreated and partially treated wastewater to the Yaquina River during storms up to the 5-year, 24-hour event as required by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality.

Policy 3 Service the Needs of Existing and Projected Growth. Implement the Wastewater System Improvements identified in the ~~1995 City of Toledo Wastewater Master Plan and the 1995~~ 2014 City of Toledo Wastewater Facilities Plan to provide appropriate services for both existing and anticipated new development in Toledo.

Policy 4 Sewer Rates. Continue to operate the wastewater facilities as a service enterprise financed through the use of the services. Periodically review the sewer revenues, expenses, and fee schedule to maintain a fee schedule which ensures that the revenues generated are adequate to meet the operating and maintenance costs of the facilities and to implement improvements needed to the facilities as identified in the 2014 Wastewater Facilities Plan ~~Objective 3 above~~.

Policy 5 Inflow and Infiltration. Continue to rehabilitate deteriorated sewers and manholes that admit inflow and infiltration into the collection system.

Policy 6 Efficient Connection of New Development. Require new development be linked with the efficient provision of wastewater facilities and that new facilities be designed and constructed to minimize inflow and infiltration into the collection system unless an exception is granted by the City Council for a compelling reason.

Policy 7 New Developments to be Serviced by Municipal Wastewater System. Require all new development be serviced with the municipal wastewater system and that, as development occurs, the collection system is extended to-and-through the property to facilitate connection by the adjoining properties and the efficient growth of the system unless an exception is granted by the City Council for a compelling reason.

Policy 8 Wastewater Equitable Share of Costs. Require new development requiring the extension of wastewater collection facilities to pay an equitable share of the costs of the extension and the use of the treatment facilities.

Policy 9 Protect Wastewater Easements. Discourage or prevent the construction of structures on top of public wastewater lines and easements. Require or obtain easements as appropriate when land is developed or divided where new wastewater facilities are anticipated to be located.

Policy 10 Sludge Disposal. Continue to utilize sludge disposal options that are cost effective, environmentally sound, provide viable long-term disposal opportunities, and use sludge productively.

Storm Drainage – Goal 8

Minimize the existing and future drainage problems within Toledo and the Urban Growth Boundary.

Policy 1 Storm Drainage Management. Protect properties and the natural environment through the management of storm drainage.

Policy 2 Polluted Storm water. Restrict the discharge of polluted storm water into the Yaquina River and the estuarine system.

Policy 3 Infiltration and Inflow. Minimize the infiltration and inflow of storm water into the wastewater collection and treatment systems.

Policy 4 Storm Water Management Plan. Develop and implement a Storm Water Management Plan which inventories, assesses, and builds upon Toledo's storm drainage systems and facilities to properly service existing and future development.

Policy 5 Erosion Control Standards. Establish erosion control standards to minimize erosion and runoff from developing areas where the soil and/or natural vegetative ground cover has been disturbed.

Policy 6 New Development Water Runoff. Minimize the flow and frequency of storm water runoff from new development and direct the remaining runoff into proper drainages.

Policy 7 Natural Drainageways. Encourage drainage systems which utilize natural drainageways unless it can be shown that a conventional piped drainage system is a more suitable alternative for both the property being developed and properties that may be impacted by a change in drainage patterns. Map natural drainageways by updating the Local Wetlands Inventory (LWI).

Policy 8 Current and Future Drainage Flows. Design storm drainage facilities in developing areas with capacity to accommodate projected storm drainage flows from proposed development and to serve future land uses as identified in the Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 9 Drainage Systems Easements. Protect existing and new drainage systems and easements and require appropriate easements when new land divisions or developments are reviewed.

Policy 10 Equitable Funding Mechanisms. Develop and implement equitable funding mechanisms for the provision and maintenance of storm drainage facilities.

Solid Waste Management – Goal 9

Provide energy efficient, comprehensive solid waste management programs that consider both separation for recycling purposes and treatment of mixed waste for alternative uses.

Policy 1 Full Range of Services. Ensure that any solid waste franchisees continue to provide a full range of solid waste disposal services including a recycling program.

Policy 2 Regional Collaboration. Work with Lincoln, Linn, and Benton Counties and other nearby jurisdictions to assure continuous provision of regional, cost-effective solid waste disposal.

Policy 3 Site Clean-up. Work with local, state, and federal agencies for the identification, clean-up and/or protection of sites containing toxic, nuisance, and visual waste material within Toledo and the Urban Growth Boundary.

Policy 4 Proper Disposal of Waste Materials. Continue to enforce Municipal Codes regarding the proper disposal of waste materials.

Public Protection Needs – Goal 10

Provide for the public protection needs of all of Toledo's citizens by maintaining high standards of police, fire, and emergency medical services (EMS) protection in an efficient and effective manner.

Police, Fire, and EMS Protection – Goal 11

Ensure that all development can be provided with adequate police, fire, and EMS protection.

Policy 1 Regional Coordination. Work with rural, county, state, federal, and private agencies to coordinate city and county fire protection, emergency services, law enforcement, and justice services.

Policy 2 Primary Prevention Techniques. Emphasize primary prevention techniques within Toledo as a means for preventing losses due to fire and crime.

Policy 3 Law Enforcement Programs. Prevent crimes by supporting law enforcement programs such as school education and resource, neighborhood watch, Municipal Code enforcement, community policing, violence prevention, task force participation, and other programs.

Policy 4 Fire Life Safety. Prevent fires and losses from fires by ensuring adequate fire vehicle access to all new development, requiring compliance with fire and life safety codes, encouraging the use of alarm and sprinkler systems, providing fire inspection services, requiring appropriate development design, and ensuring the proper distribution of fire hydrants and water flow capabilities as part of the development review process.

Policy 5 Daily and Long-range Needs. Support the daily and long-range needs for fire, police, and EMS protection services regarding facility and equipment needs, training requirements, and strategies for program implementation.

Schools and Educational Facilities – Goal 12

Recognize and support the role schools and other educational facilities provide to effectively prepare the youth and adults of Toledo for the future demands of citizenship and an increasingly diverse and dynamic economy.

Policy 1 Elementary and Middle School Locations. Encourage the siting of future elementary and middle schools in locations that minimize the need for children to cross arterial and major collector streets.

Policy 2 School System Impacts. Review all residential proposals for safe and efficient access to school and park sites. Assure coordination of review of major residential proposals (of more than fifteen units) for potential impacts on the school system.

Policy 3 School Access Planning. Collaborate with education providers to facilitate safe routes to existing schools and to consider safety and access when determining attendance boundaries, new school locations, and school designs. Plan for safe pedestrian and bicycle routes to all schools including the consideration of crosswalk placement, traffic signals, handicapped access, footbridges, and dedicated pedestrian easements through neighborhood areas.

Policy 4 New and Expanded School Impacts. Evaluate new and expanded school and associated facilities for impacts upon the existing traffic patterns, neighborhoods, and community facilities.

Policy 5 Joint Usage. Encourage joint usage of public school and community facilities to assure the most efficient and cost-effective provision of community services such as playgrounds, parks, meeting facilities and other items that may be underutilized by a single jurisdiction or service provider.

Policy 6 Coordination. Coordinate with the Lincoln County Toledo School District in developing and updating their facility plans designed to meet enrollment increases and population growth, including land supply analysis for future school siting.

Article 12: Transportation

Planning for a transportation system that is able to move people and goods safely, efficiently, cost effectively and reliably, can be a challenging endeavor. Much of this work is accomplished through a Transportation System Plan (TSP), which provides direction, identifies needs, and addresses transportation-related issues associated with development consistent with the requirements of Statewide Planning Goal 12.

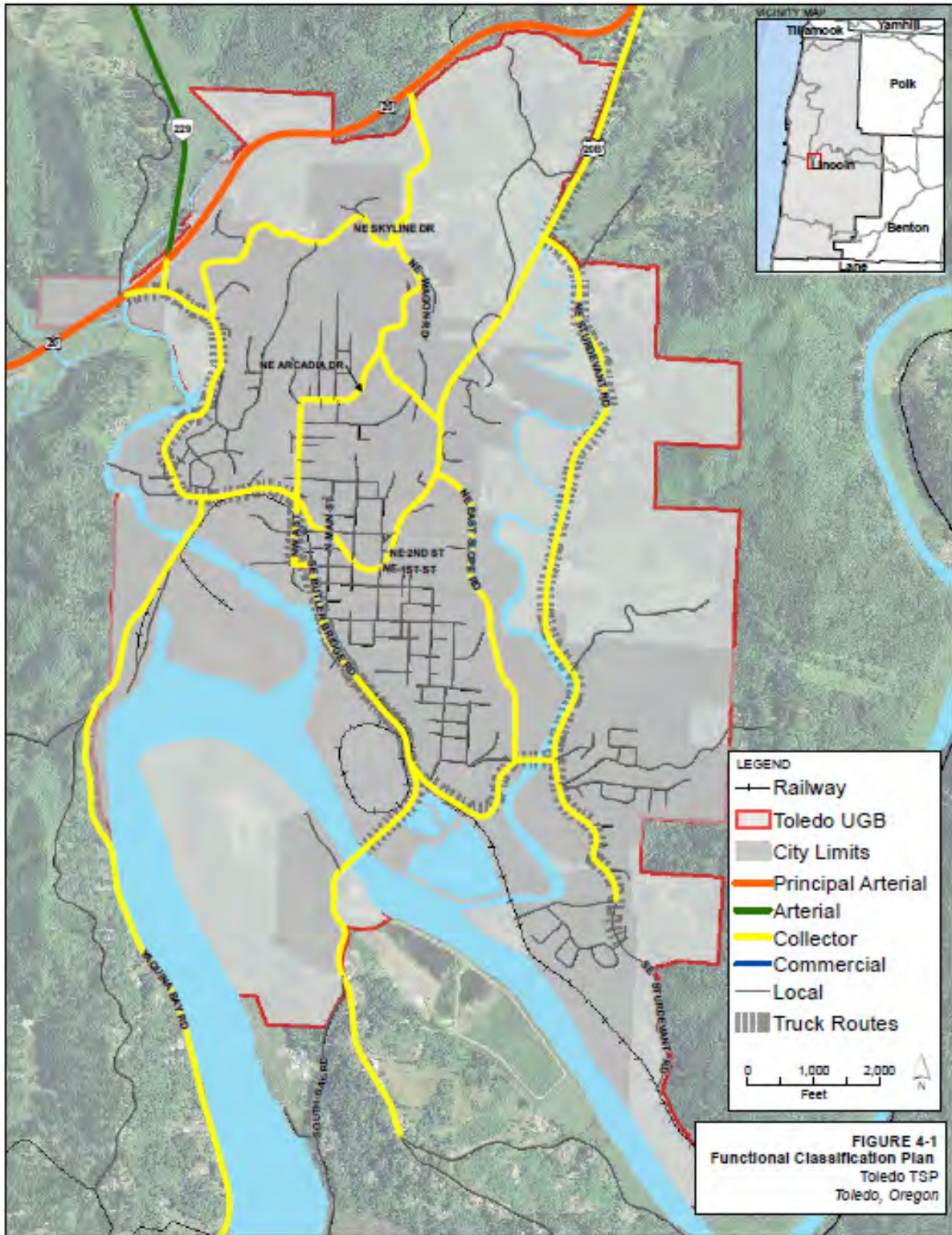
Local Context

Toledo faces a number of challenges related to planning and implementing transportation improvements. The City is connected to the larger region by a network of roads, trails, and other facilities that must be planned for, designed, funded, constructed, and maintained. Toledo and the Lincoln County community need to be connected to the regional transportation network. Doing so often requires transforming rural roads and upgrading existing roads, functioning as major multimodal streets in new housing or commercial areas. Many residents of Toledo work in Newport and vice versa, increasing demand on regional connections. At the same time, the city must also ensure that the transportation network accommodates a variety of transportation needs and is implemented and operated in a way that supports livability today and into the future. For example, as our city's population continues to age, the City's transportation system must also evolve to meet needs for those ages 65 and over. Evolving commute patterns and an increasing need for ride share or public transit options indicate the need to more proactively plan comprehensive networks for all modes. Transportation plans also need to consider equity issues, both in terms of mitigating disproportionate impacts and promoting access to transportation options for all segments of the community.

The City's functional classification plan defines the intended operations and character of streets within the overall transportation system, including standards for street and right-of-way width, access spacing, and pedestrian and bicycle facilities. Streets within the City are classified appropriately for consistency and reflect the current and anticipated future function, use, and traffic volumes. The City of Toledo's functional classification system applies to streets owned by the city, the County, and the State; it also includes principal arterials, arterials, collectors, commercial, and local streets. More information can be found in the Toledo TSP.

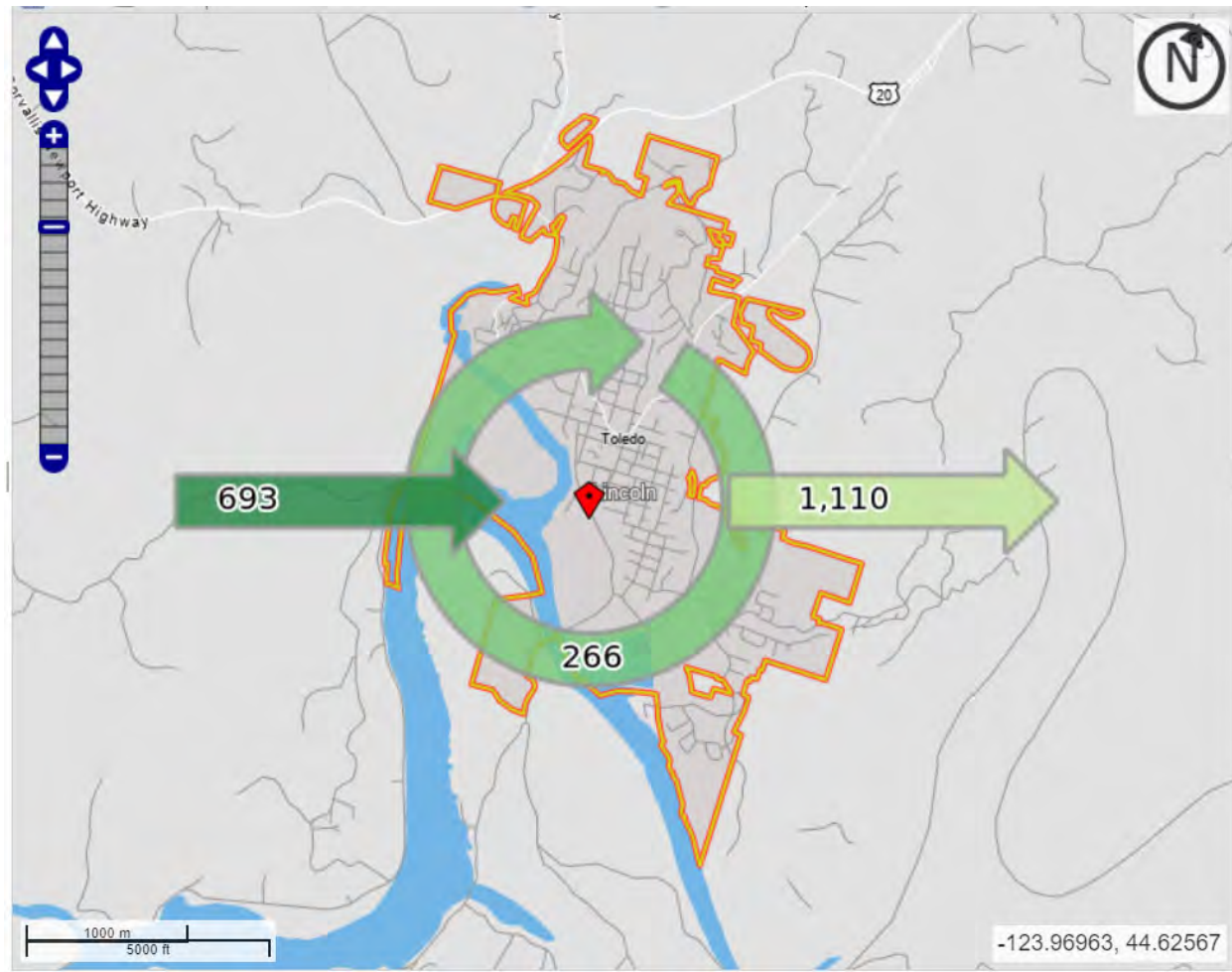


Exhibit XX: Functional Classifications



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Exhibit XX: Toledo Oregon- On the Map Analysis – 2019 ACS Data



The US Census on the map tool allows cities to see the in flow and out flow of workers. According to the 2019 ACS data, 266 works are employed and live in the selection area, 693 are employed in Toledo and live outside, and 1,110 live in Toledo and are employed outside. The data does not indicate the exact location traveling to or from; however, this data supports the understanding that Toledo and Newport have significant amount of work force commuting between the two cities.

Multi-Modal Systems – Goal 1

Provide a safe and efficient, multi-modal transportation system which provides linkages in a manner that enhances Toledo's neighborhoods, environment, economy, and social and scenic values.

Policy 1 Multi-Modal System. Provide a multi-modal transportation system which provides services for motorized vehicles, bicycles, pedestrians, electronic data transmission, mass transit, and air, rail and water transport (including shipping).

Policy 2 Encourage Transportation Options. Encourage options other than the personal automobile for transportation services through comprehensive land use planning policies that would allow reliance upon the automobile and vehicle trips to be reduced.

- a. Improve and support transit services
- b. Improve and support ride-sharing opportunities.
- c. Support programs to reduce the single-occupancy trips for commuters to Newport and other Lincoln County and Benton County areas.
- d. Encourage the provision of sidewalks, pedestrian paths, and bicycle paths/lanes.

Policy 3 Regional Center. Support the role of Toledo as a regional center for air, water, rail, and roadway transport connections. Within Lincoln County, Toledo has the only sites which provide rail, air, water, and roadway connections for moving goods.

Policy 4 Coordination. Continue to coordinate transportation planning and services with Lincoln County, Newport, Oregon Department of Transportation, private industry, and others determining transportation policies, programs, and projects.

Policy 5 Meet Statewide Planning Rules. Maintain a Transportation System Plan which supports and implements these transportation goals and objectives, the Oregon Transportation Goal 12, and the requirements of the Oregon Transportation Planning Rule.

Public Works– Goal 2

Minimize the adverse social, economic, energy, and environmental impact costs of constructing, maintaining, and using transportation facilities and services in cooperation with county, state, and other public agencies and the private sector.

Policy 1 Cost Effective Development. Build and maintain roadways and other transportation facilities in a manner that is the most cost effective for the life of the road so as to reduce public maintenance costs.

Policy 2 Diverse Revenue Sources. Ensure a diverse set of revenue sources are available to maintain and improve the existing transportation system.

Policy 3 Safe Condition Design. Provide transportation facilities designed to maintain safe conditions over time and in adverse weather conditions.

Policy 4 Coordinated Approach. Develop a coordinated approach to the operation, development, and maintenance of transportation facilities by linking the construction and maintenance of roadways to the construction and maintenance of other public services including wastewater, water, storm drainage, public utilities, and public safety vehicle access and to the increased service level demands of new or expanded land within the City and Urban Growth Boundary.

Policy 5 Franchises. Ensure continued, economically viable, and competitive access to electronic data transmission. Maintain the Toledo Public Utilities Commission to provide input to the City Council regarding franchises for the operation of public utilities within Toledo.

Policy 6 Natural and Green Infrastructure. Encourage the use of natural and green infrastructure to improve flooding resiliency, natural shade, treat stormwater, and other benefits including the use of bioswales and street trees.

Development and Land Use Objectives– Goal 3

Encourage safe, efficient, convenient, and economic modes of travel that reduce reliance upon one form of transportation, minimize energy consumption and air quality impacts.

Policy 1 Meet National Standards. Assure that minimum, adopted national standards for public safety access are maintained for each property and that access lanes are provided as fire breaks and evacuation routes within the community.

Policy 2 Improvements with New Development. Require new development to extend/improve transportation facilities to complete transportation system linkages and to mitigate impacts of additional traffic from new development on the existing transportation system and neighborhoods.

Policy 3 Development and Redevelopment Standards. Maintain standards and procedures to ensure the provision of the desired transportation system as each property is developed/redeveloped for more intense uses by coordinating development permits with the extension or improvement of streets and other transportation facilities.

Policy 4 Incorporate the TSP in Development review. Develop and maintain a Transportation System Plan and clear and objective local standards for transportation facilities construction and maintenance. Incorporate the use of the TSP and local standards into application reviews and permits for all new developments and construction projects.

Policy 5 Minimize Natural Environment Disturbances. Minimize disturbances of the natural environment or use of natural resources when locating, constructing, maintaining, and using transportation facilities and services. Encourage land use patterns which minimize environmental impacts from transporting people, goods, and services.

Policy 6 Electric Vehicles (EVs) Charging Network. Support efforts to expand the Electric Vehicles (EVs) Charging Network in Toledo and in Oregon. Efforts will help make charging EVs a convenient, reliable, and affordable for all residents, including when driving long distances.

Street Systems– Goal 4

Develop a safe and efficient street system that will handle the projected needs of the community and provide connections to the region.

Policy 1 Sufficient Roadway System. Provide a system of roadways that maintain vehicle capacity and public safety as the community grows.

Policy 2 Education, Awareness, and Enforcement. Partner across agencies and departments to improve transportation system safety education, build awareness, and ensure enforcement across the community.

Policy 3 Emergency Service Access. Coordinate with the Toledo Fire Department to ensure Street Systems have adequate emergency service access.

Policy 4 Transportation Linkages. Provide linkages within the community with a circulation system that is safe and convenient to all areas within the community and that links the community to Highway 20, rail, air, and water shipping facilities.

Policy 5 Low Speed Residential Areas. Maintain the character of Toledo's neighborhoods by encouraging local streets that ensure safe and efficient traffic flows but which are designed to encourage low speeds and minimize traffic impacts within the residential neighborhoods.

Policy 6 Efficient and Safe Truck Routes. Maintain efficient and safe truck routes to support the transportation of people, goods, and services between major employment centers and markets.

Policy 7 Coordination with CWACT. Support and work with the Cascades West Area Commission on Transportation (CWACT) to identify funding for Western Junction projects that are in line with Toledo's vision for the intersection.

Policy 8 Wayfinding Signs to Key Destinations. Work with partners to add wayfinding signs to direct visitors to downtown Toledo, the Arts District, and other Toledo attractions for all modes including vehicles, bicyclists, and pedestrians.

Policy 9 Transportation Access to Industrial Sites. Continue to support transportation access including freight to industrial sites in the City - including the Siletz Kiln site - to support economic development.

Policy 10 Flexibility in Street Standards to Account for Topographical Constraints. Maintain flexibility with street standards for all modes given the existing topographical and right-of-way constraints, provide options to minimum standards that provide safe, feasible streets.

Policy 11 Utilize Functional Classifications. The designated Functional Classification of streets in the Toledo TSP will be used to prioritize street maintenance and guide the location and design of new streets. Develop performance standards to evaluate street systems.

Policy 12 Function of Planned Roadways. Protect the function of existing and planned roadways by application of appropriate setbacks, land use regulations, exactions, and voluntary dedication.

Policy 13 Conformance with the TSP. All development proposals, plan amendments, or zone changes will conform with the Toledo Transportation System Plan.

Policy 14 Land Use Impacts to Transportation Facilities. Consider impacts on existing or planned transportation facilities in all land use decisions.

Policy 15 Coordinate with ODOT and Lincoln County. Coordinate with the Oregon Department of Transportation and Lincoln County Public Works to implement the improvements listed in the Toledo Transportation System Plan.

Policy 16 Update Capital Plans. Continue to update capital plans to identify, prioritize, and construct transportation projects giving careful consideration to a constrained budget environment, topographical challenges, and diminishing sources of outside funding.

Policy 17 Comprehensive Plan Amendments. Land uses authorized under Comprehensive Land Use Plan Map and Zoning Map amendments must be consistent with the identified function, capacity, and level of services of transportation facilities.

Bicycle and Pedestrian– Goal 5

Provide safe, accessible, and convenient pedestrian and bicycle facilities while taking into account Toledo’s topography, current street use and widths, and current funding levels for major improvements.

Policy 1 Pedestrian and Bikeway System. Develop a pedestrian and bikeway system which will provide routes to allow pedestrians and bicyclists to travel to and from residential areas to schools, parks, places of employment, and commercial areas.

- a. Action: If there are stakeholders in this area, then every effort should be made to involve these citizens in selecting prioritized routes to be considered for feasibility, safety, and cost versus use practicality.
- b. Action: The same stakeholders should also be encouraged to take an active role in determining sources of revenue for funding these improvements above the funds currently being dedicated for bike lanes.
- c. Action: Coordinate with Lincoln County and private land owners in the development of bikeways.

Policy 2 Pedestrian and Bikeway Facilities. All new arterial and collector streets and major improvements to arterial and collector streets shall include the pedestrian and bikeway facility specified in the street design standard where feasible.

Policy 3 Bike Lane Requirement. When traffic volume on existing collector streets (speeds <25mph) exceeds 3,000 Average Daily Traffic (ADT) consider changing the bikeway type from shared roadway to bike lanes.

Policy 4 ADA Compliance. Low curb crosswalks shall be used at all intersections, consistent with ADA guidelines, to facilitate use by all pedestrians.

Policy 5 No Physical sidewalk Obstructions. Where feasible, the City shall allow no physical obstruction of sidewalks such as utility poles, sign posts, or guy wires (consistent with ADA guidelines).

Policy 6 Walking Environments. Provide safe, convenient, and attractive walking environments through the City with a special emphasis in the commercial area.

Policy 7 Visibility. Visibility and unobstructed views shall be promoted for all areas of high pedestrian use.

Policy 8 No Bicycle Traffic on Sidewalks. Bicycle traffic on sidewalks shall be prohibited.

Policy 9 Local Improvement Districts. The City will work with interested landowners to explore local funding options for sidewalk improvements such as Local Improvement Districts.

Policy 10 Well Developed Sidewalk System. The City supports the development of a well-developed sidewalk system with street trees to link the community to downtown, local parks, and the waterfront.

Policy 11 Safety Education and Infrastructure. Support efforts by local schools and emergency service organizations to implement a bicycle, pedestrian, and driver safety education program to encourage safe walking, cycling, and driving behavior. Apply for Safe Routes to School Grants (SRTS) to complete priority safety projects.

Policy 12 Coordinate with the Railroad. Coordinate with rail operators to address rough pavement at railroad crossings to create smooth crossings for bicyclists and pedestrians. (This objective is in conjunction with Rail Objectives Policies ~~61 3~~ and ~~63 5~~ to address railroad crossings).

Policy 13 Wayfinding. Identify ways to improve wayfinding resources to guide pedestrians and bicyclists to explore Toledo and provides directions to local attractions in downtown and near the waterfront.

Policy 14 Intercity Multi-Use Trail. Work with regional partners to determine the feasibility of building an intercity multi-use trail.

Policy 15 Fitness Walking. Encourage community partners to explore the possibility of instituting a ~~volksmarch~~ fitness walking route in Toledo for programming events.

Access to Resources – Goal 6

The City of Toledo will seek for all its citizens the maximum level of access to all social, work, and welfare resources.

Policy 1 Airport Policy. If the airport closes, work with partners (including emergency service providers) to identify an alternate Life Flight landing site in the City.

Policy 2 Georgia- Pacific Pipeline. Continue to support the Georgia-Pacific plant's effluent pipeline and work with partners to maintain applicable environmental permitting.

Policy 3 Butler Bridge. Work with partners to determine the lifespan of Butler Bridge and explore the rebuilding or altering the bridge to accommodate taller barges and boats.

Policy 4 Pier for Barge Access. Support efforts to develop a pier for barge access at the entrance to Depot Slough on Georgia-Pacific property to take advantage of the dredged river channel.

Policy 5 Recreational Boat Launch. Explore the possibility of a recreational (non-motorized) boat launch on the waterfront near downtown.

Policy 6 Dredge Spoils. Work with the Port of Toledo and other partners to help identify an appropriate dredge spoils site for Depot Slough.

Policy 7 Intermodal Hub. Continue to make the proposed intermodal hub at Tokyo Slough (linking water, rail, and freight truck transportation) a high priority.

Transit – Goal 7

The City of Toledo will seek for all its citizens a customer-based regionally coordinated public transit system that is efficient, effective, and founded on present and future needs.

Policy 1 Regional Public Transit Planning. The City will support and promote regional planning for public transportation services that use innovative technology to maximize efficiency of operation, planning, and administration of public transportation.

Policy 2 Car Pooling and Park and Rides. The City encourages the use of car pools and park-and-ride lots in the area and other strategies to reduce the number of single occupant vehicle trips.

Policy 3 Support Public Transportation Services. The City shall support existing public transportation services by improving facilities and promoting public awareness of the services.

Policy 4 Coordinate with Other Cities on Park and Rides. The City will coordinate with other jurisdictions when park-and-ride facilities are needed.

Policy 5 Maintain Partnerships. Maintain long-standing partnership with Lincoln County Transit and the North by Northwest Connector to support new investments in transit service and infrastructure, and identify potential new funding sources to implement these improvements.

Policy 6 City Wide Transit Shuttle. Encourage the Toledo Chamber of Commerce or other organization to explore a citywide transit shuttle or circulator that could meet the demand for improved local service for Toledo residents and employees.

Policy 7 Water Taxi Service. Encourage local and regional partners to explore long-term feasibility of water taxi or ferry service to Newport.

Rail Systems – Goals 8, 9 and 10

Minimize the negative impact of the rail system on other aspects of the transportation system, adjacent land uses, and quality of life in Toledo.

Encourage land use patterns that maximize rail service or preserve the future opportunity to use rail transportation.

Support current rail service in Toledo.

Rail Systems – Policies

Policy 1 Retain Existing Rail Crossings. Retain existing railroad crossings in Toledo and strive for safety measures that offer the highest level of protection.

Policy 2 Minimize Noise Impacts. Work with the railroad to minimize the visual and noise impacts of rail traffic.

Policy 3 Pedestrian Crossings. Continue to work with the railroad to facilitate pedestrian facility installation at all pedestrian crossings.

Policy 4 Regional Coordination. Coordinate with regional organizations to emphasize the importance of the current rail system to the economy of Toledo and Lincoln County.

Policy 5 Agency Coordination. Coordinate regularly with ODOT Rail, Lincoln County, Georgia Pacific, and Portland & Western Railroad (PNWR) to work together to address the conditions of the crossings.

Policy 6 Prioritize Public Crossings. Develop evaluation criteria to prioritize public crossing investments and generate a list of improvements in order of greatest priority.

Policy 7 Intermodal Hub. Continue to pursue the proposed intermodal hub at Tokyo Slough with the Port of Toledo to add potential freight rail customers.

Policy 8 Reduce Train Idling. Work with ODOT Rail and PNWR to develop policies to reduce idling train engines near Downtown businesses.

Policy 9 Support Business that will Utilize Rail Services. Support efforts that will attract new businesses and support existing businesses and industries that will utilize freight and potential passenger rail service between Toledo and the 1-5 corridor.

Policy 10 Coast to Valley Train Ride. Support efforts to create a “Coast to Valley” scenic train route to support local tourism in Toledo.

Article 13: Energy Conservation

Oregon’s Statewide Planning Goal for Chapter 13 is to conserve energy. Any land use development will be managed and controlled to maximize the conservation of all forms of energy, based upon sound economic principles. Examples of renewable energy include: solar, wind, bioenergy, geothermal, hydropower, marine, renewable fuels, and hydrogen.

Local Context

As we move the City of Toledo into the future, we aim to be more environmentally and ecologically friendly in terms of renewable energy sources and recycling. Resolving the challenges that climate change poses to our local economy, community, and quality of life will require significant changes to our overall approach to energy.

With the nation looking intensely at the impact of climate change, we as a City need to look to the future to address the challenges that arise and how the City of Toledo can prioritize energy conservation and use alternative energy sources.

Energy conservation programs in Toledo include but are not limited to: recycling pick-up provided by Dahl Disposal, weatherization programs through the Community Services Consortium, building code energy efficiency requirements, infill projects, and supporting ride-sharing for commuters between Newport and Toledo.

Energy Conservation – Goal 1

Promote the use of energy conservation measures and the use of renewable energy resources by both the public and private sectors.

Policy 1 Public Facilities Energy Efficient Construction. Coordinate the location, design, and operation of future public facilities ~~so as~~ to ensure energy efficient construction and utilization of renewable energy resources that are economically feasible over the projected life of the facility.

Policy 2 Public Facilities Energy Conservation. Continue to evaluate the potential of existing public facilities for increased energy conservation by maintaining records on energy use and by exploring and implementing energy conservation practices, including using renewable energy use, where feasible.

Policy 3 Public Education. Continue to provide information to the public on a range of energy conservation and feasible renewable energy resources including the availability of programs that aid in the weatherization of homes. Encourage homeowners to apply for weatherization programs or other programs available in the region including programs through the Community Service Consortium, Public Utility District (PUD), and other programs as available.

Policy 4 Coordinate with Other Agencies. Coordinate with local utilities, governmental entities, and other organizations to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy use within Toledo.

Policy 5 Private Investment. Protect private investment in renewable energy use by considering the potential impact that proposed development may have on existing renewable energy use and by favoring proposed development plans that will not impact existing renewable energy use.

Policy 6 Land Use Patterns. Promote land use patterns and development that encourage energy conservation or renewable energy resources, such as the downtown area, where multiple use is appropriate.

Policy 7 Energy Efficient Transportation. Encourage the use of energy-efficient modes of transportation by supporting programs, such as ride-share programs, and facilities, such as bike paths, that allow for a reduction in automobile usage.

Policy 8 Energy Efficient Design. Encourage residential and commercial developers/builders to meet the standards and guidelines of the state or national green building programs, such as Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), that exceed minimum structural code provisions for commercial energy efficiency mandated by the State of Oregon Building Codes Division.

Policy 9 Innovative Technology. Support projects that develop innovative recycling technology by working with the private sector.

Article 14: Urbanization and Livability

Statewide Planning Goal 14 facilitates the orderly transition, utilization, and service of urban land. The Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) establishes a perimeter limiting urban expansion into open space areas, identifying urbanizable land available to accommodate projected 20-year housing and employment growth. Urban reserve areas identify land outside the UGB that may be added in the future to accommodate 50-year growth. The City of Toledo is responsible for managing the UGB. Using a forecast of population and employment growth for the region, the City evaluates whether the UGB needs to be adjusted in response to changing trends and forecasts.

In order to expand the UGB, it must be demonstrated that the expansion meets the following criteria:

- a. There is a demonstrated need for the development;
- b. There are no suitable sites within the existing UGB on which the development can occur;
- c. Urban services can be provided; and
- d. The proposed amendment is consistent with Oregon Administrative Rules, applicable statutes, and the Statewide Land Use Goals and Guidelines. Annexation is a growth management tool used by Oregon cities to manage growth within UGBs.

Local Context

Based on the 2022 Toledo Housing Needs Analysis the City of Toledo's Urban Growth Boundary has enough land within the UGB to accommodate the next 20 years of growth. The 2010 Economic Opportunities Analysis (EOA) found that Toledo had enough industrial land supply.

Housing, employment opportunities and livability are accommodated within the UGB. Sufficient developable land has been allocated to meet identified housing needs given the problems associated with topography. Employment opportunities are provided for through industrial and commercial land allocations. The Olalla Slough floodplain, which bisects the Toledo urban area, will remain primarily in agricultural and park/open space use. The open area of the Olalla Slough, along with the many city parks and wooded hillsides, will continue to enhance Toledo's livability in the future.

The existing Urban Growth Boundary was drawn with particular regard to the orderly and economic provision of urban services. The 2017 Water Master Plan and the 2014 Wastewater Facilities Plan have identified the needs in both of those systems to meet the future growth of Toledo within the existing Urban Growth Boundary.

The City of Toledo anticipates pursuing a UGB "land swap". The City's housing development is limited in large part by the small amount of vacant unconstrained land within the UGB. The City has more than 1,000 acres of constrained land within the UGB, more than 400 acres of which is vacant and outside the city limits but within the UGB. The City could swap (exchange) some of the vacant, constrained land within the UGB for land outside the UGB with fewer constraints and where urban services could be provided at a comparatively lower cost. If the City swaps some

constrained, undevelopable land out of the UGB and brings in unconstrained more easily developable land, the City would be better able to support residential development to help address regional need for affordable housing. A UGB “land swap” requires a study to move forward. In addition, Staff recommends completing water and/or wastewater infrastructure studies at the same time.

Efficient Land Use Systems and Growth– Goal 1

Build Toledo as a small, cost-effective, attractive, livable, and sustainable city by encouraging efficient land use patterns. Design and encourage land use patterns that:

- a. Are compact.
- b. Mix land uses to reduce transportation costs and create vitality.
- c. Retain Toledo's detailed and human scale design features.
- d. Can be effectively serviced.
- e. Protect the environment.
- f. Provide a proper balance between jobs and housing.

Policy 1 Designate Land For Projected Growth. Designate land uses in a manner that accommodates projected population and employment growth.

Policy 2 Discourage Low-Density Sprawl in Urbanizable Areas. Discourage low-density sprawl development in the Urban Growth Boundary which cannot be converted to urban uses and densities when urban services become available.

Policy 3 Coordination with Lincoln County. Work with Lincoln County to ensure that as undeveloped portions of the Urban Growth Boundary are in transition from rural to urban uses, development in these areas occurs in a manner consistent with the Toledo Comprehensive Plan and standards for redevelopment. Establish and periodically update urban service, urban planning, and other formal intergovernmental agreements as needed to support urbanization, annexation, and urban service provision.

Policy 4 Commercial and Industrial Lot Sizes. Manage commercial (employment) land to provide a range of lot sizes that accommodate a variety of employment types.

Policy 5 Routinely Verify Supply of Developable Land. Routinely verify whether the City’s supply of developable land is sufficient to meet short- and long-term employment and housing needs.

Policy 6 Pursue an Urban Growth Boundary Swap. The City of Toledo is projected to have enough land to accommodate the 20-year projected demand for employment and/or housing. The City will pursue an UGB Land Swap to identify adjacent land that is more likely to develop based on natural constraints and infrastructure proximity.

Policy 7 Compact Development. Encourage compact development and the use of already serviced vacant and underdeveloped land through effective zoning, land division, and development standards and through the prioritization of public expenditures for municipal services. Facilitate the infill development of vacant or underutilized land consistent with City Comprehensive Plan land use designations.

Policy 8 Density and Location. Encourage land use patterns and development plans that take advantage of density and location to reduce the need for travel and the extension of public services but are also designed around the natural features and constraints of Toledo's topography and environmentally sensitive areas.

Policy 9 Land Use Methods. Encourage land use methods, such as minimum density standards, planned developments, cluster developments and the integration of mixed uses and densities.

Policy 10 Land Use Patterns. Encourage land use patterns that allow people to walk, bicycle, or reduce automobile trips to work, shop, and recreate.

Policy 11 Mixed Use Developments. Continue to focus upon Toledo's central city design but allow for mixed-uses where neighborhood commercial and other facilities can be located, designed, and operated to be compatible with the surrounding residential uses.

Policy 12 Urban Design. Encourage community, project, site, and building designs that:

- a. Protect the natural amenities and characteristics of Toledo.
- b. Provide a varied, detailed, and human-scaled design.
- c. Maintain a functional pattern for neighborhood services.
- d. Improve the appearance of the community.

Policy 13 Development Maintenance. Encourage the care and maintenance of all developments in a clean, orderly, and attractive manner. Encourage the redevelopment of older projects to meet modern standards for site design and landscaping.

Facilities and Services – Goal 2

Provide for the orderly and efficient extension of public facilities, utilities, and services.

Policy 1 Urban Level Development. Encourage urban level development which is properly serviced with public facilities to locate within the city limits. **Continue the city's utility service policy for connections beyond city limits.**

Policy 2 Development Contributes to Funding Urban Service Extension. Adopt additional funding methodologies, as needed, to ensure that new development and redevelopment adequately contribute to funding the necessary extension of public facilities, utilities, and services.

Policy 3 Annexation Policies. Develop strong and effective annexation policies to properly identify and service new areas of growth within the city limits. Such policies should establish priority areas for expansion and methods to ensure the proper expansion and sequence of providing municipal services in an orderly and cost-effective manner which is equitable for both areas of existing development and for areas of new growth.

Development Reviews – Goal 3

Ensure that all new developments are reviewed expeditiously and thoroughly and result in compliance with the Comprehensive Plan goals and policies and Toledo's Municipal Code and standards.

Policy 1 Development Factors. Ensure that all new development addresses the following factors:

- a. General needs and service capabilities of the neighborhood and the community in relationship to the impact of the proposed development.
- b. Any special locational characteristics or concerns identified with the location of the site such as being within or adjacent to a wetland or in a floodplain.
- c. Consideration of the characteristics of the site itself such as slope, drainage patterns, and/or access to transportation facilities.
- d. Potential impacts of the development upon the surrounding area.
- e. Use and enjoyment of a subdivision or planned development by future occupants and users.

Policy 2 Land Use Planning Process. Ensure that Toledo's land use planning process, policy framework, and regulatory processes are workable for and understandable by local officials, staff, and the public. Ensure that the requirement of application and review are commensurate with the size and complexity of the development request and the site characteristics.

Policy 3 Flexibility in Design. Encourage flexibility in design and mixed-uses but ensure that functional design and community benefit remain as the principal review criteria.

Policy 4 Clear and Objective Standards. Adopt and apply clear and objective standards, conditions, and procedures for housing development, in compliance with state rules.

Article 16: Estuarine Resources

An estuary is the tidal mouth of a river, where the freshwater stream is met by the tide. Estuaries are home to unique plant and animal communities that have adapted to brackish water – a mixture of fresh water draining from the land and salty seawater. Estuaries are among the most productive ecosystems in the world. Many animals rely on estuaries for food, places to breed, and migration stopovers. Estuaries are delicate ecosystems that provide essential habitat for wildlife.

Statewide Planning Goal 16 provides the principal guidance for the planning and management of Oregon's estuaries. The overall objective of Goal 16 is to "to recognize and protect the **unique environmental, economic and social values** of each estuary and associated wetlands; and to protect, maintain, where appropriate develop, and where appropriate restore the long term environmental, economic and social values, diversity and benefits of Oregon's estuaries". To accomplish this, the goal establishes detailed requirements for the preparation of plans and for the review of individual development projects and calls for coordinated management by local, state and federal agencies that regulate or have an interest in activities in Oregon's estuaries.

The goal requires individual estuary plans to designate appropriate uses for different areas within each estuary based on biological and physical characteristics and features, and to provide for review of proposed estuarine alterations to assure that they are consistent with overall management objectives and that adverse impacts are minimized.

Local Context

Estuary management plans and zoning are part of coastal communities comprehensive plans. Estuary management plans allow local jurisdictions the ability to manage its estuaries for the benefit of the public and natural resources in a way that meets the needs of the community. The 1982 Lincoln County Estuary Management Plan (LCEMP) continues to be the principal document for managing the estuarine resources of the Yaquina estuary system. At over 40 years old in most places, updating the estuary management plan is timely. **An updated plan is expected in the near future and an update process is underway. Article 16 will be updated when the estuary management plan is complete.**

The 1982 LCEMP establishes overall management policies for the entire estuary system and sub-area policies for different portions of the estuary system. Toledo is covered by the Toledo Sub-Area policies. The 1982 LCEMP divides the water surface into management units with three main classifications of development, conservation, and natural. For Toledo, the applicable management units (MU) within the Urban Growth Boundary are MU 12 (development classification – Corps authorized channel), MU 25 (conservation classification), MU 31 (development classification), MU 32 (development classification), and MU 33 (natural classification). MU 30 (conservation classification) is located south of the 1982 Urban Growth Boundary on the west side of the Yaquina River. MU 34 (conservation classification) is located upstream from the mouth of Mill Creek just outside of the 1982 Urban Growth Boundary. In 1984, the 1982 LCEMP, as adopted by the City of Toledo, was amended to include "industrial submerged crossings" as a use permitted in management units 12 and 31. The designated

management units in the 1982 LCEMP do not extend beyond the 10th Street barrier on the Olalla Slough or beyond the tidegate on Depot Slough.

The 1982 LCEMP also identified potential areas that may be suitable for mitigation or restoration projects. The 1982 LCEMP should be relied upon for descriptions and limitations. The City of Toledo anticipates working with the Port of Toledo, the Army Corps of Engineers, and other governmental agencies in developing a new or revised dredged material disposal plan in the future.

Environmental, Economic and Social Values– Goals 1 and 2

Recognize and protect the unique environmental, economic and social values of the Yaquina River Estuary and the associated wetlands.

Protect, maintain, appropriately develop, and appropriately restore the long-term environmental, economic and social values, diversity, and benefits of the estuary.

Policy 1 Regional Planning. Continue to participate in the regional approach to estuary planning and management and to support and update the Lincoln County Estuary Management Plan.

Policy 2 Compliance with the Estuary Management Plan. Ensure that properties along the estuary are managed in compliance with the Lincoln County Estuary Management Plan.

Policy 3 Adequate Provision for Development. Ensure adequate provision for development consistent with the Overall Oregon Estuary Classification and according to the following general priorities (highest to lowest):

- a. Uses which maintain the integrity of the estuarine ecosystem.
- b. Water dependent uses requiring an estuarine location.
- c. Water related uses which do not degrade or reduce natural estuarine resources and values.
- d. Non-dependent, non-related uses which do not alter, degrade or reduce estuarine resources or values and are compatible with existing and committed uses.

Policy 4 Conservation and Preservation of Natural Resources. Provide adequate provision for both conservation and preservation of natural resources when managing the estuary and lands adjacent to the estuary.

Policy 5 Public Access. Protect recreational values and ensure adequate public access to the estuary.

Policy 6 Dredge, Fill or other Degradation of Natural Values. Allow dredge, fill or other reduction or degradation of natural values of the estuary by human development activities only:

- a. If required for navigation or other water-dependent uses that require an estuarine location.
- b. If a public need is demonstrated.
- c. If no alternative upland locations exist.
- d. If adverse impacts are minimized and/or mitigated as much as possible.

Article 17: Coastal Shorelands

Our Oregon Coastal Shorelands protect our water quality, and fish and wildlife habitat. They have value for our state that is economic, recreational, and aesthetic. Because they have such a strong nexus with the coastal waters beyond, and the estuarine resources in and among the coastal shorelands, Goal 17 seeks to conserve and protect them, while directing development to the places that are most appropriate and present the lowest risk to human life or property.

Statewide Planning Goal 17 outlines planning and management requirements for the lands bordering estuaries (as well lands bordering the ocean shore and coastal lakes). In general, the requirements of Goal 17 apply in combination with other planning goals to direct the appropriate use of shoreland areas. Provisions in Goal 17 specifically focus on the protection and management of resources unique to shoreland areas; examples of such resources include areas of significant shoreland habitat, lands especially suited for water dependent uses, lands providing public access to coastal waters, and potential restoration or mitigation sites.

The goal focuses on the management of shoreland areas and resources in a manner that is compatible with the characteristics of the adjacent coastal waters. Goal 17 requirements are implemented primarily through local comprehensive plans and zoning.

Local Context

The Coastal Shorelands planning area as defined by Oregon's Statewide Planning Goal 17 includes all lands within an area defined by a line measured horizontally 1,000 feet from the shoreline of estuaries. Coastal Shorelands are also defined by Statewide Planning Goal 17 and are identified within the Toledo Urban Growth Boundary on both the 1982 Toledo Shoreland Inventory Map (for coastal shorelands within the city limits) and on the Lincoln County Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Map (for coastal shorelands within the Urban Growth Boundary).

The 1982 Toledo Shoreland Development Plan identified suitable sites for water dependent and water-related development. When the 1982 Lincoln County Estuary Management Plan (1982 LCEMP) is updated, it is anticipated that the 1982 Toledo Shoreland Development Plan (and related Shoreland Development Plan Map) will also be updated. The identification of suitable sites for water-dependent and water-related uses and the identification of industrial uses on existing sites with water development potential on the 1982 Toledo Shoreland Development Plan Map is still accurate to the extent that the sites are suitable for water-dependent uses. The 1982 LCEMP management unit designations of MU 31 and MU 32 are development classifications and maintaining suitable shoreland sites with water-dependent zone classifications is necessary to implement the development classifications.

Environmental, Economic and Social Values– Goals 1

Conserve, protect, restore and, where appropriate, develop coastal shorelands recognizing the valuable roles that coastal shorelands have in protecting coastal estuary ecosystems and in providing water access for water-dependent uses important to a marine industrial economy. Protect, maintain, appropriately develop, and appropriately restore the long-term environmental, economic and social values, diversity, and benefits of the estuary.

Coastal Shorelands Compatibility with Nearby Coastal Waters – Goal 2

Manage the coastal shorelands in a manner compatible with the characteristics of the nearby coastal waters.

Water Quality Protection – Goal 3

Reduce the hazard to human life and property, and the adverse effects upon water quality and fish and wildlife habitat, resulting from the use and enjoyment of Oregon's coastal shorelands.

Policy 1 Coordinate with State and Federal Agencies. Protect inventoried and identified major marshes, significant wildlife habitats, and exceptional aesthetic resources by requiring the compliance of land use permits with state and federal law and by coordinating permit review with responsible state and federal agencies.

Policy 2 Protect water-dependent uses. Protect coastal shorelands suitable for water-dependent industrial, commercial, and recreational uses from uses that would prevent water-dependent uses by identifying those shorelands in accordance with Statewide Planning Goal #17 and by designating appropriate lands with a water-dependent zone designation. Coastal shorelands currently committed to non-water-dependent uses shall be evaluated for suitability for water-dependent use during proposed land use actions on the coastal shoreland. Plans for coastal shoreland areas shall, where appropriate, allow for a mix of water-dependent, water-related, and water oriented nondependent uses and shall provide for public access to the shoreline.

Policy 3 Preservation of Estuaries. Pursue a program including obtaining grant funding for purchasing coastal shorelands or acquiring easements for preservation of the environmental qualities of coastal estuaries and for public access. Uses which maintain the integrity of the estuarine ecosystem.

Policy 4 Mitigation Requirements. Identify and protect coastal shoreland areas which may be used to fulfill the mitigation requirement of the Estuarine Resources Goal from new uses and activities which would prevent their ultimate restoration or addition to the estuarine ecosystem.

Policy 5 Riparian Vegetation Protection. Because of the importance of the vegetative fringe adjacent to coastal waters to water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, recreational use and aesthetic resources, riparian vegetation shall be maintained; and where appropriate, restored and enhanced, consistent with water-dependent uses.

Policy 6 Non-Structural Solutions to Erosion. Land-use management practices and non-structural solutions to problems or erosion and flooding shall be preferred to structural solutions. Where

shown to be necessary, water and erosion control structures, such as jetties, bulkheads, seawalls, and similar protective structures; and fill, whether located in the waterways or on shorelands above ordinary high water mark, shall be designed to minimize adverse impacts on water currents, erosion, and accretion patterns.

Policy 7 Increased Public Access. The City of Toledo, in coordination with the Oregon Parks and Recreation Division, shall develop and implement a program to provide increased public access. *[Note Policy 7 was split into three separate policies 7, 8, and 9]*

Policy 8 Retain Public Access. Existing public ownerships, rights of way, and similar public easements in coastal shorelands which provide access to, or along coastal waters shall be retained or replaced if sold, exchanged or transferred.

Public 9 Road Vacation for Redevelopment. Rights of way may be vacated to permit redevelopment of shoreland areas provided public access across the site is retained.

Appendix A: Reference Documents

Appendix B: Amendment History

ATTACHMENT C

Draft Ordinance

Attachment 3

(City of Toledo File #PA-1-23)

CITY OF TOLEDO ORDINANCE NO. 1417

AN ORDINANCE OF THE TOLEDO CITY COUNCIL AMENDING TOLEDO MUNICIPAL CODE CHAPTER 1.08 TO ADOPT THE 2023 TOLEDO COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN

WHEREAS, the City of Toledo adopted the 2020 Vision for Toledo (The 2000 Toledo Comprehensive Land Use Plan) on April 4, 2001, and acknowledged by the State of Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development on June 19, 2002; and

WHEREAS, with the passage of time, the Comprehensive Land Use Plan and inventory documents must be updated to establish goals and policies for the next 20-year planning period; and

WHEREAS, the City of Toledo has been working on completing an update to the plan over the last 2 years, with many opportunities for citizen involvement; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission (as the City of Toledo's Citizen Involvement Committee) reviewed the draft plan in several scheduled public worksessions/meetings since February 1, 2022, to gather information, to evaluate goals and policies, and to draft documents; and

WHEREAS, the City has encouraged public participation in the plan update process through the distribution of materials at public meetings, to various governmental agencies, news organizations, dedicated City webpage, and individuals requesting to be kept informed of the process; and

WHEREAS, additional public input on the project included the distribution of citizen surveys at multiple community events and locations; and

WHEREAS, the City updated the Comprehensive Plan based on survey responses and findings, Planning Commission input, public input, agency input, and updated rules and regulations; and

WHEREAS, a project working group was formed in order to review the introduction, background, vision, and history sections of the plan; and

WHEREAS, the City held open house events, worksessions and public presentations throughout the update process; and

WHEREAS, the City coordinated with the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) Regional Representative throughout the update process and DLCD Staff reviewed certain chapters in detail to provide comments including Goal 5 and 6; and

WHEREAS, the Toledo Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Zoning Map is updated in title only to 2023, and no zone map changes are proposed with this update; and

WHEREAS, notices of the proposed Comprehensive Land Use Plan adoption were provided in accordance with noticing procedures established in the Toledo Municipal Code and Oregon State Revised Statutes; and

ATTACHMENT C
Draft Ordinance
(City of Toledo File #PA-1-23)

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission held a public hearing on the recommendation of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan adoption (PA-1-23), at a public hearing held on November 8, 2023, at which time, the Planning Commission sent forward the proposed Toledo Comprehensive Land Use Plan to the City Council for a public hearing and adoption; and

WHEREAS, the City Council held a public hearing on December 6, 2023, for the proposed Toledo Comprehensive Land Use Plan adoption, and the City Council determined that the adoption of the plan is in the best interest of the citizens of Toledo and that the plan complies with the Oregon Statewide Land Use Planning Goals.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY OF TOLEDO ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. §1.08.010 of the Toledo Municipal Code is repealed and replaced to read as follows:

- 1.08.010 Documents adopted.
 - A. The 2043 Vision for Toledo (The 2023 Toledo Comprehensive Land Use Plan) dated December, 2023,
 - B. The 2023 Toledo Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Zoning Map, dated December 6, 2023,
 - C. The 2022-2042 Housing Capacity Analysis, dated November, 2022 and excerpts of the 1999 Toledo Buildable Lands Inventory dated April 4, 2001, to retain all references, projected needs, and methodologies for non-residential zoned lands,
 - D. The 2000 Toledo Capital Facilities Plan dated April 4, 2001,
 - E. The Toledo Transportation System Plan, dated December, 2013.

Section 2. This Ordinance is effective 30 days upon passage by the Toledo City Council.

This Ordinance adopted by the Toledo City Council this 6th day of December, 2023.

APPROVED:

ATTEST:

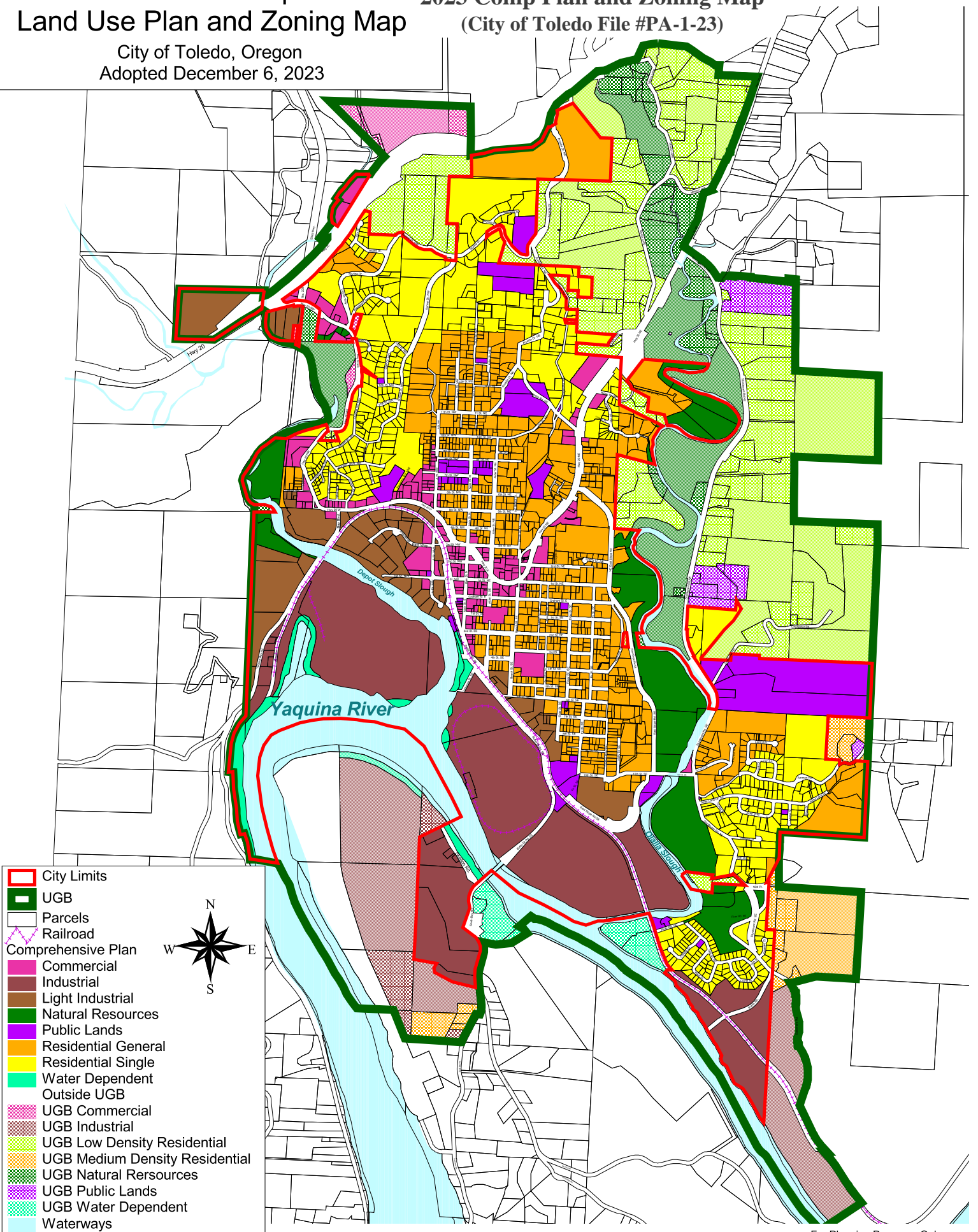
Mayor Rod Cross

City Recorder Lisa Figueroa

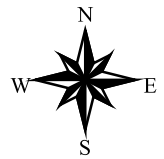
The 2023 Toledo Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Zoning Map

2023 Comp Plan and Zoning Map (City of Toledo File #PA-1-23)

City of Toledo, Oregon
Adopted December 6, 2023



- City Limits
- UGB
- Parcels
- Railroad
- Comprehensive Plan
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Light Industrial
- Natural Resources
- Public Lands
- Residential General
- Residential Single
- Water Dependent Outside UGB
- UGB Commercial
- UGB Industrial
- UGB Low Density Residential
- UGB Medium Density Residential
- UGB Natural Resources
- UGB Public Lands
- UGB Water Dependent
- Waterways



ATTACHMENT E
Draft Minutes, November 8, 2023
Planning Commission Meeting
(City of Toledo File #PA-1-23)

Attachment 5

Toledo City Hall
Council Chambers
November 8, 2023

TOLEDO PLANNING COMMISSION MINUTES

A regular meeting of the Toledo Planning Commission was called to order at 6:01 pm by President Anne Learned-Ellis. Commissioners present: Ricky Dyson, Brian Lundgren, Cora Warfield, Jonathan Mix, and Ruthanne Morris.

Staff present: Contract Planner (CP) Justin Peterson, City Manager (CM) Doug Wiggins, City Attorney Mike Adams, and Planning Assistant Arlene Inukai.

VISITORS: None

APPROVAL OF THE SEPTEMBER 13, 2023, MINUTES:

It was moved and seconded (Morris/Lundgren) to approve the September 13, 2023, minutes as circulated and reviewed by the Planning Commission. The **motion passed** unanimously.

PUBLIC HEARING: COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN AMENDMENT TO ADOPT THE 2023 TOLEDO COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN (FILE #PA-1-23), REQUESTED BY THE CITY OF TOLEDO:

President Learned-Ellis opened the public hearing by stating the nature and purpose. There were no declarations of ex parte contact, bias, or conflict of interest. The statements of rights and relevances and rights to appeal were then read.

Staff Report: CP Peterson reviewed the staff report as on file at City Hall. He noted that this is a review for a legislative amendment to adopt the updated Comprehensive Land Use Plan (Comp Plan). The Planning Commission makes a recommendation to the City Council and the Council has the final decision authority. This has been a two-year effort to update the Comp Plan, with the Planning Commission working on the updates and holding worksessions over the last couple years.

The current Comp Plan is over 20 years old, while some chapters have already had major updates, some chapters have not been updated. For example, the Housing Needs Analysis was adopted in 2022 and major revisions were made to the Housing Chapter during that adoption process. Similarly, when the Transportation System Plan and Economic Opportunities Analysis were adopted, there were major updates of their respective chapters. Small edits were made for these chapters during this review process. At this time, the Estuarine Chapter has minor revisions suggested, but when Lincoln County adopts the updated Yaquina Bay Estuary Management Plan, the chapter should have a complete update to reflect the new document. The Planning Commission packet contains a clean version of the proposed plan and a marked-up version to show the proposed revisions. A couple typos were noted and will be corrected.

CP Peterson reviewed criteria, findings, and proposed amendments, highlighted below:

- The City worked with Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) for review and comments. After notices were sent, one comment was received from Fair Housing Council of Oregon, asking for a copy of the staff report for review.

- The chapters are structured to follow the Statewide Planning Goals, but there are two chapters in the City’s plan that do not apply directly to the Statewide Planning Goals. Oregon Statewide Planning Goals for Agriculture and Forest Lands are specific to County jurisdictions, however, Toledo included goals and policies to address the two topics. They are not indented to be the same as the Statewide Planning Goals.
- Chapter 1—Citizen Involvement. The Planning Commission is the citizen involvement committee. The chapter has been updated to include hybrid meetings (options for in-person and virtual attendance), social media policy, and generally modernizes the chapter.
- Chapter 2—Land Use. A new table was added to show the Comp Plan zone designations and associated zoning ordinance designations. The City and Lincoln County have an Urban Growth Management Agreement. While this project does not update the zoning map or propose any rezones, the map is proposed for adoption to re-title the official map to “2023 Comprehensive Land Use Plan Map and Zoning Map”. Staff recently discovered a couple problems with annexations occurring in the 1990s and there may be a future map amendment that will be brought forward if corrections are needed on those properties. The corrections would need to follow the public hearing process for map amendments.
- Chapter 3—Agriculture and Chapter 4—Forested Areas are included to establish City goals and policies, but they do not address the Statewide Planning Goals since cities are exempt.
- Chapter 5—Open Spaces, Scenic and Historical Areas, and Natural Resources. Minor updates are proposed. DLCD staff reviewed and provided comments. The City has an old wetland inventory and if the inventory is updated, Chapter 5 will need to be updated to reflect new studies. Language was also added to coordinate with Department of State Lands for the wetland land use notification process.
- Chapter 6—Air, Water, and Land Resources Quality. Updated language to meet and exceed federal/state standards. The goal is to support state/federal standards, but the City cannot change them. Commissioners discussed current Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) processes for City to review applications and the air monitor systems in Toledo. Many of DEQ’s permit applications require a Land Use Compatibility Statement from the City. This allows the City to review the proposed permit and it’s compliance with City codes. If the City adopts standards that are more restrictive than state/federal regulations, they would be implemented through local ordinances and not the Comp Plan. There is an air monitor system at the police department. DEQ provides an interactive map and the air quality findings are available online.
- Chapter 7—Natural Hazards. The Lincoln County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan is a working document that is updated every 5 years. There are a lot of projects identified in the mitigation plan. Commissioners discussed relocating the police department, Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program, and floodplain mapping. It was suggested that the acronyms be spelled out for clarity. In the future, there may be an update for the Lincoln County Community Wildfire Protection Plan. Toledo Fire provides a lot of public outreach and education at events.
- Chapter 8—Recreational Needs. The City does not have a parks master plan, but the updated chapter includes a map of the parks, table of recreational opportunities, and images. Language was updated to support a recreation plan and continue to support the public library and pool programs. Updates also noted the newly formed Greater Toledo Pool Recreation District.
- Chapter 9—Economic Development. The Economic Opportunities Analysis was adopted in 2010 and several revisions were made to the chapter during that process. Some proposed

updates included language for the Urban Renewal District and childcare issues. It was noted that childcare issues reference the pandemic, but there could also be a year included in the statement. The need for workforce housing was also included in this chapter.

- Chapter 10—Housing. Minor edits were proposed to this chapter because it was revised in 2022. Language was expanded to include the need for housing for all income levels.
- Chapter 11—Public Facilities and Services. Reference was made to cite the new or updated facility plans. There were some minor edits proposed.
- Chapter 12—Transportation. The City has a Transportation System Plan. When the plan was adopted, Chapter 12 was updated. Typically, transportation plans are updated every 10-15 years and this chapter will need revised for an updated plan. Language was added to include new/diverse technologies.
- Chapter 13—Energy Conservation. Minor edits are proposed.
- Chapter 14—Urbanization and Livability. Language was added to address options for an Urban Growth Boundary swap.
- Chapter 16—Estuarine Resources and Chapter 17—Coastal Shoreland. The Yaquina Estuary Management Plan will be updated in the next 1-2 years. The plan was adopted in 1982 and the chapters should be updated when the new plan is adopted. Maps will also be modernized with the updated document.
- Chapter 17—Coastal Shorelands. The City will want to retain enough Water Dependent Zoned lots in order to provide sites for development that need water connections.

CP Peterson continued review of the criteria and noted a correction to Page 45. The title of Policy 1 under ‘Wildfire’ should be updated for “Fire Protection and Insurance”.

Public Testimony: None.

Deliberations: The public hearing was closed and the Commission entered into deliberations. Commissioners reviewed the options for the Planning Commission decision and proposed corrections to the document.

It was moved and seconded (Lundgren/Warfield) that based on the testimony received, the staff report, and the evidence and arguments before the Planning Commission at the public hearing on November 8, 2023, the Planning Commission finds that application file #PA-1-23 complies with the criteria identified in TMC 19.20.070(A)-(D) and recommends approval of the proposal by the City Council. The Planning Commission hereby adopts the staff report as findings, noting the change to the title to “Fire Protection” for Policy 1 under Wildfire polices and allowing for the correction of typographical and grammatical errors as needed. The **motion passed** unanimously.

DISCUSSION ITEM: DECEMBER PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING SCHEDULE:

CP Peterson noted that the City has not received any land use applications for a December public hearing and asked if Commissioners objected to cancelling the next meeting. Commissioners were in agreement to cancel the December meeting.

STAFF COMMENTS:

CM Wiggins introduced himself to Planning Commissioners and all welcomed him aboard.

CM Wiggins thanked the Planning Commission and staff for the work going into the Comp Plan. It

is a big task and a long process to update the plan.

COMMISSIONER COMMENTS:

Commissioner Dyson inquired about the new manufactured home at Radio Court/Highway 20. CP Peterson reported that the home meets setback standards, but there are some issues with the driveway accessing Highway 20 that needs addressed. The driveway was originally proposed as a temporary driveway for use during construction, but it will need to be updated to comply with City standards if it is retained for a permanent driveway. Commissioners discussed the distances between driveways, easement to Radio Court, and garage location.

In answer to Commissioner Warfield’s inquiry, it was reported that the recent election results showed that the City’s bond request has failed.

There being no further business before the Commission, the meeting was adjourned at 7:15 pm.

Planning Assistant

President

ATTACHMENT F

Planning Commission Recommendation (City of Toledo File #PA-1-23)

Attachment 6

BEFORE THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF TOLEDO, OREGON

In the Matter of the Request for)	
an amendment to the City of Toledo)	RECOMMENDATION
Comprehensive Land Use Plan)	City of Toledo File No.
)	PA-1-23
City of Toledo, Applicant.)	

Request: To amend the Toledo Comprehensive Plan and adopt the 2023 Comprehensive Land Use Plan Document.

This matter came before the Planning Commission on November 8, 2023. The Commission held a public hearing, allowing for testimony and introduction of evidence from proponents, opponents, and others.

Based on the testimony received, the staff report, and the evidence and arguments before the Planning Commission at the public hearing on November 8, 2023, the Planning Commission finds that application file #PA-1-23 complies with the criteria identified in TMC 19.20.070(A)-(D) and recommends approval of the proposal by the City Council. The Planning Commission hereby adopts the staff report as findings, noting the change to the title to "Fire Protection" for Policy 1 under Wildfire polices and allowing for the correction of typographical and grammatical errors as needed.

DATE: 11/9/23



PLANNING COMMISSION PRESIDENT

ATTACHMENT G
DLCD Comments
(City of Toledo File #PA-1-23)

Attachment 8

Justin Peterson

From: ESTES Brett * DLCD <brett.estes@dlcd.oregon.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, November 7, 2023 4:37 PM
To: Arlene Inukai
Cc: Justin Peterson
Subject: RE: City of Toledo Comprehensive Plan Update - Public Hearings to Begin

Hi Arlene,

Thank you for emailing. I have been working with the various specialists to see if there are any comments and all in all things are looking good. I have some minor comments below:

The draft plan includes a narrative describing the city's approach to riparian and wetland inventories and aspirations for historic resources, fish/wildlife habitat and watershed protections. No actual inventories are included. The set of goals and policies look good. How does the city intend to incorporate existing inventories into the comp plan?

On page 63 Wildfire - Policy 1 has the wrong title- says Tree removal, but this addresses fire protection and insurance.

I will not be able to participate in the hearing tomorrow but appreciate all the hard work on this project!

Brett



Brett Estes

North Coast Regional Representative | North Coast Regional Solutions Team

Pronouns: He / Him

Cell: 503-881-0667 | Main: 503-373-0050

brett.estes@dlcd.oregon.gov | www.oregon.gov/LCD

From: Arlene Inukai <planning@cityoftoledo.org>
Sent: Tuesday, November 7, 2023 11:40 AM
To: ESTES Brett * DLCD <brett.estes@dlcd.oregon.gov>
Cc: Justin Peterson (jpeterson@ocwcog.org) <jpeterson@ocwcog.org>
Subject: FW: City of Toledo Comprehensive Plan Update - Public Hearings to Begin

Hi Brett,

Just wanted to make sure you're aware of the Planning Commission's upcoming public hearing for the Comprehensive Plan Update. The email below was sent to community members who asked to be on the email list to receive Comp Plan updates throughout the process.

Let us know if you have any questions or would like to attend.

Thanks,
Arlene

From: Arlene Inukai
Sent: Thursday, November 2, 2023 3:56 PM
To: Arlene Inukai <planning@cityoftoledo.org>
Subject: City of Toledo Comprehensive Plan Update - Public Hearings to Begin

Greetings,

Public hearings are scheduled to begin for the proposed update of the Toledo Comprehensive Land Use Plan.

Toledo Planning Commission will hold the first public hearing on Wednesday, November 8, 2023, at 6:00 pm in the Council Chambers at Toledo City Hall, 206 N Main Street, Toledo. The agenda, meeting packet, and virtual attendance information can be found [here](#).

Toledo City Council will hold a public hearing on December 6, 2023, at 6:00 pm in the Council Chambers at Toledo City Hall, 206 N Main Street, Toledo. Watch for the meeting information to be posted at <https://www.cityoftoledo.org/meetings>

The City continues to provide information on the Comprehensive Plan project on the City's website under [Comprehensive Plan Update](#).

Feel free to contact the Planning Department at 541-336-2247 or email planning@cityoftoledo.org if you have any questions or want additional information.

(You are receiving this message because of your participation in past surveys or events. Please email planning@cityoftoledo.org to unsubscribe or to update your email address.)

Arlene Inukai
Planning Assistant

City of Toledo, Oregon
PO Box 220
Toledo, Oregon 97391
planning@cityoftoledo.org
(541) 336-2247 ext. 2130



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**TOLEDO CITY COUNCIL
REGULAR MEETING
August 16, 2023**

1. CALL TO ORDER

Mayor Rod Cross called the meeting to order at 6:00 p.m. also via Zoom in Toledo, Oregon.

Present	Absent	
X		Mayor Rod Cross
X		Council President Betty Kamikawa
X		Councilor Jackie Kauffman
X		Councilor Tracy Mix
X		Councilor Kim Bush
		Vacant
		Vacant

Staff present: City Manager (CM) Judy Richter, City Recorder (CR) Lisa Figueroa, Police Chief (PC) Michael Pace, Fire Chief (FC) Larry Robeson, Dispatcher Colton Loveless

2. PROCLAMATIONS/PRESENTATIONS

Oath of Office – Police Chief Michael Pace

PC Pace introduced Colton Loveless as a new dispatcher to the Council and conducted the oath of office.

The Council recessed at 6:08 p.m. and reconvened at 6:11 p.m.

Presentation – Tobacco Prevention and Education Program update; Sara Herd Tobacco Prevention & Education Program Coordinator Lincoln County Public Health

Ms. Herd addressed the Council and provided a presentation to the City Council. She commented the last time the Department was able to meet with the Council was pre-pandemic in 2019 and at the time they discussed the implementation of a retail license for tobacco retailers within Lincoln County. She said since then, a bill was passed to implement a statewide tobacco retail license, which went into effect January 1, 2022. She said any businesses selling nicotine, tobacco or inhalant products [with the exception of tribal lands] are required to have a license. She said the Oregon Health Authority is responsible for inspections. She said the first report from the state is a broad overview of the counties and noted Lincoln County is at a 30% failure rate on selling to minors. She said while combustible smoking has gone down, 18% of 11th graders are vaping nicotine products. She indicated Lincoln County would like to recommend cities consider a tobacco retailer density ordinance that requires businesses be located further than 1,000 feet from a school. She said one benefit to that kind of ordinance is that it will reduce the amount of nicotine products that would be available to youth and anyone who has quit smoking. Ms. Herd introduced Jamie Dunphy with the American Cancer Association Network in Portland. He commented on the various tools and recent policy changes to impact the availability of nicotine products to youth. He said the Network presented a bill, which did not gain traction due to the walk out but they plan to pick it up again in 2024. He said they plan to reach out to cities to pass a resolution and school districts supporting the work that began this year. There was discussion in regards to flavoring of

1 products, advertising restrictions and Ms. Herd answered clarification questions based on the fact
2 sheet included in the packet.

3
4 **3. VISITORS/PUBLIC COMMENT**

5 There were no comments.

6
7 **4. CONSENT AGENDA**

8 **Minutes from the regular meetings held May 3, 2023 and May 17, 2023**

9
10 **Motion** – It was moved and seconded (Kamikawa/Mix) to approve the consent agenda as
11 presented and the motion carried unanimously.

12
13 **5. DISCUSSION ITEMS**

14 **Consideration of Town Hall, date and assignments**

15 The Council reviewed the calendar included in the packet to determine which day to hold the Town
16 Hall. Following discussion they decided to host it on Wednesday, October 4 following a meeting
17 if necessary at the Fire Department meeting room. The Council assigned discussion topics as
18 follows:

19 Mayor Cross, Bond Measure
20 Councilor Bush, Art Toledo
21 Councilor Mix, the City budget
22 Councilor Kauffman, City Council goals
23

24 **6. DECISION ITEMS**

25 **Contribution Committee recommendations**

26 CR Figueroa presented the council report. She noted there is a little bit of money left over and
27 indicated the Committee opted to leave that money in there for allocation at a later time in the
28 fiscal year in case another local group requested money. She said she could bring the request
29 directly to the Council and there were no objections.

30
31 **Motion** – It was moved and seconded (Kauffman/Bush) to approve the contributions funding as
32 proposed and presented by the Contributions Committee and the motion carried unanimously.

33
34 **Approve purchase of new vehicle for Public Works and surplus of trade in vehicle**

35 CM Richter provided the council report. She indicated the purchase of a new vehicle was proposed
36 in the budget for this fiscal year and mentioned staff may have over-estimated the cost of a new
37 vehicle. The Council asked clarification questions in regards to whether an F-150 would be
38 efficient enough in Toledo considering the terrain compared to an F-250 as included in the budget.
39 After further discussion, the Council requested more information from staff in regards to the details
40 of the vehicle purchase and tabled the decision item to the next City Council meeting.

41
42 **7. REPORTS AND COMMENTS**

43 PC Pace indicated Officer Dean will be leaving Toledo for another organization.

44
45 FC Robeson updated the Council on recent calls the department handled and encouraged everyone
46 to be diligent on staying hydrated in the summer heat.

1 CM Richter announced Doug Wiggins will arrive by the end of the month to take over as City
2 Manager.

3
4 Councilor Bush noted Chalk the Block will occur this weekend during the weekend of the Wooden
5 Boat Show.

6
7 Councilor Mix commented she would like the Council to consider changing the policy of the City
8 Manager to hire/fire Department Directors at will without Council approval. Mayor Cross noted a
9 change like that would require a change in the Charter. CM Richter referred to the most recent
10 human resources incident and explained she consulted with CIS pre-loss, HR Answers and a third
11 party investigation was conducted before any decision was made. She said she would be glad to
12 meet with any Council members to answer as many questions as she can.

13
14 CP Kamikawa updated the Council on the Regional Consortium meeting in regards to the Clean
15 Water Act and said it was very educational.

16
17 Mayor Cross said there was a meeting of the Oregon Coastal Mayors recently. He indicated they
18 met to address issues/standards that are being suggested at the national level but do not apply
19 within the state or on the Oregon Coast. He said they are also considering creating a local
20 continuum of care in order to receive more federal money locally within Lincoln County.

21
22 **8. ADJOURNMENT**

23 The meeting adjourned at 7:57 p.m.

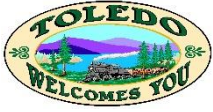
24
25 Approve:

Attest:

26
27
28
29 _____
Mayor Rod Cross

City Recorder Lisa Figueroa

**CITY OF TOLEDO
REQUEST FOR COUNCIL ACTION**

	Meeting Date:	Agenda Topic:
	December 6, 2023	2024 Master Meeting Calendar
Council Goal:	Agenda Type:	
Not Applicable	Consent Agenda	
Prepared by:	Reviewed by:	Approved by:
City Recorder L. Figueroa	City Manager Doug Wiggins	City Manager Doug Wiggins

Recommendation:

Accept the 2024 meeting calendar as presented.

Background:

Staff reviewed the 2024 meeting calendar and noticed several conflicts to regularly scheduled meeting dates. A copy of the 2024 meeting calendar is attached and includes meetings that are affected as well as planning commission, budget committee meetings and other events (e.g., goal setting and town halls).

The Council community pop-ups noted on the calendar are suggested events that would take place somewhere in the community at local Toledo venues in lieu of a Council work session. Those pop-ups would include community engagement events such as game/trivia night, ‘color with the Council’, etc. No formal action is required but the calendar has been added under the consent agenda to be accepted by the Council as presented.

Fiscal Impact:	Fiscal Year:	GL Number:
Unknown	2023-2024	N/A

Attachment:

1. 2024 Meeting calendar

2024 Toledo City Council - Master Meeting Calendar

JANUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	Sat
	X	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	X	15	16	17	18	19
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

FEBRUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	Sat
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	X	19	20	21	22	23
25	26	27	28	29		

MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	Sat
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

APRIL						
S	M	T	W	T	F	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

MAY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	Sat
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	X	27	28	29	30	31

JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	Sat
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			







AUGUST						
S	M	T	W	T	F	Sat
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

OCTOBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

NOVEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	Sat
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	X	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

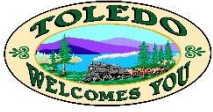
DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	Jan 1, 2024			

-  Holidays - City Hall offices closed
-  No Council meeting due to proximity to holiday
-  6:00 p.m. City Council scheduled Meeting/Work Session (1st, 3rd & 4th Wednesdays)
-  7:00 p.m. Planning Commission Meeting (2nd Wednesday)
-  6:00 p.m. Urban Renewal Agency & City Budget Committee meetings
-  Packet Prep & Delivery day

2024 Master Meeting Calendar

JANUARY			FEBRUARY		
3	6:00 p.m.	Council regular meeting	7	6:00 p.m.	Council regular meeting
10	6:00 p.m.	Planning Commission	14	6:00 p.m.	Planning Commission
17	6:00 p.m.	Council regular meeting	21	6:00 p.m.	Council regular meeting
24	12:00 p.m.	Council goal setting	28	6:00 p.m.	Council work session
MARCH			APRIL		
6	6:00 p.m.	Council regular meeting	3	6:00 p.m.	Council regular meeting
13	6:00 p.m.	Planning Commission	10	6:00 p.m.	Planning Commission
20	6:00 p.m.	Council regular meeting	17	6:00 p.m.	Council regular meeting
27	6:00 p.m.	Council work session	16	6:00 p.m.	Budget Committee meeting
			17	6:00 p.m.	Council regular meeting
			24	6:00 p.m.	Council community pop up
			30		URA & City Budget Committee meeting
MAY			JUNE		
1	6:00 p.m.	Council regular meeting	5	6:00 p.m.	Council regular meeting
7	6:00 p.m.	URA/City Budget Committee meeting	12	6:00 p.m.	Planning Commission
8	6:00 p.m.	Planning Commission	19	<i>Cancelled</i>	<i>Juneteenth Holiday</i>
9	6:00 p.m.	URA/City Budget Committee meeting	26	6:00 p.m.	Council work session
15	6:00 p.m.	Council regular meeting			
22	6:00 p.m.	Council work session			
JULY			AUGUST		
3	6:00 p.m.	Council regular meeting	7	6:00 p.m.	Council regular meeting
10	6:00 p.m.	Planning Commission	14	6:00 p.m.	Planning Commission
17	6:00 p.m.	Council regular meeting	21	6:00 p.m.	Council regular meeting
24	6:00 p.m.	Council community pop up	28	6:00 p.m.	Council work session
SEPTEMBER			OCTOBER		
4	6:00 p.m.	Council regular meeting	2	6:00 p.m.	Council regular meeting
11	6:00 p.m.	Planning Commission	9	6:00 p.m.	Planning Commission
18	6:00 p.m.	Council regular meeting	16	6:00 p.m.	Council regular meeting
25	6:00 p.m.	Council work session	23	Time TBD	Council Town Hall
NOVEMBER			DECEMBER		
6	6:00 p.m.	Council regular meeting	4	6:00 p.m.	Council regular meeting
13	6:00 p.m.	Planning Commission	11	6:00 p.m.	Planning Commission
20	6:00 p.m.	Council regular meeting	18	6:00 p.m.	Council regular meeting
27	<i>Cancelled</i>	<i>Thanksgiving Holiday</i>	25	<i>Cancelled</i>	<i>Christmas Holiday</i>

**CITY OF TOLEDO
REQUEST FOR COUNCIL ACTION**

	Meeting Date:	Agenda Topic:
	December 6, 2023	Accept the certified results of the November 7, 2023 Special Election
Council Goal:	Agenda Type:	
Maintain and improve public infrastructure and facilities	Consent Agenda	
Prepared by:	Reviewed by:	Approved by:
City Recorder L. Figueroa	City Manager Doug Wiggins	City Manager Doug Wiggins

Recommendation:

Motion to accept the certified results of the November 7, 2023 Special Election.

Background:

The City Council submitted a ballot measure to the voters at the November 7, 2023 Special Election seeking support for a general obligation bond to upgrade/repair the Public Safety Building and replace Ammon Reservoir tank.

Attached is a copy of the certified election results from the Lincoln County Clerk’s office. Staff requests the Council accept the certified the results in the form of a motion.

Staff does not anticipate any discussion on this item and included it with the consent agenda for immediate approval. If the Council wishes to discuss another opportunity; they may direct staff to add a discussion item to a future meeting for further consideration.

Fiscal Impact:	Fiscal Year:	GL Number:
N/A	2023-2024	N/A

Attachment:

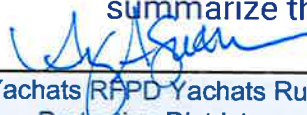
1. Lincoln County certified results

Official Abstract of Votes - November 7, 2023 Special Election

County of Lincoln - State of Oregon

Dated this 30th day of November, 2023

I certify that the votes recorded on this abstract correctly summarize the tally of votes at the election indicated




Amy A. Southwell, Lincoln County Clerk

	21-221 City of Toledo City of Toledo					21-219 Yachats RFPD Yachats Rural Fire Protection District				
	VOTE FOR 1		Total Votes Cast	Overvotes	Undervotes	VOTE FOR 1		Total Votes Cast	Overvotes	Undervotes
	Yes	No				Yes	No			
01 WALDPOR						0	0	0	0	0
03 SEAVIEW						308	126	434	0	2
05 YACHATS						521	187	708	1	3
31 EAST TOLEDO	112	156	268	0	1					
32 SOUTH TOLEDO	157	208	365	0	0					
Totals	269	364	633	0	1	829	313	1,142	1	5



**CITY OF TOLEDO
REQUEST FOR COUNCIL ACTION**

	Meeting Date:	Agenda Topic:
	December 6, 2023	Discussion of an Ordinance creating a Toledo Livability Code
Council Goal:	Agenda Type:	
Not Applicable	Discussion Items	
Prepared by:	Reviewed by:	Approved by:
City Attorney M. Adams	City Manager Doug Wiggins	Doug Wiggins

Recommendation:

Discussion and consideration of proposed ordinance provisions. Recommend delay of adoption until mid-January to allow further public comments.

Background:

This draft ordinance regulates the exterior conditions of all residential and nonresidential structures, and the interior conditions of residential tenant occupied structures, and recreational vehicles.

At the Council’s request, the last draft of the proposed ordinance included at least 12 changes that were considered by the City Council in the public meeting held on November 15th meeting. After additional public feedback, the latest draft includes the following significant revisions:

1. As part of complaint based response, creation of a violation of untruthfulness. Subsection G. added: “Notwithstanding the provisions above in subsections A, B and C, the Director may impose a penalty at any time during the enforcement and administration process if the Director has good faith cause to believe that one or more significant facts of a complaint are at least in part based on untruthfulness. Upon such determination, this penalty may be imposed as a violation of this section of this chapter, and such complaint dismissed.” (TMC 8.24.090(G)).
2. Clarification of the scope of inspection. Language added: “If entering a premises based on a complaint, the subject of the complaint shall control the scope of the inspection.” (TMC 8.24.100(A)).
3. Clarify definition of “junk,” (g) “any bulk solid waste,” to add “not placed in a Receptacle.” (TMC 8.24.130(39)(g)).
4. Specifically add “trailer” to definition of “Receptacle” in TMC 8.24.130(56).
5. Change bulk solid waste must disposed of “within 2 weeks,” rather than “within a week.” (TMC 8.24.290(A)(2)).
6. Provide that a “trailer or other receptacle for the containment of solid waste” is an alternative to disposal by only a licensed waste franchisee. Language added: “or alternatively, provide a trailer or other receptacle for the containment of solid waste.” (TMC 8.24.290(C)(2), multifamily, and (C)(2), 1 and 2 family dwelling).
7. Clarify \$75 appeal fee can be refundable if not in violation of any provision. Language added: “except the filing fee paid shall be refunded to a person who is found to not be in violation of any provision of this chapter that is the subject of the appeal.” (TMC 8.24.430(B)(2)).

CITY OF TOLEDO
REQUEST FOR COUNCIL ACTION

More additional public comments have been received the same day this resolution is being prepared that have not been incorporated in this draft.

Fiscal Impact:	Fiscal Year:	GL Number:
None	2023-2024	N/A

Attachment:

1. "Red-lined" Ordinance

**CITY OF TOLEDO
ORDINANCE NO.**

AN ORDINANCE OF THE TOLEDO CITY COUNCIL CREATING NEW TOLEDO MUNICIPAL CODE CHAPTER 8.24, THE TOLEDO LIVABILITY CODE, REGULATING THE EXTERIOR CONDITIONS OF ALL RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES, INTERIOR CONDITIONS OF RESIDENTIAL TENANT OCCUPIED STRUCTURES, AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLES OCCUPIED FOR A TEMPORARY RESIDENTIAL USE; REPEALING TMC CHAPTER 15.12; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY

WHEREAS, the City Council has a duty to ensure and protect the public health, safety and welfare of all residents of Toledo; and

WHEREAS, all residents and property owners in the City of Toledo benefit from the prevention of urban blight and the preservation of community livability; and

WHEREAS, minimum property maintenance standards and minimum livability standards prevent urban blight and preserve community livability; and

WHEREAS, special considerations for rental housing habitability are necessary to ensure the health, safety and welfare of tenants and to preserve community livability.

NOW THEREFORE, THE CITY OF TOLEDO ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Toledo Municipal Code Chapter 8.24, Toledo Livability Code, is hereby created to read as set out in Sections 1-57 of Exhibit A of this Ordinance and incorporated by this reference as if fully set out herein.

Section 2. Toledo Municipal Code Chapter 15.12, Abatement of Dangerous Buildings, consisting of Sections § 1-9 of Ord. 1101 (1980), Section §10 of Ord. 1101 (1980), as amended by Ord. 1118 (1980), and as further amended by Section § 14 of Ord. 1244 (1996), are hereby repealed.

Section 3. This ordinance being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public welfare, health and safety, an emergency is declared to exist and this ordinance shall take effect upon its passage.

This Ordinance adopted by the Toledo City Council this ___ day of _____, 2023.

APPROVED:

ATTEST:

Mayor Rod Cross

City Recorder Lisa Figueroa

Ordinance No. _____ (2023) - Exhibit A

Section 1. Sections 2 through 57 of this Ordinance are added to and made a part of the Toledo Municipal Code to create Chapter 8.24, “Toledo Livability Code,” as indicated.

Section 2. Section § 8.24.010 of the Toledo Municipal Code is created to read as follows:

8.24.010 - Short Title.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the “Toledo Livability Code” and may be referred to herein as “this chapter.”

Section 3. Section § 8.24.020 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.020 - Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter is to ensure and protect the public health, safety and welfare and to prevent or reduce urban blight by establishing minimum property maintenance and livability standards for all premises.

Section 4. Section § 8.24.030 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.030 - Application of other Laws.

- A. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to relieve a person from complying with any federal, state or local law, including any other provisions of the Toledo municipal code or the requirement to obtain all necessary permits and approvals.
- B. **Changes and Alterations.** Any repair, alteration, or addition to, or change of occupancy in an existing building, or any change of use of any property, shall be made in accordance with all applicable provisions of law, including, but not limited to the Toledo Municipal Code.
- C. No provisions in this chapter shall preclude the abatement of a nuisance as provided in the general nuisance ordinance of the city, TMC Chapter 8.04.
- D. **Conflicts.**
 - 1. Except as provided otherwise by federal, state or local law, if a provision of this chapter conflicts with a residential property maintenance law, rule or regulation promulgated by a state or federal authority having jurisdiction over residential property in the City of

Toledo, the provision of the state or federal law, rule or regulation shall apply to the exclusion of the conflicting provision of this chapter.

2. This chapter is intended to supplement rather than conflict with the habitability standards and the assignment of landlord and tenant responsibilities in the State of Oregon Residential Landlord and Tenant Act.
3. This chapter is intended to expand the regulation of the temporary residential use of recreational vehicles located within the city limits, beyond TMC Chapter 8.08, whether or not a temporary permit has been granted under TMC Chapter 8.08.040, including the regulation of the interior and exterior conditions in or near recreational vehicles.
4. If a provision of this chapter conflicts with a provision of the adopted building code, the provision of the building code shall apply to the exclusion of the conflicting provision of this chapter.

Section 5. Section § 8.24.040 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.040 - Scope.

- A. This chapter establishes minimum requirements and standards for the protection of structures and premises from the elements, life safety and other hazards, and for their safe and sanitary maintenance; assigning the responsibility of owners and occupants; and, establishes the processes and standards for the administration of this chapter, its administration, enforcement, Appeals, and penalties.
- B. Provisions of this chapter that address the interior conditions of residential structures apply to tenant occupied residential structures and recreational vehicles only.
- C. Provisions of this chapter that address the exterior conditions of structures and the conditions of premises apply to all residential and nonresidential structures and all premises, with the exclusion of children's play structures which shall be exempt from the maintenance standards established by this chapter other than with respect to conditions that constitute imminent or incipient hazards, as those terms are defined in this chapter.
- D. Existing structures and premises that do not comply with these provisions shall be altered or repaired to provide a minimum level of health, safety and maintenance, as required by the provisions of this chapter.

Section 6. Section § 8.24.050 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.050 - Saving Clause.

Compliance with this chapter shall not affect violations of any other ordinance, code or regulation existing prior to the effective date hereof, and any such violation shall be governed

and shall continue to be punishable to the full extent of the law under the provisions of those ordinances, codes or regulations in effect at the time the violation was committed.

Section 7. Section § 8.24.060 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.060 - Severability.

If any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase of this chapter shall be declared invalid for any reason whatsoever, such decision shall not affect the remaining portions of this chapter which shall continue in full force and effect, and to this end the provisions of this chapter are hereby declared to be severable.

Section 8. Section § 8.24.070 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.070 - Administration.

- A. The City Manager is hereby authorized to administer and enforce all of the provisions of this chapter. The authority of the City Manager to enforce the provisions of this chapter is independent of and in addition to the authority of other city officials to enforce the provisions of other city codes.
- B. The City Manager may grant authority to enforce all or a portion of this chapter to the administrator of the City Planning Department, or the Chief of Police, or the Chief of the Fire Department, or Code Enforcement Officer, or any combination, and/or their respective designees.
- C. This chapter shall be liberally construed to the end that the City Manager shall not be required to personally perform the administrative or enforcement duties and functions that are the responsibilities of the City Manager under the terms and standards of this chapter.

Section 9. Section § 8.24.080 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.080 - Appointments.

- A. The City Manager may retain the authority to administer and enforce all of the provisions of this chapter, as Director, or may appoint a Director and delegate authority to administer this chapter to the Director.
- B. The Director may appoint such number of officers, technical assistants, inspectors and other employees as shall be necessary for the administration and enforcement of this chapter.
- C. The Director is authorized to designate an employee as deputy who shall exercise all the powers of the Director during the temporary absence or disability of the Director.

- D. Any acts done by any employee who is under the direct supervision and control of the Director and done pursuant to a delegation of authority given by the Director to said employee shall be deemed to be done by the Director as required by the terms and standards of this chapter.

Section 10. Section § 8.24.090 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.090 – Complaint Based Response; Mediation; Violation of untruthfulness.

- A. Administrative and enforcement responses under this chapter are intended to be initiated on the basis of a complaint. Before initiating a complaint, the person making the complaint must take such actions that are a bonafide attempt to resolve the issue, which at a minimum is a good faith effort or actual neighborly conversation. As part of the complaint process, the complaining party must provide an explanation of what actions were taken to resolve the issue.
- B. Complaints may be filed by members of the public, by representatives of the city organization and by representatives of external agencies in a manner that shall be consistent with administrative operating guidelines.
- C. Notwithstanding the provisions above in subsections A and B, the Director may choose to not initiate or continue administrative or enforcement activities under this chapter when the Director has determined that the city has received a complaint based on untruthfulness, or this chapter is being used as a pretext to resolve a neighborhood dispute, property-line dispute, or other private civil dispute.
- D. Anonymous complaints will not be accepted.
- E. Notwithstanding the provisions above in subsections A and B, the Director may choose to initiate administrative or enforcement activities when conditions are known or suspected to be present on a property, premises or a structure that would constitute an imminent hazard or an incipient hazard, as those terms are defined herein.
- F. Notwithstanding the provisions above in subsections A and B, the Director may choose to require that, before the initiation or continuation of administrative and enforcement activities, the parties participate in mediation. If the Director makes this determination, the person making a complaint and the subject of the complaint, shall voluntarily agree to participate in informal mediation, without the City as a party, before the City will take further administrative or enforcement action. The party who the mediator agrees is either most at fault, or non-cooperative, shall be responsible to pay all of the costs of the mediation, unless the parties agree up-front to share the costs of the mediation. At any point, when the mediation has concluded or is not productive, the city may perform administrative and enforcement activities.
- G. Notwithstanding the provisions above in subsections A, B and C, the Director may impose a penalty at any time during the enforcement and administration process if

the Director has good faith cause to believe that one or more significant facts of a complaint are at least in part based on untruthfulness. Upon such determination, this penalty may be imposed as a violation of this section of this chapter, and such complaint dismissed.

Section 11. Section § 8.24.100 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.100 – Relationship to Other Chapters.

- A. The Director is authorized to make all inspections, and seek administrative search warrants, pursuant to TMC Chapter 1.16, “Right of Entry for Inspections,” necessary for the purposes of enforcing this chapter. A right of entry exists, and the Director may enter all premises, including the interior of structures, at all reasonable times whenever an inspection is necessary to enforce any regulations of this code, or whenever the Director has reasonable cause to believe that there exists in any structure or upon any premises any condition which makes such premises substandard as defined in any regulations of this code. If entering a premises based on a complaint, the subject of the complaint shall control the scope of the inspection.
- B. The Director is authorized to seek the imposition of civil penalties under TMC Chapter 1.20, “Civil Enforcement,” for all violations of this chapter.

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Section 12. Section § 8.24.110 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.110 - Historic Structures.

The provisions of this chapter shall not be mandatory for an existing structure designated as a local or national historic resource when such structure is judged by the Director to be safe and its continued maintenance in historic condition to be in the public interest.

Section 13. Section § 8.24.120 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.120 - Modifications.

Where there are extreme hardships involved in carrying out provisions of this chapter, the Director shall have the right to vary or modify such provisions upon application of an owner or occupant, provided that the spirit and intent of the law is observed and that the public health, safety and welfare is assured.

Section 14. Section § 8.24.130 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.130 - Definitions.

- A. All words and terms assume their dictionary definitions unless they are specifically defined in this chapter.

- B. Words stated in the present tense in this chapter include the future; the singular number includes the plural, and the plural includes the singular.
- C. Whenever the words "dwelling unit," "dwelling," "premises," "structure," or "building" are used in this chapter, they shall be construed as though they were followed by the words "or any part thereof."
- D. Unless the context otherwise specifically requires, for purposes of this chapter, the following terms and phrases mean:
1. **Abandoned Structure.** A vacant structure that is an attractive nuisance.
 2. **Abatement [e.g., of a Nuisance].** The act of removing, repairing, or taking other steps as may be necessary in order to remove a nuisance.
 3. **Accessible Means of Egress.** This term shall have the meaning provided under the Oregon Fire Code, Chapter 2, Section 202: A continuous and unobstructed way of egress travel from any accessible point in a building or facility to a public way.
 4. **Accessory Structure.** Any structure not intended for human occupancy. Accessory structures may or may not be attached to a primary structure. Examples of accessory structures include, but are not limited to: garages, carports, sheds, playhouses, decks, awnings, heat pumps, fences, trellises, flag poles, tanks, towers, exterior stairs, driveways and walkways.
 5. **Agent.** A person authorized by another to act in his/her behalf.
 6. **Approved.** Meets the standards set forth by this chapter, or is approved by the Director.
 7. **Attic.** The unfinished, non-habitable part of a structure between the roof and the ceiling immediately below.
 8. **Attractive Nuisance.** Buildings, structures, or premises that are in an unsecured, derelict or dangerous condition so as potentially to constitute an attraction to minors, vagrants, criminals or other unauthorized persons, or so as to enable persons to resort thereto for the purpose of committing an unlawful act.
 9. **Basement.** That portion of a building or structure which is partly or completely below grade.
 10. **Bathroom.** A room containing plumbing fixtures including a bathtub or shower.
 11. **Bedroom.** Any room or space used or intended to be used for sleeping purposes.

12. **Boarded.** The securing of an unoccupied building or structure against entry by the placement of material such as plywood, boards, or other similar material over openings, consistent with administrative operating guidelines, that are designed or intended for windows or doors, where the materials are visible off the premises and where the materials are not lawfully or customarily installed on a building or structure that would be occupied.

13. **Building.** Any structure designed for habitation, shelter, storage, trade, manufacture, business, education, or other similar purposes.

14. **Building Code.** The specialty codes adopted by the State of Oregon, which includes any enforcement performed by the Lincoln County Building Office through an IGA with the County.

15. **Building Official.** The Lincoln County Building Office, through an IGA the City has entered with Lincoln County.

16. **Bulk Solid Waste.** Discarded bedding, mattresses and furniture, junk, yard debris, uprooted tree stumps, demolition or construction debris, or other non-putrefactive and nonhazardous materials not placed in a receptacle, or too large to be placed into a receptacle.

17. **City Council.** The Toledo City Council, interpreting its code, to serve and to decide matters stipulated for quasi-judicial review under this chapter.

18. **Civil infraction.** A “Civil infraction” means a violation of a city ordinance designated as a civil infraction.

19. **Deterioration.** A lowering in the quality, condition or appearance of a building or structure, characterized by holes, breaks, rot, crumbling, cracking, peeling, rusting or any other evidence of physical decay, neglect, excessive use or lack of maintenance.

20. **Derelict Structure.** A building or structure that is unfit for human habitation, or poses an incipient hazard, or is detrimental to public health, safety or welfare, as a result of one or more of the following conditions:

- a) Is unoccupied and unsecured;
- b) Is partially constructed;
- c) Is an abandoned structure or attractive nuisance;
- d) Is in condition-of deterioration;
- e) Has an infestation of pests;

f) Has doors or windows boarded over, or;

g) Other condition that in the opinion of the Director is detrimental to public health, safety or welfare.

21. **Dilapidation.** Being in a state of partial ruin, decay or disrepair.

22. **Director.** The City Manager, the person appointed by the City Manager as the administrator of the City's Planning Department for the City of Toledo, or the person charged by the City Manager with the implementation and enforcement of this chapter, or the appointed person's designee.

23. **Dwelling.** Any structure containing one or more dwelling unit.

24. **Dwelling Unit.** A single unit within a dwelling providing complete, independent living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation.

25. **Exit.** A continuous, unobstructed means of egress from a dwelling to the exterior of the building and to a public way.

26. **Exterior Property.** The areas of a property which are outside the exterior walls and roof of a building. All parts of property that are exposed to the weather including the exterior of structures built for human occupancy. This includes, but is not limited to, yards, gardens, vehicles parked on the property; open and accessible porches, carports, garages, and decks; accessory structures, and any outdoor storage structure.

27. **Extermination.** The control, elimination and removal of pests by eliminating harborage places; by removing or making inaccessible materials that serve as food; by poison spraying, fumigating, trapping or by any other pest elimination method approved by the Director.

28. **Forfeiture.** A "Forfeiture" means the penalty imposed for a civil infraction if a violation is found to have been committed.

29. **Hazardous Solid Waste.** Any solid waste which, in the opinion of the Director, would constitute a danger to collection personnel or to any person who may come in contact with such solid waste, and includes, without limitation, any hazardous waste as defined in ORS 466.005(7) as may be amended.

30. **Habitable.** Suitable for human habitation.

31. **Habitable Space.** A space in a building for living, sleeping, eating or cooking. Bathrooms, toilet rooms, closets, halls, storage or utility spaces and similar areas are not considered habitable spaces.

32. **Hazardous Thicket.** Blackberry vines, also known as brambles, or other thickets that conceal trash, debris, or junk; or create a harborage for people involved in criminal activity or for products used for unlawful activity; or that encroach upon the public right of way, or private property of another in a manner that may be hazardous.

33. **Human Habitation.** The use of a structure, portion of the structure, or space, in which any person remains for a continuous period of two or more hours per day, or for periods which will accumulate to four or more hours in a day.

34. **Imminent Hazard.** Any condition of deterioration that places public health, safety or welfare in high risk of peril, when the peril is immediate, impending, or on the point of happening.

35. **Incipient Hazard.** Any condition that can become an imminent hazard if further deterioration is allowed to occur.

36. **Indoor Fixture.** Any item that is designed to be used indoors or otherwise protected from environmental elements, including, but not limited to, heating, plumbing and electrical fixtures.

37. **Indoor Furnishing/Furniture.** Any item that is designed to be used indoors or otherwise protected from environmental elements including, but not limited to, upholstered furniture, indoor appliances and indoor carpet.

38. **Infestation.** The presence of pests in large numbers that is harmful or bothersome within or adjacent to a building or structure or upon premises.

39. **Junk.** Articles of personal property that have outlived their usefulness in their original form, or articles of personal property that have been discarded and are no longer used for their manufactured purpose, regardless of value. As used in this chapter the term "junk" includes, but is not limited to:

a) any derelict motor vehicle, RV, trailer, or boat, i.e., any used motor vehicle, RV, trailer, or boat without a vehicle license or with an expired license; or,

b) neglected motor vehicle, RV, trailer, or boat, i.e., a motor vehicle, RV, trailer, or boat, that is missing critical parts required for the normal and legal operation of the vehicle, but has all of its body parts intact, including fenders, hood, trunk, glass, and tires; or,

c) wrecked motor vehicle, recreational vehicle, trailer, or boat or part thereof, i.e., a motor vehicle, RV, trailer, or boat, that is dismantled or partially dismantled, or having a broken or missing window or windshield, or lacking a wheel or tire; or,

d) machinery or parts thereof that are inoperative, worn out, or in a state of disrepair; or,

e) any appliances or parts thereof that are inoperative, worn out, or in a state of disrepair; or,

f) any worn out or dilapidated indoor fixtures or furnishings, or parts thereof; or,

g) any bulk solid waste not placed in a Receptacle; or,

h) solid waste items that are of a type or quantity inconsistent with normal and usual use such as wood, metal, scrap and other similar items; and

i) Excluded from a), b) and c) of this definition are projects where a motor vehicle, RV, trailer, or boat are actively being repaired, and machinery or parts related to such projects are not considered junk

40. **Landlord.** The owner or lessor of a dwelling unit, a building, or premises, including a person authorized by the owner or lessor to manage the premises or to enter into a rental agreement.

41. **Legally Occupied.** The use of premises for a purpose authorized by law, including the building code and the Toledo land development code. For the purposes of this chapter, a premises shall be considered legally occupied, even if presently vacant, as long as the premises is maintained in compliance with the provisions of this chapter, and in the case of a building or structure, conditions that would qualify the building or structure as derelict are not present.

42. **Let for Occupancy or Let.** To permit, to provide, or to offer possession or occupancy of a dwelling unit, building, structure or premises, pursuant to a lease, permit, agreement or license, or pursuant to a recorded or unrecorded agreement of contract for the sale of land.

43. **Maintained Compost.** A small portion of a property set aside for the purpose of methodically encouraging the rapid decomposition of yard debris and other vegetable matter into a suitable fertilizer or amendment for the soil on the property. Maintained compost shows clear indicators that the organic materials placed there are being actively managed to encourage its rapid decomposition. Possible signs of such active management may include evidence of regular turning, a mixture of yard debris types, any woody materials present having been chopped into small sizes, and the presence of internal heat in the composting mixture. A location where yard debris is placed primarily as a means to store it or dump it without reasonable expectation of rapid decomposition does not constitute maintained compost.

44. **Means of Egress/Doors.** A continuous and unobstructed path of vertical and horizontal egress travel from any occupied portion of a building or structure to a public

way. Includes any doors that are present at the exit access, along the path of exit, and at the exit discharge.

45. **Multi-Family Dwelling.** A building containing two or more dwelling units.

46. **Must.** Mandatory.

47. **Naturescape.** Landscaping and gardening approaches that use predominately native plants for the purpose of creating improved outdoor habitat for native insects, birds, and mammals and reducing the need for pesticides, chemical fertilizers, and summer watering.

48. **Occupancy.** The purpose for which a building, structure or premises is used or intended to be used.

49. **Occupant.** Any person, including an owner, tenant or operator, using a building or any part of a building for its lawful, intended use or having possession of a space within a building or structure or possession of a premises.

50. **Owner.** The person recorded in the official records of the state, county or city as holding title to premises, and that person's agent; any person who has purchased or otherwise acquired a premises but whose ownership is not yet reflected in the official records of the state, county or city; a trustee, executor, administrator, guardian or mortgagee in possession and having control of the premises; a person who has care and control of a premises in the case of the absence or disability of the person holding title thereto.

51. **Partially Constructed.** An occupied or vacant structure, or portion thereof, that has been left in a state of partial construction for more than six months, or that has not been completed prior to the expiration of any building permit.

52. **Person.** An individual, corporation, a limited liability company, cooperative, association, partnership, or any other entity in law or fact.

53. **Pests.** Animals detrimental to humans or human concerns including, but not limited to, insects, rodents, rats or vermin.

54. **Premises.** A lot or parcel of land, including any buildings or structures thereon.

55. **Rank Vegetation.** Any vegetation existing in a state of uncontrolled growth or without commonly recognized vegetation maintenance or management practices applied.

56. **Receptacle.** With respect to solid waste containment, a trash can, cart, bin, container, drop box, trailer, or other vessel used for the disposal of solid waste that has _____ been —approved by the City Manager and into which solid waste, compostable material,

_____ mixed compostables, recyclable material or mixed recycling may be placed for such
_____ disposal.

57. **Recreational vehicle (RV).** As defined in TMC 8.08.020, which can be a derelict structure, or junk, as defined, under this chapter.

58. **Recycling.** The process of transforming waste into new or different products in such a manner that the original waste products may lose their identity. Recycling includes collection, transportation and storage of waste that places the waste in the stream of commerce for recycling, resource recovery or utilization.

59. **Remediation.** The elimination or correction of a condition, including, but not limited to, repair, replacement, restoration or removal.

60. **Repair.** The reconstruction or renewal of any part of an existing structure for the purpose of its maintenance.

61. **Residential Property.** Real property and all improvements thereon including edifices, structures, buildings, dwelling units or parts thereof used or intended to be used for residential purposes including single-family, duplex, multi-family structures and mixed-use structures including accessory dwellings which have one or more dwelling units. Hotels and other building types used exclusively for transient occupancy are included in this definition of residential property. Recreational vehicles are also included in this definition of residential property.

62. **Rubbish.** Worthless, discarded material, including, but not limited to, cardboard, plastic, glass, paper, rags, sweepings, wood, rubber, leather, and similar waste materials that ordinarily may accumulate on a premises.

63. **Shall.** Mandatory.

64. **Solid Waste.** This term shall have the same meaning in TMC Section 8.16.030.

65. **Structure.** That which is built or constructed, an edifice or building of any kind, or any piece or work artificially built up or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner. A structure includes a recreational vehicle.

66. **Temporary.** Unless otherwise specified, a period up to 6 months in any 12 month period.

67. **Unfit for Human Habitation.** A building or structure that, as found by the Director, is unfit for human habitation due to unsanitary conditions, infestation, accumulation of filth or contamination, lack of required ventilation, illumination, sanitary or heating facilities, or is not connected to approved water or electricity, such that habitation would be injurious to the health, safety, or welfare of the occupants.

68. **Unoccupied.** Not legally occupied.

69. **Unsecured.** Any structure in which doors, windows, or apertures are open or able to be opened from the outside so as to allow access by unauthorized persons; unlocked or otherwise open to entry.

70. **Ventilation.** The natural or mechanical process of supplying conditioned or unconditioned air to, or removing such air from, any space.

71. **Watertight.** As secure as possible against the entry of rain, melt water and storm water.

72. **Waste Tire.** A tire that is no longer suitable for its original intended purpose because of wear, damage, or defect.

73. **Weathertight.** As secure as possible against the entry of wind, rain, melt water, storm water and natural elements.

74. **Workmanlike.** Executed in a skilled manner, consistent with generally accepted standards of construction and maintenance, e.g., generally plumb, level, square, in line, undamaged, without marring adjacent work.

Section 15. Section § 8.24.140 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.140 - General Maintenance Requirements.

No person shall maintain or permit to be maintained any structure or premises that does not comply with the requirements of this chapter. All systems, devices and safeguards required by this chapter or by a previous statute or code applicable to the building, structure or premises at the time the building, structure or premises were erected or altered shall be maintained in good working order, thus ensuring the health and safety of all inhabitants.

Section 16. Section § 8.24.150 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.150 - Existing Structures.

An existing structure that does not comply with the provisions of this chapter shall be altered or repaired to provide a minimum level of public health, safety and maintenance as required herein.

Section 17. Section § 8.24.160 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.160 - Applicable Building Code.

All structures shall be constructed, altered or repaired in accordance with the standards of the applicable building code in effect at the time of construction, alteration or repair.

Section 18. Section § 8.24.170 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.170 - Skilled Work Required.

All repairs, maintenance work, alterations or installations which are caused directly or indirectly by the enforcement of this chapter shall be executed and installed in a workmanlike manner.

Section 19. Section § 8.24.180 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.180 - Interior Conditions of Tenant Occupied Residential Structures and Recreational Vehicles.

The provisions of TMC Sections 8.24.190, 8.24.200, 8.24.210, 8.24.220, 8.24.230, 8.24.240, 8.24.250, 8.24.260, shall be exclusively applicable to all structures, including recreational vehicles, occupied for residential use by tenants, at all times, regardless of the terms of their possession, and regardless of whether they are current on their rent or otherwise in violation of a written or unwritten agreement.

Section 20. Section § 8.24.190 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.190 - Lighting of Accessible Means of Egress.

- A. Every landlord of any structure, building, or premises who rents, leases or lets a dwelling unit or sleeping unit within any such space, other than in 1-2 family dwellings, shall, at all times:
 - 1. provide illumination at floors, landings and stairs for all common areas and spaces in all residential occupancies, with responsibility to maintain functioning bulbs; and,
 - 2. for all other accessible means of egress within dwelling units, shall provide the means for illumination at floors, landings and stairs, or shall provide at least one operable fixture capable of illuminating a 60-watt standard incandescent bulb, or equivalent, for each 200 square feet of floor area, not spaced greater than 30 feet apart.
- B. Every landlord who rents, leases or lets one or more dwelling unit or sleeping unit of any 1-2 family structure shall provide the means for minimum illumination of either:
 - 1. at floors, landings and stairs; or,
 - 2. shall provide at least one operable fixture capable of illuminating a 60-watt standard incandescent bulb, or equivalent, for each 200 square feet of floor area, not spaced greater than 30 feet apart, for all accessible means of egress.

Section 21. Section § 8.24.200 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.200 - Ventilation.

- A. Every dwelling, including basements, and attics shall be maintained reasonably free from dampness to prevent conditions conducive to decay, mold growth, or deterioration of the structure.
- B. Every landlord of any structure, building or premises who rents, leases or lets a dwelling unit within any such space shall be responsible to maintain an openable window area in every bathroom and toilet room or compartment or approved mechanical ventilation system to provide ventilation.
 - 1. In kitchens, a local exhaust ventilation system shall be maintained to remove the contaminating agent at the source.
 - 2. Clothes dryer exhaust systems shall be independent of all other systems, shall be exhausted outside the structure and shall be installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
 - 3. Mechanical clothes drying appliances and exhaust systems shall be properly installed, connected, and maintained in a safe condition and good working order. Exhaust hoses must be free from leaks and obstructions and kept functioning properly so as to be free from fire, health, and accident hazards.

Section 22. Section § 8.24.210 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.210 – Recreational Vehicles.

- A. All recreational vehicles, whether located on public or private property, used for a temporary residential use, as allowed under TMC Chapter 8.08, are hereby regulated, and must comply with all the provisions of this chapter, regardless of whether or not a temporary permit has been issued under TMC Chapter 8.08.040.
- B. If a recreational vehicle does not meet the criteria for which a permit may be issued under TMC Section 8.08.060, or does meet the conditions for which the revocation of a permit is permitted under TMC Section 8.08.080, all of the provisions of this chapter may be used to ensure compliance, regardless of whether or not rent, or any other form of compensation is provided by the person occupying the recreational vehicle, or whether or not the occupants of the recreational vehicle are otherwise in violation of a written or unwritten agreement.

Section 23. Section § 8.24.220 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.220 - Circuit Protection and Equipment Exposed to Water.

- A. Every landlord of any structure, building or premises who rents, leases or lets a dwelling unit within any such space shall be responsible to provide and maintain each building and dwelling unit in accordance with these standards:

1. Every kitchen and other interior location with a water containment or water supply fixture in its area shall contain at least one grounded type receptacle or a receptacle with a ground fault circuit interrupter.
 2. Every bathroom shall contain at least one receptacle. Any new or replacement bathroom receptacle outlet shall have ground fault circuit interrupter protection.
 3. All receptacle outlets shall have the appropriate faceplate cover for the location.
- B. Every landlord of any structure, building or premises who rents, leases or lets a dwelling unit within any such space shall replace electrical equipment or portions of electrical systems that have been exposed to water.
 - C. For purposes of this subsection, "exposed to water" shall include but is not limited to: submersion due to flooding; inundation due to firefighting activities; drenching by stormwater; intrusion of moisture; or plumbing system failures.
 - D. Exception: Electrical equipment or portions of electrical systems that are exposed to water shall be allowed to be repaired where an inspection and testing report from the equipment manufacturer, approved manufacturer's representative, or a state of Oregon Licensed Supervising Electrician indicates that the electrical equipment or electrical system has not sustained damage that requires replacement and may be repaired, safely reenergized, and placed back into service.

Section 24. Section § 8.24.230 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.230 - Plumbing System - hot water.

Every landlord of any structure, building or premises who rents, leases or lets a dwelling unit within any such space shall be responsible to provide and maintain each dwelling unit in accordance with these standards:

- A. Plumbing systems shall be installed and maintained in a safe and sanitary condition and shall be free of defects, leaks and obstructions. Plumbing components shall be of materials allowed or approved by the Plumbing Code.
- B. All sinks, lavatory basins, bathtubs and showers within a dwelling unit shall be supplied with both hot and cold running water facilities which are installed in an approved manner, properly maintained, properly connected and have a reasonably objective appropriate water pressure for the intended use.
- C. Water heating facilities shall be supplied for each dwelling unit. Water heating facilities within a dwelling unit shall be capable of heating an adequate amount of water to provide hot water at each hot water outlet.

Section 25. Section § 8.24.240 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.240 - Heat in Bathrooms and Habitable Rooms.

Every landlord of any structure, building or premises who rents, leases or lets a dwelling unit within any such space shall be responsible to provide and maintain every dwelling unit with permanent heating facilities in all habitable rooms and all bathrooms as described herein:

- A. Cooking appliances shall not be used to provide space heating to meet the requirements of this section.
- B. The use of portable open flame and/or unvented fuel burning devices in occupancies or situations where such use or operation would present an undue danger to life or property is prohibited.
- C. All heating devices or appliances shall be of an approved type.
- D. Every landlord of any structure, building or premises who rents, leases or lets a dwelling unit within any such space on terms, either expressed or implied, to furnish heat to the occupants thereof shall supply heat to all habitable rooms and all bathrooms.

Section 26. Section § 8.24.250 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.250 - Interior Sanitation.

- A. The interior of every structure that is rented, leased or let for residential occupancy shall be maintained in good repair, in a clean and sanitary condition, free from any accumulation of rubbish, garbage or solid wastes. For purposes of this subsection, the term "clean and sanitary" shall mean free from any material or condition that:
 - 1. Provides a breeding place for insects, rodents or vermin; or,
 - 2. Produces dangerous or offensive gases or odors; or,
 - 3. Blocks exits, hallways, corridors or accessible means of egress; or,
 - 4. Provides a surface, exposed or concealed, which is conducive for the growth of mold or mildew.
- B. **Occupant Responsibilities.** Occupants shall keep that part of the dwelling unit which they occupy or control in a clean and sanitary condition.
- C. **Landlord Responsibilities.** Every landlord of any dwelling who rents, leases or lets a dwelling unit within any such space shall:
 - 1. Maintain the common halls, stairways, utility rooms and areas, and similar public areas of the dwelling in a clean and sanitary condition; and,

2. Pursuant to this subsection A. but notwithstanding the requirement under this subsection B. that the occupants shall keep such spaces in a clean and sanitary condition, provide and maintain all interior surfaces in good repair, including windows and doors, as follows: Peeling, chipping, flaking or abraded paint shall be repaired, removed or covered; cracked or loose plaster, decayed wood and other defective surface conditions shall be corrected; walls, floors, ceilings, cabinets and interior doors shall be free of holes larger than four inches in diameter and cracks wider than one-half inch; and,

3. Pursuant to this subsection A. but notwithstanding the requirement under this subsection B. that the occupants shall keep such spaces in a clean and sanitary condition, be responsible to ensure that every toilet compartment, bathroom, and kitchen floor surface of every dwelling unit is constructed and maintained to be substantially impervious to water and to permit the floor to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

Section 27. Section § 8.24.260 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.260 – Window and Door Security.

- A. Every landlord of any structure, building or premises who rents, leases or lets a dwelling unit within any such space shall be responsible to provide and maintain all exterior doors, windows or hatchways for every dwelling unit with devices designed to provide security for the occupants and property within.
- B. **Entrance Doors.** Every entrance door to a dwelling unit shall be provided with a door knob and a dead bolt lock, and keys for same, designed to be readily openable from the side from which egress is to be made without the need for keys, special knowledge or effort.
 - 1. Dead bolt locks shall be installed according to the manufacturer's specifications.
 - 2. All exterior doors, door assemblies and hardware shall be maintained in good condition. Locks at all entrances to dwelling units and sleeping units shall tightly secure the door to discourage unwanted entry.
 - 3. For the purpose of this subsection, a sliding bolt shall not be considered an acceptable deadbolt lock.
- C. **Operable Windows.** Operable windows located in whole or in part within 10 feet above ground level or a walking surface below that provide access to a dwelling unit shall be equipped with a window sash locking device.
- D. **Basement Hatchways.** Basement hatchways that provide access to a dwelling unit shall be equipped with devices that secure the unit from unauthorized entry.

Section 28. Section § 8.24.270 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.270 - Exterior Structure and Premises Conditions.

The provisions of this section shall be applicable to all structures, properties and premises and for all occupancy and use types, including but not limited to structures occupied for residential use by tenants, with the exception that children's play structures shall be exempt from the maintenance standards herein established other than with respect to conditions that constitute imminent or incipient hazards, as those terms are herein defined. The assignment of responsibilities for owner, landlord and tenant occupants shall be as set forth within the following standards.

Weatherproofing and Waterproofing. It is the responsibility of the owner of every property to maintain every building and structure on the property in a manner that complies with the following requirements:

- A. **Roofs and Drainage.** All roofs, flashing, vent stacks and boots, and chimneys shall have no defects which might admit rain or melt water.
 - 1. Roof drainage shall be adequate to prevent rain or melt water from causing dampness in the walls, attic or interior portion of the building and shall channel rain or melt water in an approved manner to an approved point of disposal.
 - 2. Any building or structure having originally been designed for and fitted with gutters and downspouts shall continuously be maintained with such devices, in sound condition and good repair.
 - 3. Roof drains, gutters and downspouts of a building or structure shall be free from obstructions and maintained in good repair, so as not to be plugged, overflowing, or in a state of deterioration.

- B. **Exterior Walls and Exposed Surfaces.** Every exterior wall and weather-exposed exterior surface or attachment of a building or structure shall be free of holes, breaks, loose or rotting boards, or timbers, and any other conditions which might admit rain or melt water or dampness to the interior portions of the walls or the occupied spaces of the building or structure.
 - 1. All exterior wood surfaces shall be made substantially impervious to the adverse effects of weather by periodic application of an approved protective coating of weather-resistant preservative, and be maintained in good condition.
 - 2. Every landlord of a structure, building or premises who rents, leases or lets a dwelling or dwelling unit for residential occupancy within any such space shall maintain in a weathertight condition all siding and masonry joints as well as those between the building envelope and the perimeter of windows, doors, and skylights.

3. Every owner of any structure, building or premises that is not for rent, lease or to be let for residential occupancy, shall maintain in a watertight condition all siding and masonry and joints, including those between the building envelope and the perimeter of windows, doors and skylights.

4. Exterior metal surfaces shall be protected from rust and corrosion. All metal surfaces subject to rust or corrosion shall be coated to inhibit such rust and corrosion and all surfaces with rust or corrosion shall be stabilized and coated to inhibit future rust and corrosion.

C. **Windows and Doors.** Every window, sash, door and door frame of a building shall be kept in sound condition and in good repair. Every exterior door, skylight, and window shall comply with the following:

1. Every exterior door, door hinge, door knob, door lock, and strike plate shall be maintained in good condition;

2. Every exterior door, when closed, shall fit reasonably well within its frame;

3. Every exterior door frame shall be constructed and maintained in relation to the adjacent wall construction so as to exclude rain or melt water as completely as possible; and, with respect to all dwellings and dwelling units that are for rent, lease or to be let for residential occupancy, to also substantially exclude wind from entering a building;

4. Every window sash shall be maintained in sound condition and good repair; and, with respect to all dwellings and dwelling units that are for rent, lease or to be let for residential occupancy, shall also substantially exclude wind from entering a building when the window components are placed in a closed position within the frame and jamb;

5. Every window frame and casing shall be constructed and maintained in relation to the adjacent wall construction so as to substantially exclude rain or melt water as completely as possible; and, with respect to all dwellings and dwelling units that are for rent, lease or to be let for residential occupancy, shall also substantially exclude wind from entering a building.

D. **Glazing.** Every window sash of a building exterior envelope shall be fully supplied with glass window panes or an approved substitute without open cracks and holes.

1. All glazing materials shall be maintained free from cracks and holes.

2. Glazing with holes, cracks, or that is partially or wholly missing shall be replaced within thirty (30) calendar days of the incident that caused the defect.

- E. **Basement Hatchways.** Every basement hatchway shall be maintained to prevent as completely as possible the entrance of rodents, rain or melt water and surface drainage water.
- F. **Temporary Measures.** The use of tarps or similar material for emergency repair, or in place of a customary building component such as siding or roofing, shall not exceed a continuous period of more than 30 days, and shall not exceed 90 days total in any 12 month period, except when weather conditions necessitate keeping the building, home, or structure dry until the siding or roof can be repaired, or except for use during construction in association with a building permit, or as a requirement included in a lawfully served Public Nuisance notice.

Section 29. Section § 8.24.280 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.280 - Exterior Sanitation.

All exterior property and premises shall be maintained in a clean, safe and sanitary condition. The exterior property and premises and the adjacent rights of way shall be maintained in a manner that complies with the following requirements:

- A. **Responsibilities.** The owner of every property shall maintain the structures, premises and all common areas of the exterior property in compliance with these requirements. The occupant shall keep that part of the exterior property which such occupant occupies or controls in a clean and sanitary condition.
- B. **Holes, Tanks, and Child Traps.** Remove, or fill where filling will abate the nuisance, all holes, cisterns, open cesspools, open or unsanitary septic tanks, excavations, open foundations, refrigerators, freezers, or iceboxes with unlocked attached doors and any other similar substance, material or condition which may endanger neighboring property or the health or safety of the public or the occupants of the property.
- C. **Unsecured Structures.** Board over or otherwise secure, and keep boarded over or otherwise secured, all open or broken exterior doors, windows, or apertures of any unsecured structure so as to prevent access by unauthorized persons through such openings. No requirement imposed under this section shall constitute relief from or an exemption to compliance with the provisions in subsection C. and D. of TMC Section 8.24.270 for weathertight and watertight standards.
- D. **Rat Harborage.** Remove or repair, and keep removed or repaired, any condition that provides a place where rats gain shelter, feed, or breed.
- E. **Emergency Access Routes.** All brush, vines, overgrowth and other entangling or rank vegetation located within 10 feet of a structure or within 10 feet of a property line, which is likely to obstruct or impede the necessary passage of fire or other emergency personnel, shall be removed and kept clear.

F. **Thickets that Conceal Hazards.** Not all thickets are required to be addressed, but keeping adequate defensible space is a necessity, requiring an owner, occupant of agent to cut and remove and keep cut and removed those thickets, in close proximity to buildings, structures and fences, to protect life and property. To mitigate the risk to life, structures, and other values, from fire or nuisances, such growth shall be cut when it is found to be:

1. Concealing trash and debris; or,
2. Creating rat harborage; or,
3. Creating harborage for people involved in criminal or prohibited activity or for products used for criminal activity.

G. **Trash and Debris.** Remove, and keep removed, even if located behind a private fence where not readily visible from the right-of-way or a neighboring lot or parcel, unless specifically authorized by ordinance to do otherwise:

1. All garbage, **offal**, dead animals, animal and human waste, and waste materials;
2. Accumulations of litter, glass, scrap materials (such as wood, metal, paper, and plastics), junk, combustible materials, stagnant water, or trash;
3. All dead bushes, dead trees, and stumps with the exception of such material which:
 - a) Is being maintained as part of a naturescaped property, or chipping area and wood piles for use as firewood; and,
 - b) Does not result in a nuisance as otherwise defined in this chapter; and,
 - c) Is located on a property which is otherwise substantially in compliance with this chapter;
4. All trees which are dead, dying or dangerous and are determined by the Director or a private certified arborist to require removal in order to safeguard people or property;
5. Accumulations of dead organic matter and yard debris but only if it results in a nuisance, excluding an accumulation of such material in a maintained compost area if such material does not result in a nuisance, such as creating rat harborage, as otherwise defined in this chapter; and,
6. Accumulations of clothing and any other items not designed for outdoor storage.

H. **Storage of non-Trash Items.** Remove, and keep removed, unless specifically authorized by ordinance to do otherwise:

Commented [MA1]: Offal - defined as "the entrails and internal organs of an animal used as food." - or "decomposing animal flesh."

1. Accumulations of wood pallets;
2. Any woody debris from Elm trees and all firewood that is not stacked and useable. "Useable" firewood has more wood than rot and is cut to lengths that will fit an approved fireplace or wood stove on the property. Elmwood which is infected with Dutch Elm Disease must be properly disposed of at the direction of the Director;
3. Accumulations of vehicle parts or waste tires except for storage of nonwaste, serviceable parts or tires that are reasonably expected to be used on a vehicle and are stored in a manner to protect their utility and prevent deterioration;
4. All construction materials except those that are stored in a manner to protect their utility and prevent deterioration and are reasonably expected to be used at the site;
5. All appliances or appliance parts except for storage of appliances that are reasonably expected to be used at the site and are stored in a manner to protect their utility and prevent deterioration;
6. All indoor furniture except that which is stored in a manner to protect its utility and prevent deterioration and is reasonably expected to be used at the property;
7. All recycling materials except for reasonable accumulations that are stored in a well-maintained manner;
8. All other non-trash items which:
 - a) Are of a type or quantity inconsistent with normal and usual use; or,
 - b) Are likely to obstruct or impede the necessary passage of fire or other emergency personnel.

Commented [MA2]:

Commented [MA3]: Dutch elm disease is a destructive plant pathogen. It is caused by a parasitic fungus which affects elms trees.

Section 30. Section § 8.24.290 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.290 – Solid Waste Removal.

A. **General.** All exterior property and premises, and the interior of every structure, shall be kept free from any accumulation of solid waste as defined in TMC Section 8.16.030.

1. Approved receptacles for solid waste shall be provided and utilized for the containment and disposal of solid waste;

2. Bulk solid waste shall be disposed of within ~~a week~~ two weeks of discard, or in accordance with franchise utility services, or approved alternative.

B. **Occupant Responsibilities.** Every occupant of a structure or premises shall dispose of solid waste by placing all such material in an approved solid waste disposal facility or approved receptacles.

C. **Landlord Responsibilities.**

The landlord of any multi-family dwelling shall:

1. Provide, in a location accessible to all dwelling units, adequate solid waste receptacle capacity for the containment of solid waste generated or discarded on the property or premises, whether that containment capacity is provided individually for each dwelling unit or cumulatively for more than individual dwelling units, into which all solid waste from the dwellings unit may be emptied for storage between days of collection. Receptacles must be of sufficient capacity to prevent the overflow of solid waste from occurring; and,

2. Subscribe to and pay for weekly solid waste management services, including recycling and yard waste service, by a person holding a valid franchise from the City of Toledo, or alternatively, provide a trailer or other receptacle for the containment of solid waste. Notwithstanding the minimum of solid waste management services herein established, the period and frequency of collection must be sufficient to prevent the overflow of solid waste from occurring.

The landlord of any 1 and 2 family dwelling, except as otherwise provided by written agreement between the landlord and the tenant, shall:

1. Provide, in a location accessible to each dwelling unit, adequate solid waste receptacle capacity for the containment of solid waste generated or discarded on the property or premises, whether that containment capacity is provided individually for each dwelling unit or cumulatively for more than individual dwelling units, into which solid waste from the dwelling unit(s) may be emptied for storage between days of collection. Receptacles must be of sufficient capacity to prevent the overflow of solid from occurring; and,

2. Subscribe to and pay for weekly solid waste management services, including recycling and yard waste service, by a person holding a valid franchise from the City of Toledo or alternatively, provide a trailer or other receptacle for the containment of solid waste. Notwithstanding the minimum of solid waste management services herein established, the period and frequency of collection must be sufficient to prevent the overflow of solid waste from occurring.

Section 31. Section § 8.24.300 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.300 - Building and Accessory Structures.

It is the responsibility of the owner of any property, improved or unimproved, to maintain the exterior property, premises, buildings and structures of the property and the adjacent right of way in a manner that complies with the following requirements:

- A. **General Maintenance.** The exterior of a building or structure and any attached decorative features shall be maintained in good repair, with proper anchorage, and structurally sound in a safe condition so as not to be in a state of deterioration, and in a sanitary condition so as not to pose a threat to the public health, safety or welfare.
- B. **Foundations and Structural Members.** Foundation elements shall adequately support the building and shall be free of rot, crumbling elements, or similar deterioration.
 - 1. All foundation walls shall be maintained free from large open cracks and breaks and shall be kept in such condition so as to prevent the entry of insects, rodents or pests.
 - 2. All supporting structural members in every building and structure shall be maintained structurally sound, showing no evidence of deterioration or decay which would substantially impair their ability to carry imposed loads.
- C. **Exterior Walls and Exposed Surfaces.** Every exterior wall of a building and all weather-exposed exterior surface or attachment of a building shall be free of holes, breaks, loose or rotting boards, or timbers.
- D. **Brick and Veneers.** Every section of exterior brick, stone, masonry or other veneer applied to a building shall be maintained structurally sound and be adequately supported and tied back to its supporting structure.
- E. **Chimneys.** Every masonry, metal, or other chimney shall remain adequately supported and free from obstructions and shall be maintained in a condition which ensures there will be no leakage or backup of noxious gases. Every chimney shall be reasonably plumb. Loose bricks or blocks shall be rebonded. Loose or missing mortar shall be replaced. Unused openings into the interior of a structure shall be permanently sealed using approved materials.
- F. **Roofs.** All building roofs shall be structurally sound.
- G. **Accessory Structures.** Every accessory structure, including sheds, trellises, awnings, fences, and other similar features, shall be maintained structurally safe and sound, and in good repair. Exterior steps and walkways shall be maintained free of unsafe obstructions or hazardous conditions.
- H. **Retaining walls.** All retaining walls stabilize slopes by retaining the soil behind them, and the city has topography that requires retaining walls to be built and remain in good repair to avoid unsafe or hazardous conditions, consistent with the standards in TMC Chapter 15.20. Retaining walls can be made from a variety of materials such as sheet pile, timbers, stacked rock, poured concrete or gabions. Regardless of construction

material or method, every retaining wall must continue to retain the soil and must not be missing materials to accomplish this purpose, or leaning, tipping, or bulging, to create a potential safety hazard, or otherwise impede normal and expected movement on an exterior stairway or sidewalk. Retaining walls that do not meet these standards and the standards in TMC Chapter 15.20 are a nuisance, may be declared dangerous, and must be abated due to being in violation this code.

- I. **Vacant Structures and Land.** All vacant structures and premises thereof or vacant land shall be maintained in a clean, safe, secure and sanitary condition as provided herein so as not to cause a blighting problem or adversely affect the public health or safety.
- J. **Decks, Stairs and Handrails; Maintenance.** It is the responsibility of the owner of every property to maintain the building and structures on the property in a manner that complies with the following requirements:
 - 1. Every exterior stairway, deck, porch and balcony and attachment to stairways, decks, porches and balconies shall be:
 - a) Maintained so as to be safe to use and capable of supporting the loads to which it is subjected;
 - b) Kept in sound condition and good repair, including replacement as necessary of flooring, treads, risers, and stringers that evidence excessive wear and are broken, warped, rotten, deteriorated or loose;
 - 2. Every handrail and guardrail shall be firmly fastened, maintained in sound condition and good repair, and capable of supporting the loads to which it is subjected;
 - 3. Handrails and guardrails required by building codes at the time of construction shall be maintained or, if removed, shall be replaced.
- K. **Exterior Lighting.** Exterior site lighting required by the Toledo land development code or the building code at the time of development shall be maintained or, if removed, shall be replaced.

Section 32. Section § 8.24.310 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.310 - Fire Safety.

In addition to, and unless in conflict with, the Oregon Fire Code (OFC), referenced in TMC Section 8.20.010, the further emphasis of life, fire, and safety is required for all structures, properties and premises and for all occupancy and use types, including but not limited to structures occupied for residential use by tenants, by this section.

A. **Means of Egress Door Locks.** All means of egress doors shall be readily openable from the side from which egress is to be made without the use of a key or any special knowledge or effort.

B. **Unobstructed Path of Travel.**

1. Every accessible means of egress, fire escape or stairway, stair platform, corridor or passageway which may be one of the regular accessible means of egress or means of emergency exit from a residential structure shall be kept free of encumbrances or obstructions of any kind.

2. Any installed storm windows on windows required for emergency escape must be easily openable from the inside without the use of a key or special knowledge or effort.

C. **Fire-Resistive Assembly; Maintenance.**

1. Where required by the code in effect at the time of construction, the fire resistance rating of fire-resistance-rated walls, fire stops, shaft enclosures, partitions and floors shall be maintained.

2. The surfaces of all other non-rated interior walls, floors and ceilings shall be free of holes larger than four inches in diameter.

D. **Smoke Detectors.**

1. Every dwelling unit shall be equipped with an approved and properly functioning smoke alarm or smoke detector installed and maintained in accordance with the State Building Code, ORS 479.270, 479.275, and 479.285, and applicable rules of the Department of the State Fire Marshal.

2. No person shall remove or tamper with a properly functioning smoke alarm or smoke detector. This prohibition included removal of working batteries.

3. A violation of this subsection is a separate Class A infraction each day that the violation exists or continues.

Section 33. Section § 8.24.320 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.320 - Enforcement.

A. **Enforcing compliance.** To enforce any of the requirements of this chapter, the Director may gain compliance by:

1. Instituting an action before the Toledo Municipal Court; or,

2. Causing appropriate action to be instituted in any other court of competent jurisdiction; or,
3. If denied access, seeking an administrative search warrant, pursuant to TMC Chapter 1.16, "Right of Entry for Inspections; or
4. Imposing civil penalties; or,
5. Taking other action as the Director in the exercise of the Director's discretion deems appropriate.

B. Initial Contacts.

1. The Director receives complaint or information of possible violation of this chapter.
2. One contact is made with responsible party, when possible, and the property is inspected.
3. If no violation exists or violation conditions are immediately corrected, file is closed.
4. If violation exists and cannot be immediately corrected, the Director may issue to the responsible party a correction notice that identifies code violation, specifies required abatement action, and assigns a deadline for completion of abatement, consistent with the provision of this chapter. Service of the correction notice may be made:
 - a) in person when contact can be promptly made at the premises; or,
 - b) for occupant responsibility circumstances at 1-2 Family dwellings, the correction notice may be posted conspicuously on the dwelling if in person contact is not made; or,
 - c) via US First Class mail.
 - d) Failure for service to be made in the manner provided for within this paragraph shall not render the correction notice void.

C. Notice of Violations. If violation exists and remains uncorrected after issuance of correction notice, the Director may issue a notice of violation to the responsible party.

1. Notice of violation will identify code violation, will specify required abatement action, and will assign a deadline for completion of abatement, consistent with the provision of this chapter.
2. A copy of a notice of violation issued shall be forwarded to the landlord and the occupant if either is not the responsible party identified as recipient of the notice;

a) copy will be mailed to the owner of the property at the address on record with the county assessor's office;

b) copy will be mailed to the occupant(s) of the affected premises by situs address(es); and

c) Additionally, a link to an electronically accessible copy will be emailed to the landlord if that person has provided an email address.

3. Person receiving a notice of violation may request an extension of period of time to correct the violation.

D. Compliance Period for Required Abatement Response.

1. Other than as specifically provided for under paragraph 2 of this subsection, the landlord or occupant responsible for any violation of the standards in the sections specified under TMC Section 8.24.180 shall be ordered to complete required repairs or abatement within 7 days, plus three days if the notice and order are mailed rather than served on the person.

2. When the finding of violation of a standard of this chapter is due to any of the following conditions the landlord or occupant, as applicable, shall be ordered to complete the required repair or abatement within 48 hours:

A) lack of heat, per TMC Section 8.24.240;

b) lack of water, or any properly functioning toilets or sinks, per TMC Section 8.24.230;

c) lack of hot water, per TMC Section 8.24.230;

d) lack of a properly functioning or tampering or removal of a smoke detector, per TMC Section 8.24.310;

e) uncontained solid waste, other than bulk solid wastes, per TMC Section 8.24.290; or

f) is otherwise unfit for human habitation, as defined in TMC Section 8.24.130(66).

E. Failure to Obey Order of Director.

1. It shall be unlawful for any person acting intentionally to refuse to obey an order by the Director acting in the discharge or apparent discharge of official duty administering this chapter.

2. It is no defense to a prosecution for a violation of this section that the Director lacked legal authority to issue the order, provided the Director was acting under color of official authority.

Section 34. Section § 8.24.330 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.330 - Derelict Structures.

A. **Derelict Structures Prohibited.** Derelict structures on any premises are hereby declared to be a public nuisance and their presence prohibited.

B. **Prohibited Habitation.**

1. No person shall inhabit a derelict structure, and no owner shall allow any person to inhabit a derelict structure, or a building or structure ordered vacated by the Director.

2. A violation of this subsection is a separate Class A infraction each day that the violation exists or continues.

C. **Order to Vacate Buildings or Structures.**

1. If the Director finds that a building or structure is or exists in a condition in violation of subsection A. of section 8.24.330, the Director may order that a placard be posted on the building or structure ordering the building or structure vacated. The placard shall additionally contain the information required by subsection B of TMC Section 8.24.350.

2. Persons performing active work to abate a violation are exempt from a vacation order while working at a premises subject to a vacation order.

D. **Removal of Placard Prohibited.** The Director shall remove a placard whenever the conditions that resulted in the order to vacate the building or structure have been eliminated.

1. No person shall deface or remove a placard without the approval of the Director.

2. A violation of this subsection is a separate class A infraction each day that the violation exists or continues.

F. **Temporary Safeguards.** Notwithstanding any other provisions of this code, whenever, as determined by the Director, a building or structure poses an imminent hazard or incipient hazard, the Director may:

1. Order necessary work to be performed, including the boarding of openings or installation of security fencing, to render such building or structure temporarily safe and secure, whether or not proceedings to abate the hazard have been instituted; and,

2. Cause such other action to be taken that the Director deems necessary to meet such condition.

G. **Abatement of Derelict Structure by Remediation.** In addition to, and not in lieu of, the abatement remedies provided for in TMC 8.24.330 through 8.24.350 and receivership authority in TMC 8.24.410, the Director may file a notice with the City Recorder to set a public hearing before the City Council to seek an order for remediation of the conditions creating a derelict structure.

1. **Notice.** Upon receipt of such notice, the City Recorder shall:

a) set the matter for prompt public hearing before the Toledo City Council; and

b) not less than fifteen days prior to the hearing, cause notice thereof to be served via certified mail to the owner at the owner's address as reflected on the most recent tax rolls of the county assessor, and on the occupant; and,

c) cause notice to be posted on or near the derelict structure.

2. **Service.** Failure of the owner or occupant to receive such notice shall not render the notice void, and an unsuccessful attempt to deliver the notice shall be deemed sufficient service.

3. **Presentation at Hearing.** At the hearing, the Director shall present whatever information, evidence or testimony the City Council may deem relevant in support of the Director's determination, and the owner(s) and occupant(s) shall be afforded a like opportunity to rebut the determination.

a) Any information, opinion, testimony, or evidence may be received which the City Council deems material, relevant, and probative of the matters in issue.

b) The owner and occupants may represent themselves or be represented by counsel provided that such counsel is admitted to the practice of law in the state of Oregon.

4. **Order for Remediation.** If the Director demonstrates, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the building or structure is a derelict structure, the City Council shall order the conditions creating the derelict structure be remediated.

5. **Remediation Factors.** In determining whether the conditions are such that remediation is required, the City Council shall determine whether the building is:

a) In a condition unfit for human habitation; or,

b) In a condition that is an incipient hazard, based on the number and extent of the following factors:

- (1) Dilapidation;
- (2) Disrepair;
- (3) Structural defects noted by the Building Official;
- (4) Defects increasing the hazards of fire, accident or other calamity, including combustible or explosive material, rubbish, rags, waste, oils, gasoline or inflammable substance of any kind such as parts standing or attached in such manner as to be likely to fall and cause a fire damage or injury;
- (5) Uncleanliness or infestations of pests;
- (6) Condition of sanitary facilities;
- (7) The presence of a public nuisance; and,
- (8) The history of unlawful activity in or around the building or structure.

Section 35. Section § 8.24.340 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.340 - Public Nuisance Prohibited.

- A. **Declared Public Nuisances.** The following are specifically declared to be public nuisances: Any thing, condition, or act which is or may become a detriment or menace to the public health, welfare, and safety, where such thing, condition, or act is or exists contrary to the provisions of this chapter.
- B. **Prohibition.** In addition to the provision of subsection A of TMC Section 8.24.330, no person shall cause, permit, or maintain a public nuisance on public or private property.
- C. **Joint Responsibility.** If more than one person is responsible for a public nuisance, they shall be jointly and severally liable for correcting the violation and for any costs incurred by the city in abating the nuisance.

Section 36. Section § 8.24.350 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.350 - Notice to Person Responsible.

- A. **Notice.** Whenever the Director has reasonable grounds to believe that a violation of TMC Section 8.24.330 has occurred, a notice and order shall be served on the owner(s) and occupant(s).

B. **Form of Notice.** Such notice prescribed in subsection A of this section and subsection C(1) of TMC Section 8.24.330 shall:

1. Be in writing;
2. Include a description of the premises sufficient for identification;
3. Include a statement of the reason or reasons why the notice is being issued;
4. Include a correction order allowing a reasonable time, as specified under subsection D. of TMC Section 8.24.320, for the repairs and improvements required to bring the premises into compliance with the provisions of this chapter;
5. Include a notice that the city may abate the nuisance pursuant to this chapter and that the person responsible for correcting the public nuisance shall be responsible for the costs of such abatement;
6. Include instructions for requesting an appeal.

C. **Method of Service.**

1. Notices issued under this section shall be deemed to be properly served if a copy thereof is:

- a) Personally delivered to the owner(s) and occupant(s); or,
- b) Sent by first class mail to the owner(s) and occupant(s) at their last known address; or,
- c) Posted at the premises and also sent first class mail to the owner(s) and occupant(s) at their last known address, if they cannot be located.

2. Failure of the owner(s) or occupant(s) to receive such notice or an error in the name or address of the owner(s) or occupant(s) shall not render the notice void and in such case the service shall be deemed sufficient.

D. **Effective Date of Notice.** All notices served pursuant to this section shall be considered served on the date of personal service or as of the date of mailing, if not personally served.

Section 37. Section § 8.24.360 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.360 - Action by Responsible Party.

Within the time specified for achieving compliance, as provided for under subsection D. of TMC Section 8.24.320, the responsible party or person in charge of the property on whom the notice has been served or posted shall remove the nuisance or shall request an appeal hearing in accordance with TMC Section 8.24.430.

Section 38. Section § 8.24.370 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.370 - Recording a Violation.

- A. The city may record a notice of violation issued under this section with the County Recorder.
- B. Failure to record a notice of violation shall not affect the validity of the notice as to persons who receive the notice.
- C. When the property is brought into compliance, a satisfaction of notice of violation shall be recorded if a notice of violation had been recorded against the property.

Section 39. Section § 8.24.380 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.380 - Abatement Procedures- by the City.

- A. If, within time prescribed under subsection D. of TMC Section 8.24.320, the violation has not been corrected the Director may cause the violation to be corrected.
- B. The Director shall keep an accurate record of the expense incurred while physically correcting the violation and shall therein add an administrative cost of twenty (20) percent for overhead.
- C. Any civil penalties awarded by the City Council or a Court pursuant to this chapter shall accrue interest at the rate of 9% per year until paid, pursuant to TMC Section 1.20.120(D), and may be recorded as a municipal assessment lien and foreclosed as provided in TMC Section 1.20.130.
- D. The Director or a person authorized by the Director may enter upon the subject property to abate the nuisance only upon obtaining consent of the person in possession or in charge of the property; or upon obtaining an administrative search warrant for abatement pursuant to TMC Chapter 1.16 or subsection A of TMC Section 8.24.100.

Section 40. Section § 8.24.390 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.390 - Abatement Procedures - Assessment of Costs.

- A. After abatement by the city, the Finance Director, by first class mail, shall forward to the owner(s) and occupant(s) a notice stating:

1. The total cost of correction, including the administrative overhead; and,
 2. That the costs and administrative overhead as indicated will be assessed to and become a lien against the property unless paid within thirty days from the date of the notice.
- B. If the costs and administrative overhead are not paid within thirty days of the billing date, the Director shall thereafter file with the Municipal Court Judge an itemized statement of costs and overhead, including an additional administrative fee in an amount of (20) twenty percent of the actual cost of correction to cover the additional expenses involved in collecting the unpaid balance.
 - C. Upon filing of such statement of costs and overhead required under subsection B. of this section, the Municipal Court Judge shall set the matter for prompt public hearing before the Municipal Court Judge and cause notice thereof to be served via certified mail to the owner(s) and occupant(s), consistent with the procedures under subsection G(1) of TMC Section 8.24.330.
 - D. After the hearing, the Municipal Court Judge shall declare the correctness of such statement and shall declare those as may be accordingly validated to be a lien upon the property.
 - E. An error in the contents or service of any notice shall not void the assessment nor will a failure of the owner to receive the notice of the proposed assessment render the assessment void, but it shall remain a valid lien against the property.

Section 41. Section § 8.24.400 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.400 - Abatement Procedures - Summary Abatement.

The Director may summarily abate a situation involving a health, safety, or other nuisance which unmistakably exists and from which there is imminent danger to human life or to property. In that instance, the Director, Chief of the Fire Department, the Fire Inspector, the Code Enforcement Officer, or the Chief of Police may proceed summarily to abate the building. The abatement procedure provided by this chapter is not exclusive but is in addition to procedures provided by other laws.

Section 42. Section § 8.24.410 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.410 - Receivership Authority.

In addition to, and not in lieu of any other provision in this chapter, when the Director finds residential property in violation of this chapter, and believes that the violation is a threat to the public's health, welfare and safety, and that the owner has not acted in a timely manner to correct the violation, the Director may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of

a receiver to perform an abatement pursuant to the Oregon Housing Receivership Act (ORS 105.420 to 105.455).

Section 43. Section § 8.24.420 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.420 - Collections.

Collection of abatement costs, fees and penalties may be, in addition to any other remedy provided for by law, pursued through a contract collection agency or small claims court, or except as provided below, entered into the city's lien docket or County's Deed Recording System in the manner below as a lien for the entire amount placed against the real property.

- A. Any cost of abatement, fine, assessment or civil penalty imposed pursuant to this chapter, which remains unpaid 30 days after the penalty is imposed (or after the fine, assessment or civil penalty has been affirmed on appeal), shall be filed as a lien against the lot, lots or parcels of land involved, in the Municipal Lien Docket, or in the County's Deed Recording System, or both, as determined by the Director, except an owner of property shall not be subject to a lien against the owner's property for the actions of another person, unless the owner is also a person who is a responsible party. However, a lien may be recorded against different lot, lots or parcels of land owned by the responsible parties, even it is not recorded against the property that is the subject of the abatement.
- B. At the time of filing in the Municipal Lien Docket or County's Deed Recording System, notice shall be provided to the responsible parties. If no owner of the property shown in the electronic records of the Lincoln County Assessor on that date is a responsible party, then a lien shall not be recorded against the lot, lots or parcels of land involved. However, if one or more of the responsible parties are also an owner of the property shown in the electronic records of the Lincoln County Assessor on that date, then a lien may be recorded. Failure to provide notice shall not in any way effect the validity of the lien. The notice shall state that the amounts imposed as penalties shall be payable and due, and as applicable, that the penalties shall be liens against the lots or parcels of land involved, respectively.
- C. All such liens remaining unpaid after 30 days from the date of recording on the municipal lien docket shall become delinquent and shall bear interest at the rate of nine (9) percent per annum from and after that date. The liens shall be enforced in the manner provided for municipal liens in ORS Chapter 223 and shall have priority over all such other liens and encumbrances of any character.
- D. Pursuant to this chapter, the City Council, as the legislative body of the city, elects to treat costs associated with the enforcement of property maintenance and livability standards, and any related fine, assessment or administrative civil penalties, as a routine obligation of property owners when a person, as defined in this chapter, is a responsible party. Therefore, any municipal costs incurred in the abatement of any derelict structure or public nuisance and/or any fine, assessment or administrative civil penalty

not paid within 30 days shall be an assessment, and lien, as applicable, against the property where the building is located.

Commented [DW4]: Devil's Advocate: Just to be clear if I own a corporation or LLC and lease the building from my own LLC or corp, I am not subject to lien given by technicality I am a tenant??

- E. The term “responsible party” means a person, as defined in this chapter, who is at least partially responsible for causing the need to abate as determined in the sole judgment of the city. “Responsible party” includes: a person who is an owner and has not leased the property that is the subject of an abatement to another person; a person who has actual or apparent control of the property; and a person who has a partial ownership interest in a corporation, a limited liability company, cooperative, association, partnership, or any other entity in law or fact, that has actual or apparent control of the property.

Section 44. Section § 8.24.430 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.430 -Appeals.

- A. Appeals Generally.** Any person served a notice, order, interpretation or decision under authority of this chapter has the right of appeal from the notice, order, interpretation or decision to the City Council.

B. Filing of Appeal.

1. **Appeal Period.** An appeal must be submitted to the Director within seven days, plus three days for mailing, from the date that the notice or order was issued.

2. **Appeal Fee.** Any appeal submitted under this chapter shall include a \$75.00 filing fee, except the filing fee paid shall be refunded to a person who is found to not be in violation of any provision of this chapter that is the subject of the appeal.

- C. Scope of Appeal.** Appeals may be filed regarding technical matters of notices or determinations, administrative orders, and interpretations and decisions made by the Director relative to this chapter.

- D. Form of Appeal.** An appeal must be in writing and include the following:

1. Name of person filing the appeal;
2. Copy of the subject notice or order;
3. Copy of the section of this chapter which is being appealed;
4. A complete explanation of the appeal;
5. An explanation of what is requested of the City Council.

- E. Appeal Procedure.**

1. The Director shall confirm that the appeal meets the filing criteria as prescribed under paragraphs A-D of TMC Section 8.24.430, and that the person filing the request for an appeal has standing.

2. If the filing criteria have not been met, or if the filing party does not have standing, the person filing the appeal will be so notified and hearing before the City Council will not be convened. The Director, at his/her discretion, may extend the filing deadline by an additional three (3) days to allow a prospective appellant with standing to resubmit a request for an appeal that has been deemed incomplete. Only one extension may be granted.

3. If the filing criteria are met, the Director shall, within 30 days of the filing of the appeal, contact the City Recorder to set the schedule for a hearing before the City Council. The hearing shall be held not later than 60 days after the filing of the appeal.

4. The appeal shall be conducted on the record.

5. Formal rules of evidence are not required.

6. The City Council shall have the authority to hear appeals of orders, decisions or determinations made under authority of this chapter to determine whether the substance of the order, decision or determination was arbitrary and capricious.

7. The City Council shall not be empowered to waive requirements of this chapter.

8. The City shall issue a written finding and conclusion on the appeal within fifteen (15) days of the hearing, and shall provide a copy to the person filing the appeal and to the Director.

Section 45. Section § 8.24.440 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.440 - Violation Penalties.

Persons who violate a provision of this chapter or fail to comply with any of the requirements of this chapter or a directive of the Director authorized by this chapter shall be subject to the provisions of TMC Sections 8.24.450 through 8.24.560.

Section 46. Section § 8.24.450 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.450 - Separate Violations.

- A. Each day's violation of a provision of this chapter constitutes a separate offense.
- B. The abatement of a nuisance or violation shall not constitute a penalty for violating this chapter but shall be an additional remedy. The imposition of a penalty does not relieve a person of the duty to abate a nuisance or violation.

Section 47. Section § 8.24.460 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.460 - Infractions.

A. **Imposition of Penalty.** Any person who shall violate any of the provisions herein or fail to comply therewith or who shall violate or fail to comply with any order made hereunder, and from which no appeal has been taken, or who shall fail to comply with such an order as affirmed or modified by the City Council or by a court of competent jurisdiction within the time fixed herein shall severally for each and every such violation and noncompliance respectively be guilty of an infraction, as designated under TMC Section 1.20.070, unless otherwise provided for by the provisions of this chapter.

1. All such persons shall be required to correct or remedy such violations or defects within a reasonable time, consistent with subsection D. of TMC Section 8.24.320, and, when not otherwise specified, each day that prohibited conditions are maintained shall constitute a separate offense.

2. Upon conviction of an infraction offense, any person shall be liable for the fines provided for under TMC Sections 8.24.440, 1.20.070 and 1.20.120.

Section 48. Section § 8.24.470 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.470 - Classification of Offenses.

A. Violation of the provisions of this chapter, with forfeiture amounts specified in TMC Section 1.20.070, shall be designated as follows:

1. Violation of TMC Section 8.24.280, Solid Waste Removal, is a Class A Infraction.

2. Violation of Subsection B of TMC Section 8.24.330, Public Nuisance Prohibited, is a Class A Infraction.

3. Violation of TMC Section 8.24.310, Fire Safety provisions; Subsection E of TMC Section 8.24.320, Failure to Obey; or subsection B of TMC Section 8.24.330, Prohibited Habitation, is a Class A Infraction.

4. Violations of any of the subsections in TMC Section 8.24.180, 8.24.190, 8.24.200, 8.24.210, 8.24.220, 8.24.230, 8.24.240, 8.24.250, 8.24.260, applicable to all structures occupied for residential use by tenants, is a Class A Infraction.

5. Violation of every provision of this chapter not otherwise designated herein is deemed a Class C infraction, except:

a) the 2nd offense for violation of same section of this chapter within a twenty-four (24) month period shall be a Class B infraction; and

b) the 3rd and subsequent offenses for violation of the same section of this chapter within a twenty-four (24) month period shall be a Class A infraction.

Section 49. Section § 8.24.480 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.480 - Civil Penalties.

- A. In addition to and not in lieu of any other means of enforcement or any other penalty provided by law, any person who shall violate a provision of this chapter or who shall fail to comply with any of the requirements thereof or an order of the Director may incur a civil penalty in an amount as specified in TMC Section 1.20.070, plus an administrative fee and any cost of service or recording.
- B. All such persons incurring a civil penalty shall be required to correct or remedy such violations or defects within a reasonable time, consistent with subsection D. of TMC Section 8.24.320, and, when not otherwise specified, each day that prohibited conditions are maintained shall constitute a separate offense.

Section 50. Section § 8.24.490 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.490 - Purpose.

The purpose of a civil penalty is to provide an efficient, convenient, and practical system to enforce a violation of this chapter.

Section 51. Section § 8.24.500 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.500 - Civil Penalty against Agents.

Any person who acts as the agent of, or otherwise assists, a person who engages in an activity which would be subject to a civil penalty shall likewise be subject to a civil penalty.

Section 52. Section § 8.24.510 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.510 – Procedure for Issuing Civil Penalty.

A civil penalty shall be imposed under this section by issuance of a notice of civil money penalty. A civil penalty may be imposed for each day the violation continues or remains. The notice of civil money penalty shall be issued and served in accordance with the procedures specified within this subsection.

Section 53. Section § 8.24.520 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.520 - Notice of Civil Money Penalty.

- A. If a civil penalty is imposed, the Director shall issue a notice of civil money penalty to the person responsible for the code violation.
- B. **Notice.** The notice of civil money penalty shall include:
 - 1. reference to the applicable code provision(s);
 - 2. a statement of the basis of the finding of a violation;
 - 3. a statement of the amount of the civil money penalty;
 - 4. a statement of the party's right to protest the civil penalty to the City Council; and,
 - 5. a statement that a delinquent civil money penalty may become a lien against the property.
- C. **Service.** The notice of civil money penalty shall be served on the person responsible for the code violation by:
 - 1. Personal service; or,
 - 2. posted in a conspicuous place in, on or about the structure or premises affected by such notice; or,
 - 3. sent by US first class mail or US certified mail, return receipt requested, to the person's last known address;
 - a) failure of the recipient to sign for the certified mail shall not make the notice void;
 - b) notice served by mail shall be deemed received three days after the date mailed to an address within Oregon or seven days to an address outside of Oregon;
 - c) notice served by mail shall be concurrently posted in a conspicuous place in, on or about the structure or premises affected by such notice.

Section 54. Section § 8.24.530 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.530 -Courtesy Notice to Owner.

If the subject violation relates to real property and the person responsible for the violation is not the owner of the property, an informational copy of the notice of civil money penalty shall be sent to the owner of the property by first class mail, at the owner's address as reflected on the most recent tax rolls of the county assessor, at the same time as service on the person responsible.

Section 55. Section § 8.24.540 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.540 - Protest of Civil Penalty.

- A. A person issued a notice of civil money penalty may protest the existence of a violation or the circumstances involved in the presence of a violation that resulted in imposition of a civil penalty to the City Council.
- B. An appeal request must be submitted to the Director within seven days, plus three days for mailing, from the date of service of the notice of civil money penalty.
 - 1. After a hearing in which the City Council determines that a violation did or does exist, the City Council may uphold or reduce the original penalty imposed after considering reasonable mitigating factors as determined by the City Council.
 - 2. The City Council may not reduce the civil money penalty by any amount if a violation has not been corrected by the responsible party and inspected by the city.
 - 3. The civil money penalty imposed by the City Council shall not be less than the minimum amount specified under TMC Section 8.24.560.

Section 56. Section § 8.24.550 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.550 - Collection of Civil Penalty.

- A. The civil penalty shall become final upon expiration of the time for filing a protest or, if a protest is filed and the City Council affirms the civil penalty, the civil penalty shall become final upon issuance of the City Council's decision.
- B. The civil penalty shall be delinquent if not paid within 30 days from the date the civil penalty becomes final.
 - 1. A late payment charge shall begin to accrue from the date of delinquency.
 - 2. If the civil penalty is imposed on the owner of the property where the violation occurred, and is delinquent, the notice of civil money penalty and a late payment charge shall be entered in the docket of city liens in the manner provided under TMC Section 8.24.420.
 - a) Failure to pay may result in foreclosure in any manner provided by ORS 223.505 to 223.650, or TMC Section 1.20.130, or as otherwise provided by law or code.

b) An error in the name of the owner shall not void the lien, nor shall a failure of the owner to receive the notice render the lien void, but it shall remain a valid lien against the property.

3. Any civil penalties that become final pursuant to this chapter shall accrue interest at the rate of 9% per year until paid and may be recorded as a municipal assessment lien and foreclosed as provided in this section.

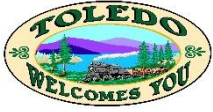
Section 57. Section § 8.24.560 of the Toledo Municipal Code is added to read as follows:

8.24.560 - Amount of Civil Penalty.

The Director is authorized to impose civil penalties in the amounts as follows, and the City Council may allow reductions consistent with subsection B(1) of TMC Section 8.24.540 and operational guidelines in the amounts as follows:

- A. Violation of a provision of this chapter may be subject to a civil penalty in an amount no less than \$50.00 and not exceeding \$1,000.00 per offense, or in the case of a continuing offense, not more than \$1,000.00 for each day of the offense, based on the classification of each offense, and the maximum forfeitures specified in TMC Section 1.20.070.
- B. **Considerations.** In imposing a penalty authorized by this section, the Director shall consider:
 - 1. The person's past history in taking all feasible steps or procedures necessary or appropriate to correct the violation;
 - 2. Any prior violations of statutes, rules, orders, and permits;
 - 3. The gravity and magnitude of the violation;
 - 4. Whether the violation was repeated or continuous;
 - 5. Whether the cause of the violation was an unavoidable accident, negligence, or an intentional act;
 - 6. The violator's cooperativeness and efforts to correct the violation; and,
 - 7. Any relevant rule of this or other city code.

**CITY OF TOLEDO
REQUEST FOR COUNCIL ACTION**

	Meeting Date:	Agenda Topic:
	December 6, 2023	Adoption of the City of Toledo 2023 Drinking Water Protection Plan
Council Goal:	Agenda Type:	
Maintain and improve public infrastructure and facilities	Decision Items	
Prepared by:	Reviewed by:	Approved by:
City Manager Doug Wiggins	City Manager Doug Wiggins	City Manager Doug Wiggins

Recommendation:

Motion to adopt the City of Toledo 2023 Drinking Water Protection Plan.

Background:

The City of Toledo contracted with GSI Water Solutions to create a drinking water protection plan for Toledo. After completion it was sent to the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to which comment was solicited and approved. It was then sent to the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) for its comment and approved. It meets all requirements as outlined in Oregon Administrative Rules, OAR 340-40-0170. The plan was created to mitigate and reduce the risk of water decontamination. The plan assists in addressing public outreach, critical areas of protection, municipal policies and infrastructure management, pollution prevention, monitoring programs, and watershed restoration.

Again, the plan was approved by both OHA and DEQ and now awaits adoption by the City.

Fiscal Impact:	Fiscal Year:	GL Number:
N/A	2023-2024	N/A

Attachment:

1. Drink Water Protection Plan



FINAL

City of Toledo

Drinking Water Protection Plan

October 2023



Prepared by:
GSI Water Solutions, Inc.
1600 SW Western Boulevard, Suite 240, Corvallis, OR 97333

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Oregon

Tina Kotek, Governor

Department of Environmental Quality

Western Region Eugene Office

165 East 7th Avenue, Suite 100

Eugene, OR 97401

(541) 686-7838

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TTY 711

October 9, 2023

Doug Wiggins, City Manager
City of Toledo
P.O. Box 220
Toledo, OR 97391

Re: Approval of City of Toledo's Drinking Water Protection Plan (PWS #4100899)

Dear Doug,

The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) would like to congratulate the City of Toledo on the approval of your Drinking Water Protection Plan, which meets all requirements in accordance with Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 340-40-0170. This well organized and thorough Plan underscores the City of Toledo's longstanding dedication to drinking water protection and watershed health for current and future residents.

The City's collaboration with a diverse group of planning team members -- including landowners, residents, watershed specialists, and government representatives -- ensured a balanced and thoughtful approach to identify and prioritize risks and to develop achievable strategies. The City's Plan also did a thorough job of describing the public outreach that was conducted during plan development. The City of Toledo's Plan will now serve as an outstanding example for other water systems and communities interested in developing their own protection plans.

All Drinking Water Protection Plans are evaluated approximately every five years to ensure that responsible management authorities are participating in efforts to reduce the risk of contamination within drinking water source areas. The re-approval of your Plan will be based on an evaluation of the progress made towards risk reduction and an evaluation of any new elements or areas of the plan that may no longer be adequate or relevant. Specific requirements for Plan re-approval are provided in OAR 340-40-0190.

We appreciate the many hours of hard work invested into the development of this Plan and recognize the contributions from a diverse range of partners that have ensured the



Oregon

Tina Kotek, Governor

Department of Environmental Quality

Western Region Eugene Office

165 East 7th Avenue, Suite 100

Eugene, OR 97401

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TTY 711

Plan's completeness. If the City needs any assistance as you implement the Plan's drinking water protection strategies please contact us at laura.j.johnson@deq.oregon.gov or shawn.p.stevenson@oha.oregon.gov. Thank you for prioritizing the protection of your community's drinking water sources.

Sincerely,

Laura Johnson

Laura Johnson, Drinking Water Protection Specialist

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

Cc:

Shawn Stevenson, OHA Drinking Water Program

Suzanne De Szoeki, GSI Water Solutions, Inc.

Tom Pattee, OHA Drinking Water Program

Julie Harvey, DEQ Drinking Water Protection Program

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Appendices

Appendix A Public Outreach Examples

Appendix B City of Toledo 2016 Source Water Assessment

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AWWA	American Water Works Association
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CREP	Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
DOGAMI	Department of Geology and Mineral Industries
DWPP	Drinking Water Protection Plan
DWSPF	Drinking Water Source Protection Fund
EMO	Emergency Management Organization
EQIP	Environmental Quality Incentives Program
FA	Functional Annex
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FERNS	Forest Activity Electronic Reporting and Notification System
ICS	Incident Command System
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
NWQI	National Water Quality Initiative
OAT	Oregon Agricultural Trust
ODA	Oregon Department of Agriculture
ODF	Oregon Department of Forestry
ODOT	Oregon Department of Transportation
OHA	Oregon Health Authority
OWEB	Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board
PLLW	People for Lincoln Land and Waters
SWA	Source Water Assessment
SWCD	Soil and Water Conservation District
USFS	United States Forest Service
WMCP	Water Management and Conservation Plan

SECTION 1: Introduction

1.1 Background and Goals

Water quality standards are in place to ensure that communities have access to clean and safe drinking water sources. Protecting drinking water sources from potential contaminant sources helps reduce water treatment costs and safeguards public health. The 1996 amendments to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act established new requirements and allocated resources to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and Oregon Health Authority (OHA) to provide communities with drinking water protection assistance. In Oregon, local jurisdictions can voluntarily develop Drinking Water Protection Plans (DWPPs) outlining management strategies to protect their water sources. The approval process for these plans is administered by DEQ for surface water and OHA for groundwater sources. This DWPP provides a framework for the City of Toledo (City) to address risks to its drinking water sources while meeting the requirements for state approval.

The primary goal of this DWPP is to protect the City's drinking water sources by identifying current and potential sources of contamination in the source water areas and presenting strategies for eliminating or minimizing those risks. The DWPP includes a detailed implementation plan to carry out the selected strategies and a contingency plan describing actions to be taken if a current water source becomes unavailable.

1.2 City of Toledo Source Water Areas

Established in 1866, the City of Toledo is located on the Yaquina River approximately 7 miles inland from the Pacific Ocean. The City's population was 3,650 according to the 2022 population estimate from Portland State University's Population Research Center. In addition to providing water service within city limits, the City's water system serves 71 residential and 6 commercial connections outside city limits and provides wholesale water to Seal Rock Water District and Wright Creek Water District.

Toledo's water supply sources are the Mill Creek watershed and the Siletz River. Mill Creek is a tributary of the Yaquina River. Water from Mill Creek is primarily used in winter and spring when there is high turbidity in the Siletz River, and water from the Siletz River is used in summer and fall when streamflows in Mill Creek are low and algal blooms often occur in Mill Creek Reservoir. Both the Mill Creek and Siletz River drinking water source areas lie entirely outside of the City of Toledo.

The City's water supply from the Mill Creek watershed includes natural flow from Mill Creek and an unnamed branch of Mill Creek and released stored water from the City-owned Mill Creek Reservoir, all of which are diverted at the Mill Creek Reservoir intake. The drinking water source area within the Mill Creek watershed encompasses 4.15 square miles and is primarily forested. The lower Mill Creek watershed is owned by the City, and the upper watershed includes US Forest Service land and private industrial forestland. The entire watershed is in Lincoln County.

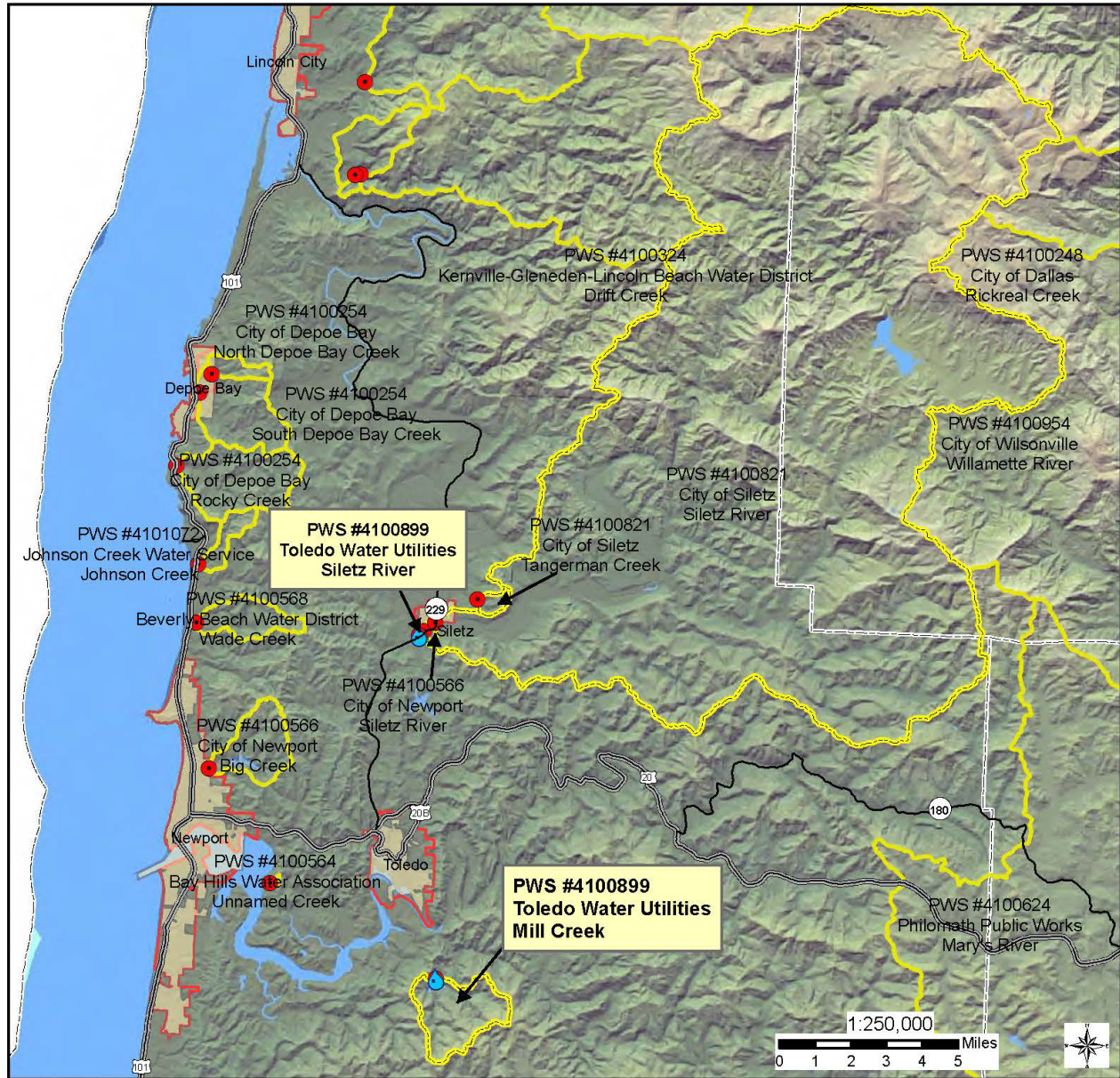
The City's Siletz River intake is located at approximately River Mile 40 near the City of Siletz. The Cities of Newport and Siletz have public water system intakes on the Siletz River upstream of Toledo's intake. The Siletz River drinking water source area is much larger than the Mill Creek watershed, covering about 204 square miles. Approximately 75 percent of the watershed is private industrial forestland, with additional agricultural lands, rural residential development, tribal lands, Bureau of Land Management lands, State Forest, and other state-owned lands. The drinking water source area within the Siletz River watershed is located in Lincoln County and Polk County. Exhibit 1-1 presents a map of the City's drinking water source areas, and Exhibit 1-2 presents a table summarizing key features of the City's water rights. More detailed

information on the City's water rights can be found in the City's 2017 Water Management and Conservation Plan.

Exhibit 1-1. Map of Drinking Water Source Areas



Figure 1. Toledo Water Utilities (PWS 00899) Drinking Water Source Area and Adjacent Source Areas



- Legend**
- Toledo Water Utilities surface water intake
 - Surface Water Intake
 - Toledo Water Utilities Drinking Water Source Areas
 - Surface Water DWSAs
 - City limits (ODOT, 2013)
 - Urban Growth Boundary (2010)
 - County Boundary
 - Highways**
 - Interstate
 - U.S. Routes
 - Oregon Routes

This data analysis was conducted for strategic planning purposes in drinking water protection. If other uses are considered for the data, please contact DEQ's Drinking Water Protection Program for details on how this query was performed. It is important to understand the limitations and qualifications of queries to ensure appropriate interpretation of this data. No warranty expressed or implied is made regarding the accuracy or utility. This disclaimer applies both to individual use of the data and aggregate use with other data.

Oregon Dept of Environmental Quality/Environmental Solutions Division/Water Quality Program
 Drinking Water Protection Program/GIS
 Projection: Oregon Lambert (Lambert Conformal Conic)
 GCS_North_American_1983, Datum: D_North_American_1983
 File: \\deqhq1\dwpl\SWA Reports & Plan\Update SWA SW
 2016\PWSReports\4100899_Toledo\USWA_Fig1_SW_ToledoWaterUtilities_VicinityMap.mxd
 Prepared by: sda (22SEP2016), Printed: 22SEP2016 (sda)

Note on Base Layer: The hillshade color effect shown here is the result of additional processing of digital elevation models (DEM - 30 meter grid) data from 1:24000 topographic maps. A "hillshade" was produced first and then color adjusted. The original DEM files were developed by the OR Dept. of Forestry. Additional processing of the hillshade data with Red, Green, Blue (RGB) color scheme resulted in the "orshade.sid" dataset displayed here. The data set is provided for use by the Oregon Geospatial Data Center.

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Exhibit 1-2. Water Rights Held by the City of Toledo

Source	Application	Permit	Certificate	Priority Date	Type of Use	Authorized Rate or Volume	Comments
Mill Creek	S-1197	S-709	905	1/14/1911	Domestic Use	5.0 cfs	
Mill Creek	S-6531	S-4085	9040	5/5/1919	Domestic Supply	10.0 cfs	
Unnamed branch of Mill Creek	S-9958	S-7191	9047	12/22/1924	Municipal	0.75 cfs	
Mill Creek	S-9959	S-7192	9048	12/22/1924	Municipal	0.75 cfs	
Mill Creek	R-33458	R-5132	42193	11/9/1959	Municipal	250.0 AF	
Mill Creek Reservoir	S-33459	S-33124	42194	11/9/1959	Municipal	250.0 AF	
Siletz River	S-16771	S-12553	93488	2/12/1937	Municipal	1.75 cfs	
Siletz River	S-9834	S-9370	93489	10/24/1929	Municipal, including manufacturing and domestic	1.34 cfs	
Siletz River	S-9834	S-9370		10/24/1929	Municipal, including manufacturing and domestic	2.66 cfs	Use of the permit currently limited to 1.65 cfs. ¹
Siletz River	S-58445	S-44083		3/23/1979	Municipal	4.0 cfs	Use of the permit currently limited to 0.0 cfs. ¹

cfs = cubic feet per second

AF = acre-feet

¹ Access to additional water under the permit is granted by the Oregon Water Resources Department in a final order approving the City's Water Management and Conservation Plan.

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1.3 Drinking Water Protection Plan Development

1.3.1 Source Water Assessment

In 2002, DEQ developed a Source Water Assessment (SWA) for the City of Toledo's drinking water source areas to fulfill one of the new requirements of the amended Safe Drinking Water Act. The SWA includes a delineation of the source area supplying the water system, identification of areas that may be more susceptible to contamination, and an inventory of potential contaminant sources. An updated SWA was provided by DEQ in 2016. The updated SWA includes the map of drinking water source areas reprinted above along with maps showing soil erosion potential, areas prone to landslides, local land uses and ownership, and potential anthropogenic sources of pollution. The SWA provided a robust foundation for the risk assessment described further in Section 2.

1.3.2 Plan Development Process

The City of Toledo was awarded a grant from OHA in 2021 to develop a DWPP, and plan development began with a kickoff meeting in January 2022. A team of local stakeholders and technical experts was convened, representing local residents and organizations, the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians, forestry, agriculture, government agencies (local, state, and federal), and conservation groups. DWPP development was facilitated by the City's selected consultant, GSI Water Solutions, Inc. and included multiple opportunities and methods for public engagement. The Toledo City Council reviewed the Final Draft DWPP and on June 28, 2023 approved submitting it to DEQ and OHA for approval. Exhibit 1-3 lists the DWPP Team members and their affiliations.

Exhibit 1-3. Drinking Water Protection Plan Team Members

Name	Affiliation
Betty Kamikawa	City of Toledo
Judy Richter	City of Toledo
Bill Zuspan	City of Toledo
Tyler Clouse	Lincoln Soil and Water Conservation District
Jeff DeRoss	Hancock
Matthew Fiorito	Weyerhaeuser
Alan Fujishin	Gibson Farms
Mike Broili	MidCoast Watersheds Council
Mike Kennedy	Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians
Maria Daugherty	American Aquifers
Clare Paul	City of Newport
Kaety Jacobson	Lincoln County
Debbie Scacco	Port of Toledo
Matt Thomas	Oregon Department of Forestry
Amy Bleekman	Oregon Health Authority
John Spangler	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Christine Clapp	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Cheryl Hummon	Oregon Department of Agriculture
Olivia Jasper	Oregon Department of Agriculture
Nikki Hendricks	Oregon Water Resources Department
Jacqueline Fern	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
Laura Johnson	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
Douglass Fitting	Bureau of Land Management
Kacey Largent	US Forest Service

1.3.3 Public Outreach and Engagement

Public engagement was an integral part of the process and included in-person and virtual meetings as well as opportunities to provide input on risks and proposed strategies and review draft planning documents. Feedback from the DWPP Team and the community was an important source of local knowledge to verify and refine the inventory of potential contaminant sources and to tailor protection strategies to suit local conditions and preferences. In June 2022, a public meeting was held with in-person and remote options to discuss potential contaminant sources identified in the SWA and by the DWPP Team, to evaluate the priority rankings of those risks by likelihood of occurrence and severity of the threat to drinking water quality, and to solicit local knowledge of any contaminant risks not previously identified. A second public meeting was held in March 2023 focused on the proposed strategies for drinking water source area protection, implementation plans, and the contingency plan for the use of other water sources. Meeting recordings were available online for at least one week after each meeting for those unable to attend. Comments were provided during the meetings and via phone and email. The draft DWPP was made available for public comment, and feedback was incorporated into the final plan. Public meetings were advertised through articles in the City newsletter, on the City's website, messages in water bills, flyers posted around the community, and through DWPP Team communication with stakeholders in the sectors they represented. Appendix A contains examples of public outreach materials.

1.4 Organization of the Plan

The remainder of this plan is organized into the following sections:

- **Section 2:** Risk Assessment
- **Section 3:** Strategies to Address Risks
- **Section 4:** Implementation Plan
- **Section 5:** Contingency Plan
- **Section 6:** Future Water Sources

SECTION 2: Risk Assessment

2.1 Introduction to Risk Assessment

DEQ initially prepared a SWA for the City’s public water system, Toledo Water Utilities, in 2002. This SWA included a delineation of the watersheds contributing to the City’s drinking water sources, identification of sensitive areas, an inventory of potential contaminant sources, and a susceptibility analysis. Sensitive areas include a 1000-foot buffer around water bodies, areas with high soil erosion potential, highly permeable soils where potential contaminants would infiltrate more rapidly, and areas with high runoff potential where contaminants and sediments could be more easily transported to water bodies. The susceptibility analysis integrated the contaminant inventory with the mapping of sensitive areas to assess the potential for pollution within the watershed to reach the water system intake. DEQ developed an updated SWA for the City in 2016 that includes additional mapping of sensitive areas, an updated potential contaminant source inventory, and a variety of resources for developing programs to support source water protection. Appendix B contains the 2016 updated SWA.

The Toledo DWPP Team used updated SWA as a starting point to evaluate identified sites and land uses listed as potential sources of contamination. The Team then supplemented this list with additional risks identified through their expertise and local knowledge. After identifying a spectrum of potential risks, the Team conducted a prioritization process. First, every risk was assigned two ratings, each on a scale of 1-5, describing the likelihood of occurrence and the consequence or severity of impact if it does occur. Using the prioritization matrix in Exhibit 2-1, risks were classified into high, medium, or low priority. Information sources for the ratings included a DEQ-provided guidance document on water quality impacts from specific contaminant sources as well as the Team’s expertise and knowledge of local conditions, such as common agricultural and forestry practices in the area. Next, the City held a public meeting with in-person and virtual options in June 2022 to present the risks identified and prioritized and to expand and refine the risk assessment and prioritization with public input.

Exhibit 2-1. Risk Prioritization Matrix

Likelihood	Consequence				
	Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Severe (5)
Almost certain (5)	Medium	Medium	High	High	High
Likely (4)	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High
Possible (3)	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
Unlikely (2)	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
Very unlikely (1)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium

The final risk assessment incorporating DWPP Team expertise and public feedback is shown below. Risks are divided into eight general categories with associated subcategories:

- Biological and Geological Processes
 - Drought and low streamflows
 - Earthquakes
 - Wildfire

- Severe storms
- Insect and fungal outbreaks
- Aquatic invasive species
- Grazing wild animals
- Highly erodible soils
- Forestry
 - Clearcuts
 - Non-clearcut logging and thinning
 - Chemical applications
 - Prescribed fire
 - Riparian impacts
- Transportation
 - Roads and stream crossings
- Municipal
 - Aging infrastructure
 - Vandalism, sabotage, and cybersecurity concerns
 - Land application of treated wastewater
 - Stormwater
- Agriculture
 - Grazing domestic animals
 - Pesticides and fertilizers
 - Irrigated crops
 - Riparian impacts
- Residential
 - Rural development and property management
 - Septic system
- Industrial
 - Wood and pulp mills
 - Mines and quarries
- Recreation
 - Motorized boats

Sections 2.2 through 2.5 describe the risks identified that are applicable to both of the City’s drinking water sources, Mill Creek and the Siletz River. Each risk is presented with its ranked risk level (high, medium, low) followed by its consequence (1-5) and likelihood (1-5), with 1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest likelihood or consequence. Section 2.6 describes additional risks identified solely within the Siletz River watershed. Section 2.7 outlines the process for identifying and addressing new risks that may arise within the source watersheds due to new activities or changes in intensity or spatial patterns of existing activities.

2.2 Biological and Geological Processes

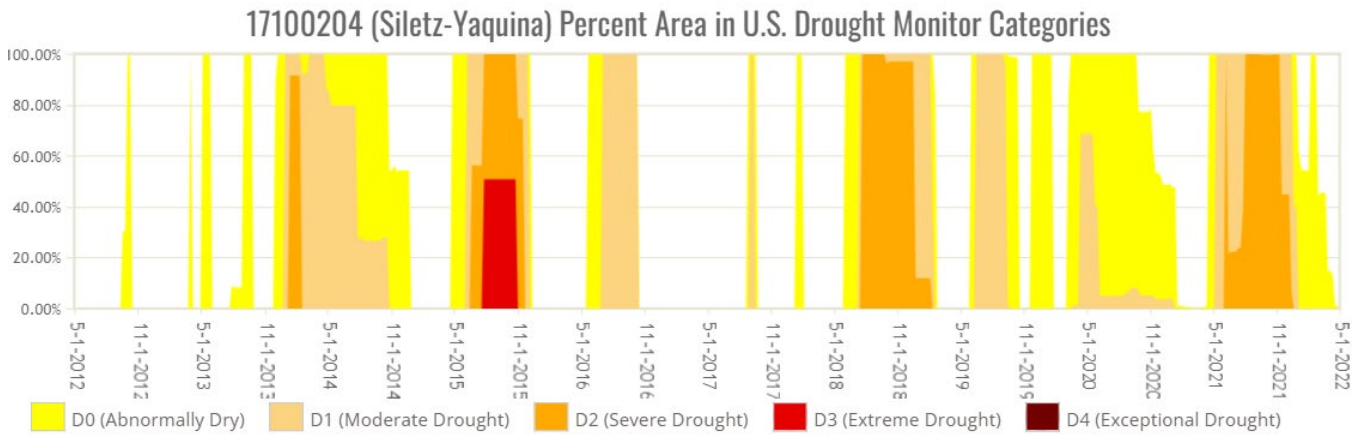
Water quality can be affected by natural and anthropogenic processes and activities. Consideration of the effects of biological and geological processes that may occur within the source watersheds helps with disaster preparedness and increases the resilience of the public drinking water system.

2.2.1 Drought and Low Flows (high: 5, 5)

Low flows exacerbate water quality problems associated with high stream temperatures, concentration of pollutants, low dissolved oxygen, algae growth, and high bacteria counts. The Siletz River is listed under the Clean Water Act 303(d) list as water quality limited for dissolved oxygen, high summer temperature,

turbidity, and flow modification. Mill Creek is also listed as water quality limited for temperature. While lower streamflows in the summer are not unusual, droughts can intensify water quality impacts and extend them throughout the year. As shown in Exhibit 2-2 below, the Siletz-Yaquina basin containing both of the City’s source watersheds has experienced moderate to extreme drought conditions multiple times over the past 10 years. Climate change projections in the Pacific Northwest include reduced summer rainfall and increased climatic variability and extremes, including longer and more intense droughts.

Exhibit 2-2. Drought Conditions 2012-2022



Low streamflows coinciding with high demand may present challenges for drinking water supply. Fish and other aquatic life are affected by the water quantity and quality concerns raised by low streamflows, and water supply could potentially be further limited if required to protect streamflows for fish. Under the prior appropriation system, “junior” (newer) water rights may be curtailed or regulated off if “senior” (older) water right holders’ needs are not met. Mill Creek has an instream water right (Certificate 73142) downstream of the City’s intake on Mill Creek Reservoir. The City’s water rights on Mill Creek are senior to the instream water right, so it is not at risk of curtailment of the Mill Creek water supply. There are two instream water rights on the reach of the Siletz River where the City’s intake is located (Certificates 67712 and 67713). The City holds four water rights for the use of water from the Siletz River, three of which are senior to the instream water rights. The fourth water right is junior to the instream water rights and would not be available when streamflows are less than the flows protected by the instream rights, which often occurs in August, September, and October. The City’s junior water right and one of the City’s three senior water rights also contain “fish persistence” conditions requiring reductions in the use of water when target streamflows to protect listed fish species are not met.

2.2.2 Earthquakes (high: 5, 3)

The magnitude, timing, and location of an earthquake would all affect the potential level of damage to water system infrastructure. Infrastructure that may be impacted includes water intakes, transmission and distribution pipelines, storage structures, and water treatment facilities.

2.2.3 Wildfire (medium: 5, 2)

Immediate impacts of wildfire could include damage to water system infrastructure and contamination of drinking water sources with ash and toxic substances released from burning buildings, appliances, vehicles, plastics, and stored hazardous materials. Firefighting chemicals also have the potential to contaminate drinking water sources. Wildfires could remove vegetation and damage soils, which could cause medium- to long-term impacts, such as increased runoff and erosion in the watershed, high turbidity in water sources,

and decreased water infiltration and soil moisture retention. These effects could be mitigated or amplified depending on the location of the fire and associated landscape characteristics, such as steep slopes, soil erosion potential, and proximity to water bodies. Climate change is likely to increase the risk of wildfire in the future.

2.2.4 Severe Storms (high: 3, 5)

Heavy precipitation events that result in rapid runoff or flooding can cause erosion, increasing sedimentation and stream turbidity. This risk may be amplified by land-use practices, such as timber harvest, or by landscape characteristics, such as previously burned areas. Ice storms and windstorms can cause loss of trees and riparian vegetation, damage water infrastructure, and lead to widespread power outages affecting water treatment and distribution. Climate change in the Pacific Northwest region is projected to increase the likelihood of precipitation extremes, including the magnitude of severe storm events during the winter.

While severe storms could occur in both source watersheds, the Siletz River source area contains previously mapped landslide deposits as well as having 34 percent of its tributary stream miles in areas with highly erodible soils. The Siletz River is already more prone to high turbidity events, leading the City to switch to the Mill Creek water source during the winter and spring.

2.2.5 Insect and Fungal Outbreaks (low: 1, 1)

Although insect outbreaks and fungal infection of trees are not currently common in the area, climate change could affect the probability and severity of these events. Outbreaks of bark beetles in forested areas of other basins have led to widespread loss of trees, increasing the risk of erosion and contributing to wildfire risk through fuel loading. The emerald ash borer has not yet been found in Lincoln County but has recently been detected in Oregon and could have a significant impact on ash trees in riparian areas.

2.2.6 Aquatic Invasive Species (low: 3, 1)

Aquatic invasive organisms, such as mollusks, can become established on water intakes, diversion screens, pumps, and in pipelines, which can clog and damage municipal water infrastructure.

2.2.7 Grazing Wild Animals (low: 1, 1)

Grazing wild animals typically present a lower risk than concentrated grazing domestic animals. Nonetheless, very high populations of grazing wild animals or those whose movement is restricted by habitat fragmentation could potentially overgraze or contribute excessive nutrient loading to drinking water source areas through their wastes.

2.3 Forestry

The City's drinking water source watersheds contain substantial forested areas. Within the Mill Creek watershed, 63 percent of the land area is part of the Siuslaw National Forest owned and managed by the US Forest Service, and 23 percent of the land area is under private industrial forest ownership. In the Siletz River watershed, 75 percent of the land is private industrial forest, 5 percent is state forest, and 10 percent is owned by the Bureau of Land Management.

2.3.1 Clearcuts (Siletz River—high: 3, 5; Mill Creek—medium: 3, 3)

Certain forestry practices, such as clearcutting, may increase erosion in the watershed, leading to higher stream turbidity from sedimentation. This risk may be increased if clearcuts are situated in areas with highly erodible soil types. Increased runoff may reduce infiltration of precipitation into groundwater, contributing to

lower streamflows at certain times of year. Modern forestry practices are less likely to cause water quality and aquatic habitat impacts compared to historical practices. Nonetheless, even updated regulatory requirements do not explicitly address drinking water as a beneficial use, so sedimentation and streamflow effects from timber harvest may still pose risks to the City's drinking water sources.

2.3.2 Non-Clearcut Logging and Thinning (Siletz River—medium: 2, 5; Mill Creek—medium: 2, 3)

Non-clearcut timber harvest practices can result in erosion and impact water quality, though these impacts are generally less than those resulting from clearcut timber harvest practices. Although Oregon's Forest Practices Act did not previously require forested riparian buffers for small non-fish-bearing streams, the Oregon Department of Forestry is currently developing new rules to implement the Private Forest Accord that will include recommended changes to the Forest Practices Act. Wider stream buffers are anticipated to be required for large landowners by July 2023. In 2024, additional new rules will go into effect, such as new design standards for forest roads, additional protections for non-fish-bearing streams, and increased retention of trees on steep slopes. While these changes are anticipated to improve water quality and better protect salmonid habitat, development of the Private Forest Accord did not specifically include consideration of drinking water as a beneficial use. Therefore, these requirements and other modern forestry practices are expected to result in fewer water quality impacts compared with historical practices but would not entirely eliminate risks to the City's water sources.

2.3.3 Chemical Applications (low: 1, 2)

Pesticides, such as insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides, may be applied during reforestation. Over-application, improper handling, or aerial spraying could lead to contamination of drinking water sources. The application method and timing can raise risks or mitigate them. For example, the risk may be higher when applying pesticides before precipitation events or at times of year when breakdown by soil microorganisms is slower. Landscape conditions such as steep slopes and areas with limited vegetation also affect the level of risk. In the City's drinking water source watersheds, chemical applications are usually less frequent, reducing the risk. Herbicide application on most silviculture sites in the area is typically conducted 0-3 times over about 40 years.

2.3.4 Prescribed Fire (low: 1, 3)

Localized burning of slash piles is more common in this region than prescribed broadcast burns. Slash pile burning must be properly managed to prevent erosion, runoff, and sedimentation of streams.

2.3.5 Riparian Impacts (medium: 2, 3)

Timber harvest practices that reduce streamside vegetation or change the riparian species mix can increase the potential for erosion of streambanks. Loss of streamside shading elevates stream temperatures and reduces dissolved oxygen, increasing the risk of algae growth and higher bacteria counts. As part of the Private Forest Accord, SB 1501 has increased riparian buffer zones based on stream classifications and has added protections for non-fish-bearing streams.

2.4 Transportation

Road building, maintenance, and usage may increase erosion and stream turbidity. Community road networks, highways, and forest roads share some elements of risk while being differentiated in other ways. Attention to proper siting and construction techniques can reduce these risks.

2.4.1 Roads and Stream Crossings (medium: 4, 3)

Vehicle usage along roads and highways in the source watersheds is accompanied by the risk of leaks or spills of petroleum products or any potentially hazardous materials being transported. This is a particular concern at stream crossings, where a spill could quickly enter water bodies. Roadside vegetation management may include the use of herbicides. Vegetation removal and soil disturbance for the construction of new roads, including forest access roads, may lead to the erosion and sedimentation risks mentioned above. The risk of sedimentation is increased by undersized and failing culverts, inadequately maintained roads, and road density exceeding two miles of road per square miles of watershed. High road densities occur throughout the Siletz River source watershed.

Wet weather haul by loaded logging trucks at stream crossings on native surface and gravel roads can be a chronic source of increased sediment delivery and turbidity. Inadequate gravel depth, lack of road surface drainage and maintenance, and connectivity to inside ditches can all exacerbate this risk. Appropriate construction and maintenance practices can reduce these risks, and unused forest roads may need to be decommissioned to prevent erosion and other impacts.

2.5 Municipal

Well-planned municipal property management practices can protect infrastructure, streams, and ecosystems. In the Siletz River watershed, the City owns the parcels of land surrounding the water intake near the City of Siletz. The City owns 14 percent of the Mill Creek watershed, including the lower watershed area and Mill Creek Reservoir.

2.5.1 Aging Infrastructure (medium: 3, 4)

Aging municipal infrastructure increases the chances of failures that could impact the drinking water supply. Portions of the City's Mill Creek water system infrastructure were built in the 1960s and are now past their expected design life. The City has projects underway and plans to upgrade the Mill Creek water system infrastructure, including replacement of the Mill Creek raw water line. Most of the Siletz River water system infrastructure has been replaced or upgraded more recently. The Toledo Water Treatment Plant was constructed in 1976 and is generally in good condition. Some components of the water treatment system have been replaced or upgraded over the years, and others are past their design life and may need repairs or eventual replacement. For example, the concrete clearwell was built in 1938 and shows signs of cracks and minor leakage.

2.5.2 Vandalism, Sabotage, and Cybersecurity Concerns (medium: 5, 1)

Vandalism or sabotage of water system infrastructure, such as pipelines or the water treatment plant, could impact the drinking water supply. Cybersecurity has become an increasingly important concern for municipal water suppliers.

2.6 Additional Risks in the Siletz River Watershed

As described previously, the Siletz River watershed is much larger than the Mill Creek watershed, and it contains a more varied mixture of development and land uses. Certain risks were identified by the SWA and the DWPP Team as being a greater concern in this watershed.

2.6.1 Biological and Geological Processes

2.6.1.1 Highly Erodible Soils (high: 3, 5)

Erosion potential of soils is quantified in the original 2002 SWA and the updated 2016 SWA. Soil erosion potential is a combination of the effects of steep slopes and natural soil characteristics that increase the likelihood of soil particle movement caused by rainfall and runoff. Highly erodible soils are more sensitive to ground-disturbing activities, such as road construction, property development, and some timber harvest practices. Large areas of the upper Siletz River watershed contain tributary stream channels in areas with high erosion potential, and therefore, generally contribute to turbidity in the river. There are also some highly erodible soils around small tributaries near the City's intake, which pose a higher risk of sudden turbidity spikes that can challenge the water treatment infrastructure. Riparian vegetation can mitigate the risk of precipitation and wind transporting sediment into the stream, and the Lincoln Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) is working on an updated Streamside Vegetation Assessment that would provide more insight into areas of higher and lower risk. The updated assessment is anticipated to be completed by summer 2023.

2.6.2 Agricultural Practices

About 2 percent of the source area in the Siletz River watershed is used for agriculture and falls within the Mid Coast Agricultural Water Quality Management Plan area. The only agricultural activities in the Mill Creek watershed are located downstream of Mill Creek Reservoir and the City's water intake, so they are outside the drinking water source area.

2.6.2.1 Grazing Domestic Animals (medium: 2, 4)

Grazing livestock may contribute to erosion of streambanks and sedimentation of streams by reducing riparian vegetation. Source water contamination may also occur from improper storage and management of animal wastes.

2.6.2.2 Pesticides and Fertilizers (low: 1, 3)

Over-application or improper storage and handling of agricultural chemicals, such as pesticides and fertilizers, could lead to contamination of drinking water sources. Application setbacks and applicator licenses are required for more hazardous chemicals.

2.6.2.3 Irrigated Crops (low: 2, 1)

Excessive irrigation can create runoff and transport of agricultural chemicals and sediment to drinking water sources. Non-irrigated crops are more common in the Siletz River watershed, reducing the probability of contamination.

2.6.2.4 Riparian Impacts (low: 2, 2)

Agricultural practices that reduce streamside vegetation may cause erosion of streambanks and other issues associated with lack of shading and high water temperatures. Oregon Department of Agriculture regulations generally require riparian vegetation buffers where feasible (with some exemptions), but required buffers may not always be in place or sufficient to protect water quality without additional voluntary measures.

2.6.3 Municipal

Additional risks in the Siletz River watershed were identified related to the land application of treated wastewater and management of stormwater in urbanized areas.

2.6.3.1 Land Application of Treated Wastewater (high: 5, 3)

Land application of biosolids from treated wastewater has been conducted in some agricultural areas in the Siletz River watershed for several years. In 2018, community concerns about potential water quality impacts in the Siletz River led to testing of shallow sediments for selected chemicals commonly found in biosolids. No contaminants were detected at that time; however, questions remain regarding the potential need for water quality monitoring for other emerging pollutants of concern.

2.6.3.2 Stormwater (medium: 2, 3)

Stormwater from developed areas may transport pollutants to the City's drinking water. Potential contaminants include pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and other landscaping chemicals; grease, oil, antifreeze, and heavy metals from cars; and debris such as trash and pet waste. Large portions of the watershed are undeveloped and unlikely to contribute contaminated stormwater. The City's water intake itself is located south of the City of Siletz in closer proximity to developed areas where stormwater may flow into the river.

2.6.4 Residential

Similar to stormwater impacts from urbanized areas, rural residential development can also potentially contribute contaminants to source areas in a more dispersed manner.

2.6.4.1 Rural Development and Property Management (high: 4, 4)

New construction and associated vegetation removal may cause erosion, increasing stream turbidity. In particular, removal of riparian vegetation can result in streambank erosion with the related water quality impacts discussed previously. Removal or modification of beaver habitat could affect water storage and release that influence summer streamflows, depending on the site location.

Property management practices for new and existing rural development may also affect water sources. Overuse and improper storage or disposal of household and landscaping chemicals may allow contaminants to enter stormwater runoff. Domestic animals, such as chickens and horses, require proper waste management to avoid impacting water quality. Installation of impervious surfaces, such as rooftops, patios, and driveways, can increase runoff of contaminants.

2.6.4.2 Septic Systems (low: 1, 4)

Rural residential development typically relies on septic systems for sanitation. Good siting, proper installation, and conscientious maintenance are needed to prevent leaks and impacts to drinking water. This risk is usually of greater concern to water systems relying on groundwater sources and is a lower risk for surface water systems. The cumulative effects of multiple septic systems closer to the Siletz River could increase the potential for contamination.

2.6.5 Industrial Practices

Although the watershed is not highly industrialized, there are a few industrial land uses that may require careful management to avoid potential water quality impacts.

2.6.5.1 Wood and Pulp Mills (medium: 3, 2)

The 2016 SWA identifies one wood and pulp processing mill in the Siletz River source area upstream of the City's water intake. More recent data from the DWPP Team and local research indicate that this facility now operates as a timber salvage and roofing shingle production operation. While proper handling of chemicals can be a major concern for traditional wood and pulp mills, the current operation of this facility may be a lower risk to water quality.

2.6.5.2 Mines and Quarries (low: 2, 1)

Mill Creek Pit was listed as an active basalt mine in the 2016 SWA, and several other mining operations in the area were listed as closed. Due to the historical prevalence of timber processing activities, there are multiple streams named Mill Creek in the area. The Mill Creek south of Toledo that serves as the City's water source in the winter and spring is a tributary to the Yaquina River, and it is not the same as the Mill Creek near the mining operation, which is a tributary to the Siletz River. Mill Creek Pit is located about 200 feet north of the North Fork of Mill Creek, northeast of Logsdon. The site was previously owned by Plum Creek Timberlands, and a 2010 letter to the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) stated the intention to use materials extracted from the quarry solely for forest land management purposes on lands owned by Plum Creek. The land is currently owned by Weyerhaeuser.

Spills, leaks, and leachate from mining operations may introduce chemicals and waste products into source waters. Ground disturbance can also cause erosion and increase turbidity in nearby streams if measures are not taken to protect water quality. One of Mill Creek Pit's permit conditions requires the operator to prevent turbid water from the site from entering nearby water bodies. Aerial images available from DOGAMI show that 0.7 acres of previously mined lands had been reclaimed and revegetated by 2014. Aerial imagery from 2021 shows some mined areas and a wide vegetated buffer between the mine and Mill Creek.

2.6.6 Recreation

The Siletz River and its watershed are used for many outdoor recreational activities, such as boating, hiking, fishing, camping, and birdwatching.

2.6.6.1 Motorized Boats (low: 2, 1)

Motorized boats are allowed on most reaches of the Siletz River. There are two boat launches upstream of the City's water intake in the drinking water source area. Water quality may be affected by chipping paint and leaks or spills of gasoline and oil from boats.

2.7 Identifying and Addressing New Risks

The City will consider new information and emerging risks as they arise. At a minimum, the City will review the risks presented in the DWPP annually and determine whether to adjust implementation of source protection strategies or seek additional information about potential new risks. DEQ reviews Drinking Water Protection Plans approximately every 5 years to evaluate progress toward water source protection and recertify the plan. At this time, the City will determine whether any new potential sources of contamination need to be assessed and whether any changes to management strategies are needed to address changing conditions. Any updates to the SWA provided by DEQ or OHA will also be incorporated into future plan updates and recertification.

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SECTION 3: Strategies to Address Risks

3.1 Introduction to Strategies

The DWPP Team identified strategies to address each of the risks identified in Section 2. Strategies were developed using local knowledge and technical expertise from the DWPP Team, examples of successful drinking water protection efforts by other water providers, and strategy guidance documents developed by DEQ and other agencies. Each risk may be addressed by multiple strategies. The major categories of strategies identified are:

- Public Education and Outreach
- Technical Assistance
- Critical Area Protection
- Municipal Policies and Infrastructure Management
- Pollution Prevention Programs
- Monitoring Programs
- Watershed Restoration

Exhibit 3-1 shows how each of the identified strategies addresses one or more risks in the two drinking water source watersheds. The remainder of Section 3 describes the strategies.

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Exhibit 3-1. Overview of Risks Addressed by Strategy

Risk Category	Specific Risks	Public Education and Outreach	Technical Assistance	Critical Area Protection	Municipal Policies and Infrastructure Management	Pollution Prevention Programs	Monitoring Programs	Watershed Restoration
Biological and Geological Processes	Highly erodible soils		•	•			•	•
	Earthquakes	•			•		•	•
	Drought and low flows	•	•		•			
	Wildfire	•	•		•		•	•
	Severe storms		•		•		•	•
	Insects and fungal infections	•	•				•	•
	Grazing wild animals							•
	Aquatic invasive species	•				•		•
Agriculture	Grazing domestic animals	•	•					
	Chemical applications	•	•			•		
	Irrigated crops	•	•					
	Riparian impacts	•	•					•
Forestry	Clearcuts		•	•			•	•
	Non-clearcut logging		•	•			•	•
	Chemical applications	•	•			•	•	
	Prescribed fire	•	•					
	Riparian impacts	•	•	•				•
Transportation	Roads		•		•	•	•	
Municipal	Stormwater	•	•	•	•	•		•
	Land application	•	•				•	
	Aging infrastructure				•			
	Vandalism and sabotage				•			
Residential	Rural development	•	•		•	•		•
	Septic systems	•	•					
Industrial	Wood and pulp mills	•						
	Mines and quarries	•	•				•	•
Recreation	Motorized boats	•				•	•	

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3.2 Public Education and Outreach

Public education and outreach strategies aim to raise awareness of water quality issues and engage the public in preventing contamination of water sources. Outreach topics will be tailored based on location and audience. Both of the drinking water source watersheds lie outside City jurisdiction, making partnerships with other organizations and agencies in the watersheds a critical aspect of these strategies for outreach to the general public, including residents, agricultural producers, and forestry operations. Partnering with existing programs that recognize watershed-friendly business practices incentivize businesses to take actions that support healthy watersheds and water sources. Within city limits, outreach focused on water conservation can help reduce pressure on water resources.

Exhibit 3-2 shows the focus areas for each risk to be addressed through public education and outreach.

Exhibit 3-2. Public Education and Outreach Focus Areas

Risk Addressed	Source Watersheds Affected	Outreach within Source Watersheds		Outreach within City
		General Public	Businesses	
Earthquakes	Siletz R., Mill Creek			•
Drought and low flows	Siletz R., Mill Creek	•		•
Wildfire	Siletz R., Mill Creek	•		•
Insect and fungal infections	Siletz R., Mill Creek	•		
Aquatic invasive species	Siletz R., Mill Creek	•		
Grazing domestic animals	Siletz R.		•	
Irrigated crops	Siletz R.		•	
Chemical applications (agriculture and forestry)	Siletz R., Mill Creek		•	
Riparian impacts (agriculture and forestry)	Siletz R., Mill Creek		•	
Prescribed burns	Siletz R., Mill Creek		•	
Stormwater	Siletz R.	•		
Land application	Siletz R.	•		
Rural development	Siletz R.	•		
Septic systems	Siletz R.	•		
Wood and pulp mills	Siletz R.		•	
Mines and quarries	Siletz R.		•	
Motorized boats	Siletz R.	•		

3.2.1 Outreach in the Source Watersheds

Outreach in the drinking water source watersheds will focus on pollution prevention and watershed stewardship. The City will explore opportunities to partner with and provide outreach to upstream communities, such as the City of Siletz. Potential topics include: low impact development protocols, disconnecting stormwater systems from wastewater systems, land application, rural development and land management, and car wash best practices to prevent runoff and pollution. During droughts, the City will promote water conservation and awareness of drinking water sources. The City will support natural disaster preparedness education that assists the public in preparing for the impacts of events, such as earthquakes and wildfires, particularly in the context of potential impacts to drinking water sources.

In partnership with Lincoln SWCD, the City will support outreach promoting irrigation efficiency and conservation upgrades for agricultural producers to prevent runoff that could affect water sources.

Education focused on safe management of chemicals used in agriculture and forestry will help ensure that potential contaminants do not reach drinking water sources. The City will provide referrals to DEQ, Lincoln SWCD, and Oregon State University Extension technical assistance programs for protecting water quality.

In the event of aquatic invasive species introduction, insect outbreaks, or fungal infections occurring in the watershed, the City will seek to promote awareness and encourage the public to track and report the spread through resources such as the Oregon Invasive Species Online Hotline (<https://oregoninvasiveshotline.org/>). Efforts to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species may also benefit from partnerships with the Port of Toledo and Lincoln County Parks, which manages boat launches on the Siletz River.

3.2.1.1 Business Recognition and Outreach

Business recognition programs incentivize businesses to take action to protect the watershed through principles such as low impact development and integrated pest management. Promoting existing programs is likely to be more straightforward and cost-effective than developing a new program. For example, the Salmon Safe certification program protects rivers, watersheds, and water quality through an accreditation process for farmers, developers, and land managers. Similarly, the Newport Chapter of Surfrider Foundation operates the Ocean Friendly Gardens program, which uses environmentally-friendly landscaping methods to prevent water pollution. The City will promote business recognition programs that align well with its drinking water protection efforts.

3.2.2 Outreach within the City

Within its own jurisdiction, the City has multiple opportunities to interact with residents, businesses, and visitors. The City will provide water conservation education related to droughts and low flows, including projected impacts of climate change on water resources. The goals of this outreach are to prevent water waste, reduce pressure on the water sources, and guard against future shortages. This may include participation in national conservation awareness campaigns such as Imagine a Day Without Water. The City will seek to increase awareness of Toledo's water sources and what is being done to protect them, including best practices for pollution prevention. Potential outreach methods include mailers, flyers, newsletter articles, and billing messages. Specialized outreach may be needed to address natural disasters, such as personal disaster preparedness planning, how to receive disaster alerts, and how to find out if there is a boil water order.

3.3 Technical Assistance

Technical assistance may be provided directly by the City or through referrals to entities, such as the MidCoast Watersheds Council, Lincoln SWCD, DEQ, and OSU Extension. Technical assistance will focus on actions to protect water quality.

3.3.1 Sediment Management

Sediment management technical assistance includes techniques for preventing erosion and sediment transport to drinking water source streams. This may include best practices for construction, road maintenance, forestry, agriculture, rural residential land management, and industry. Areas with highly erodible soils, as mapped in the 2002 SWA, and riparian stream buffers will be prioritized. Specialized assistance may be needed following wildfires or severe storms. The City will implement best practices for sediment management in its own public works and construction projects and will provide referrals to appropriate agencies and organizations as needed to provide technical assistance for sediment management.

Proper road maintenance, such as appropriate grading, bridge and culvert work, and roadside vegetation management, can help prevent or minimize delivery of sediment to adjacent waterways. The City will explore potential collaboration with the Oregon Department of Transportation's culvert inspection program for Highway 229 and Highway 410 in the Siletz River watershed. The City will also support and promote technical assistance where available, particularly for activities like wet weather haul during forestry operations. For example, the Bureau of Land Management develops site-specific drainage plans for timber sales to prevent sedimentation and turbidity during wet weather haul at stream crossings.

3.3.2 Nutrient and Chemical Management

The City will provide information and referrals to technical assistance related to prevention of pollution from nutrients and chemicals, such as fertilizers, pet waste, herbicides, pesticides, and oil and grease from vehicles. This may include best practices for agriculture, forestry, home and garden, and roadside vegetation management. Specialized assistance may be provided following wildfires or severe storms. Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) regulations are in place to protect water quality, and the Siletz River watershed is a focus area for voluntary pollution prevention practices for agriculture through Lincoln SWCD. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) offers manure management technical assistance. Communications and outreach may also focus on understanding the potential impacts of land application of treated wastewater. The City will communicate with the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) to understand relevant Forest Management Plans and aerial or other chemical application buffers in drinking water source watersheds. If an insect or fungal outbreak occurs, the City may review existing regulations and promote management strategies that avoid the potential for chemicals to enter waterways.

3.3.3 Septic Systems

The City will provide information and promote the availability of programs designed to financially assist rural residents with septic system repair and replacement, such as those available through Lincoln County and DEQ. Financial assistance may include grants or loans. Programs may also include property owner education about septic system usage, maintenance, and actions to be taken in the event of septic system failure.

3.4 Critical Area Protection

Areas within the drinking water source watersheds are considered "critical areas" when a potential contaminant source or land use, if present in that area, would have a greater likelihood of impacting water quality or water supply. These areas include land with highly erodible soils, steep slopes, riparian lands around the Siletz River and Mill Creek and their tributaries, areas prone to landslides, and areas with high runoff potential due to slow soil infiltration rates. The 2002 SWA prepared by DEQ identifies and maps these sensitive areas. Critical area protection strategies are designed to protect drinking water sources by preventing activities that could pose a threat to water quality.

3.4.1 Land Acquisition and Conservation Easements

The City will explore land acquisition and conservation easement opportunities. Acquiring land or development rights would provide the City with more management authority over activities outside its jurisdiction in critical areas within the source watersheds. Implementing this strategy could require a partnership with a conservation organization or land trust. The City could also assist landowners in critical areas in obtaining conservation easements or deed restrictions for their properties, which could be used to limit activities that would negatively impact the water sources. For example, this strategy could be used to prevent or carefully manage activities, such as timber harvest or rural residential development.

The City owns nearly 400 acres in the lower Mill Creek watershed and manages it according to the Toledo Mill Creek Forest Stewardship Plan (Forest Stewardship Plan) prepared by Trout Mountain Forestry in 2011. An update of the Forest Stewardship Plan would provide an opportunity for the City to review management actions to-date and ensure that drinking water protection goals continue to be supported by thoughtful forest management. An update of the plan would also allow the City to incorporate changes to the Forest Practices Act enacted through the Private Forest Accord in 2022, which affect stream buffers, road construction, harvest on steep slopes, and other forestry activities.

3.5 Municipal Policies and Infrastructure Management

Municipal policies provide a foundation to guide decision making and investment, presenting a valuable opportunity to make sustainable water management part of Toledo's way of life. Policies may be formally adopted through an ordinance or City Council resolution, or they may be internal directives guiding the operation of City departments. Through municipal policies, the City can set priorities, establish standards and goals, and create accountability through enforcement provisions. Strategies in this category address risks related to biological and geological processes, transportation, stormwater, and infrastructure.

3.5.1 Water Conservation

Demand management helps to reduce pressure on water resources, particularly during the summer when demand is typically highest, streamflows are lowest, and water quality issues may arise. Water conservation is also critical in the event of supply disruptions or prolonged droughts. In addition to the water conservation outreach described in Section 3.2.2, the City will consider adopting development ordinances that would increase the water efficiency of new homes and businesses and their associated landscaping. For example, ordinances could require that indoor plumbing fixtures meet or exceed specific efficiency standards, or specify that water-wise landscaping and water-efficient irrigation technologies be used. The City will also explore opportunities to conserve water used in City parks and facilities.

3.5.2 Infrastructure Management

Maintenance and improvements to City water infrastructure will increase reliability and protect water quality. The City will conduct regular maintenance and targeted upgrades in coordination with the City's Water Master Plan and applicable capital improvement plans. Specialized projects may be needed to prepare for or recover from wildfires, severe storms, or similar disaster conditions. Earthquake preparedness measures may include installation of check valves on tanks, protection of pipes, and securing backup electrical systems or generators. The City recently installed a back-up electric generator for the Siletz River water intake system, which will allow water to continue to be pumped from the river during power outages. Resilient water infrastructure management also includes efforts to improve cybersecurity and prevent or respond to potential vandalism or sabotage. In addition to City-owned water system infrastructure, the City may implement policies to support good road maintenance practices that help prevent stormwater pollution, erosion, and sedimentation.

3.6 Pollution Prevention Programs

Pollution prevention programs focus on avoiding contamination of drinking water source areas by promoting safe disposal of chemicals and hazardous wastes. These strategies build on the technical assistance and educational programs described above to include proactive hazardous waste collection activities and coordination of spill response plans to respond to accidental releases of chemicals that may affect drinking water sources.

3.6.1 Hazardous Waste Collection

Hazardous waste collection events offer opportunities for residents and businesses to safely dispose of potentially hazardous chemicals that they no longer need. The City will investigate options for setting up permanent drop-off locations or sponsoring one-day events for collecting household and business hazardous waste. Examples of materials that may be accepted include paint, motor oil, batteries, antifreeze, expired medications, and chemicals used in landscaping, agriculture, and forestry. Special events may be held specifically targeting businesses that may have larger quantities of agricultural or forestry chemicals (pesticides, fertilizers, etc.) requiring safe disposal. The City will communicate with Lincoln County and DEQ about collaboration and funding sources for sponsoring hazardous waste collection events and ongoing collection programs. Lincoln County holds annual household hazardous waste collection events. The City will also explore partnerships with the Port of Toledo and Lincoln County Parks boat launch areas for collection of boating-related hazardous waste, such as fuels, solvents, varnishes, bottom paints, antifreeze, and oil. The Oregon State Marine Board has approved the Port of Toledo as a Certified Clean Marina for its efforts to reduce water pollution through public outreach and implementation of best practices in its shipyard services. Boating-related hazardous waste collection events could be developed as a natural extension of the Port's existing programs.

3.6.2 Spill Response Plans

The purpose of this strategy is to coordinate spill response plans with other municipalities whose drinking water intakes may also be affected by large upstream spills of gasoline or other hazardous chemicals, primarily in the Siletz River watershed. This has been identified as a higher risk where roads cross the river and its tributaries, since a spill in these locations could more quickly reach the water source. The Cities of Siletz and Newport also have intakes on the Siletz River and could be affected by a spill, so having specific spill response procedures in place would allow for quicker response and targeted notifications to all potentially affected municipalities.

The City will communicate with Lincoln County about integrating hazardous spill response planning into the County's existing Emergency Operations Plan. Currently, the County's plan calls for coordination with local fire departments and notification of the National Response Center in the event of an oil or chemical spill. The Toledo Fire Department maintains emergency plans and procedures to provide hazardous materials incident support and can request assistance from the Oregon State Fire Marshal Regional Hazardous Materials Team. Integrated spill response plans would enable any entity that learns of a spill to communicate important information quickly to others, including the Cities of Toledo, Newport, and Siletz; Lincoln County; the Oregon Department of Transportation; and others as needed. This would enable drinking water providers to assess the potential threat to their systems and determine whether there is a need to temporarily suspend operation of an intake, switch to an alternate water source, or use stored water to meet demands until the water source is once again safe.

3.7 Monitoring Programs

Monitoring programs can be designed to assess current threat levels and to track changes in an area over time. Water quality monitoring is needed to detect and address any potential degradation of water quality in the drinking water sources. In addition, the City may decide to monitor for potential insect and fungal outbreaks in the watersheds as needed.

3.7.1 Water Quality Monitoring

The City conducts routine drinking water quality monitoring at the water treatment plant in compliance with all state and federal requirements. Water quality monitoring in the source watersheds and tributaries would

help the City understand potential upstream sources of pollution and determine whether any action is needed to prevent contamination.

Because of the seasonal water quality issues in the City's water sources, each one is used at a particular time of year. Due to low streamflows in Mill Creek and shallow water in Mill Creek Reservoir above the intake, this water source frequently experiences algae blooms in the summer, causing taste and odor issues. Therefore, Mill Creek is used primarily during the winter and spring months. The Mill Creek watershed is much smaller than the Siletz River watershed, and no areas of highly erodible soils have been mapped in the area. The City's 2017 Water Master Plan reports that turbidity at the intake on Mill Creek rarely exceeds 1.0 NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, a common unit of measurement for turbidity) even during the winter. While extensive monitoring in the Mill Creek watershed may not be needed at this time, the City may consider targeted monitoring after specific events, such as logging or chemical applications in the watershed.

The Siletz River watershed covers a substantial area under multiple jurisdictions and a wide variety of land uses. The City is limited to using the Siletz River water source during the summer and fall months because winter storms greatly increase turbidity in the river. Heavy loads of silt and sand damage the pump bearings at the intake and increase the difficulty of water treatment. The City will explore potential partnerships with other Siletz River water users, such as the Cities of Newport and Siletz, for creating an early-warning system of turbidity monitoring in areas of the watershed with highly erodible soils that could cause issues further downstream. Turbidity monitoring could be conducted on a routine basis or could include targeted sampling following events, such as wildfires, earthquakes, or severe storms. In addition to turbidity monitoring, the City will also investigate the need for water quality monitoring before and after activities, such as logging, mining, roadside vegetation management, land application, and chemical applications in agricultural and forestry operations.

3.7.2 Insect and Fungal Outbreak Monitoring

Regional outbreaks of certain types of insects or fungal infections could lead to widespread tree mortality in the drinking water source areas. In the event of a reported outbreak, the City will provide public information about detecting the pest species and will publicize reporting systems to monitor the spread of the insect or fungus, such as the Oregon Invasive Species Online Hotline. As needed, the City will implement monitoring and determine other actions that may be needed to control the spread within the drinking water source areas.

3.8 Watershed Restoration

Healthy source watersheds are better able to produce clean water for communities, the environment, agriculture, and other uses. Activities and projects that restore and enhance watershed health can protect water quality, reduce sedimentation and turbidity in streams, and help maintain higher streamflows longer into the summer when surrounding lands are better able to retain soil moisture and contribute to baseflows. Watershed restoration strategies may be used to address risks related to highly erodible soils, agriculture, forestry, mining, and municipal stormwater, along with specialized projects to recover following natural disasters. Restoration activities can be planned for portions of the Mill Creek watershed owned by the City, and the City can support or promote voluntary restoration of the Siletz River watershed upstream of the intake. Restoration can also be combined with Critical Area Protection strategies.

3.8.1 Restoration Projects

Specific activities may include invasive species removal, revegetation with native plants, planting or maintenance of riparian buffers, erosion control and slope stabilization, and installation of large woody

debris in streams. Strategic fencing can be used to manage potential impacts from grazing wild and domestic animals in the source watersheds while also maintaining habitat connectivity. Decommissioned forest access roads can be assessed to identify locations where revegetation and drainage improvement techniques may be needed to protect water quality. On-the-ground habitat restoration and enhancement projects can be linked with targeted outreach about invasive species management for rural development, forestry, mining, and other sectors as needed. As feasible, the City will support and collaborate with local entities engaged in watershed restoration, such as the MidCoast Watersheds Council, Lincoln SWCD, and the Alsea Stewardship Group for projects on forest lands near the Siuslaw National Forest.

Special projects may need to be developed following events such as earthquakes, wildfires, severe storms, or insect and fungal outbreaks. Monitoring activities recommended above can be used to determine the need for specific projects. Restoring floodplains and beaver habitat can improve streamflows and help make the watersheds more resilient to drought, extreme high and low flows, and climate change. Restoration following wildfires or severe storms may be focused on stabilizing soils, accelerating revegetation, and reducing erosion risks.

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SECTION 4: Implementation Plan

The implementation plan section of the DWPP describes the activities that the City plans to undertake as part of its strategies to address risks to the drinking water supply source areas. The implementation plan includes activities over the next six years, but some activities may require longer planning timeframes or are intended to be ongoing. Potential funding sources are also described in this section, since implementation of many activities will be contingent on funding and staff availability. The City plans to continue engaging the DWPP Team and building partnerships during implementation. The implementation plan will be reviewed periodically to assess progress and determine if new actions are needed to address any changes in risk levels or watershed conditions.

The implementation plan is divided into three phases based on the complexity and readiness of the activities to proceed. Activities listed in Phase 1 include actions that can be implemented immediately along with data collection activities to fill data gaps and inform future activities. Phase 2 includes actions that require additional preparation, such as developing partnerships. Activities with longer lead times or more substantial funding needs are included in Phase 3. Specific activities to implement each strategy listed in Section 3 are described by phase below.

4.1 Phase 1: Immediate Activities and Data Gathering

4.1.1 Public Education and Outreach

4.1.1.1 Outreach in the Source Watersheds

To address risks in the source watersheds, the City will continue to learn about current forestry and agricultural practices in order to develop outreach about the DWPP and how specific risks can be minimized or eliminated. The City will seek information about existing outreach programs in the City of Siletz that may be relevant, such as water conservation or pollution prevention programming that would benefit the Siletz River as a shared water source. Additional research may be done to better understand any existing low impact development programs and projects in the City of Siletz or other upstream communities. During this phase, the City will begin promoting existing programs that support public education and watershed protection, such as Lincoln SWCD programs and the Ocean-Friendly Gardens program. Topics could include riparian vegetation, sediment and chemical management, or irrigation efficiency, among others.

4.1.1.2 Outreach within the City

Additional outreach efforts within the City of Toledo will focus on promoting water conservation through participation in the Mid-Coast Water Conservation Consortium (Mid-Coast Water) and creating educational materials about the DWPP, risks and strategies, and how residents and businesses can help protect drinking water supplies.

4.1.2 Technical Assistance

During Phase 1, the City will focus on gathering information about current technical assistance programs, such as those offered by Lincoln SWCD, ODA, ODF, ODOT, BLM, NRCS, and USFS. Specifically, the City will learn about programs for sediment management and nutrient and chemical management, including septic system assistance programs.

4.1.3 Critical Area Protection

Assessing and prioritizing critical areas in the source watersheds is a necessary precursor to any protection activities. The City will use data from the SWA, the 303(d) list, and other sources as needed to prioritize potential locations that may need additional protection to ensure healthy watersheds and water quality. Areas for protection could include those with highly erodible soils, steep slopes near water sources, areas prone to landslides, and stream buffers. The City will coordinate with Lincoln SWCD and other local agencies to learn about current land management practices and whether they are already providing sufficient protection of identified critical areas. As needed, the City will begin communicating with landowners and land managers about best practices and existing conservation programs, such as the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) for agricultural and ranching landowners.

4.1.4 Municipal Policies and Infrastructure Management

The City will strive to enhance water conservation and protection policies. By participating in Mid-Coast Water, the City will seek to promote water conservation and share best practices with other water providers in the region. As a Mid-Coast Water member, the City has access to water conservation outreach materials and water conservation items to offer customers, such as faucet aerators, water-efficient showerheads, shower timers, and toilet leak detection dye tablets. The City will begin assessing opportunities for water conservation at City-owned facilities and parks to better protect the water supply.

In coordination with the City's Water Master Plan and its Water Management and Conservation Plan, the City will start assessing water system infrastructure needs for disaster preparedness and achieving reductions in water loss. The City will also communicate with Lincoln County and ODOT to determine if there are current evaluations of roads in the source watersheds that may contribute to stormwater pollution or sediment. Infrastructure management activities during Phase 1 will be aligned with projects in the City's annual budget, such as replacement of the Mill Creek raw water line.

4.1.5 Pollution Prevention Programs

The City will begin coordinating with DEQ and Lincoln County Solid Waste District to set up collection sites or sponsor regular drop-off events for household hazardous waste. To facilitate proper disposal of agricultural chemicals, the City will connect with ODA, DEQ, and the Lincoln County Farm Bureau to investigate hosting collection events and to learn about opportunities with the Pesticide Stewardship Partnership. Additional data gathering during Phase 1 will focus on learning about existing spill response plans that may have been developed by the City of Siletz, City of Newport, Lincoln County, and ODOT.

4.1.6 Monitoring Programs

During Phase 1, the City will learn about existing water quality monitoring programs, such as those being implemented by Surfrider, DEQ, Lincoln SWCD, the MidCoast Watersheds Council, and other municipalities in the area. Next, the City will determine the most important water quality parameters to monitor regarding its drinking water sources and will assess whether these are already sufficiently monitored by other entities or if new programs may be needed. In particular, new monitoring programs may be desirable to understand changes in water quality before and after clearcuts or other large-scale timber harvest activities, chemical applications, land application of treated wastewater, landslides, wildfires, severe storms, or earthquakes. The City will also learn about any "watch list" insects, fungi, or aquatic invasive species that may become a threat in the area.

4.1.7 Watershed Restoration

The City will gather information about existing restoration efforts that are ongoing or planned in the source watersheds and will then determine if there are priority areas where the City can support restoration. During Phase 1, the City will begin proactively exploring funding options for restoration of these key areas. The City will maintain a list of potential funding sources, including post-disaster recovery funds that could be used to protect water quality.

4.2 Phase 2: Develop Partnerships and Continue Implementation

Actions included in Phase 2 include continued data gathering and implementation of Phase 1 actions as well as development of partnerships for more complex projects.

4.2.1 Public Education and Outreach

4.2.1.1 Outreach in the Source Watersheds

During Phase 2, the City will develop partnerships with entities, such as Lincoln SWCD and the City of Siletz, to co-develop outreach materials targeting specific drinking water risks, such as agriculture and municipal stormwater. The City will maintain regular communications with forest managers to understand upcoming activities, such as timber harvest and chemical applications, and will subscribe to ODF's Forest Activity Electronic Reporting and Notification System (FERNS) to receive timely information about planned forest operations. Targeted outreach materials will be developed for forest managers describing the City's DWPP and strategies related to forestry and expressing interest in regular communications and collaboration. The City will explore partnering or promoting the Salmon Safe certification for businesses in the Siletz River watershed.

4.2.1.2 Outreach within the City

The City will continue its efforts to educate water customers about water conservation and the true value of tap water, and may begin to include targeted outreach in mailers or billing messages based on current needs and the observed impact of previous efforts. Website content will be developed or updated to describe the DWPP and actions that residents can take. A pub talk style public outreach series will be developed to make water-related topics accessible to a range of audiences and promote best practices for conservation and pollution prevention.

4.2.2 Technical Assistance

The City will continue to promote existing technical assistance programs and resources describing best practices for sediment, nutrient, and chemical management. During Phase 2, the City will work to develop and strengthen partnerships with other agencies and organizations working in these areas so it can provide seamless referrals to the appropriate resources.

4.2.3 Critical Area Protection

Based on the results of the critical area assessments undertaken during Phase 1, the City will determine whether to begin developing partnerships with organizations and land trusts, such as the McKenzie River Trust, Oregon Coast Community Forestry Association, and the Greenbelt Land Trust. Partnerships will be targeted toward potential acquisition or conservation easements for identified critical areas.

4.2.4 Municipal Policies and Infrastructure Management

During Phase 2, the City will research and evaluate the adoption of water conservation ordinances as a way to reduce water demand and prevent water waste. Ordinances may target indoor water use, such as by requiring water-efficient plumbing fixtures in new development, or outdoor water use, such as by requiring or encouraging planting of low water use, drought-tolerant species.

Depending on funding and staffing availability, the City will begin implementing water conservation activities and upgrades at City-owned parks and facilities that were identified during Phase 1. The City will continue water system infrastructure maintenance and upgrades to improve disaster preparedness and to decrease water loss from the system. The City will consider cybersecurity training and system assessments that may be available through the American Water Works Association or the Environmental Protection Agency. The City will support any road maintenance programs and practices that were determined during Phase 1 to prevent pollution and sediment transport to the drinking water sources.

4.2.5 Pollution Prevention Programs

Partnerships will be developed with the Port of Toledo and/or Lincoln County Parks for collection of boating-related hazardous waste. Public service announcements or other outreach may be developed in conjunction with waste collection, and signage may be developed for posting at boat ramps. For agricultural or forestry chemicals, the City will consider implementing drop-off events through the Pesticide Stewardship Partnership or similar one-day events. Using the information collected during Phase 1 regarding existing spill response plans, the City will coordinate with other entities to update its own spill response plan as needed. The City will keep an updated list of contact information so that the appropriate parties can be notified quickly in the event of a spill that could threaten drinking water sources.

4.2.6 Monitoring Programs

Monitoring programs will be developed as needed during Phase 2 based on the results of the evaluations conducted during Phase 1 and the potential to build on existing monitoring programs. Parameters to monitor will be selected, appropriate monitoring locations will be chosen, protocols and schedules will be developed, and responsible parties will be identified to conduct the monitoring. The City will explore relevant partnerships to secure funding for water quality monitoring, such as programs funded by OHA. Water quality monitoring results will be shared with the Public Works Department to ensure that any risks to the drinking water supply can be addressed quickly. Should any insect or fungal outbreaks occur, the City will maintain communications with agencies monitoring or responding to the outbreak. The City will also promote existing reporting hotlines for outbreaks and invasive species, such as the Oregon Invasive Species Online Hotline.

4.2.7 Watershed Restoration

The City will develop a list of existing projects that would contribute to drinking water source area protection and will maintain communications with potential partner organizations regarding these projects. To the extent possible, the City will also assist with pursuing funding for these projects and provide in-kind or monetary support for project implementation. Specific activities will depend on the location of restoration and enhancement projects and their relationship to the drinking water sources. Priority areas are likely to include those with highly erodible soils, riparian corridors, areas where wild animals appear to be concentrated or overgrazing, and lands affected by mining or forestry activities.

4.3 Phase 3: Long-Term Implementation

Phase 3 will include continued implementation of activities described in earlier phases, with some additional actions that require more preparation as described below.

4.3.1 Public Education and Outreach

4.3.1.1 Outreach in the Source Watersheds

During Phase 3, the City will communicate with Lincoln County and upstream communities in the Siletz River watershed to promote low impact development.

4.3.2 Critical Area Protection

As needed, the City will begin pursuing funding for conservation easements or land acquisition of critical areas in collaboration with the partners discussed in Phase 2. This may include the Drinking Water Source Protection Fund through the Oregon Health Authority, the Oregon Agricultural Trust for agricultural lands, and the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board. The City will develop or co-develop management plans for areas to be acquired.

4.3.3 Municipal Policies and Infrastructure Management

As needed, the City will seek funding to implement more substantial water conservation efforts, such as upgrades at City facilities and parks. This could include replacement of older, inefficient plumbing fixtures or irrigation systems. Should any disasters occur during the implementation period, specialized recovery projects may be needed to rebuild or repair water infrastructure.

4.3.4 Pollution Prevention Programs

The City will develop a schedule for regularly implementing pollution prevention programs and will maintain a list of related contacts and outreach materials to facilitate ongoing implementation efforts.

4.3.5 Monitoring Programs

During Phase 3, the City will implement any water quality monitoring programs developed during Phase 2. In the event of insect or fungal outbreaks or detection of aquatic invasive species, the City will coordinate with response agencies to promote management methods with lower contamination risk to water sources, such as non-chemical treatments where possible.

4.3.6 Watershed Restoration

In addition to longer-term support of prioritized restoration and habitat enhancement efforts, specialized projects to recover from disasters will be implemented as needed.

4.4 Overview of Timeline and Entities Involved

In general, the City anticipates that Phase 1 activities will occur during the first year of implementing the DWPP. There will likely be some overlap with Phase 2, anticipated to occur during the first 3 years of implementation, depending on the development of partnerships and availability of funding and staff resources. Long-term implementation activities under Phase 3 are expected to be undertaken within 4-6 years of adoption of the DWPP.

Exhibit 4-1 presents a summary of the implementation plan timeline by phase, strategy (see Section 3 for additional details), and risks addressed (see Section 2 for additional details). Exhibit 4-2 lists responsible parties and potential partner organizations.

Exhibit 4-1. Implementation Plan Summary by Phase

Strategy	Phase 1 Activities	Phase 2 Activities	Phase 3 Activities	Risks Addressed
Public education and outreach				
Source watersheds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn about existing City of Siletz outreach Continue to learn about current forestry practices and develop outreach about DWPP Continue to learn about current agriculture practices and develop outreach about DWPP Learn about existing programs for low impact development in upstream communities Promote existing Lincoln SWCD programs Explore promoting Ocean-Friendly Gardens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-develop outreach materials with Lincoln SWCD as appropriate Co-develop additional outreach with City of Siletz as needed Regular communications with forestry companies Explore promoting Salmon Safe certification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with the County and upstream communities to promote low impact development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drought and low flows Biological and geological processes Forestry practices Agricultural practices Municipal stormwater Rural residential practices Septic systems Recreation
Within City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote water conservation through Mid-Coast Water Create outreach about DWPP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted outreach in mailers or billing messages as needed Public outreach series (pub talk style) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drought and low flows Biological and geological processes
Technical assistance				
Sediment management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn about current TA programs (Lincoln SWCD, ODA, ODF, BLM, USFS, NRCS) Learn about ODOT culvert program Sign up for ODF FERNs notifications. Review and comment (as needed) on proposed forestry management actions Develop an action plan that assesses the highest risk areas and prioritizes best management practices for targeted outreach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote existing programs and best practices Partnerships with existing entities Identify funding sources for sediment prevention and mitigation 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly erodible soils Drought and low flows Biological and geological processes Transportation Forestry practices Agricultural practices Municipal stormwater Rural residential practices Industrial practices
Nutrient and chemical management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn about current TA programs (Lincoln SWCD, ODA, NRCS, ODF, BLM, USFS) Develop an action plan that assesses the highest risk areas and prioritizes best management practices for targeted outreach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote existing programs and best practices Partnerships with existing entities 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly erodible soils Drought and low flows Biological and geological processes Transportation Forestry practices Agricultural practices Municipal stormwater Rural residential practices Septic systems
Septic system assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Septic system assistance program referrals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnerships with existing entities Consider financial incentives for landowners to inspect and maintain septic systems 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural residential practices Septic systems

Strategy	Phase 1 Activities	Phase 2 Activities	Phase 3 Activities	Risks Addressed
Critical area protection				
Critical area protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess and prioritize critical areas in source watersheds, including 303(d) list Learn about current land management (coordinate with Lincoln SWCD) Communicate with landowners about best practices and existing conservation programs (e.g., CREP, Lincoln SWCD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop partnerships with land trusts if needed (McKenzie River Trust, Oregon Coast Community Forestry Association, Greenbelt Land Trust) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek funding for conservation easements/acquisition (DWSPF implementation, OWEB, OAT for agricultural) if needed Develop management plans for areas to be acquired 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly erodible soils Forestry practices Agricultural practices Municipal stormwater Rural residential practices
Municipal policies and infrastructure management				
Water conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue participating in Mid-Coast Water Assess water conservation opportunities at city facilities and parks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider water conservation ordinances Implement water conservation at city facilities and parks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As needed, seek funding for more substantial water conservation opportunities, such as at city facilities and parks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drought and low flows Agricultural practices Rural residential practices
Infrastructure management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess water system infrastructure needs for disaster preparedness and water loss (coordinate with Water Master Plan) Learn about County or ODOT assessments of roads that may contribute to stormwater pollution or sediment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance and upgrades to improve disaster preparedness and decrease water loss Consider cybersecurity training and system assessment (AWWA, EPA) Support road maintenance practices that prevent pollution and sediment transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As needed, specialized projects to recover from disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drought and low flows Biological and geological processes Transportation Municipal stormwater Aging infrastructure Vandalism
Pollution prevention programs				
Hazardous waste collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up drop sites or sponsor drop-off events for household hazardous waste (coordinate with DEQ, Lincoln County Solid Waste District) Connect with ODA/DEQ about Pesticide Stewardship Partnership, Lincoln County Farm Bureau – host collection events or sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner with Port and/or Lincoln County Parks for boating-related hazardous waste collection – PSA/signage at boat ramps Consider implementing drop-off events with Pesticide Stewardship Partnership or similar 1-day events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a schedule for regularly implementing pollution prevention programs Maintain list of contacts and outreach materials for future events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forestry practices Agricultural practices Municipal stormwater Rural residential practices Recreation
Spill response plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn about existing spill response plans (City of Siletz, City of Newport, Lincoln County, ODOT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate response plans and keep contact info updated 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forestry practices Agricultural practices Transportation
Monitoring programs				
Water quality monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn about existing water quality monitoring programs (Surfrider, DEQ, City, Lincoln SWCD, Mid-Coast Watersheds Council) Determine most important parameters to monitor (see 303(d) list) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop additional monitoring plans as needed Potential partnership on funding for water quality monitoring (OHA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement monitoring plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biological and geological processes Forestry practices Transportation
Insect/fungal/aquatic invasive monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn about any “watch list” species that may become a threat in the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate with agencies monitoring any outbreaks Promote reporting hotline in the event of outbreaks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As needed, promote management methods with lower contamination risk to water sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biological and geological processes

Strategy	Phase 1 Activities	Phase 2 Activities	Phase 3 Activities	Risks Addressed
Watershed restoration				
Restoration projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Learn about existing restoration efforts ▪ Determine priority areas to support restoration ▪ Explore funding options proactively for restoration, including post-disaster funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ongoing communication and tracking of restoration work ▪ In-kind or other support of prioritized restoration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As needed, specialized projects following disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Highly erodible soils ▪ Drought and low flows ▪ Biological and geological processes ▪ Transportation ▪ Forestry practices ▪ Agricultural practices ▪ Municipal stormwater ▪ Rural residential practices ▪ Industrial practices

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Exhibit 4-2. Responsible Parties and Potential Partnerships

Category	Potential Partners
Public Education and Outreach	
Source Watersheds	City of Siletz, Lincoln SWCD, Surfrider, Salmon Safe, Lincoln County, People for Lincoln Land and Waters (PLLW)
Within City	Mid-Coast Water
Technical Assistance	
Sediment Management	Lincoln SWCD, ODA, ODF, BLM, USFS, ODOT (culvert program), DEQ
Nutrient and Chemical Management	Lincoln SWCD, ODA, NRCS, ODF, BLM, USFS, DEQ
Septic System Assistance	DEQ, Lincoln County, ODA
Critical Area Protection	
Acquisition and Conservation Easements	Lincoln SWCD, McKenzie River Trust, Greenbelt Land Trust, Oregon Coast Community Forest Association, OWEB
Municipal Policies and Infrastructure Management	
Water Conservation	Mid-Coast Water
Infrastructure Management	ODOT, County (roads), AWWA (cybersecurity), industry
Pollution Prevention Programs	
Hazardous Waste Collection	DEQ and ODA (Pesticide Stewardship Partnership), Lincoln County Solid Waste District, Lincoln County Farm Bureau, Port of Toledo, Lincoln County Parks (boat launches), industry
Spill Response Plans	City of Siletz, City of Newport, Lincoln County, ODOT, industry
Monitoring	
Water Quality Monitoring	DEQ, Lincoln SWCD, MidCoast Watersheds Council, Surfrider, OHA
Insect, Fungus, and Aquatic Invasive Species Monitoring	ODFW, ODA, ODF
Watershed Restoration	
Restoration Projects	MidCoast Watersheds Council, Lincoln SWCD, ODFW, industry

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4.5 Potential Funding Sources

The following is a list of potential funding sources for supporting implementation of the DWPP. The City's SWA also contains a list of funding sources.

- Drinking Water Source Protection Fund, Oregon Health Authority
 - Provides grants of approximately \$30,000-\$50,000; grants can be received in two consecutive years, then there must be at least one year before another grant is awarded
 - Provides loans up to \$100,000 per project
 - Funding must be used within two years
 - Emergency grants are available to address threats to drinking water supplies outside of the standard Letter of Interest submission timeline
 - Letters of Interest due from January through March
 - Example projects: land acquisition, incentive-based protection measures, community outreach, riparian restoration, waste collection, and watershed planning
 - <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/HEALTHYENVIRONMENTS/DRINKINGWATER/SRF/Pages/spf.aspx>
- Drinking Water Provider Partnership Grants, Numerous partners (Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, USFS, US EPA, BLM, USDA, The Freshwater Trust, GEOS Institute, Wild Earth Guardians, Washington State Department of Health)
 - Provides grants up to \$50,000
 - Project must be in a drinking water source area with a Federal nexus (e.g., USFS and BLM)
 - Funding must be used within 18 months
 - Proposals due in early January
 - Supports projects that restore and protect watersheds that provide drinking water while also benefiting aquatic and riparian ecosystems, including the native fish that inhabit them
 - Example projects: develop native riparian reserves, road sediment analysis and road redesign, riparian planting, weed control, floodplain reconnection
 - <https://geosinstitute.org/initiatives/dwpp/>
- Clean Water State Revolving Fund, Oregon DEQ and US EPA
 - Provides below-market rate loans for planning, design, and construction projects that protect public health, restore natural areas, and promote economic development.
 - Applications reviewed three times a year
 - Example projects: establishing monitoring programs and outreach programs, watershed restoration, loans for septic system upgrades/replacements, land purchase, and nonpoint source control activities
 - <https://www.oregon.gov/deq/wq/cwsrf/pages/default.aspx>
- Oregon 319 Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
 - Provides grants up to \$30,000 and requires a 40% non-Federal match (i.e., 40% of the total project cost must be covered by non-federal funds and/or in-kind services)
 - Only projects with a DEQ Watershed-Based Plan are eligible (shown in Section B of the application information)
 - Application period closes in April or May
 - Supported activities include technical assistance, financial assistance, education, training, technology transfer, demonstration projects, and monitoring
 - Projects that involve collaborative stakeholder partnerships are encouraged
 - Projects that protect or replace failing infrastructure on USFS or BLM roads or lands are not eligible

- Emergency Watershed Protection Program: Provides technical and financial assistance for communities following natural disasters that impair a watershed. Examples of activities that could be funded include removal of debris from stream channels and culverts, restoration of streambanks, establishing vegetative cover on critically eroding lands, repairing levees, and purchase of floodplain easements
 - <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs-initiatives/ewp-emergency-watershed-protection>
- Five Star and Urban Waters Restoration Grant Program, US EPA and National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
 - Provides grants to improve water quality, watershed conditions, and fish and wildlife habitat
 - Projects must incorporate: wetland, riparian, instream, and/or coastal habitat restoration; and education and training activities through community outreach, participation, and/or integration with K-12 environmental curriculum; five or more partners; measurable ecological, educational, and community benefits; and a plan for sustaining the benefits
 - Awards range from \$20,000-\$50,000, and grants span 12 to 18 months with a start date in late summer/early fall; apply in January
 - <https://www.epa.gov/wetlands/5-star-wetland-and-urban-waters-restoration-grants>
- Environmental Education Grants Program, US EPA
 - Supports projects that promote environmental awareness and stewardship and help provide people with skills to protect the environment
 - Applicants must represent at least one of the following types of organizations: local education agency, state education or environmental agency, college or university, non-profit organization, tribal education agency, noncommercial educational broadcasting entity
 - Grant competition closes in January
 - <https://www.epa.gov/education/grants>
- Various Grants, Oregon Office of Emergency Management
 - Emergency Management Performance Grant: makes grants from the Federal government available to state, local, and tribal governments to assist in preparing for all hazards
 - Hazard Mitigation Assistance Grant: Provides funds from the Federal government to assist in hazard mitigation planning, projects, and other activities to reduce vulnerability to hazards
 - Homeland Security Grant Program: Provides funds from the Federal government for planning, organizing, equipment purchasing, training, and exercises for emergencies
 - <https://www.oregon.gov/oem/emresources/Grants/Pages/default.aspx>
- Wildfire Resources, State of Oregon
 - <https://wildfire.oregon.gov/>
- Fire prevention and training funding, multiple agencies (FEMA, USFS, BLM)

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SECTION 5: Contingency Plan

A contingency plan for responding to the loss or substantial reduction of a drinking water source is a required element of a state-approved Drinking Water Protection Plan. Oregon Administrative Rule [OAR 333-061-0057\(5\)](#) specifies that a contingency plan must include the following elements:

1. Inventory/prioritize all threats to the drinking water supply
2. Prioritize water usage
3. Anticipate responses to potential incidents
4. Identify key personnel and develop a notification roster
5. Identify short-term and long-term replacement potable water supplies
6. Identify short-term and long-term conservation measures
7. Provide for plan testing, review, and update
8. Provide for new and ongoing training of appropriate individuals
9. Provide for education of the public
10. Identify logistical and financial resources

These elements are addressed below.

This contingency plan has been developed in coordination with the City of Toledo Emergency Operations Plan (November 2014).

5.1 Threats to the Drinking Water Supply

The City identified numerous threats in its drinking water source areas (see Section 2 of this DWPP and Section 2.1.2 of the City's Emergency Operations Plan [EOP]). Of those identified, the following could cause the potential loss or reduction of a drinking water source:

- Drought
- Wildfire
- Earthquake
- Tsunami
- Severe weather (windstorm, winter storm, flood, landslides/debris flow)
- Water system infrastructure or facility failure (dams)
- Contamination
- Human caused/adversarial threats (sabotage)

In addition to the hazards identified above, hazards that originate in neighboring jurisdictions may create hazard conditions within the City. These hazards include a tsunami on the Oregon coast or a volcanic eruption in the Mt. Hood area. If these occur, the City may be impacted by residents fleeing their cities and seeking shelter in Toledo (See Section 2.1.2.1 in EOP).

5.2 Prioritization of Water Usage

If an emergency results in an insufficient water supply to meet all needs, the City may need to prioritize water use. The prioritization may be as follows:

- Fire protection
- Residential (indoor domestic)
- Schools and commercial
- Parks

- Irrigation (by residential or commercial water customers)

5.3 Responses to Potential Incidents

The City has an all-hazard plan (the EOP) that describes how the City will organize and respond to emergencies and disasters in the community. It is based on, and is compatible with, Federal plans, including Presidential Policy Directive 8 and the National Disaster Recovery Framework; State plans, including the State Emergency Management Plan; Lincoln County plans, including the Lincoln County Multi-jurisdictional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan; and City of Toledo Plans, including the Toledo Public Works Water System Emergency Operations Plan (See Section 1.5 in EOP).

It contains an Immediate Action Checklist (See page iii in EOP) to initiate the City’s response to and support of an emergency incident. It outlines the appropriate City personnel and organizations that can assist with emergency response (local, regional, and State), and details how to declare a state of emergency as needed.

It contains a Basic Plan (See Section 1 in EOP), which provides a framework for emergency operations and information regarding the City’s emergency management structure. Incident Annexes that outline the actions to take if a specific type of emergency or disaster occurs are also included in the EOP.

Exhibit 5-1 presents the threats to municipal water supply identified above and the Incident Annex that responds to the threat. Each Incident Annex describes actions to be implemented in response to the incident. Examples of actions include analyzing scope and extent of the incident, communicating with agencies and the public, organizing efforts, documenting information and actions, activating mutual aid agreements, and initiating water curtailment procedures. For the full list of actions, see the Incident Annexes in the Emergency Operations Plan.

Exhibit 5-1. Municipal Water Supply Threats and Corresponding Incident Annex

Threats	Incident Annex
Drought	Drought
Wildfire	Major Fire
Earthquake	Earthquake
Tsunami	Tsunami
Severe Weather (windstorm, winter storm, flood, landslides/debris flow)	Severe weather, Flood
Water system infrastructure or facility failure	Flood, Utility failure
Contamination	Hazardous Materials Incident
Human caused/adversarial threats (sabotage)	Terrorism

The City has a conventional water treatment plant that requires a certified operator. Oregon Health Authority requires the City to have a water treatment plant operations and maintenance manual, which describes protocols for operating and maintaining various components of the water treatment system. This manual is located in the water treatment plant and intended for use by individuals who have some training in operating water treatment plants.

Information about the City’s water treatment system and drinking water sampling is available through OHA’s Drinking Water Data Online database, which contains system information, sampling results and status, and entry point detects. The database can be accessed at the following link: <https://yourwater.oregon.gov/>

5.4 Key Personnel and Notification Roster

5.4.1 Key Personnel

The key personnel identified in this Contingency Plan as having a role in addressing emergencies is based on the City's Emergency Operations Plan (Immediate Action Checklist, Section 3.2 Emergency Management Organization, Section 4 Roles and Responsibilities in Functional Annexes 1 through 3: Emergency Services, Human Services, and Infrastructure Services).

Under the City of Toledo's Emergency Management Organization (EMO), the City Manager is considered the Emergency Management Director, unless this role has been otherwise delegated. The City Manager may, depending on the size or type of incident, delegate the authority to lead response and recovery actions to other City staff. Additionally, some authority to act in the event of an emergency may already be delegated by ordinance or by practice. As a result, the organizational structure for the City's emergency management program can vary depending upon the location, size, and impact of the incident.

The EMO for the City is divided into two general groups, organized by function: the Executive Group and Emergency Response Agencies.

5.4.1.1 Executive Group

The Executive Group may include representation from each City Department during an event. The Executive Group is responsible for the activities conducted within its jurisdiction. The members of the group include both elected and appointed executives with legal responsibilities (see Section 3.2.1 in EOP).

Mayor and City Council – During emergencies, the Mayor and City Council are responsible for encouraging citizen involvement and citizen assistance, issuing policy statements as needed to support actions and activities of recovery and response efforts, and providing the political contact needed for visiting State and Federal officials. In the event that declaration of emergency is needed, the Mayor will initiate and terminate the State of Emergency through a declaration ratified by the council (See Section 3.2.1 in EOP).

Emergency Management Director – The City Manager serves as Emergency Management Director and is responsible for continuity of government, overall direction of City emergency operations, and dissemination of public information. The City Manager has been designated as the City's Emergency Program Director with ultimate authority for direction and control of the City's EMO (See Section 3.2.1.2 in EOP).

Emergency Management Coordinator – The Fire Chief serves as the Emergency Management Coordinator for the City. The EMC has the day-to-day authority and responsibility for overseeing emergency management programs and activities. The EMC works with the EMD and Executive Group to ensure that there are unified objectives with regard to the City's emergency plans and activities. The EMC has authority to activate the EOC See Section 3.2.1.3 in EOP).

City Department Heads – Department and agency heads collaborate with the Executive Group during development of local emergency places and provide key response resources (See Section 3.2.1.4 in EOP).

5.4.1.2 Emergency Response Agencies

- **Public Safety Answering Point (911 Dispatch)**
 - Toledo Dispatch Center
- **Toledo Fire Department (541) 336-3311**
- **Toledo Police Department (541) 336-5555**
- **Public Works Department (541) 336-2247**

- Lincoln County Emergency Management (541) 265-4199
- OHA – Drinking Water Services (971) 673-0405
- DEQ – Drinking Water Program (503) 229-5954
- Other Organizations
 - Organizations such as the Oregon Department of Transportation, the Oregon State Police, local ambulance service, and local hospitals may assign liaisons as points of contact within the City EOC for coordination and communication (from FA 1-6).

5.4.1.3 Tasked Agencies

Functional Annexes (FA) 1 through 3 describe agencies tasked with responding to different types of threats to the community. Section 4 in each FA describes roles and responsibilities, and Section 5 describes the concept of operations.

FA 1. Emergency Services

This annex outlines the basic City emergency services necessary to respond to a disaster (from page FA 1-1).

Primary Agencies	Emergency Management Director/Coordinator Police Department Fire Department Toledo Dispatch Center Local Emergency Medical Service Providers
Supporting Agencies	Public Works Department Lincoln County Emergency Management Lincoln County Sheriff’s Office Lincoln County Health and Human Services Department Ambulance Providers: Pacific West Ambulance and Central Coast Ambulance

FA 2. Human Services

This annex addresses emergencies that require evacuation of people and sheltering or care (from FA 2-1).

Primary Agencies	Emergency Management Director/Coordinator American Red Cross
Supporting Agencies	Fire Department Police Department Lincoln County School District Lincoln County Emergency Management Lincoln County Health and Human Services Department County Sheriff’s Office (Animal Services) Local Community and Faith Based Organizations Lincoln County Animal Shelter (located in Newport)

FA 3. Infrastructure Services

This annex provides information regarding the coordination of infrastructure, public works, damage assessment, and engineering services during all phases of emergency management (from FA 3-1).

Primary Agencies	Public Works Department
Supporting Agencies	Emergency Management Director/Coordinator Fire Department Police Department Lincoln County Department of Public Works Department Oregon Department of Transportation Local Utilities: <i>Water: City of Toledo</i> <i>Sewer: City of Toledo</i> <i>Electricity: Central Lincoln Public Utility District</i> <i>Gas: Northwest Natural Gas</i> <i>Telephone(s): CenturyLink</i>

Section 3 Situation and Assumptions (FA 3-2) states that the Public Works Department’s response operations will include assisting law enforcement and fire services in traffic control and rescue operations and clearing and maintaining critical lifeline routes. Also states that the Public Works Department will generally be assigned or assume the lead agency role in a natural hazards event, such as a flood, windstorm, or earthquake response.

Section 4 Roles and Responsibilities (FA 3-2) describes the activities and responsibilities of the Emergency Management Director and/or Coordinator, Public Works Department, Fire Department, Police Department, and local utilities.

Section 5 Concept of Operations (FA 3-5) describes coordination activities. The City Public Works Department is the lead agency for infrastructure operations and solid waste (debris) management. Public Works will focus on restoring vital lifeline systems to the community, with an emphasis on critical roads. Public Works will also focus on supporting law enforcement, fire, and search and rescue services with evacuation and traffic control capabilities. Other operational priorities include, but are not limited to the following:

- Damage assessment
- Stabilization of damaged public and private structures to facilitate certain rescue and/or protect public’s health and safety.
- Repair and restoration of damaged public systems (e.g., water, wastewater, and stormwater systems)
- Coordination with utility restoration operations (power, gas, and telecommunications)
- Prioritization of efforts to restore, repair, and mitigate infrastructure owned by the City and County

Currently, the City’s Public Works Department consists of a Public Works Director who manages public works activities and staff, including a water treatment plant operator. The Public Works Department can be contacted by phone at 541-336-2247 extension 2070, including during nonbusiness hours and in the event of emergencies. After hours emergencies are routed through the Police Dispatch to proper personnel. Public Works Department contact information is available to the public on the City’s website.

5.5 Short-term and Long-term Replacement Potable Water Supplies

5.5.1 Short-term Actions

The City has two water sources that are used during different seasons, as described previously. Depending on the time of year when an emergency occurs and the current water quality conditions in the source not being used, the City may be able to temporarily switch to the alternate source if supply is reduced or

unavailable. The City's Water Curtailment Plan outlines further proactive measures that the City will take to reduce demand in response to the reduction or loss of water supply. The Water Curtailment Plan is a required component in the City's Water Management Conservation Plan (WMCP). The Water Curtailment Plan consists of four stages of water curtailment to be invoked in the event of a water supply shortage. These stages could be initiated and implemented in progressive steps, or a later stage could be implemented directly. For each stage of water curtailment, it identifies the conditions or events triggering the stage of curtailment and the measures that the City will implement in response.

Stages 1 through 3 describe water use restrictions and/or prohibitions aimed at reducing water demand and conserving water. Stage 4 of water curtailment, the most severe phase, describes how the City will proceed in the event that: maximum daily production of the WTP does not meet daily demand and water storage reservoirs fall to 50 percent of capacity; major damage to the water system occurs due to a natural disaster, fire, or criminal act; failure of a critical part of the water system or facility occurs; and/or major contamination of the water supply occurs, including, for example, a contamination event precluding the use of the Siletz River for a prolonged period of time during the peak demand season (from page 4-4 – 4-5 of WMCP). If the City has a short-term loss of water supply lasting a few hours to a few days, the City will depend on its reservoirs.

5.5.2 Long-term Actions

Depending on the water supply emergency, the City may need to switch between its water sources or construct new infrastructure to supply drinking water. Short-term replacement actions would need to continue until long-term actions restore the City's drinking water supply.

5.6 Short-term and Long-term Conservation Measures

The City's Water Curtailment Plan describes water conservation measures required under the different phases of water curtailment (See Section 4 in WMCP).

Stage 1: Water Supply Shortage Warning

Under Stage 1, the City will ask customers to voluntarily decrease indoor and outdoor water use by 10 percent, as well as to postpone new plantings. Voluntary actions include, but are not limited to: reducing outdoor watering, postponing washing outdoor surfaces, and looking for and fixing any indoor leaks.

Stage 2: Moderate Water Supply Shortage

Under Stage 2, the City will ask customers to take one or more of the following voluntary actions to curtail water use: cease washing vehicles at home, cease washing outdoor surfaces, cease filling swimming pools, cease using water to maintain water features, reduce indoor water use by fixing indoor leaks, reduce non-essential water use in commercial/industrial establishments.

The City may inform customers of the following mandatory action to curtail water use: restrict watering lawns, ornamental/landscaping plants, and vegetable gardens to 3 days per week and only before 9 am or after 9 pm.

Stage 3: Severe Water Supply Shortage

Under Stage 3, voluntary water use reduction actions in Stage 2 will become mandatory and the City will implement additional mandatory water use reductions. The City will require that customers implement one or more of the following mandatory actions to curtail water use: no watering of lawns, but customers may hand irrigate ornamental/landscaping plants and vegetables before 9am or after 9pm; no planting of new lawns;

cease washing vehicles at home; cease washing outdoor surfaces; cease filling swimming pools; cease using water to maintain water features, except those supporting fish life; cease non-essential water use in commercial/industrial establishments; cease allowing water to run to waste in any gutter or drain

The City will limit hydrant and water main flushing to emergencies under Stage 3.

Stage 4: Critical Water Supply Shortage

Under Stage 4, the City will require that customers implement one or more of the following mandatory actions: restrict indoor water use to only water uses essential for public health and safety; cease outdoor watering; cease water use in commercial/industrial establishments except for critical functions, such as fire protection.

5.7 Plan Testing, Review, and Update

To stay coordinated with the City's EOP, this Contingency Plan will be reviewed and updated when changes to emergency operations occur, which happens when a new senior elected or appointed official takes office or at a minimum of every five years to comply with State requirements.

5.8 Personnel Training

Personnel training is outlined in Section 6.2 in the City of Toledo's Emergency Operations Plan. This section outlines training essential response staff and supporting personnel to incorporate Incident Command System (ICS)/ National Incident Management System (NIMS) concepts in all facets of an emergency.

The City's Emergency Management Coordinator organizes training for City personnel and encourages them to participate in training sessions hosted by other agencies, organizations, and jurisdictions throughout the region. Current training and operational requirements set forth under NIMS have been adopted and implemented by the City. The Emergency Management Coordinator maintains records and lists of training received by City personnel (See Section 6.2 in EOP).

The City's training program includes conducting exercises annually to test and evaluate the Emergency Operations Plan. The City coordinates with agencies to conduct joint exercises that include a variety of tabletop exercises, drills, functional exercises, and full-scale exercises. The Emergency Management Coordinator will work with other City/County departments and agencies to identify and implement corrective actions and mitigation measures, based on exercises conducted through Emergency Management. Additionally, the Emergency Management Coordinator will conduct a review with exercise participants after each exercise. Reviews and reporting will also be facilitated after an actual disaster, which will include all agencies involved in the emergency response. The review following an actual incident will describe actions taken, identify equipment shortcomings and strengths, and recommend ways to improve operational readiness (See Section 6.4 in EOP).

Personnel training is outlined in Section 6.2 in the City of Toledo's Emergency Operations Plan. This section outlines training essential response staff and supporting personnel to incorporate Incident Command System (ICS)/ National Incident Management System (NIMS) concepts in all facets of an emergency.

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5.9 Public Education

The City educates the public about threats, disasters, and what to do when an emergency occurs. The City maintains an active community preparedness program and recognizes that citizen preparedness and education are essential components of the City's overall readiness (See Section 6.5 in EOP). This information is housed in the Emergency Preparedness section of the City's website at <https://www.cityoftoledo.org/community/page/emergency-preparedness-0>. Information provided on the website includes resources for building an emergency preparedness kit, materials for preparing homes for fires, electrical and other related hazards, and materials to help prepare for the Cascadia Earthquake. The City also communicates with water customers via billing messages and other public outreach efforts.

5.10 Logistical and Financial Resources

Funding and maintaining this Contingency Plan along with an EMO are priorities for the City as they ensure the City's ability to respond to and recover from disasters that (Section 6.6 in EMO). In accordance with the Emergency Operations Plan, the Emergency Manager will work with City Council and community stakeholders to:

- Identify funding sources for emergency management programs, personnel, and equipment.
- Ensure that Council is informed of progress toward building emergency response and recovery capabilities and is aware of gaps to be addressed.
- Leverage partnerships with local, regional, and State partners to maximize use of scarce resources.

Resource requests and emergency/disaster declarations must be submitted by the Emergency Management Director to the County Emergency Manager according to provisions outlined under ORS Chapter 401 (See Section 1.9.1 in the EMO). Assistance from the State and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) may be available to the City (See Section 1.74 and 1.75 in the EMO). The State evaluates resource requests based on the goals and priorities established by the OEM Director. If the capabilities of the State are not sufficient to meet the requirements as determined by the Governor, federal assistance may be requested. FEMA provides resources, coordination, planning, training, and funding to support State and local jurisdictions when requested by the Governor.

In the case of fire emergencies, the City of Toledo Fire Chief and County Fire Defense Board Chief can contact the State Fire Marshall to mobilize and fund resources (See Section 1.9.1 in the EMO).

If an incident in the City requires major redirection of City fiscal resources, the City Council has authority to adjust budgets and funding priorities (See Section 1.9.2 in EMO).

SECTION 6: Future Water Sources

Drinking water protection planning can be used to identify areas that should be protected now so that they will provide high quality drinking water in the future, if the entity preparing the DWPP anticipates developing additional sources of water supply. The City currently has sufficient water rights for use of water from the Siletz River and the Mill Creek watershed and does not have any plans to seek additional water sources within the planning horizon of this DWPP. Specifically, the City has unused water rights capacity from two existing permits that authorize use of the Siletz River (up to 1.1 cfs under existing Permit S-9370 and up to 4 cfs under existing Permit S-44083), as described in the City's 2017 Water Management and Conservation Plan. In addition, water demand will likely decrease now that Seal Rock Water District has switched to Beaver Creek as its primary water source. However, Seal Rock Water District still relies on water from the City of Toledo as a backup water supply, such as in the event of a major Beaver Creek water infrastructure or water quality issue.

Currently, the need to plan for development of future water sources appears unnecessary. Nevertheless, implementing water conservation remains a critical, ongoing activity to help the City reduce water demand and prolong the City's ability to rely solely on its current water sources.

APPENDIX A

Public Outreach Examples

Drinking Water Protection Plan Public Meeting

In-person and remote attendance options available

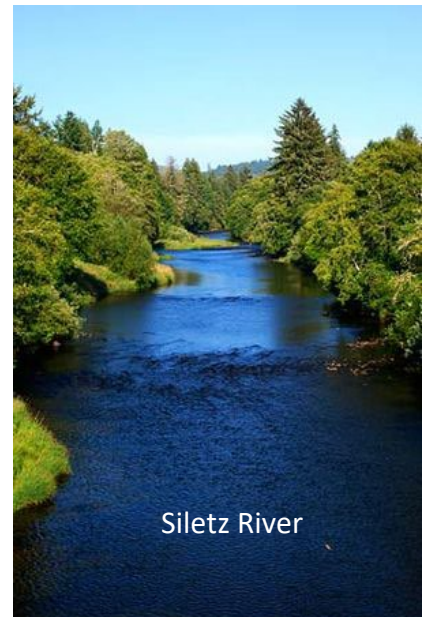
Monday, June 13 at 10 am

Location: Toledo Fire Station Training Room (285 NE Burgess Rd)

For a link to the Zoom meeting, visit the City's website.

MEETING WILL INCLUDE:

- Discussion about the process of developing the Drinking Water Protection Plan
- Overview of risks to the City's drinking water sources that have been identified and prioritized to date
- Time for public comments and questions



Community Input Needed



Please join us for a public meeting on June 13 to learn about threats to our drinking water sources and to provide input on the development of the City of Toledo's Drinking Water Protection Plan. The feedback you provide will help guide drinking water protection activities for years to come.

For information, please contact: Suzanne de Szoeki at sdeszoeki@gsiws.com or 541-257-9006



TOLEDO City News

FROM MAYOR ROD CROSS

June is usually the kick-off to summer. Memorial Day usually marks that seasonal occasion at the end of May. However, with the weather we have had so far, I wouldn't blame anyone, if you are not so sure!

Here at the City, we were pleased to begin our summer full of fun with Cycle Oregon "Gravel" riders last month. Hundreds of bicyclists exploring the Toledo area for two days and camping at Memorial Field. We hope that it may become an annual springboard to summer, as it was well received by all.

Looking forward, many events and opportunities await! June will see graduation from Toledo High School as a new group of young people make their way into the world. The Chamber of Commerce's Waterfront Market fires up at Memorial Field for an every-Thursdays market June through August. The annual car show will be on the last weekend of June, and the Port has activities all summer for recreation and learning – for both kids and adults.

July will swing into high gear as the "Art, Oysters and Brews" series takes off on July 2, continuing on to August 6, and culminating in a two-day weekend on September 3-4. The weekend of July 15, Toledo will host a Van Life and Overland gathering (see www.thejournaloflosttime.com for more information). Waterfront Park and Memorial Field will be covered with 100-150 vehicles (vans of all kinds) full of visitors excited to spend time in our little town. Activities planned while they are here include an Art Toledo Crosswalk Chalk Art Contest. July will also see the debut of "Drive-In Movies", a collaborative venture with the City of Siletz, happening throughout the summer, in both cities.

August will feature the Wooden Boat Show's return – I am SO looking forward to it. September will close our summer with the Annual Art Walk and other festivities celebrating art and the artists who make Toledo their home.

Check out the Toledo Public Library for a summer full of fun for children and adults. Help us meet our goal of reading 1,000 books this summer. I know I have forgotten some activities, but you can always do what I do – go to the City's website at www.cityoftoledo.org and check out the "Community" tab. It holds several lists of upcoming events.

Public Meeting: Your Input Is Needed For A Plan to Protect Our Drinking Water Sources

Please join us on **June 13 at 10 am** at the Toledo Fire Station (285 NE Burgess Rd) to share input and feedback on potential risks to our drinking water sources. Your input at this stage is critical—it will help us to build a comprehensive plan that guides protection of our water supply for our community now and in the future.

The in-person public meeting will be the first of two opportunities to weigh in on the City's efforts to develop a Drinking Water Protection Plan. Remote participation may be viewed via Zoom at the following link:

<https://zoom.us/j/94957578227?pwd=VFVycTA2TXV1TnUvZ2lxbFFZRmt1Zz09>

The City received funding from the Oregon Health Authority in 2021 to develop a Drinking Water Protection Plan for our water sources, the Siletz River and Mill Creek watershed. The DWP Plan will identify and prioritize potential risks to drinking water sources, outline strategies to reduce these risks, and describe the City's approach for implementing the strategies. To guide the development of the plan, the City assembled a Drinking Water Protection Plan Team consisting of Toledo community members and technical experts in the region. A draft list of potential risks to drinking water sources that have been identified and prioritized thus far will be presented at this meeting.

To learn more about the Drinking Water Protection Plan, visit the City's website or contact Suzanne de Szoeki at sdeszoeki@gsiws.com or 541-257-9006.

Drinking Water Protection Plan Public Meeting

In-person and remote attendance options available

Thursday, March 23 from 12 PM-1 PM

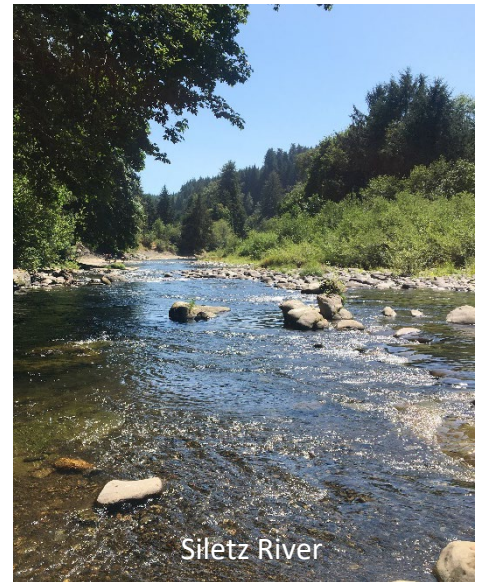
Location: Toledo Fire Station Training Room (285 NE Burgess Rd)

A pizza lunch will be provided for in-person attendees.

*For the draft plan and a link to the Zoom meeting, visit
the City's website.*

MEETING TOPICS WILL INCLUDE:

- Overview of the process of developing the Drinking Water Protection Plan
- Key elements of the Plan, including threats to the source watersheds, strategies to address risks, and the implementation plan
- Time for public comments and questions



Your Input Needed



Please join us for a public meeting on March 23 to learn about the City of Toledo's draft Drinking Water Protection Plan. Your ideas and feedback will help guide drinking water protection activities for years to come.

For information, please contact: Suzanne de Szoeka at sdeszoeka@gsiws.com or 541-257-9006

Facebook Post

On March 23, share your thoughts on the City of Toledo's draft Drinking Water Protection Plan at a public meeting. The hybrid meeting will be held from 12 pm to 1 pm at the Toledo Fire Station Training Room (285 NE Burgess Road) and live on Zoom. A pizza lunch will be provided for in-person attendees.

To read the draft plan, join the Zoom meeting, or view the meeting recording, please visit the City's Drinking Water Protection Plan webpage at <https://www.cityoftoledo.org/planning/page/drinking-water-protection-plan-public-meeting>.

We encourage community members in the City and its source watersheds (Mill Creek and the Siletz River) to provide input on the draft plan, which will guide drinking water protection activities for years to come. The draft plan describes risks to the City's source watersheds, strategies to address risks, and proposed implementation actions. A team of local stakeholders and technical experts guided development of the draft plan.

PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 14, 2023

Contact:

Suzanne de Szoeki
GSI Water Solutions, Inc.
sdeszoeki@gsiws.com
541-257-9006

The City of Toledo Seeks Community Input on Drinking Water Protection Plan

TOLEDO, Oregon – On March 23, the City of Toledo will host a public meeting to discuss a draft Drinking Water Protection Plan. Community members in the City and its source watersheds (Mill Creek and the Siletz River) are encouraged to attend. The hybrid meeting will be held from 12 pm to 1 pm at the Toledo Fire Station Training Room (285 NE Burgess Road) and live on Zoom. A pizza lunch will be provided for in-person attendees.

The City seeks community input on the draft Drinking Water Protection Plan, which will guide drinking water protection activities for years to come and support the City's ability to continue to provide a safe, reliable drinking water supply. The meeting will provide an overview of the plan development process and present key elements of the plan, including threats to the City's source watersheds, strategies to address risks, and proposed implementation actions. Members of the public will be able to ask questions and share their thoughts on the draft plan. Those unable to attend will be able to view a recording of the meeting and submit comments and questions later.

The planning process has been made possible by a grant from the Oregon Health Authority, which enabled the City to engage a team of local stakeholders and technical experts to develop a plan to protect the water supply while considering diverse perspectives and interests in water. In June 2022, the City hosted a public meeting to discuss potential risks to the City's drinking water sources, Mill Creek and the Siletz River.

To read the draft plan, join the Zoom meeting, or view the meeting recording, please visit the City's Drinking Water Protection Plan webpage at <https://www.cityoftoledo.org/planning/page/drinking-water-protection-plan-public-meeting>.

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https://www.newportnewstimes.com/news/toledo-seeks-input-on-drinking-water-protection-plan/article_dded96fa-c435-11ed-bb2c-1bb8aa011912.html

Toledo seeks input on drinking water protection plan

Mar 17, 2023

On Thursday, March 23, the city of Toledo hosts a public meeting to discuss a draft Drinking Water Protection Plan. People living in the city and its source watersheds (Mill Creek and the Siletz River) are encouraged to attend. The hybrid meeting will be held from noon to 1 p.m. at the Toledo Fire Station Training Room (285 NE Burgess Road) and live on Zoom. A pizza lunch will be provided for in-person attendees.

The Drinking Water Protection Plan will guide drinking water protection activities for years to come and support the city's ability to continue to provide a safe, reliable drinking water supply. The meeting will provide an overview of the plan development process and present key elements of the plan, including threats to the city's source watersheds, strategies to address risks, and proposed implementation actions. Members of the public will be able to ask questions and share their thoughts on the draft plan. Those unable to attend will be able to view a recording of the meeting and submit comments and questions later.

The planning process was made possible by a grant from the Oregon Health Authority, which enabled the city to engage a team of local stakeholders and technical experts to develop a plan to protect the water supply while considering diverse perspectives and interests in v

More Information

To read the draft plan, join the Zoom meeting, or view the meeting recording, visit the city's Drinking Water Protection Plan webpage at <https://www.cityoftoledo.org/planning/page/drinking-water-protection-plan-public-meeting>.

FROM PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR BILL ZUSPAN

Each month, the City compares water production to “unaccounted-for” water usage, which allows a utility to account for 85% or more of its water production, through metering and system maintenance records. Toledo accounted for almost 90 per cent of its water, with only a 10.65 % unaccounted-for water loss. This is within the parameters for an “excellent” status, under the guidelines. Recently, some Oregon cities have suffered as much as a 38-44% unaccounted-for loss of treated water.

JANUARY 2023

Gallons produced by WTP	17,040,826
Billable Consumed Water	13,542,916
NON-Billable Consumed Water	1,459,000
Fire Department Usage	143,000
Public Works Usage	77,310
TOTAL Accounted-For Gallons	<u>15,222,226</u>
Difference of 10.65%	1,818,600

H-2-O: “HELP TO OTHERS”

City of Toledo asks for donations to help support residents in need of assistance with water bill payments. Your donation is voluntary and will assist those who have made a good faith effort to pay their bill. Please call City Hall at [541-336-2247](tel:541-336-2247) for more info.



On a different note, be watching for new playground equipment scheduled to be installed at Memorial Park, the first part of March. The structure and playground section of the Park will be closed while installation takes place.

Public Meeting March 23 on Drinking Water Protection Plan

The City of Toledo will be hosting a public meeting on Thursday, **March 23 from 12-1pm at the Toledo Fire Station Training Room**, 285 NE Burgess Road. This meeting is a chance for community members to learn about and provide input on the City’s draft Drinking Water Protection Plan.

A pizza lunch will be provided for in-person attendees. Remote participation is also available via Zoom. The Zoom link for those who wish to attend remotely will be posted on the City’s website shortly before the event at: <https://www.cityoftoledo.org/planning/page/drinking-water-protection-plan-public-meeting>.

The draft Drinking Water Protection Plan is also available for your review at this webpage.

At the March 23 meeting, we will be discussing and seeking comment on elements of the draft Drinking Water Protection Plan, including:

- Potential threats to our drinking water sources
- Strategies to address these risks and keep our source watersheds healthy
- Plans for addressing water shortages
- Proposed implementation action plan

Drinking water in Toledo comes from the Mill Creek watershed and the Siletz River. With grant funding from the Oregon Health Authority, the City has assembled a Drinking Water Protection Plan Team consisting of community members and technical experts to develop a plan to protect the water supply we all depend on.

If you cannot attend the meeting, you will be able to view a recording and provide feedback. To read the draft plan and view the recording, please visit the City’s website at www.cityoftoledo.org . For more information, please contact Suzanne de Szoeka at sdeszoeka@gsiws.com or 541-257-9006.

APPENDIX B

City of Toledo 2016 Source Water Assessment

Updated Source Water Assessment

Toledo Water Utilities

PWS #4100899

November, 2016

Prepared for:

City of Toledo



Prepared by:



State of Oregon
Department of
Environmental
Quality



Oregon

Kate Brown, Governor

Department of Environmental Quality
Agency Headquarters
700 NE Multnomah Street, Suite 600
Portland, OR 97232
(503) 229-5696
FAX (503) 229-6124
TTY 711

November 3, 2016

Toledo Water Utilities
Lee Ritzman, Public Works Director
PO Box 220
Toledo, OR 97391

Re: **Updated Source Water Assessment for PWS # 4100899**

Dear Mr. Ritzman,

On behalf of the Oregon Health Authority (OHA), the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is pleased to provide your community with important information in this Updated Source Water Assessment. The updated assessment is intended to provide information and resources to assist you and your community to **implement local drinking water protection efforts**. Since the first source water assessments were completed in 2005, state agencies have significantly expanded analytical capabilities, including more detailed data for analyzing natural characteristics and potential pollutant sources. DEQ is currently completing the updated assessments for surface water systems and OHA is updating the groundwater system assessments.

As you know, assuring safe drinking water depends on public water suppliers implementing multiple successful practices. **First, protect the drinking water source.** Second, practice effective water treatment. Third, conduct regular monitoring for contaminants to assure safety. Fourth, protect the distribution system piping and finished water storage from recontamination. Finally, practice competent water system operation, maintenance, and construction. These practices are collectively called “multiple barrier public health protection”. **Source water protection is an important first step because starting with the best possible quality source water helps assure that water treatment can be effective at all times.**

Source water protection is accomplished by effective state public health programs, environmental protection, land use policies, pro-active land stewardship, and by implementation of local drinking water protection efforts by communities and public water suppliers. The susceptibility of the public drinking water system source depends on both the natural conditions in the watershed as well as the anthropogenic activities in the watershed.

This letter, with attached figures and technical information, constitutes your **Updated Source Water Assessment**. It supplements your original Source Water Assessment. One of the most important assets a public water system can have is accurate source water area mapping and visual resources to share with the community citizens and officials. The figures include a new regional map view of your watershed, topographic basemap with the source area delineated, and maps with natural characteristics, anthropogenic land uses, potential sources of pollutants, and historic landslides. Information on anthropogenic land uses in a drinking water source area is important for evaluating potential pollutant

sources and working with stakeholders upstream. Tables are provided that include a summary of the types of potential pollutant sources present in your drinking water source area.

There are also a variety of resources included in this document to assist you with drinking water source protection efforts. **Appendix #1** provides a summary of how to use the information provided in the assessment to move forward to develop and implement source water protection. **Appendix #3** lists websites and resources available to public water systems and community members seeking technical assistance for work on watershed protection. **Appendix #4** provides brief descriptions and contact information for grants and loans to fund both drinking water infrastructure and source protection projects.

State agency resources are available to help you with mapping and information needs. Larger sizes of the source area maps and more details of landslide potential and other natural characteristics are available for you upon request (contact Steve Aalbers at 503-229-6798). DEQ is currently developing "Resource Guides" with more extensive information to assist public water systems in protecting their source waters. Resource Guides will be completed for both Oregon surface water systems and groundwater systems later this year.

For direct assistance and/or additional information regarding watershed protection, call Sheree Stewart at DEQ (503-229-5413). For more information on drinking water policies and procedures, call Casey Lyon at OHA (541-726-2587).

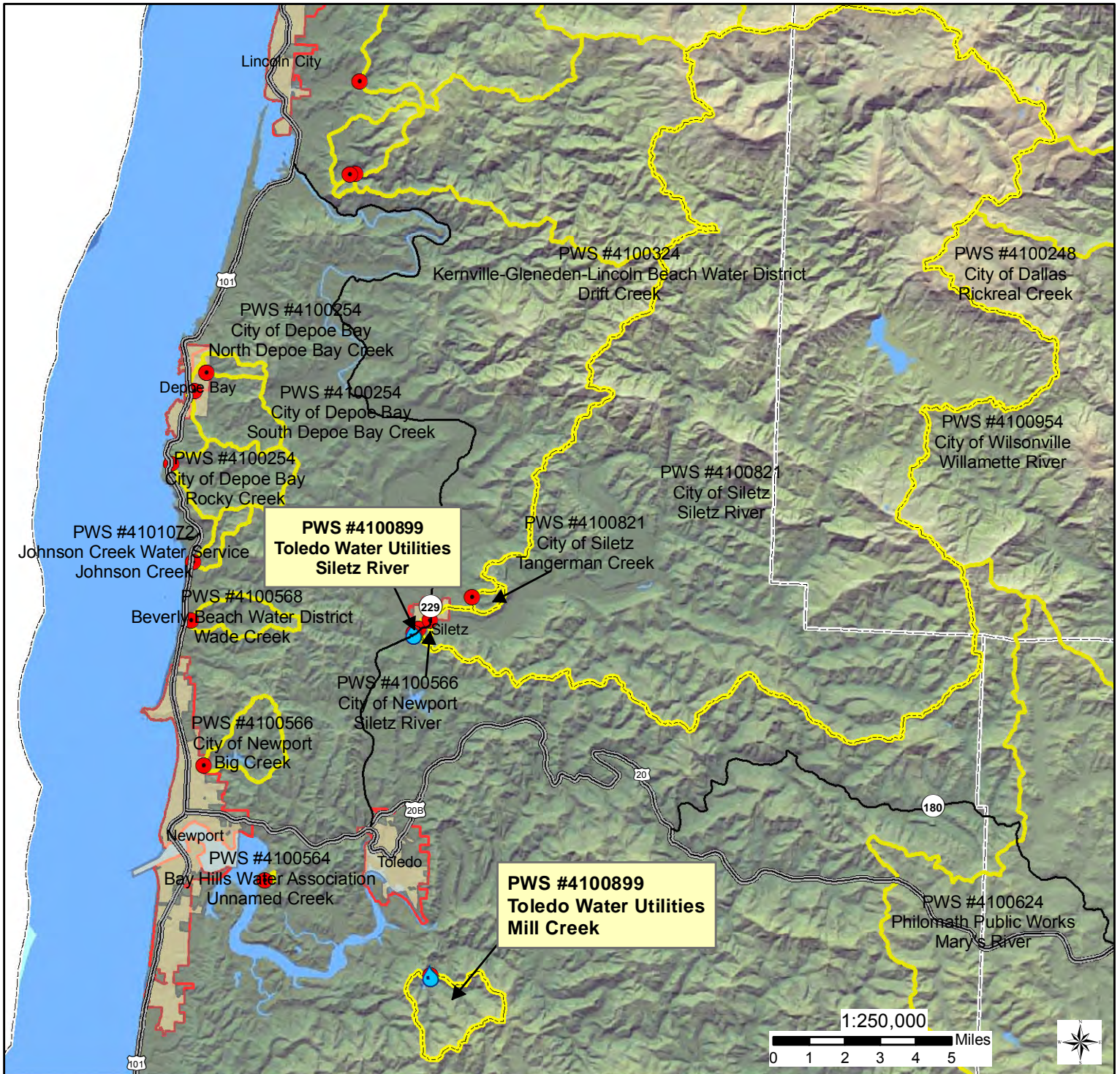
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. Stewart', with a large, stylized flourish at the end.

Sheree Stewart, Drinking Water Protection Coordinator
Environmental Solutions Division

Cc: Casey Lyon, Technical Services Manager, Oregon Health Authority

Figure 1. Toledo Water Utilities (PWS 00899) Drinking Water Source Area and Adjacent Source Areas



Legend

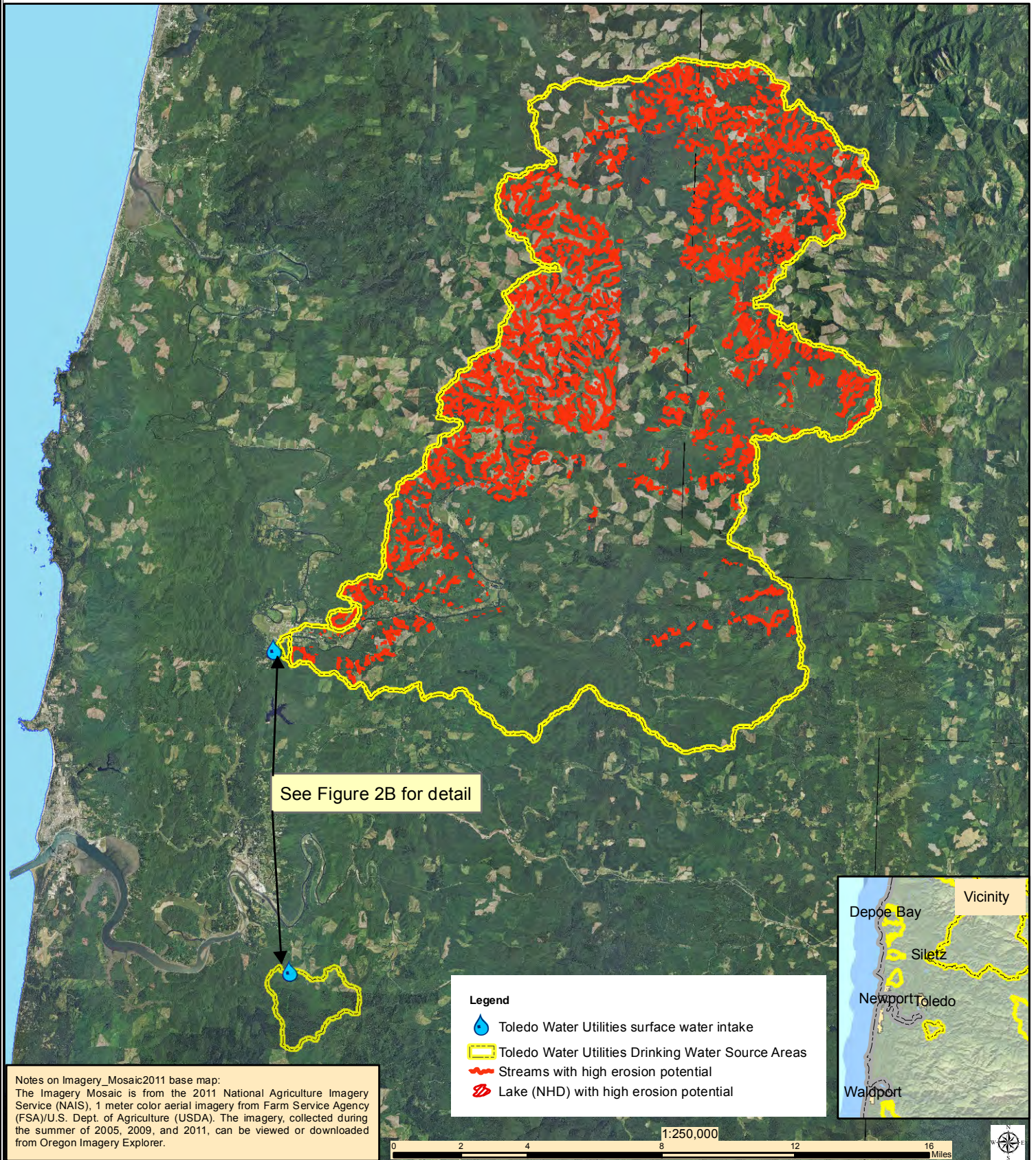
- | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Toledo Water Utilities surface water intake | Toledo Water Utilities Drinking Water Source Areas | City limits (ODOT, 2013) | Urban Growth Boundary (2010) | Highways |
| Surface Water Intake | Surface Water DWSAs | County Boundary | Interstate | U.S. Routes |
| | | | | Oregon Routes |

This data analysis was conducted for strategic planning purposes in drinking water protection. If other uses are considered for the data, please contact DEQ's Drinking Water Protection Program for details on how this query was performed. It is important to understand the limitations and qualifications of queries to ensure appropriate interpretation of this data. No warranty expressed or implied is made regarding the accuracy or utility. This disclaimer applies both to individual use of the data and aggregate use with other data.

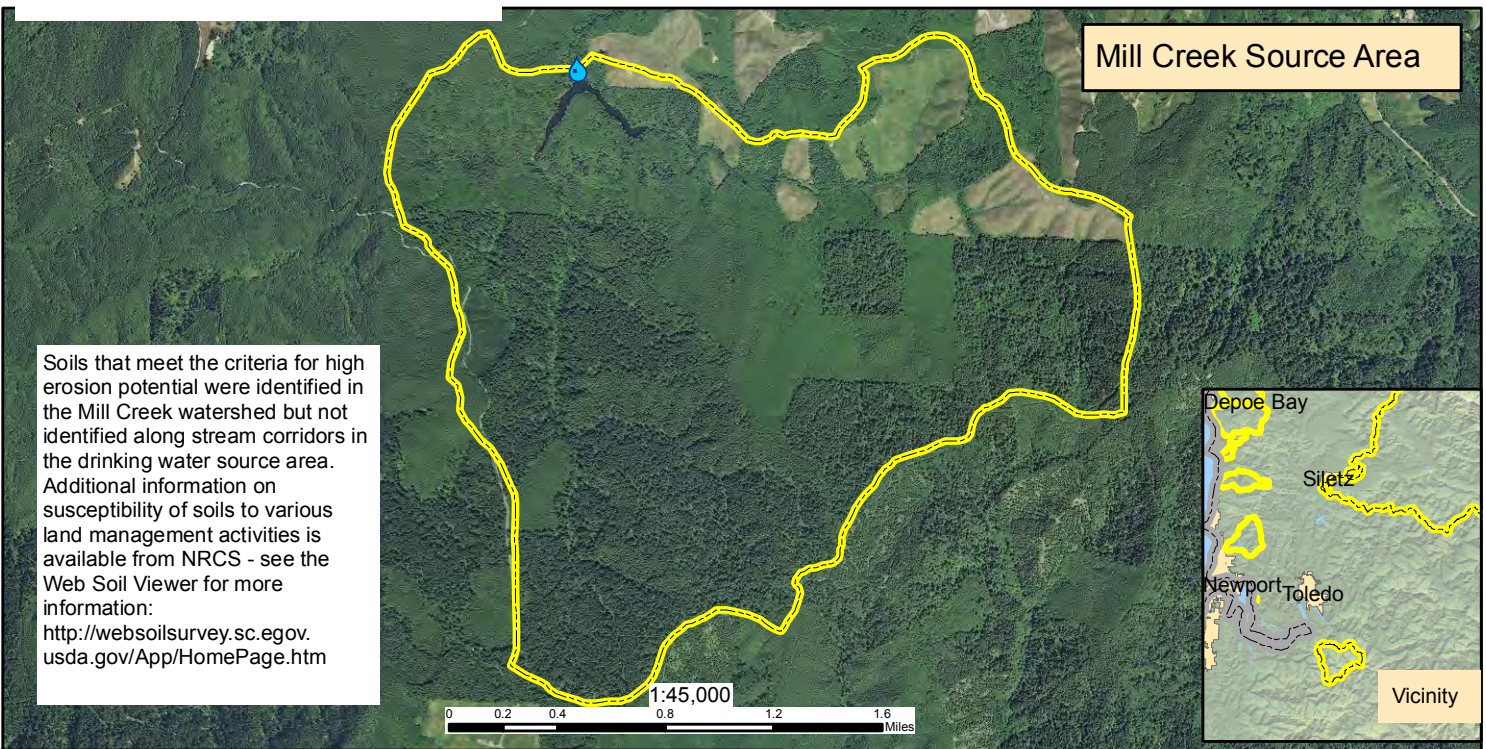
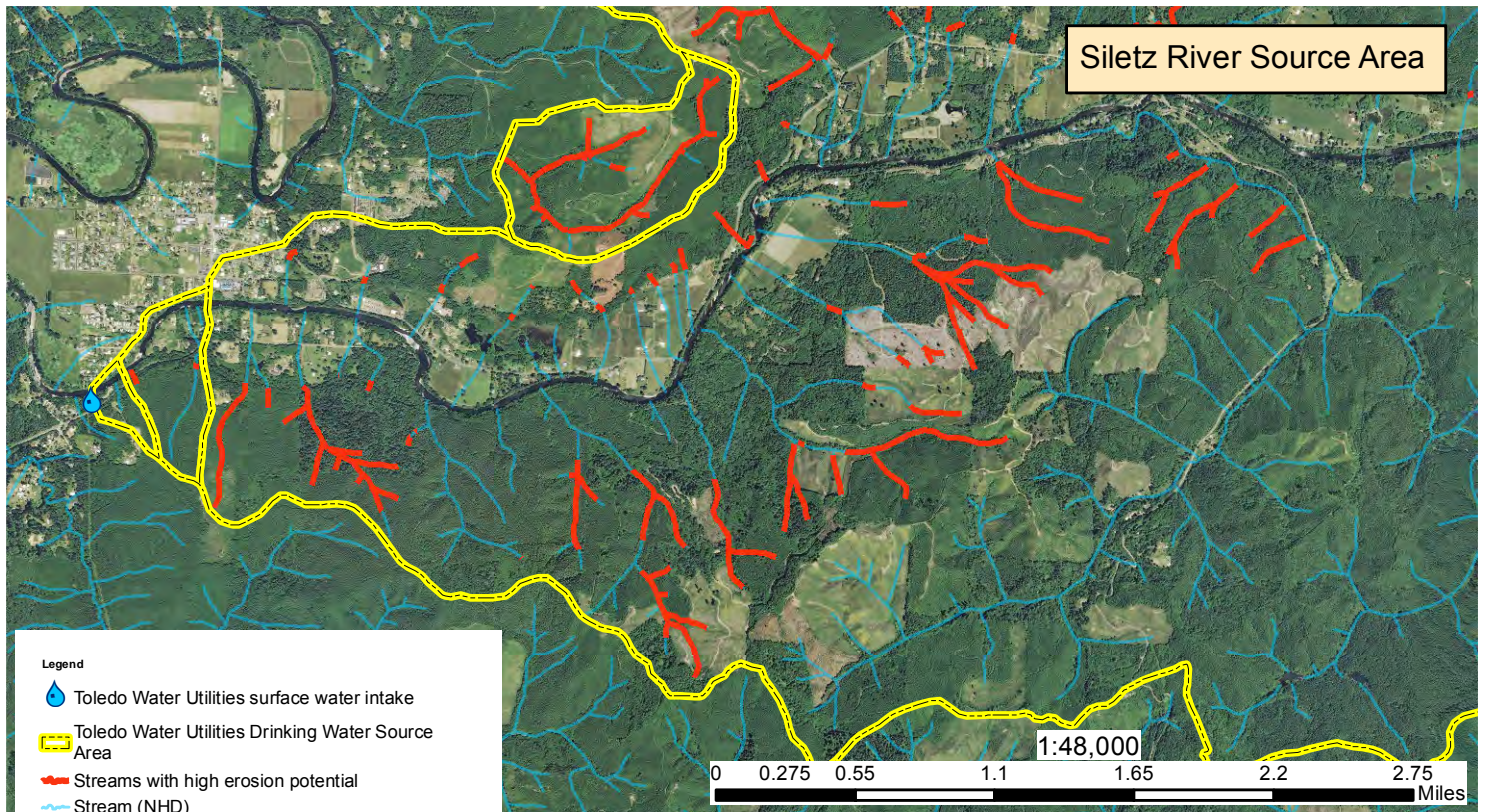
Oregon Dept of Environmental Quality/Environmental Solutions Division/Water Quality Program
 Drinking Water Protection Program/GIS
 Projection: Oregon Lambert (Lambert Conformal Conic)
 GCS_North_American_1983, Datum: D_North_American_1983
 File: \\deqhq1\dwpl\SWA Reports & Plan\Update SWA SW
 2016\PWSReports\4100899_Toledo\SWA_Fig1_SW_ToledoWaterUtilities_VicinityMap.mxd
 Prepared by: sda (22SEP2016), Printed: 22SEP2016 (sda)

Note on Base Layer: The hillshade color effect shown here is the result of additional processing of digital elevation models (DEM - 30 meter grid) data from 1:24000 topographic maps. A "hillshade" was produced first and then color adjusted. The original DEM files were developed by the OR Dept. of Forestry. Additional processing of the hillshade data with Red, Green, Blue (RGB) color scheme resulted in the "orshade.sid" dataset displayed here. The data set is provided for use by the Oregon Geospatial Data Center.

**Figure 2A. Toledo Water Utilities (PWS 00899)
 Drinking Water Source Area Erosion Potential**
 (See Appendix 2 for Key to map details and metadata)



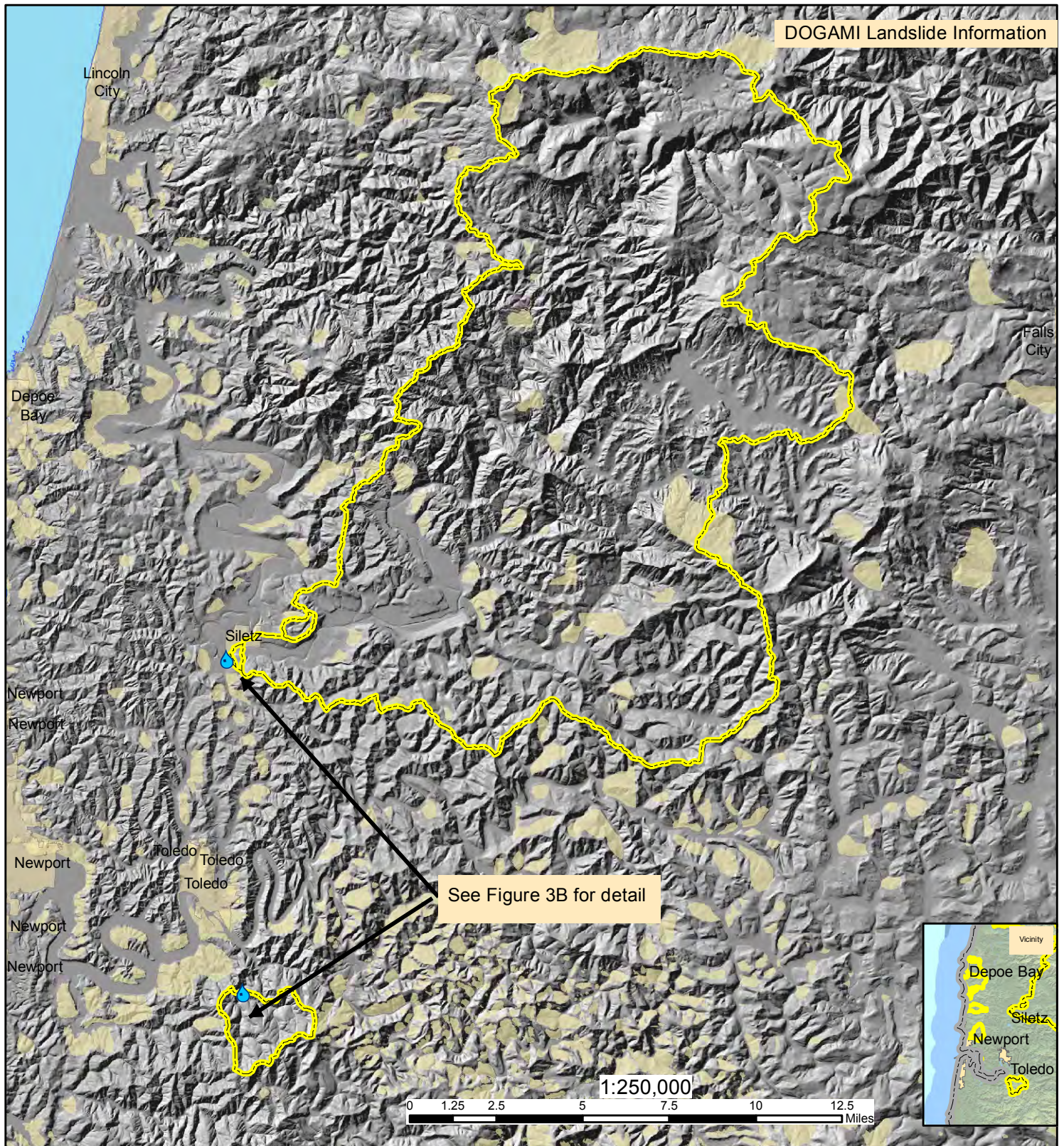
**Figure 2B. Toledo Water Utilities (PWS 00899)
Drinking Water Source Area Erosion Potential
(See Appendix 2 for Key to map details and metadata)**



Notes on Imagery_Mosaic2011 base map:
The Imagery Mosaic is from the 2011 National Agriculture Imagery Service (NAIS), 1 meter color aerial imagery from Farm Service Agency (FSA)/U.S. Dept. of Agriculture (USDA). The imagery, collected during the summer of 2005, 2009, and 2011, can be viewed or downloaded from Oregon Imagery Explorer.

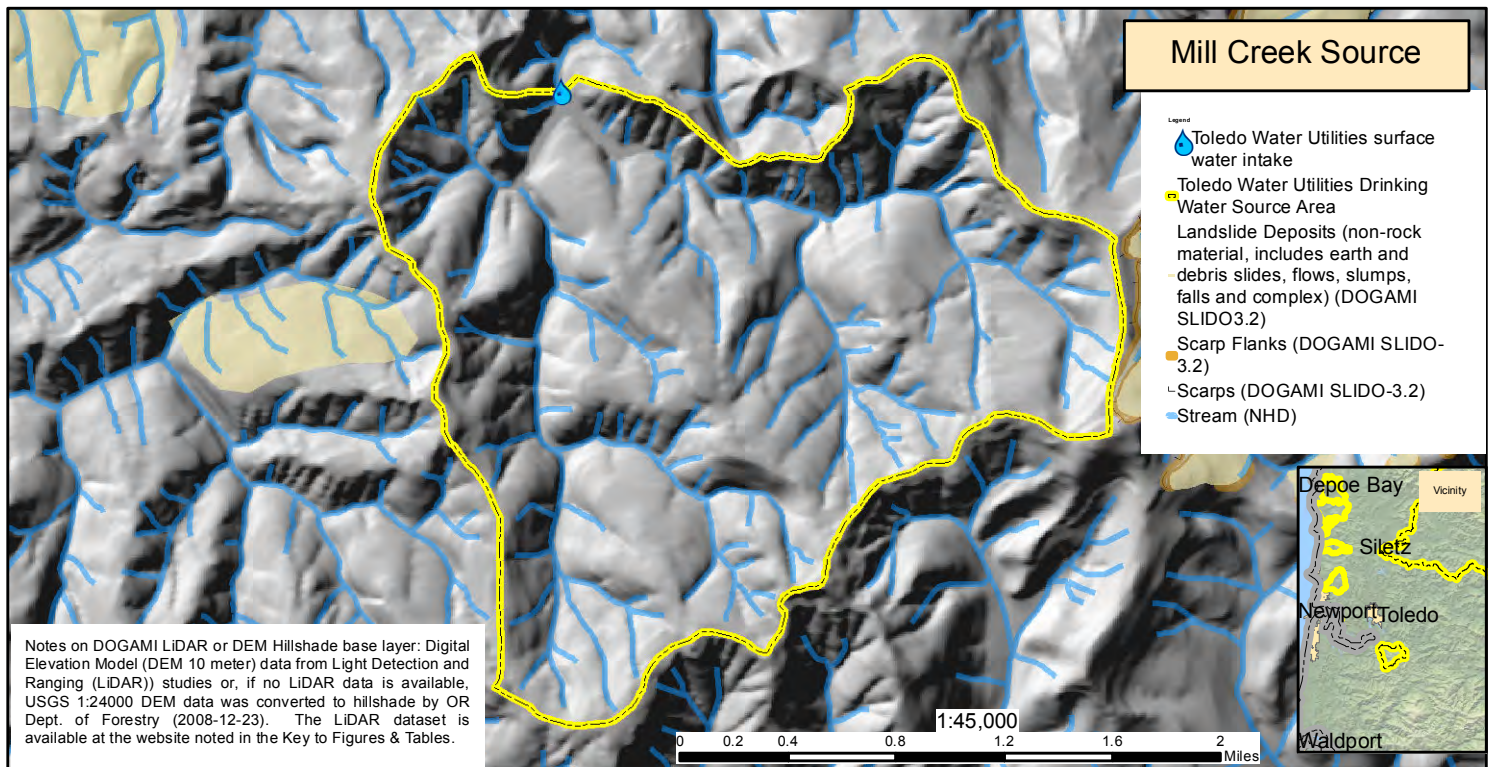
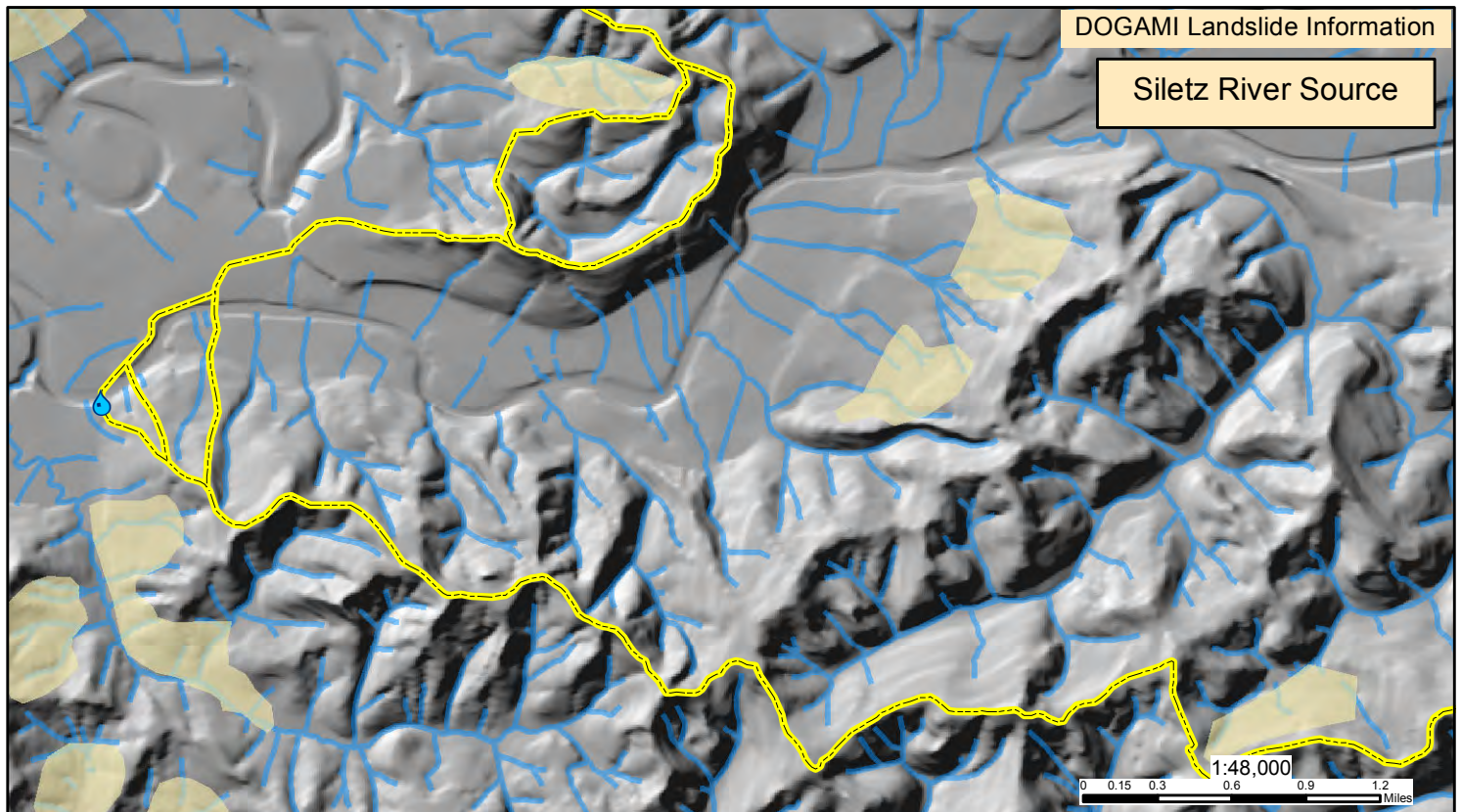


Figure 3A. Toledo Water Utilities (PWS 00899) Drinking Water Source Area Landslide Hazards Map (See Appendix 2 for Key to map details and metadata)



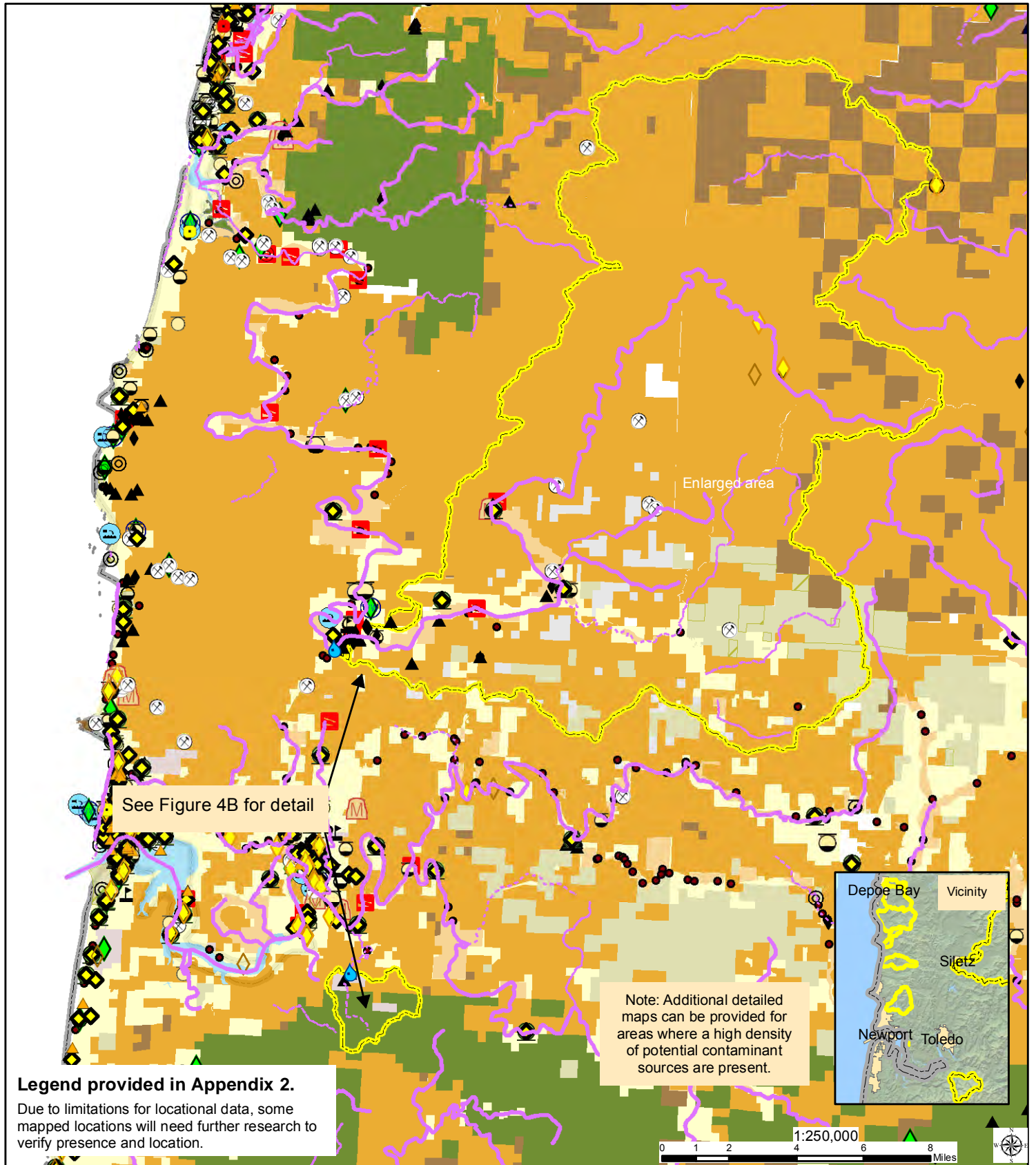
The data set is published by DOGAMI to improve the understanding of landslide hazards in Oregon and to provide a statewide base level of landslide data. This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. Users of this information should review and consult the primary data and information sources to ascertain the usability of the information. This publication cannot substitute for site-specific investigations by qualified practitioners. Site-specific data may give results that differ from the results shown in the publication. For more information see: <http://www.oregongeology.org/sub/slides/> OR DEQ's Water Quality Program is currently working with DOGAMI to develop and provide a more detailed landslide potential analysis for public water systems. Contact Oregon DEQ's Environmental Solutions Division/Water Quality Program for further information on the analysis. If data is available for the specific area, DEQ will provide the more detailed landslide analysis to the PWS.

**Figure 3B. Toledo Water Utilities (PWS 00899)
Drinking Water Source Area Landslide Hazards Map
(See Appendix 2 for Key to map details and metadata)**



The data set is published by DOGAMI to improve the understanding of landslide hazards in Oregon and to provide a statewide base level of landslide data. This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. Users of this information should review or consult the primary data and information sources to ascertain the usability of the information. This publication cannot substitute for site-specific investigations by qualified practitioners. Site-specific data may give results that differ from the results shown in the publication. For more information see: <http://www.oregongeology.org/sub/slido/> OR DEQ's Water Quality Program is currently working with DOGAMI to develop and provide a more detailed landslide potential analysis for public water systems. Contact Oregon DEQ's Environmental Solutions Division/Water Quality Program for further information on the analysis. If data is available for the specific area, DEQ will provide the more detailed landslide analysis to the PWS.

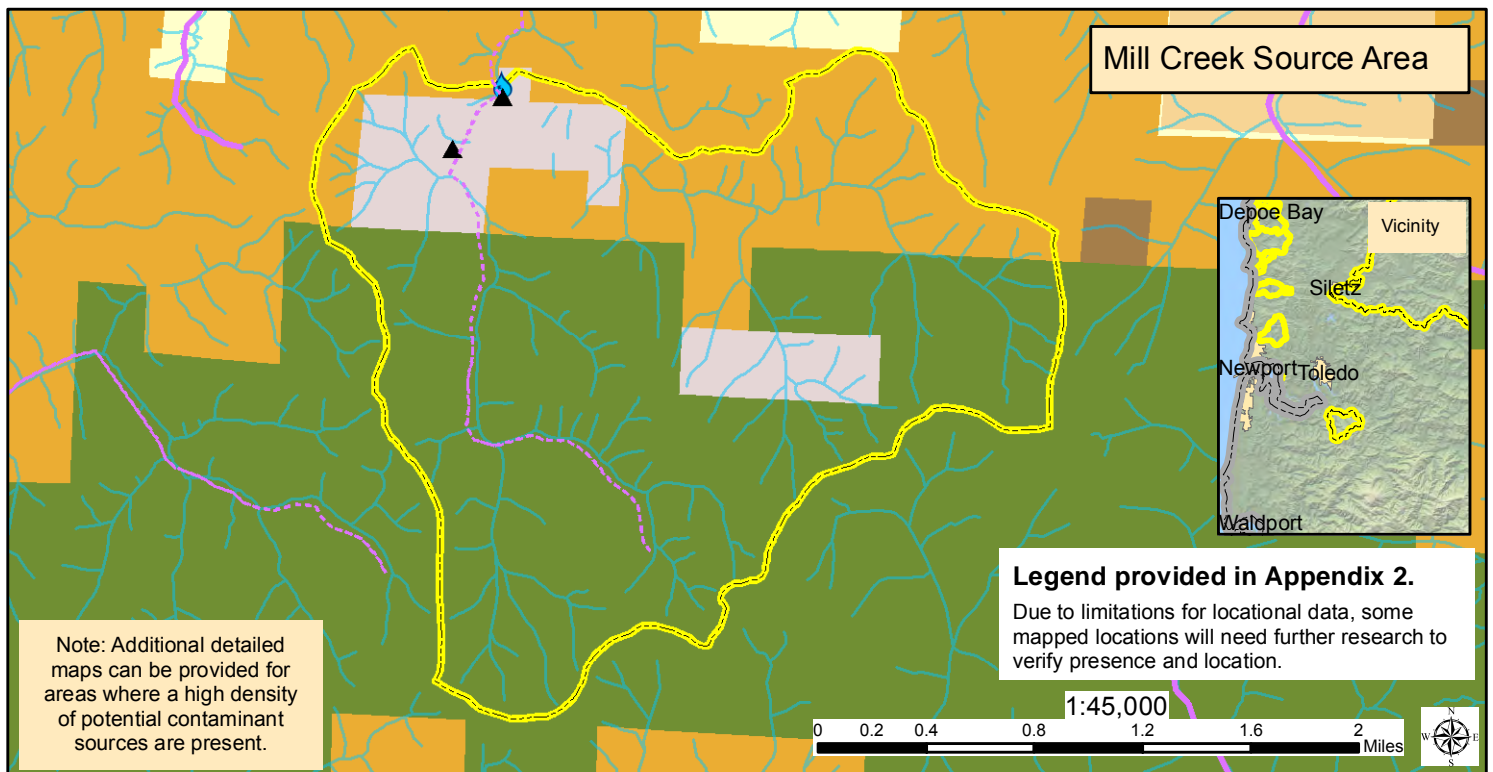
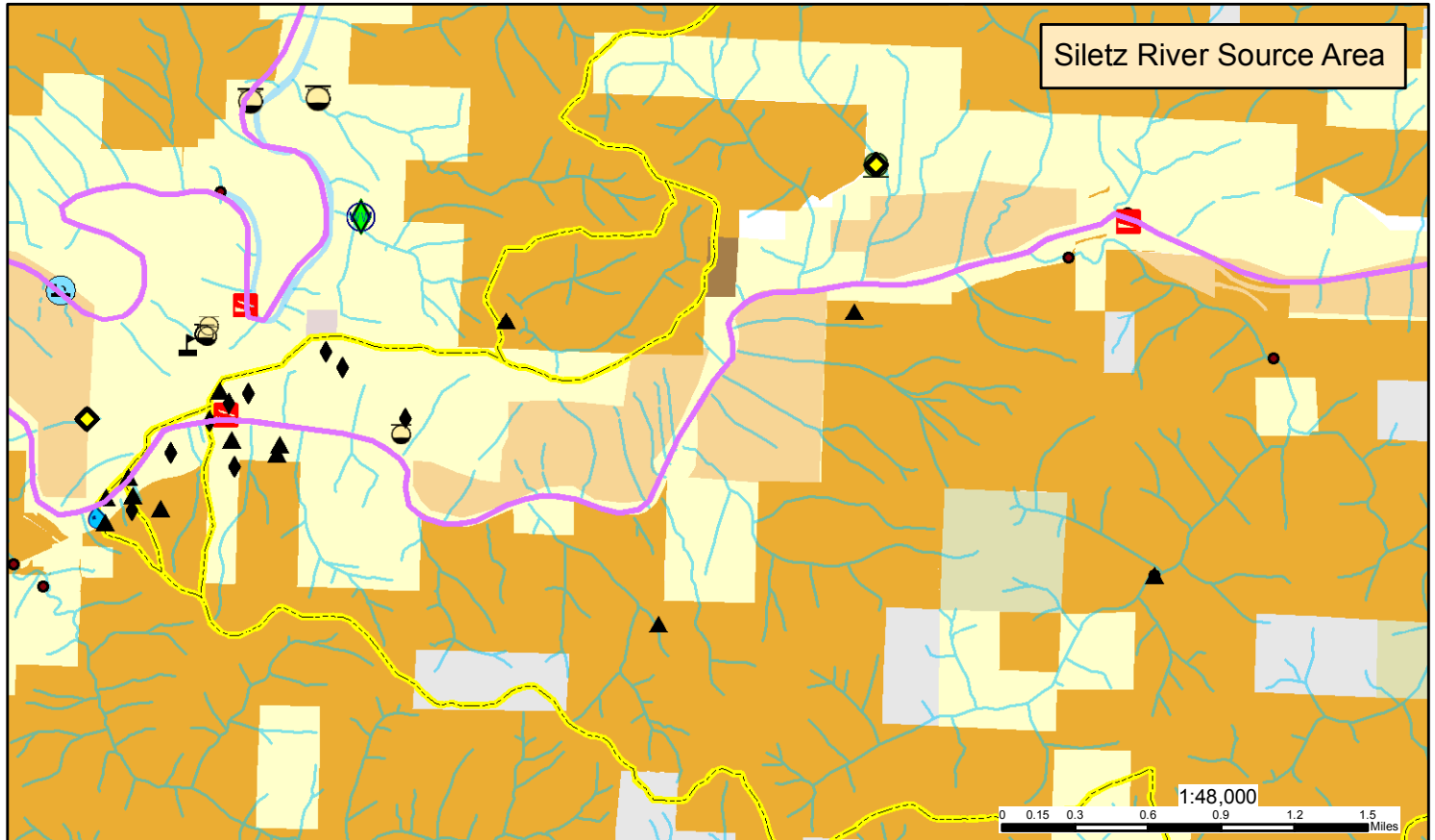
**Figure 4A. Toledo Water Utilities (PWS 00899)
Drinking Water Source Area
Potential Anthropogenic Sources and Land Ownership/Use
(See Appendix 2 for Key to map details and metadata)**



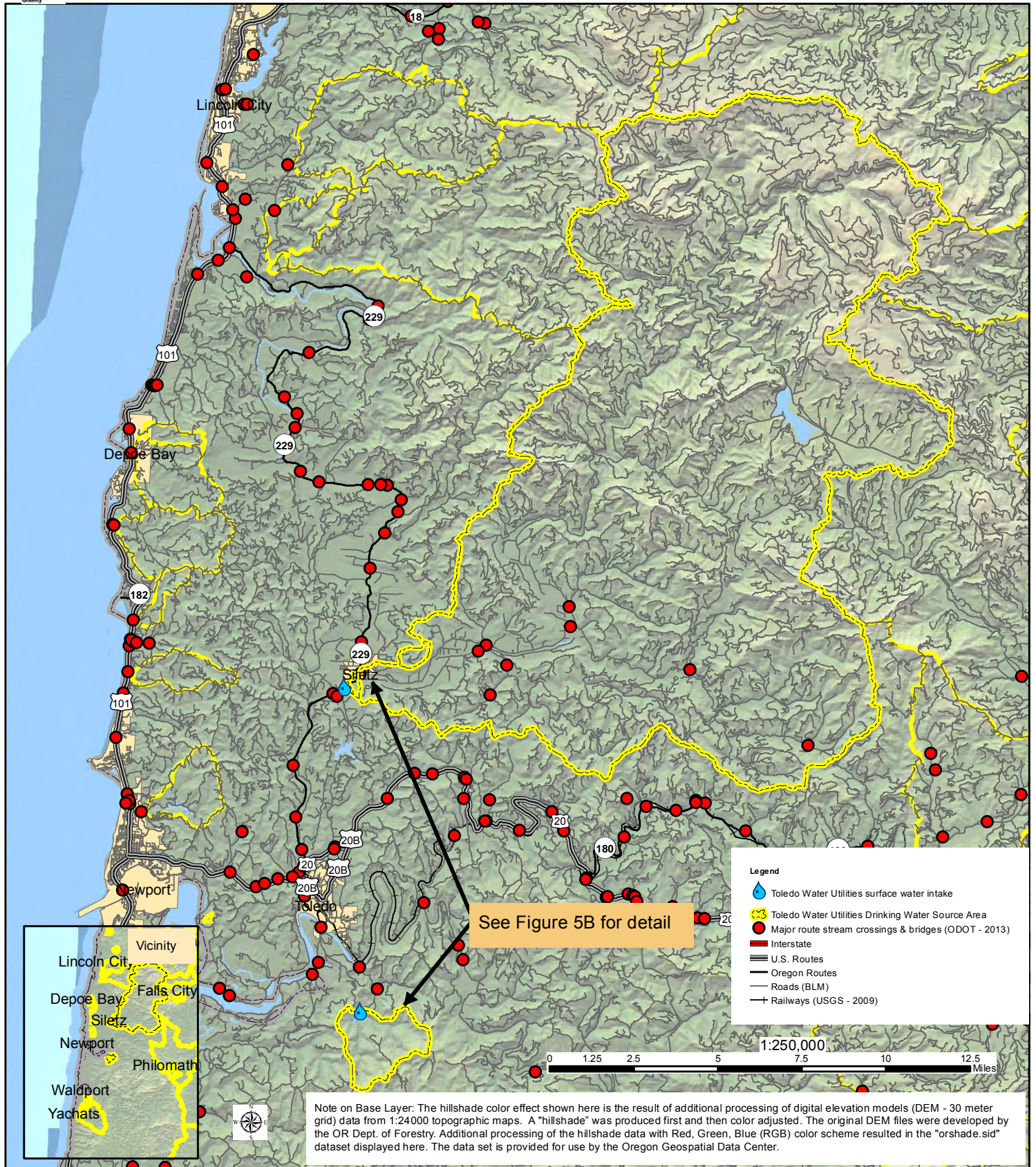
Legend provided in Appendix 2.

Due to limitations for locational data, some mapped locations will need further research to verify presence and location.

**Figure 4B. Toledo Water Utilities (PWS 00899)
Drinking Water Source Area
Potential Anthropogenic Sources and Land Ownership/Use
(See Appendix 2 for Key to map details and metadata)**

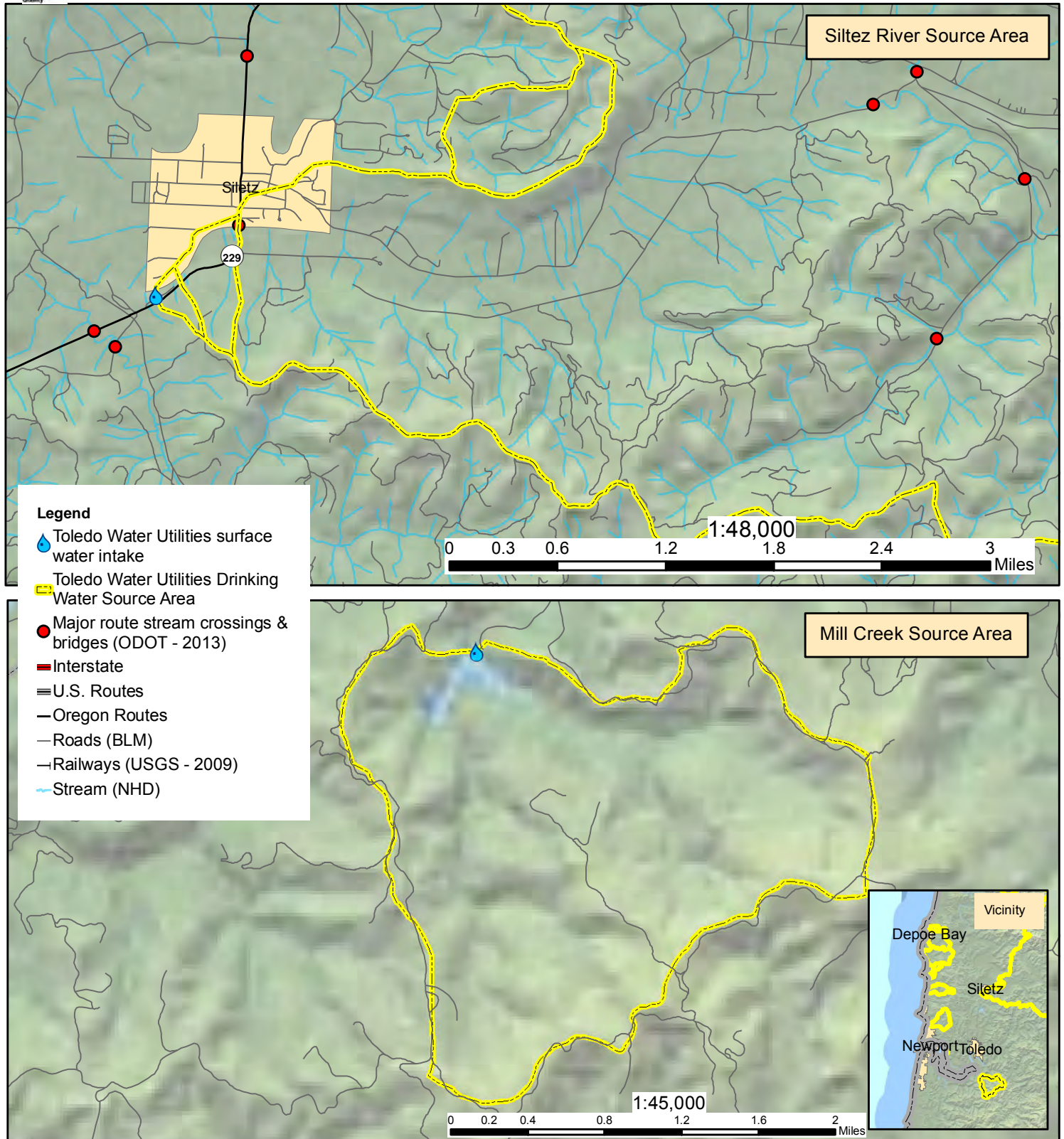


**Figure 5A. Toledo Water Utilities (PWS 00899)
Drinking Water Source Area Transportation Corridors**
(See Appendix 2 for Key to map details and metadata)



Note on Base Layer: The hillshade color effect shown here is the result of additional processing of digital elevation models (DEM - 30 meter grid) data from 1:24,000 topographic maps. A "hillshade" was produced first and then color adjusted. The original DEM files were developed by the OR Dept. of Forestry. Additional processing of the hillshade data with Red, Green, Blue (RGB) color scheme resulted in the "orshade.sid" dataset displayed here. The data set is provided for use by the Oregon Geospatial Data Center.

**Figure 5B. Toledo Water Utilities (PWS 00899)
Drinking Water Source Area Transportation Corridors
(See Appendix 2 for Key to map details and metadata)**



Note on Base Layer: The hillshade color effect shown here is the result of additional processing of digital elevation models (DEM - 30 meter grid) data from 1:24000 topographic maps. A "hillshade" was produced first and then color adjusted. The original DEM files were developed by the OR Dept. of Forestry. Additional processing of the hillshade data with Red, Green, Blue (RGB) color scheme resulted in the "orshade.sid" dataset displayed here. The data set is provided for use by the Oregon Geospatial Data Center.





Public Drinking Water System Land Use and Susceptibility Analysis Summary *(See Appendix 2 for Key to Tables and Notes)*

Public Water System Name PWS ID County Served Population (includes wholesale buyers) ⁽²⁾ Number of Public Water Systems Served ⁽²⁾	Toledo Water Utilities 00899 Lincoln 8,820 2																																																									
Drinking Water Source Name Subbasin Drinking Water Source Area (DWSA) Size ⁽¹⁾ Stream Miles in DWSA	Mill Creek (Oct. - May) Siletz-Yaquina 4.15 sq.mi. / 2654 acres 2.77	Siletz River Siletz-Yaquina 204 sq.mi. / 130765 acres 1452.53	Mill Creek intake is used seasonally																																																							
Land Use / Ownership ⁽³⁾	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Owner Type</th> <th>Area (acres)</th> <th>% of DWSA</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Agricultural</td><td>0</td><td>0%</td></tr> <tr><td>Private Industrial Forest</td><td>619</td><td>23%</td></tr> <tr><td>Private (Rural/Non-industrial)</td><td>0</td><td>0%</td></tr> <tr><td>Local Govt</td><td>367</td><td>14%</td></tr> <tr><td>State Forest</td><td>0</td><td>0%</td></tr> <tr><td>Other State Lands</td><td>0</td><td>0%</td></tr> <tr><td>BLM</td><td>0</td><td>0%</td></tr> <tr><td>USFS</td><td>1,667</td><td>63%</td></tr> <tr><td>Tribal</td><td>0</td><td>0%</td></tr> <tr><td>Other (Water)</td><td>0</td><td>0%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Owner Type	Area (acres)	% of DWSA	Agricultural	0	0%	Private Industrial Forest	619	23%	Private (Rural/Non-industrial)	0	0%	Local Govt	367	14%	State Forest	0	0%	Other State Lands	0	0%	BLM	0	0%	USFS	1,667	63%	Tribal	0	0%	Other (Water)	0	0%	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Area (acres)</th> <th>% of DWSA</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2,189</td><td>2%</td></tr> <tr><td>97,865</td><td>75%</td></tr> <tr><td>5,769</td><td>4%</td></tr> <tr><td>24</td><td>0%</td></tr> <tr><td>6,861</td><td>5%</td></tr> <tr><td>1,405</td><td>1%</td></tr> <tr><td>13,538</td><td>10%</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0%</td></tr> <tr><td>3,114</td><td>2%</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Area (acres)	% of DWSA	2,189	2%	97,865	75%	5,769	4%	24	0%	6,861	5%	1,405	1%	13,538	10%	0	0%	3,114	2%	0	0%	Notes Mill Creek DWSA: Lower watershed owned by City. US Forest Service land and one Priv Ind. Forest owner in upper watershed Siletz R. DWSA: Agricultural lands in Mid Coast Ag WQMP Area. Two Priv Ind. Forest owners and multiple small rural residential(?) lots
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Potential Pollutants (see Table 2 for potential pollutants based on regulatory database search and Figures for approximate locations)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Stream Miles in Erodible Soils</td><td style="text-align: center;">0.00</td></tr> <tr><td>High Soil Erosion Potential Percent ⁽⁴⁾</td><td style="text-align: center;">0%</td></tr> <tr><td>Shallow Landslide Potential</td><td style="text-align: center;">see note</td></tr> <tr><td>Landslide Deposits ⁽⁵⁾ (DOGAMI - SLIDO 3.2)</td><td style="text-align: center;">none - see note</td></tr> </table>	Stream Miles in Erodible Soils	0.00	High Soil Erosion Potential Percent ⁽⁴⁾	0%	Shallow Landslide Potential	see note	Landslide Deposits ⁽⁵⁾ (DOGAMI - SLIDO 3.2)	none - see note	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Stream Miles in Erodible Soils</td><td style="text-align: center;">492.71</td></tr> <tr><td>High Soil Erosion Potential Percent ⁽⁴⁾</td><td style="text-align: center;">34%</td></tr> <tr><td>Shallow Landslide Potential</td><td style="text-align: center;">see note</td></tr> <tr><td>Landslide Deposits ⁽⁵⁾</td><td style="text-align: center;">small areas throughout watershed - see note</td></tr> </table>	Stream Miles in Erodible Soils	492.71	High Soil Erosion Potential Percent ⁽⁴⁾	34%	Shallow Landslide Potential	see note	Landslide Deposits ⁽⁵⁾	small areas throughout watershed - see note	Notes see note 4 in Appendix 2 see note 4 in Appendix 2 and on Figure 2B More details on shallow landslide susceptibility may be available. Contact DEQ Drinking Water Protection for additional information. Includes earth and debris slides, flows, slumps, falls and complex landslide types. Does not include rock material landslide deposits.																																							
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Water Quality Monitoring Data and Treatment Method	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Source Name (Subbasin)</td><td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Mill Creek/Siletz River</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Treatment Process</td><td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Rapid sand & rapid mix</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;"><u>Safe Drinking Water Information System Results</u> ⁽⁶⁾</td><td style="text-align: center;"><u>MCL Violations</u> ⁽⁶⁾</td><td style="text-align: center;"><u>Significant Detections</u> ⁽⁶⁾ (2005-2016)</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Regulated volatile organic chemicals, synthetic organic chemicals and inorganic compounds</td><td style="text-align: center;">none</td><td style="text-align: center;">none</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Disinfection byproducts (Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), Haloacetic acids (five) (HAA5), bromate, and chlorite)</td><td style="text-align: center;">none</td><td style="text-align: center;">None for Toledo; TTHM/HAA5 (5 alerts for City of Newport, 2005-2011)</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Bacteria (Ecoli and TCR=Total Coliform Rule)</td><td style="text-align: center;">none</td><td style="text-align: center;">none</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">DEQ/OHA Source Water Monitoring project test data ⁽⁷⁾ ND = All parameters not detected and NA = source water not analyzed</td><td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Sampled Siletz River source: Atrazine, beta-Sitosterol, Stigmastanol (6/8/2010 & 7/28/2010) ND for gasoline products (~14 samples between 2/4/2011 & 3/2/2011)</td></tr> </table>	Source Name (Subbasin)	Mill Creek/Siletz River		Treatment Process	Rapid sand & rapid mix		<u>Safe Drinking Water Information System Results</u> ⁽⁶⁾	<u>MCL Violations</u> ⁽⁶⁾	<u>Significant Detections</u> ⁽⁶⁾ (2005-2016)	Regulated volatile organic chemicals, synthetic organic chemicals and inorganic compounds	none	none	Disinfection byproducts (Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), Haloacetic acids (five) (HAA5), bromate, and chlorite)	none	None for Toledo; TTHM/HAA5 (5 alerts for City of Newport, 2005-2011)	Bacteria (Ecoli and TCR=Total Coliform Rule)	none	none	DEQ/OHA Source Water Monitoring project test data ⁽⁷⁾ ND = All parameters not detected and NA = source water not analyzed	Sampled Siletz River source: Atrazine, beta-Sitosterol, Stigmastanol (6/8/2010 & 7/28/2010) ND for gasoline products (~14 samples between 2/4/2011 & 3/2/2011)		Additional raw water quality monitoring data for the drinking water source may be available from other sources including USGS, DEQ's LASAR database, individual water providers, local partners (i.e. soil and water conservation districts or watershed councils) or local volunteer monitoring.																																			
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Table 2: Inventory of Potential Sources of Pollution
 as identified in readily accessible state and federal databases and GIS layers
Updated Source Water Assessment
 see Appendix 2 for Key to Tables for Notes and Descriptions of Acronyms

PWS Name: Toledo Water Utilities
PWS Number: 00899

This information supplements the Original Source Water Assessment Inventory dated between 2000 and 2005 and should be used in conjunction with the original inventory to provide a more detailed analysis of potential sources of pollution. Note that due to limitations for locational data in state databases, some locations will need further research to verify presence and location.

Primary Land Ownership/Use(s)								Data Source
Siletz source area is primarily private industrial forestry land use with limited BLM, rural residential, and agricultural land uses. Mill Creek source area is primarily federal USFS land with some private industrial forestry land use and ~14% owned by the local government.								Land use map - Figure 4
Other potential sources of pollution identified based on aerial photographs, topographic maps or local knowledge.								
Name				Address/location	City	County	Data Source	
no additional sources noted - PWS should verify potential sources of pollution								
Regulatory Database Results - State and Federal								
Database Identifier (DB_ID)	Site Identifier (Site_ID)	Status	Common Name	Address	City	County	Retrieval Date (RET_DATE)	Data Source
Results for Mill Creek Drinking Water Source Area								
DWP - PCS - Clear Cuts	8339	A11 Type; A - Managed Forest Land - Clearcut Harvest (< 35 yrs.)	Clear Cuts	Southwest of intake	Toledo	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Mill Creek Reservoir	8338	M29 Type; A - Upstream Reservoirs/Dams	Mill Creek Reservoir	South of intake	Toledo	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
Water Quality Limited streams, Cat3 - Mill Creek	1239107445930	Cat 3B: Insufficient data, potential concern - Temperature	Mill Creek	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	10/31/2014	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Water Quality Assessment - (DEQ/WQ - 10/31/2014)
Results for Siletz River Drinking Water Source Area								
Bridge - Big Rock Creek, Logsden Rd	12111A	Highway, major road, bridge, or stream crossing	Big Rock Creek, Logsden Rd	Not Applicable	UNKNO WN	Lincoln	2013	Oregon Dept. of Transportation, Technical Services Branch, Bridges Section (ODOT - 2013)
Bridge - Long Tom Creek, Sams Creek Rd	12100A	Highway, major road, bridge, or stream crossing	Long Tom Creek, Sams Creek Rd	Not Applicable	UNKNO WN	Lincoln	2013	Oregon Dept. of Transportation, Technical Services Branch, Bridges Section (ODOT - 2013)
Bridge - Mill Creek, Moonshine Park Rd	12107A	Highway, major road, bridge, or stream crossing	Mill Creek, Moonshine Park Rd	Not Applicable	UNKNO WN	Lincoln	2013	Oregon Dept. of Transportation, Technical Services Branch, Bridges Section (ODOT - 2013)
Bridge - Sams Creek, Hamer Rd	41C010	Highway, major road, bridge, or stream crossing	Sams Creek, Hamer Rd	Not Applicable	UNKNO WN	Lincoln	2013	Oregon Dept. of Transportation, Technical Services Branch, Bridges Section (ODOT - 2013)

Database Identifier (DB_ID)	Site Identifier (Site_ID)	Status	Common Name	Address	City	County	Retrieval Date (RET_DATE)	Data Source
Bridge - Sams Creek, Sams Creek Rd	12101A	Highway, major road, bridge, or stream crossing	Sams Creek, Sams Creek Rd	Not Applicable	UNKNO WN	Lincoln	2013	Oregon Dept. of Transportation, Technical Services Branch, Bridges Section (ODOT - 2013)
Bridge - Siletz River, Hwy 181 at MP 24.10	00853A	Highway, major road, bridge, or stream crossing	Siletz River, Hwy 181 at MP 24.10	Not Applicable	SILETZ	Lincoln	2013	Oregon Dept. of Transportation, Technical Services Branch, Bridges Section (ODOT - 2013)
Bridge - Siletz River, Logsden Rd	20556	Highway, major road, bridge, or stream crossing	Siletz River, Logsden Rd	Not Applicable	UNKNO WN	Lincoln	2013	Oregon Dept. of Transportation, Technical Services Branch, Bridges Section (ODOT - 2013)
Bridge - Siletz River, Sams Creek Rd	12105A	Highway, major road, bridge, or stream crossing	Siletz River, Sams Creek Rd	Not Applicable	UNKNO WN	Lincoln	2013	Oregon Dept. of Transportation, Technical Services Branch, Bridges Section (ODOT - 2013)
Bridge - South Fork Rock Creek, Logsden Rd	21623	Highway, major road, bridge, or stream crossing	South Fork Rock Creek, Logsden Rd	Not Applicable	UNKNO WN	Lincoln	2013	Oregon Dept. of Transportation, Technical Services Branch, Bridges Section (ODOT - 2013)
DOGAMI - Logsden Pit	21-0004	Closed - sand & gravel	Logsden Pit	Bell Road off of Logsden Road	Not applicable	Lincoln	10/21/2015	OR Dept. of Geology and Mineral Industries Mineral Information layer for Oregon Release 2 (DOGAMI/MILO-2 - 2014)
DOGAMI - Mill Creek Pit	21-0035	Permitted - basalt (with NPDES 1200-A permit)	Mill Creek Pit	PO Box 216 Toledo, OR 97391	Not applicable	Lincoln	10/21/2015	OR Dept. of Geology and Mineral Industries Mineral Information layer for Oregon Release 2 (DOGAMI/MILO-2 - 2014)
Dogami - Permittee	27-0006	Closed - Basalt	Bill Wilson		Not applicable	Polk	10/21/2015	OR Dept. of Geology and Mineral Industries Mineral Information layer for Oregon Release 2 (DOGAMI/MILO-2 - 2014)
Dogami - Permittee	21-0033	Closed - Crushed Rock	Port of Toledo		Not applicable	Lincoln	10/21/2015	OR Dept. of Geology and Mineral Industries Mineral Information layer for Oregon Release 2 (DOGAMI/MILO-2 - 2014)
DOGAMI - Siletz Gorge Indian Pit	21-0034	Closed - basalt	Siletz Gorge Indian Pit		Not applicable	Lincoln	10/21/2015	OR Dept. of Geology and Mineral Industries Mineral Information layer for Oregon Release 2 (DOGAMI/MILO-2 - 2014)
DOGAMI - Siletz Plant Site	21-0003	Closed - sand & gravel	Siletz Plant Site		Not applicable	Lincoln	10/21/2015	OR Dept. of Geology and Mineral Industries Mineral Information layer for Oregon Release 2 (DOGAMI/MILO-2 - 2014)
DOGAMI - Widow Creek Pit	21-0037	Closed - Basalt	Widow Creek Pit		Not applicable	Lincoln	10/21/2015	OR Dept. of Geology and Mineral Industries Mineral Information layer for Oregon Release 2 (DOGAMI/MILO-2 - 2014)
ECSI - Boise Cascade - Pigeon Creek	1979	Inactive site with further action needed	Boise Cascade - Pigeon Creek	Siletz River Road	Valsetz	POLK	01/25/2016	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Environmental Cleanup Site Inventory (DEQ/ECSI 01/2016)
ECSI - Boise Cascade - Valsetz	15	Inactive site with further action needed	Boise Cascade - Valsetz	Valsetz Lake (former)	Valsetz	POLK	01/25/2016	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Environmental Cleanup Site Inventory (DEQ/ECSI 01/2016)
ECSI - FAA Radar Facility - Laurel Mountain	1364	Inactive site with further action needed	FAA Radar Facility - Laurel Mountain	7 miles NW of Falls City		POLK	01/25/2016	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Environmental Cleanup Site Inventory (DEQ/ECSI 01/2016)

Database Identifier (DB_ID)	Site Identifier (Site_ID)	Status	Common Name	Address	City	County	Retrieval Date (RET_DATE)	Data Source
ECSI - NFA - Fern Flat	1100	No further action required	Fern Flat	1 mile west of Valsetz Mill site		POLK	01/25/2016	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Environmental Cleanup Site Inventory (DEQ/ECSI 01/2016)
Highways - OR-229	181	Highway/Interstate	SILETZ	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	2008	Integrated Transportation Information System (ITIS) database, Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT - 2008)
LUST NFA - Dundas Fuel Tank	21-90-4154	CLEANUP_COMPLETED	Dundas Fuel Tank	841 LOGSDEN RD	SILETZ	LINCOLN	01/25/2016	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Land Quality Leaking Underground Storage Tank database (DEQ/LUST - 2016)
LUST NFA - Logsden Store	21-96-4001	CLEANUP_COMPLETED	Logsden Store	7550 LOGSDEN ROAD	LOGSDEN	LINCOLN	01/25/2016	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Land Quality Leaking Underground Storage Tank database (DEQ/LUST - 2016)
OSMB - Hee Hee Illahee	Hee Hee Illahee	Boating access site	Hee Hee Illahee	Hee Hee Illahee	Unknown	Lincoln	03/2016	OR State Marine Board Boating Access Sites Database (OSMB 03/2016)
OSMB - Moonshine Park	Moonshine Park	Boating access site	Moonshine Park Boat Launch	Moonshine Park	Unknown	Lincoln	03/2016	OR State Marine Board Boating Access Sites Database (OSMB 03/2016)
OSMB - Twin Bridges Memorial Park	Twin Bridges Memorial Park	Boating access site	Twin Bridges Park Boat Ramp	Sam's Creek	Unknown	Lincoln	03/2016	OR State Marine Board Boating Access Sites Database (OSMB 03/2016)
SFM - HSIS - BREON DAVID A	050608	LOGGING with 2 different chemicals reported on site (liquids and solids only)	BREON DAVID A	3615 LOGSDEN RD	SILETZ	LINCOLN	09/29/2008	OR State Fire Marshall Hazardous Substance Information System database (SFM/HSIS - 2009)
SFM - HSIS - JEFF MANN TIMBER SALVAGE INC	004551	LOGGING with 3 different chemicals reported on site (liquids and solids only)	JEFF MANN TIMBER SALVAGE INC	2875 MOONSHINE PK RD	LOGSDEN	LINCOLN	09/29/2008	OR State Fire Marshall Hazardous Substance Information System database (SFM/HSIS - 2009)
SFM - HSIS - LOGSDEN COUNTRY STORE LTD	044696	GASOLINE STATIONS WITH CONVENIENCE STORES with 2 different chemicals reported on site (liquids and solids only)	LOGSDEN COUNTRY STORE LTD	7550 LOGSDEN RD	LOGSDEN	LINCOLN	09/29/2008	OR State Fire Marshall Hazardous Substance Information System database (SFM/HSIS - 2009)
SFM-HSIS AST - BREON DAVID A	050608	Aboveground storage tank(s) on site	BREON DAVID A	3615 LOGSDEN RD	SILETZ	LINCOLN	09/29/2008	OR State Fire Marshall Hazardous Substance Information System database (SFM/HSIS - 2009)
SFM-HSIS AST - JEFF MANN TIMBER SALVAGE INC	004551	Aboveground storage tank(s) on site	JEFF MANN TIMBER SALVAGE INC	2875 MOONSHINE PK RD	LOGSDEN	LINCOLN	09/29/2008	OR State Fire Marshall Hazardous Substance Information System database (SFM/HSIS - 2009)
SFM-HSIS AST - LOGSDEN COUNTRY STORE LTD	044696	Aboveground storage tank(s) on site	LOGSDEN COUNTRY STORE LTD	7550 LOGSDEN RD	LOGSDEN	LINCOLN	09/29/2008	OR State Fire Marshall Hazardous Substance Information System database (SFM/HSIS - 2009)

Database Identifier (DB_ID)	Site Identifier (Site_ID)	Status	Common Name	Address	City	County	Retrieval Date (RET_DATE)	Data Source
SWMS - Logsdens TS And Brush Disp Site TERMINATED	104078	194 Municipal - Transfer - Terminated	Logsdens TS And Brush Disp Site TERMINATED	SEC19,T09S,R09W		LINCOLN	01/25/2016	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Solid Waste Management System (DEQ/SWMS - 2016)
UIC - FAA Radar Facility - Laurel Mountain	10134	Autodrain / Formal Closure	FAA Radar Facility - Laurel Mountain	7 miles W. of Falls City	Fall City	Polk	01/12/2016	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Underground Injection Control database (DEQ/UIC - 2016)
UST - LOGSDEN COUNTRY STORE LTD	7614	0 Upgraded, 3 Decommissioned, 0 Unknown	LOGSDEN COUNTRY STORE LTD	7550 LOGSDEN ROAD	LOGSDEN	LINCOLN	01/25/2016	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Underground Storage Tank Program (DEQ/UST - 2016)
UST - TOLEDO SAND GRAVEL CO. INC.	2641	0 Upgraded, 1 Decommissioned, 0 Unknown	TOLEDO SAND GRAVEL CO. INC.	841 LOGSDEN RD	SILETZ	LINCOLN	01/25/2016	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Underground Storage Tank Program (DEQ/UST - 2016)
Water Quality Limited streams, Cat3 - Big Rock Creek	1237199447260	Cat 3: Insufficient data - Sedimentation and a potential concern (Cat. 3B) for Temperature	Big Rock Creek	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	10/31/2014	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Water Quality Assessment - (DEQ/WQ - 10/31/2014)
Water Quality Limited streams, Cat3 - Boulder Creek	1236969449210	Cat 3: Insufficient data - Ammonia, Chloride, Dissolved Oxygen, pH, Phosphate Phosphorous, and a potential concern (Cat. 3B) for Alkalinity	Boulder Creek	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	10/31/2014	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Water Quality Assessment - (DEQ/WQ - 10/31/2014)
Water Quality Limited streams, Cat3 - Brush Creek	1236948446970	Cat 3: Insufficient data - Alkalinity, Ammonia, Dissolved Oxygen, pH, Phosphate Phosphorus	Brush Creek	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	10/31/2014	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Water Quality Assessment - (DEQ/WQ - 10/31/2014)
Water Quality Limited streams, Cat3 - Cerine Creek	1237874447580	Cat 3: Insufficient data - Ammonia, Chloride, Dissolved Oxygen, pH, Phosphate Phosphorous, and a potential concern (Cat. 3B) for Alkalinity	Cerine Creek	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	10/31/2014	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Water Quality Assessment - (DEQ/WQ - 10/31/2014)
Water Quality Limited streams, Cat4A & Cat5, DEQ-2012 - Cerine Creek	1237874447580	Cat 5: Water quality limited, 303(d) list, TMDL needed - Temperature	Cerine Creek	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	10/31/2014	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Water Quality Assessment 2012 - (DEQ/WQ - 10/31/2014)
Water Quality Limited streams, Cat3 - Mill Creek	1237933447460	Cat 3: Insufficient data - Chlorophyll a and a potential concern (Cat. 3B) for Alkalinity	Mill Creek	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	10/31/2014	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Water Quality Assessment - (DEQ/WQ - 10/31/2014)
Water Quality Limited streams, Cat4A & Cat5, DEQ-2012 - Mill Creek	1237596447660	Cat 5: Water quality limited, 303(d) list, TMDL needed - Temperature	Mill Creek	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	10/31/2014	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Water Quality Assessment 2012 - (DEQ/WQ - 10/31/2014)

Database Identifier (DB_ID)	Site Identifier (Site_ID)	Status	Common Name	Address	City	County	Retrieval Date (RET_DATE)	Data Source
Water Quality Limited streams, Cat4A & Cat5, DEQ-2012 - Miller Creek	1235935447770	Cat 4A: Water quality limited, TMDL approved - Temperature	Miller Creek	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	10/31/2014	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Water Quality Assessment 2012 - (DEQ/WQ - 10/31/2014)
Water Quality Limited streams, Cat3 - Rock Creek	1237929447370	Cat 3: Insufficient data - Sedimentation	Rock Creek	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	10/31/2014	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Water Quality Assessment - (DEQ/WQ - 10/31/2014)
Water Quality Limited streams, Cat3 - Siletz River	1240230449270	Cat 3: Insufficient data - Arsenic, Chlorophyll a, Copper, Flow Modification, Lead, Sedimentation, Selenium, Zinc and a potential concern (Cat. 3B) for Alkalinity	Siletz River	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	10/31/2014	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Water Quality Assessment - (DEQ/WQ - 10/31/2014)
Water Quality Limited streams, Cat4A & Cat5, DEQ-2012 - Siletz River	1240230449270	Cat 5: Water quality limited, 303(d) list, TMDL needed - Temperature and Turbidity	Siletz River	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	10/31/2014	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Water Quality Assessment 2012 - (DEQ/WQ - 10/31/2014)
Water Quality Limited streams, Cat3 - South Fork Siletz River	1237117448800	Cat 3: Insufficient data - Ammonia, Chloride, Dissolved Oxygen, pH, Phosphate Phosphorous, and a potential concern (Cat. 3B) for Alkalinity	South Fork Siletz River	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	10/31/2014	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Water Quality Assessment - (DEQ/WQ - 10/31/2014)
Water Quality Limited streams, Cat4A & Cat5, DEQ-2012 - South Fork Siletz River	1237117448800	Cat 5: Water quality limited, 303(d) list, TMDL needed - Biological Criteria and Temperature	South Fork Siletz River	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	10/31/2014	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Water Quality Assessment 2012 - (DEQ/WQ - 10/31/2014)
Water Quality Limited streams, Cat3 - Steer Creek	1237028447090	Cat 3: Insufficient data - Ammonia, Dissolved Oxygen, pH, Phosphate Phosphorous, and a potential concern (Cat. 3B) for Alkalinity	Steer Creek	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	10/31/2014	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Water Quality Assessment - (DEQ/WQ - 10/31/2014)
Water Quality Limited streams, Cat3 - Young Creek	1236876447900	Cat 3: Insufficient data - Alkalinity, Ammonia, Chloride, Dissolved Oxygen, pH, Phosphate Phosphorous	Young Creek	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	10/31/2014	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality Water Quality Assessment - (DEQ/WQ - 10/31/2014)
DWP - PCS - Clear Cuts	8359	A11 Type; A - Managed Forest Land - Clearcut Harvest (< 35 yrs.)	Clear Cuts	Southeast of intake	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)

Database Identifier (DB_ID)	Site Identifier (Site_ID)	Status	Common Name	Address	City	County	Retrieval Date (RET_DATE)	Data Source
DWP - PCS - Clear Cuts	8385	A11 Type; A - Managed Forest Land - Clearcut Harvest (< 35 yrs.)	Clear Cuts	Throughout DWPA	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Dundus Quarry	8388	C57 Type; P - Future Land Development - Commercial/Industrial	Dundus Quarry	Northeast of intake. Off Logsdan Road	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Grazing Animals	8358	A05 Type; P - Crops - Nonirrigated (inc. Christmas trees, grains, grass seed, pasture)	Grazing Animals	East side of Siletz River. Northeast of intake	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Grazing Animals	8379	A07 Type; A - Grazing Animals (> 5 large animals or equivalent/acre)	Grazing Animals	Throughout DWPA	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Grazing Animals	8358	A07 Type; P - Grazing Animals (> 5 large animals or equivalent/acre)	Grazing Animals	East side of Siletz River. Northeast of intake	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - High Density Housing	8374	R09 Type; P - Housing - High Density (> 1	High Density Housing	Northeast of intake	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database
DWP - PCS - Highway 229	8376	M18 Type; P - Transportation -	Highway 229	North of intake	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database
DWP - PCS - Land Application Sites	8389	A09 Type; A - Land Application Sites	Land Application Sites	Northeast of intake. Off Logsdan Road	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database
DWP - PCS - Logston Country Store	8390	C03 Type; P - Automobiles - Gas	Logston Country Store	Northeast of intake. Off Logsdan Road	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database
DWP - PCS - Logston Country Store	8390	M24 Type; P - UST - Decommissioned/Inactive	Logston Country Store	Northeast of intake. Off Logsdan Road	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Moonshine Park	8391	R13 Type; P - Parks	Moonshine Park	Northeast of intake. Off Logsdan Road	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Non-Irrigated Crops	8380	A05 Type; A - Crops - Nonirrigated (inc. Christmas trees, grains, grass seed, pasture)	Non-Irrigated Crops	Throughout DWPA	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Paul Washington Cemetery	8383	R04 Type; P - Cemeteries Pre-1945	Paul Washington Cemetery	Northeast of intake	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Road Density	8386	A13 Type; A - Managed Forest Land - Road Density (> 2 mi./sq. mi.)	Road Density	Throughout DWPA	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)

Database Identifier (DB_ID)	Site Identifier (Site_ID)	Status	Common Name	Address	City	County	Retrieval Date (RET_DATE)	Data Source
DWP - PCS - Rural Homesteads	8381	M09 Type; A - Homesteads - Rural - Septic Systems (< 1/acre)	Rural Homesteads	Along Logsdan Road	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Rural Homesteads	8381	M30 Type; A - Wells - Residential/Municipal and Commercial/Industrial	Rural Homesteads	Along Logsdan Road	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Rural Homesteads	8336	M09 Type; A - Homesteads - Rural - Septic Systems (< 1/acre)	Rural Homesteads	Northeast of Toledo intake	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Rural Homesteads	8356	M09 Type; A - Homesteads - Rural - Septic Systems (< 1/acre)	Rural Homesteads	Along the west side of Siletz River -North of intake	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Rural Homesteads	8336	M30 Type; A - Wells - Residential/Municipal and Commercial/Industrial	Rural Homesteads	Northeast of Toledo intake	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Rural Homesteads	8356	M30 Type; A - Wells - Residential/Municipal and Commercial/Industrial	Rural Homesteads	Along the west side of Siletz River -North of intake	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Sewer Lines	8375	R17 Type; A - Sewer Lines - Close Proximity to PWS	Sewer Lines	Northeast of intake	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Siletz Shake & Shingle	8384	C26 Type; P - Wood/Pulp/Paper Processing and Mills	Siletz Shake & Shingle	East of intake. Off Logsdan Road	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Siletz Tribe Administration Bld.	8377	C16 Type; P - Medical/Vet Offices	Siletz Tribe Administration Bld.	North of intake	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Siletz Tribe Administration Bld.	8377	C19 Type; P - Office Buildings/Complexes	Siletz Tribe Administration Bld.	North of intake	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Siletz Tribe Administration Bld.	8377	C20 Type; P - Parking Lots/Malls (> 50 Spaces)	Siletz Tribe Administration Bld.	North of intake	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Siletz Water Treatment Plant	8382	R05 Type; P - Drinking Water Treatment Plants	Siletz Water Treatment Plant	Northeast of intake	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)

Database Identifier (DB_ID)	Site Identifier (Site_ID)	Status	Common Name	Address	City	County	Retrieval Date (RET_DATE)	Data Source
DWP - PCS - State Highway 229	8337	M18 Type; A - Transportation - Freeways/State Highways	State Highway 229	Runs along east side of Siletz River	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Stream Crossings	8387	M22 Type; A - Transportation - Stream Crossing - Perennial	Stream Crossings	Throughout DWPA	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Substation	8135	R18 Type; P - Utility Stations/Powerplants - Maintenance/Transformer Storage	Substation	Northeast of Toledo intake	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Toledo Sand and Gravel (former site)	8378	C60 Type; P - Maintenance Shop/Equipment Storage - Not Transportation Related - City Storage Area	Toledo Sand and Gravel (former site)	East of intake. Off Logsdan Rd	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Toledo Sand and Gravel (former site)	8378	M24 Type; P - UST - Decommissioned/Inactive	Toledo Sand and Gravel (former site)	East of intake. Off Logsdan Rd	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Valset Mill Site	8392	C26 Type; P - Wood/Pulp/Paper Processing and Mills - Former Mill Site	Valset Mill Site	Northeast of intake.	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Valset Mill Site	8392	C58 Type; P - Known Contamination Sites/Plumes/Spills (ECSI)	Valset Mill Site	Northeast of intake.	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Valset Mill Site	8392	C59 Type; P - Known Contamination listed as NFA (Sites/Plumes/Spills from ECSI)	Valset Mill Site	Northeast of intake.	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)
DWP - PCS - Valset Mill Site	8392	M24 Type; P - UST - Decommissioned/Inactive	Valset Mill Site	Northeast of intake.	Siletz	Lincoln	2005	OR Dept. of Environmental Quality and OR Health Authority Source Water Assessment database (DEQ/OHA SWA 2000 - 2005)

Appendix #1

Developing Strategies For Drinking Water Protection

Many¹ public water systems in Oregon will receive an Updated Source Water Assessment (USWA) developed by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) drinking water protection team by 2017. USWAs provide the water systems and communities more detailed information on the watershed or recharge area that supplies their well, spring or intake (the “drinking water source area”). Public water systems and local communities can use the information in the assessments to voluntarily develop and implement drinking water protection strategies.

Requirements for water quality monitoring of public water systems in Oregon provide some degree of assurance of safe drinking water; however, all systems are vulnerable to potential contamination. **One of the best ways to ensure safe drinking water and minimize future treatment costs is to develop local strategies designed to protect against potential contamination.** Not only will this add a margin of safety; it will also raise local community awareness of drinking water contamination risks and provide information about how communities and local landowners can help protect their drinking water sources.

Using Place-Based Planning to Develop Protection Strategies

The drinking water source area for most communities lies partially, if not entirely, outside of their jurisdiction and may include several different governing agencies as well as a diverse mix of landowners, businesses and residents. When developing protection strategies, DEQ and OHA highly recommend that the water system and community involve potentially affected stakeholders early in the process to foster stakeholder awareness and trust in the resulting strategies.

Oregon adopted an “Integrated Water Resources Strategy (IWRS)” in 2012 that provides recommendations for how to do a place-based and integrated approach to water resources planning. This approach helps communities achieve the level of coordination and collaboration to successfully address local water quality and water quantity challenges, such as developing and implementing strategies to protect their drinking water sources. The IWRS Place-Based Planning guidelines describe elements to consider for building a collaborative process, characterizing water-related issues, quantifying existing and future water needs, developing a suite of solutions, and adopting and implementing the plan. More information about the process can be found in this Water Resources Department document:

http://www.oregon.gov/owrd/LAW/docs/IWRS/2015_February_Draft_Place_Based_Guidelines.pdf

Strategies to Achieve Risk Reduction

The primary goal of the drinking water protection strategies should be to reduce or minimize the risks of pollution in the source water. It is highly improbable that one can

¹ All water systems using surface water will receive a USWA. Because of the number of water systems using groundwater in Oregon, the Oregon Health Authority has prioritized completing assessments for new Community and Non-Transient Non-Community water systems and systems that have added a new water source since their original source water assessment was completed.



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Alternative formats
Alternative formats (Braille, large type) of this document can be made available. Contact DEQ's Office of Communications & Outreach, Portland, at (503) 229-5696, or toll-free in Oregon at 1-800-452-4011, ext. 5696.

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By: Sheree Stewart

eliminate risks in any area, but by applying one or more protection strategies, a community will be able to reduce the likelihood of pollutants affecting the water supply in the future. Potential strategies include both general management practices such as conservation or efficiency measures that will apply to the entire drinking water protection area and management practices that can be applied most appropriately by land-use category (commercial/industrial, agricultural/rural, forestry, residential/municipal, and miscellaneous). The following list provides some of the most common management options as an example to public water suppliers and communities:

Example Strategies for Drinking Water Protection
Non-Regulatory Options
Notify and Educate the Public: Contact property owners within the protection area so they are aware of the need for protection measures. Let them know this is voluntary. Focus educational efforts on basic information about the source water and the relationship between surface activities and the water quality; familiarity with the location of the protected area; basic information on sources of contamination; and effective strategies for safe management of all potential contaminants. Public education/notification can be accomplished using local news media outlets, letters to residents, letters to land owners/operators, and bill stuffers/customer mailings. Information signs could be placed adjacent to roadways entering the protection area. Include on the sign the name of the water system/jurisdiction and a phone number where callers can obtain more information or report releases.
Use Technical Assistance Resources: Work with local or state providers of technical assistance (e.g., DEQ’s regional offices, Soil and Water Conservation Districts, OSU Extension) to encourage the use of best management practices for pollution prevention and waste reduction. Apply for grants or funding to provide financial incentives such as pollution prevention tax credits, low-interest loans or direct subsidies/cost sharing. Provide recognition for environmental friendly businesses and operations (e.g., green awards, plaques/door signs).
Sponsor Hazardous Waste/Unused Chemical Collection: Establishing a permanent location or holding one-day events to collect hazardous wastes from community residents (including households and small businesses) is an effective way to reduce risks posed by storing hazardous wastes or other chemicals within the protection area. Hold an amnesty (free-disposal) event for unused business or agricultural chemicals stored in the protection area. Set up a local materials exchange program (or publicize existing programs).
Develop Spill Response Plans: Encourage and assist your local fire department and transportation department with spill response planning. Jurisdictions within protection areas could develop specific spill response procedures to allow quicker response and notifications should a hazardous material spill or release occur. These can be integrated into your county’s Emergency Management Plan. Contact the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) for state highways.
Acquire Land or Rights to Development: Community ownership of as much as possible of the critical land areas within the protection area and managed for water quality protection provides some of the best assurance of long-term protection of the public water supply. Protection could be provided by ownership accomplished through methods such as capital or bond fund programs, or through easements and deed restrictions. Private non-profit land conservation organizations or local land trusts in your area can assist you in acquiring land within your protection area by conveyance to a trust, seeking donations, or direct land purchases for conservation.
Local Regulatory Options
Existing Regulations and Permits: Take advantage of opportunities to provide public comment and input when existing regulatory programs are reviewing permits or programs which affect the siting, design, construction, operation or closure of facilities within your protection area. Ensure you are included on regulatory agency contact lists so that you receive announcements for public involvement opportunities. Consider participating in advisory group meetings for specific topics of interest. Ensure that the regulatory programs are aware of your protection area and request that compliance inspections or technical assistance is prioritized in critical areas.
Land Use Controls (Zoning/Health Ordinances): There are many different types of zoning tools. Your community can identify the protection area with an overlay map and enact specific requirements for land uses and development within these boundaries in order to protect public health. Ordinances applying to sites that pose a risk to water quality within the overlay area may include prohibition of various land uses (such as landfills or underground fuel storage tanks); subdivision controls (such as limiting density or requiring larger lot sizes); special permitting or siting requirements (i.e. placing limitations on the use of toxic and hazardous materials, pesticides, salts); and performance standards (i.e. requiring secondary containment for petroleum or chemical storage over a certain volume).

How do communities use the Updated Source Water Assessments?

The Updated Source Water Assessment (USWA) provides the information for developing local protection strategies. The USWAs include details characterizing the source area and potential source water risks. It also provides key information that will allow the community to focus limited resources on higher-risk areas within the watershed or recharge zones for wells. The USWA information should be supplemented with local knowledge of the water system and community. The water system and community can refine the delineation of sensitive areas and identification of potential contamination sources through further research, local input and coordination with state agencies.

The USWA source area characterization should be reviewed to clarify the presence, location, operational practices, and actual risks of the identified facilities and land-use activities. Additional potential contaminant sources or sensitive areas may also be added based on local knowledge or additional research. Potential sources with low or no risk (such as landowners who have already incorporated best management practices into their operations to protect your source of drinking water) can be screened out or selected for low priority outreach or technical assistance. Local and state resources can then be directed to the highest priority potential problems in the drinking water source area.

Another way to use the information in the USWA is in developing the water system's contingency plan. Contingency planning focuses on potential threats to the drinking water supply (such as mechanical problems, chemical detections in the source water, chemical spills in the source area, or natural disasters) and the development of procedures to be followed should these events occur. Guidance for preparing a contingency plan and examples are available from OHA. Many contingency plan elements may have already been completed by public water systems as part of their required Emergency Response Plan. Additional elements can be added as drinking water source protection strategies are developed.

Public water systems may also find it necessary, as a result of either existing or projected increased demand, to explore the development of additional sources for drinking water. Drinking water source protection provides a mechanism that can be used to help select the best site and identify areas that should be protected now so they will provide quality drinking water in the future. Additionally, development of a new groundwater source in the vicinity of existing sources may modify the movement of groundwater in the subsurface, perhaps changing the shape and orientation of existing drinking water source areas. Evaluation of the significance of those changes should be addressed in the protection planning process to ensure that the management strategy in place will continue to protect the community's drinking water supply.

Need assistance?

Drinking water source protection is already at work in Oregon. A number of Oregon communities are currently developing and implementing strategies to protect their drinking water source areas. Successful drinking water protection plans developed in Oregon are available to communities as templates or examples. Staff members at OHA and DEQ are available to provide assistance, and extensive written materials are available to local community groups or consultants to assist in developing drinking water protection plans or strategies.

Detailed information about developing drinking water source protection strategies can be found on DEQ's Drinking Water Protection Program website. The website also includes Updated Source Water Assessment methods and results, sample Drinking Water Protection Plans, information for schools, and links to many other useful sites:












<http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/dwp/dwp.htm>

The OHA – Drinking Water Program website includes system characteristics, monitoring data, contacts for all public water systems in Oregon, drinking water standards, fact sheets on contaminants, information on the Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund, Consumer Confidence Reports, and more: <http://www.healthoregon.org/dwp>



Water systems or community members interested in the potential of developing drinking water protection strategies should contact the respective DEQ and OHA coordinators. Those systems using surface water sources should initially contact Sheree Stewart, Drinking Water Protection Program Coordinator, DEQ, Portland, (503) 229-5413. Groundwater-based water systems should initially contact Tom Pattee, Groundwater Coordinator, OHA, Springfield, (541) 726-2587 x24. As the state moves further into the protection phase of the Oregon program, DEQ and OHA will be able to direct individual requests for assistance to specific staff trained and experienced in that area, both within the state agencies and in other partner organizations.

Key to Figures and Tables including Notes and Symbols Updated Source Water Assessments




General Legend:

-  Public water system surface water
-  Public water system drinking water source
-  Nearby public water system surface water
-  Nearby public surface water system drinking water source area
-  Stream (NHD)
-  Interstate
-  U.S. Routes
-  Oregon Routes
-  City limits (ODOT, 2013)
-  Urban Growth Boundary
-  County Boundary














Erosion Potential:

-  Streams (NHD) with high erosion potential
-  Lake (NHD) with high erosion potential



































Landslide Information

-  Landslide Deposits (non-rock material, includes earth and debris slides, flows, slumps, falls and complex) (DOGAMI SLIDO3.2)
-  Scarp Flanks (DOGAMI SLIDO-3.2)
-  Scarps (DOGAMI SLIDO-3.2)

Land Ownership/Use:

-  Private Non-Industrial/Urban (includes residential, municipal, commercial, industrial, and rural residential land uses)
-  Agriculture (Ag Zoning (BLM) and NASS 2013)
-  Private Industrial Forests (ODF data); Lands Managed by Private Industry (BLM)
-  Local Government
-  State Dept. of Forestry
-  State - Other
-  Bureau of Land Management
-  U.S. Forest Service
-  Federal - Other
-  Bonneville Power
-  Bureau of Indian Affairs
-  Undetermined
-  Water

Potential Sources of Pollutants identified in State and Federal Regulatory Databases:

-  Boating access sites (OSMB as of 1/2016)
-  Confined Animal Feeding Operations (ODA as of 2015)
-  Dry Cleaner, Active (DEQ as of 2015)
-  Dry Cleaner, Dry Store (DEQ as of 2015)
-  Dry Cleaner, Closed (DEQ as of 2015)
-  Dry Cleaner, Inactive (DEQ as of 2015)
-  Dry Cleaner, Solvent Supplier (DEQ as of 2015)
-  Environmental cleanup site with known contamination (DEQ as of 01/2016)
-  Environmental cleanup site No Further Action required or otherwise lower risk (DEQ as of 01/2016)
-  Hazardous Material Large Quantity Generator (DEQ - HW as of 1/02/2016)
-  Hazardous Material Small Quantity or Conditionally Exempt Generator (DEQ - HW as of 1/02/2016)
-  Hazardous Material Transport, Storage, and Disposal sites (DEQ - HW as of 1/2016)
-  Hazardous Substance Information System (OSFM as of 2009)
-  Hazardous Substance Information System - AST (OSFM as of 2009)
-  Leaking underground storage tank - Confirmed (DEQ as of 9/2012) (Location will likely need verification.)
-  Leaking underground storage tank with No Further Action required or otherwise lower risk (DEQ as of 9/2015) (Location will likely need verification.)
-  Mining permits (DOGAMI as of 1/16/2014)
-  Oil and Gas wells (permitted only) (DOGAMI as of 7/2016)
-  Original Source Water Assessment Potential Contaminant Source - Area-wide source (DEQ as of 2005)
-  Original Source Water Assessment Potential Contaminant Source - Point source (DEQ as of 2005)
-  Other Source Water Assessment Potential Contaminant Source - SWA Update (OHA/DEQ as of 2016)
-  School Locations OR (DHS as of 2015)
-  Solid Waste sites (DEQ - SW as of 1/25/2016)
-  Underground Injection Control - Non-stormwater (UIC - DEQ as of 9/12/2016)
-  Underground Injection Control - Stormwater (UIC - DEQ as of 9/12/2016)
-  Underground Storage Tanks (DEQ as of 1/25/2016) (Location will likely need verification.)
-  Water Quality domestic wastewater treatment sites (DEQ - SIS as of 1/25/2016)
-  Water Quality permits (DEQ - SIS as of 1/25/2016)
-  Major route stream crossings and bridges (ODOT - 2013)
-  Water Quality effluent outfalls (DEQ -WQ as of 2009)
-  Water Quality Concern; lakes - Cat3 (DEQ - 2012)
-  Major route stream crossings & bridges (ODOT - 2013)
-  Water quality limited stream/lake, DEQ 303(d) list Cat 4A or 5, TMDL approved or needed (DEQ - 2012)
-  Water Quality Concern stream/lake, DEQ 303(d) Cat.3, Insufficient Data (DEQ - 2012)



Key to Figures and Tables including Notes and Symbols
Updated Source Water Assessments

Notes

(1) DWSA - drinking water source area - delineated as the 5th-field watershed upstream of the intake. Note that Oregon’s surface water source areas are delineated intake to intake. For watersheds with more than one intake, the DWSA is the watershed segment from the PWSs intake to the next intake upstream. All protection areas upstream of a specific water system’s intake are included in the drinking water source area for that water system and PWSs are encouraged to work with other water providers and other entities within the Subbasin as they evaluate potential sources and move forward with developing protection strategies.

(2) There are independent public water systems that purchase water from the water systems listed and distribute it within their service areas. The total population served listed includes these "wholesale" customers and the total number of PWSs using the source water is also provided.

(3) Land Ownership/Use

The dataset is a combination of multiple datasets and was developed by DEQ in 02/2015. The primary dataset is from Bureau of Land Management BLM (OWNERSHIP_POLY.shp dated 06/20/2013) obtained from BLM at: <http://www.blm.gov/or/gis/data-details.php?id=425>. Publication date: 20130718. The dataset has been modified by grouping land owner categories in order to simplify data display on the map and using geospatial techniques to add additional data to capture the following land uses:

- agricultural land using a combination of the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) data from Natural Resource Conservation Service (2007 “ cdl_awifs_r_or_2007.tif”) and agricultural land zoning from OR Dept. of Land Conservation and Development (note that public water systems may obtain more detailed information on potential crop types using the US Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service "CropScape-cropland data layer." Available at <https://nassgeodata.gmu.edu/CropScape/>),
- private industrial forests using Oregon Dept. of Forestry’s (ODF) “Private_Industrial_2006_ORLambert.shp” last updated in 2013,
- local government land combined from BLM ownership, tax lot ownership information from local county tax lot data and “OR Map” on-line application: <http://www.ormap.net/>, and
- all other categories (BLM, USFS, State, etc) from BLM 06202013 data. Note that Private Non-Industrial/Urban includes residential, municipal, commercial, industrial, and rural residential land uses.

Because of the nature of combining multiple datasets, minor discrepancies will be seen in some maps especially at larger scales. Public water systems and communities could use tax lot data available from the counties or other datasets to further refine the analysis if higher accuracy is needed.

(4) High Soil Erosion Potential

This layer was developed in accordance with the methods detailed in Oregon’s Source Water Assessment program to assist public water systems prioritize drinking water protection strategies within their source area and was updated in 2016 using with Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) 1:24,000 Soil Survey Geographic Database (SSURGO) and State Soil Geographic Database (STATSGO) data downloaded 25OCT2016. High Soil Erosion Potential for non-Forest Service lands with steeper slopes is determined by combining the effects of slope and the soil erodibility factor ("K-factor") using SSURGO and STATSGO data. The K-factor quantifies the susceptibility of soil particles to detachment and movement by water including the effects of rainfall, runoff, and infiltration. Soils with "high" soil erodibility ratings are considered sensitive to extensive ground disturbance such as some yarding methods and road building activities. Soils classified as "high" include soil with slopes of 30% (or greater) and K-factors (kfactor - rock free) of 0.25 (or greater). Soil Resource Inventory (SRI) information from the US Forest Service was used to determine erosion potential on National Forest lands. Erosion potential for soils represented in the SRI data is based on available representative data attributes such as sedimentation yield potential, sediment, or surface soil erosion potential. Specific information on the factors used for each National Forest to evaluate sensitivity is available from DEQ upon request. For future assessment on flatter terrains or in areas where K-factor is not available, a comparable approach will be developed and vetted with input from Natural Resource Conservation Service and others.



Key to Figures and Tables including Notes and Symbols Updated Source Water Assessments

(5) Landslide Information

OR Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) Statewide Landslide Information Database of Oregon Release 3.2 (SLIDO-3.2). Includes earth and debris slides, flows, slumps, falls and complex landslide types. Does not include rock material landslide deposits. The landslide data set is published to improve the understanding of landslide hazards in Oregon and to provide a statewide base level of landslide data. This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. Users of this information should review or consult the primary data and information sources to ascertain the usability of the information. This publication cannot substitute for site-specific investigations by qualified practitioners. Site-specific data may give results that differ from the results shown in the publication. For more information see: <http://www.oregongeology.org/sub/slido/>

OR DEQ's Water Quality Program is currently working with DOGAMI to develop and provide a more detailed landslide potential analysis for public water systems. Contact Oregon DEQ's Environmental Solutions Division/Water Quality Program for further information on the analysis. If data is available for the specific area, DEQ will provide the more detailed landslide analysis to the public water system.

(6) Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) data is obtained from Oregon Health Authority's Data Online available at <https://yourwater.oregon.gov/>.

- "**Significant detections**" indicate water quality tests with analytical results greater than the detection limit (for volatile and synthetic organic compounds (VOCs and SOCs)) or one-half of the maximum allowable contaminant level (for inorganic compounds (IOCs), arsenic and nitrate). Significant detections are not water quality violations but may require follow-up actions by the OHA Drinking Water Program. Significant detections are available as "alerts" in OHAs Data Online.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Violations** indicate samples that exceed the MCL and may be based on an average of samples or violation of a treatment technique (i.e. lead and copper rule). Maximum Contaminant levels and action levels for chemicals are available OAR 333-061-0030. Does not include violations for late/non-reporting or treatment/distribution system deficiencies.
- A full list of tested and regulated volatile organic chemicals, synthetic organic chemicals and inorganic compounds and disinfection byproducts is provided in OAR 333-061-0030 and OAR 333-061-0036. Only regulated chemicals are reported in SDWIS. It is important to note that public water system compliance data is collected after drinking water treatment, typically at the entry point to the distribution system.

(7) DEQ/OHA source water monitoring project samples were collected between 2008 and 2012 and analyzed for several hundred compounds, including Oregon-specific herbicides, insecticides, pharmaceuticals, volatile organic compounds (including cleaners), fire retardants, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (organic compounds produced as byproducts of fuel burning) and plasticizers. Only the contaminants that were detected are listed. The concentrations of compounds listed were detected at very low levels well below existing standards and guidelines and are well within acceptable limits. The primary objective of this ongoing monitoring program is to identify priorities for drinking water protection through water quality data. Water quality samples are taken from raw source waters, not treated drinking water. A comprehensive list of analytical methods, compounds, and detection limits is available in each Analytical Report (search DEQ database or by request) and information is summarized at <http://www.deq.state.or.us/wg/dwp/monitoring.htm>.

Key to Figures and Tables including Notes and Symbols Updated Source Water Assessments

Inventory of Potential Sources of Pollution (Table 2 and Figures)

This information is intended to supplement the original Source Water Assessment completed for the water system between 2000 and 2005 by DEQ and Oregon Health Authority. This update should be used in conjunction with the original inventory. DEQ can provide more information on potential impact, risk and status as the public water system moves into developing protection strategies.



The inventory of potential sources of pollution is based on the readily-available state and federal regulatory databases listed below and general categories of land use/ownership. The primary intent is to identify and locate significant potential sources of contaminants of concern. Areas with agricultural, septic systems, or managed forests are generally not identified in the regulated databases but are presented in the figures as a factor of land ownership/use.

It is important to remember that the sites and areas identified are only potential sources of contamination to the drinking water. Water quality impacts are not likely to occur when contaminants are used and managed properly and land use activities occur in such a way as to minimize erosion and contaminant releases.

It is highly recommended that the community “enhance” or refine the delineation of the sensitive areas and the identification of the potential contamination sources through further research and local input. If there were no potential sources of contamination identified during the review of regulatory databases or community’s enhanced inventory, the water system and community should consider the potential for future development to impact the source water.

Table 2 Header	Description
Database Identifier (DB_ID)	Database Type and site name for identified potential pollutant
Site Identifier (Site ID)	Program specific identifier. This is the number or name used to look the site up in the programs regulatory database.
Status	Select information on the site that helps to evaluate potential risk to water quality
Common Name, Address, City	Common Name, Address and City as listed in the regulatory database. Note that some sites may have addresses associated with responsible party, not the physical location of the site.
County	County site is located in
Retrieval Date (Ret_Date)	Date the information was retrieved from the individual programs regulatory database
Data Source	Source for geographic information system (GIS) data

State and Federal Regulatory Database Information

CAFO 	Oregon Department of Agriculture's Confined Animal Feeding Operation database of livestock owners. Includes permitted, non-permitted, and applications. Status indicates facility designation and animal type. Permits typically address conditions for animal waste management. More information at http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/NaturalResources/Pages/CAFO.aspx
DOGAMI 	Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries list of mining sites. Status includes permit status and primary material extracted.






















Appendix # 2

Key to Figures and Tables including Notes and Symbols Updated Source Water Assessments

<p>DC</p> <p> Active</p> <p> Dry Store</p> <p> Closed</p> <p> Inactive</p> <p> Solvent Supplier</p>	<p>DEQ Dry Cleaners list</p> <p>Status indicates Facility type and information on historic and current solvent use:</p> <p>Facility Type:</p> <p><i>Dry Cleaner</i> - currently active</p> <p><i>Dry Store</i>: current 'dry store': pickup and drop off point that does not have a dry cleaning machine on site. These sites may still pose a risk as the industry has consolidated over past decades, so many of these used to be dry cleaners and may have contamination.</p> <p><i>Closed site</i>: There is no longer a dry cleaner or dry store on site, and the site has not opted to stay in the program as 'inactive'. Note that when a site changes ownership, the old Dry Cleaner ID (DCID) may be identified as Closed and a new dry cleaner record may be added for the new owner resulting in the potential for on address to have more than one status</p> <p><i>Listed Inactive</i>: Site is no longer a dry cleaner or dry store but the property owner or former operator has opted to continue paying dry cleaner program fees in order to maintain their liability protection & cleanup coverage.</p> <p><i>Solvent Supplier</i>: This may be a chemical supply businesses or individual dry cleaner that imports their own solvent from out-of-state</p> <p>SolventBefore1998: true if dry cleaning solvent was used at this site prior to spill prevention regulations that came in around 1998. If this field is true, there's a higher likelihood that there may be contamination on site.</p> <p>PercUseOngoing: true if perchloroethylene solvent is currently used at the site.</p>
<p>DWP-PCSs</p> <p> area wide</p> <p> point source</p>	<p>Potential sources of contamination (PCS) identified by the DEQ and Oregon Health Authority drinking water protection (DWP) program in the original source water assessments completed between 2000 and 2005. Status includes DEQ's potential contaminant source Code (i.e. M31 or R15), Source type (P= point source, A=Area wide source) and a description of the land use type. Note that sources classified as "Area-wide" were marked at a point on the map closest to the intake, well or spring. Additional detailed maps can be provided upon request for source areas where DWP PCSs are not shown on maps to improve map clarity.</p>
<p>DWP-PCS (update)</p> <p></p>	<p>Potential sources of contamination (PCS) identified by the OHA or DEQ in the Source Water Assessment updates completed in 2016 and 2017. May include information from interviews with public water system operators, field visits, aerial photograph or topographic map review.</p>
<p>ECSI</p> <p></p>	<p>DEQ Environmental Cleanup Site Information database. Includes the U.S. EPA National Priorities List (NPL) and the U.S. EPA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLA) list. Includes sites where further assessment or action is needed. More information available at http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/ECSI/ecsi.htm</p>
<p>ECSI-NFA</p> <p></p>	<p>DEQ Environmental Cleanup Site Information database site where no further action (NFA) is required. Public water system may consider verifying with DEQ that standards used during site investigation were protective of drinking water.</p>
<p>HW</p> <p> LQG</p> <p> SQG or CEG</p>	<p>DEQ Hazardous Waste generators that submit an annual report to DEQ. This list includes active facilities in HazWaste.NET (http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/hw/hwrptonlineforms.htm). Status includes information on generator size including LQG (Large Quantity Generator), SQG (Small Quantity Generator), CEG (Conditionally Exempt Generator), and Unknown (may be used oil or universal waste activities or old generators that require further assessment).</p>
<p>HW/TSD</p> <p></p>	<p>DEQ Hazardous Waste Program registered sites that treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste. Includes both active and inactive sites in the process of closing or in post-closure care that are registered in HazWaste.NET (http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/hw/hwrptonlineforms.htm).</p>
<p>LUST</p> <p></p>	<p>DEQ leaking underground storage tank (LUST) list - includes sites that have reported releases from petroleum-containing underground storage tanks, including residential heating oil tanks, regulated tanks at gas stations and other commercial facilities, and non-regulated tanks.</p>
<p>LUST-NFA</p> <p></p>	<p>DEQ leaking underground storage tank (LUST) list where no further action (NFA) is required or cleanup is completed. PWS may consider verifying with DEQ that standards used during site investigation were protective of drinking water.</p>
<p>Oil & Gas Wells</p> <p></p>	<p>Oil and Gas wells from OR Department of Geology and Mineral Industries. Only includes wells with a status of "permitted".</p>
<p>OSMB</p> <p></p>	<p>Oregon State Marine Board's Boating Access Sites.</p>

Key to Figures and Tables including Notes and Symbols Updated Source Water Assessments

School 	School as identified by Department of Human Services. Further evaluation may be needed to identify if school has onsite/septic system, pesticide use, chemistry lab, vehicle maintenance, or other potential contaminant sources.
SFM-HSIS AST 	Aboveground storage tank(s) as identified in the State Fire Marshall Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS) site list. Aboveground tanks storing gas products were not included since gaseous compounds rarely pose a threat to surface water or groundwater. Additional information on material stored and tank size is available upon request.
SFM (HSIS) 	State Fire Marshall Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS) site list. Status indicates number of different chemicals stored on site. A full list of chemicals with information on storage type and a range of amounts is available on request. Information on materials in a gas-form was not included in the chemical counts since gaseous compounds rarely pose a threat to surface water or groundwater.
Stream Crossing/Bridge 	Oregon Department of Transportation structure in the "Bridge" layer for interstates, highways, or Oregon Routes. Does not include crossings over ODOT 2012 Roads layer. Includes some culverts. Name indicates water body (or other structure) crossed and the highway/route name.
SW 	DEQ Active Solid Waste Disposal Permits list. Status includes permit type and activity (active, terminated, closure, pending). Solid waste disposal site permits are issued for the following facility types: landfill, solid waste treatment, transfer station/material recovery, composting, incineration, conversion technology, and energy recovery.
UIC – Stormwater 	DEQ Underground Injection Control (UIC) list of facilities with registered underground injection control systems that manage Stormwater. Status includes type and number of UIC wells registered.
UIC – Non-Stormwater 	DEQ Underground Injection Control (UIC) facilities with registered underground injection control systems that do not manage stormwater. Status includes type and number of UIC wells registered.
UST 	DEQ registered underground storage tank (UST) list with details on number of tanks that are upgraded to current standards, decommissioned and with unknown status that require further assessment.
WQ SIS 	DEQ Site Information System (SIS) which includes Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF) permits where discharge to surface water is not allowed and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits for "point source" discharges into surface water. Includes both individual permits (site specific) and general permits covering a category of similar discharges.
WQ SIS-WWTP 	Subset of water quality Site Information System (SIS) for domestic wastewater treatment plants that discharge to surface water
WQ SIS Outfalls 	Water quality effluent outfalls - location of permitted outfall to water body. May vary from facility address or permitted activity location.
WQL Streams/Lakes TMDL approved or needed  Insufficient data 	Streams and lakes identified by DEQ under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act as Water Quality Limited and either having (Category 4A) or needing (Category 5) a Total Maximum Daily Load pollutant load limit. Streams and lakes with insufficient data (Category 3) to make a determination are also shown. Based on Oregon's 2012 Integrated Report and 303(d) list. Contact DEQ basin coordinator for more information (http://www.deq.state.or.us/WQ/TMDLs/docs/basincoordinators.pdf)
Transportation Sources	
Interstate/Highway Interstate  U.S. Roads  Oregon Routes 	Oregon Department of Transportation interstate, highway, road or route identified in the Integrated Transportation Information System database.
Roads 	Oregon Department of Transportation 2012 Roads layer - note roads are usually mapped by section so there will be many duplications of road names.
Railways 	Railways
Stream Crossing/Bridge 	Oregon Department of Transportation structure in the "Bridge" layer for interstates, highways, or Oregon Routes. Does not include crossings over ODOT 2012 Roads layer. Includes some culverts. Name indicates water body (or other structure) crossed and the highway/route name.



State of Oregon
Department of
Environmental
Quality

Appendix #3

Technical Information and Factsheets for Water Quality

PLEASE NOTE: The Internet URL Addresses listed in this document were included as a convenience for the users of this document. All URL Addresses were functional at the time this publication was last updated (September 2016). For active links, this list is located at <http://www.oregon.gov/DEQ/WQ/pages/index.aspx>

General Water Quality Information	
Handbook for Developing Watershed Plans to Restore and Protect Our Waters (EPA)	https://www.epa.gov/polluted-runoff-nonpoint-source-pollution/handbook-developing-watershed-plans-restore-and-protect
Water Quality Model Code and Guidebook (DLCD)	http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/pages/waterqualitygb.aspx
DEQ Toxics Reduction Strategy	http://www.deq.state.or.us/toxics/docs/ToxicsStrategyNov28.pdf
Oregon's Groundwater Protection Program – who does what? (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/groundwater/agencies.htm
Groundwater Basics for Drinking Water Protection (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/pubs/factsheets/drinkingwater/GroundwaterBasics.pdf
Protecting Oregon's Groundwater from Contamination (OSU)	http://groundwater.orst.edu/groundwater/
Oregon Climate Change Research Institute	http://occri.net/
Climate Impacts in the Northwest (EPA)	http://www3.epa.gov/climatechange/impacts/northwest.html
Climate science, data, tools, and information (NOAA)	http://www.noaa.gov/climate.html
Harmful Algae Blooms (OHA) FAQs, guidelines for lake managers and outreach materials	https://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/Recreation/HarmfulAlgaeBlooms/Pages/index.aspx
Harmful Algal Blooms (DEQ) - agency strategy, actions to control/eliminate & prevention	http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/algae/algae.htm
Residential Areas, Parks and Golf Courses	
Domestic Well Safety Program (OHA) – Resources and contacts for domestic/private wells	http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/SourceWater/DomesticWellSafety/Pages/index.aspx
Well Water Program (OSU)- tech. assistance for domestic/private wells & septic systems	http://wellwater.oregonstate.edu/
Oregon's Domestic Well Testing Program for Real Estate Transactions	http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/SourceWater/DomesticWellSafety/Pages/Testing-Regulations.aspx
After You Buy: Wells, Septic Systems, and a Healthy Homesite (NRCS)	http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_042403.pdf
Household Hazardous Waste Program website (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/sw/hhw/index.htm
Household Hazardous Waste - locally-sponsored collection programs	http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/sw/hhw/collection.htm
Household Pharmaceutical Waste Disposal (OHA)	https://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/SourceWater/Pages/takeback.aspx

Residential Areas, Parks and Golf Courses (cont.)	
Household Hazardous Wastes (EPA)	https://www.epa.gov/hw/household-hazardous-waste-hhw
Recycle Used Motor Oil Resources (EPA)	https://www.epa.gov/recycle/managing-reusing-and-recycling-used-oil
Frequently Asked Questions About Heating Oil Tanks (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/tanks/hot/homeowners.htm
Proper Care/Maintenance of Heating Oil and Other Unregulated Tank Systems	http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/pubs/factsheets/tanks/hot/ProperCareMaintenance.pdf
Oregon resources for on-site septic systems (DEQ)	http://www.oregon.gov/deq/WQ/Pages/onsite/SepticSmartHome.aspx
Oregon's Onsite Wastewater Management Program (Septic Systems) (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/onsite/onsite.htm
Local Outreach Toolkit for Septic Systems (EPA)	https://www.epa.gov/septic/septic-systems-outreach-toolkit
A Homeowners Guide to Septic Systems (EPA)	http://www.nesc.wvu.edu/pdf/ww/septic/epa_septic_guide.pdf
Septic Tank Maintenance (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/pubs/factsheets/onsite/septictankmaint.pdf
Septic Systems OSU Extension website (OSU)	http://wellwater.oregonstate.edu/septic-systems-0
Groundwater protection and your septic system (National Small Flows Clearinghouse)	http://www.nesc.wvu.edu/pdf/ww/septic/septic_tank3.pdf
Combating Illegal Dumping (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/sw/disposal/illegaldumping.htm
Water Well Owner's Handbook & other related guidance documents (WRD)	http://www.oregon.gov/owrd/pages/pubs/index.aspx
Oregon Water Resources Department	http://egov.oregon.gov/OWRD/
Disposal of Chlorinated Water from Swimming Pools and Hot Tubs (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/pubs/factsheets/wastewater/bmpchlorwaterdisp.pdf
Source Water Protection Publications (EPA) for managing various including: Septic Systems Turfgrass and Garden Fertilizer Application Small-Scale Application of Pesticides Small Quantity Chemical Use Pet and Wildlife Waste Storm Water Runoff	http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/dwp/assistance.htm
Integrated Plant Protection Center (OSU)	http://ipmnet.org/
National Pesticide Information Center	http://npic.orst.edu/
Integrated Pest Management and Pesticide Safety for Schools (OSU)	http://www.ipmnet.org/Tim/PSEP_home.htm
School Lab Cleanout Program (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/labcleanout.htm
Golf Course Integrated Pest Management (IPM) tool and BMP Generator	http://www.greengolfusa.com/tiki-index.php
EcoBiz Certified Landscapers and Auto Repair Shops	http://ecobiz.org/find-an-ecobiz/

Agriculture/Forestry Land Uses (cont.)	
Tips for Small Acreages in Oregon (NRCS) - Fact Sheets on wells, septic systems, animals, crops, weeds, streamside erosion protection. Includes specific factsheets for Eastern and Western Oregon.	http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/or/newsroom/?cid=nrcs142p2_046062
Source Water Protection Pubs (EPA) for managing various activities including: Agricultural Fertilizer Application Large-Scale and Small-Scale Application of Pesticides Livestock, Poultry and Horse Waste Above Ground and Underground Storage Tanks Small Quantity Chemical Use Turfgrass and Garden Fertilizer Application	http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/dwp/assistance.htm
Oregon Small Farms (OSU Extension) Information on Crops, Grains, Livestock, Pastures, and Soils (see tabs at top of page for multiple resources)	http://smallfarms.oregonstate.edu/
Oregon Pesticide Stewardship Partnerships and Waste Pesticide Collection Events	http://www.oregon.gov/oda/programs/pesticides/water/pages/pesticidestewardship.aspx
Managing Waste Pesticide (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/hw/pesticide.htm
Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) – resources for reducing impacts	http://www.oregon.gov/oda/Pages/default.aspx
Soil and Water Conservation Districts (OACD) – technical assistance for rural landowners, family forests and growers	http://oacd.org/conservation-districts/directory
Natural Resources Conservation Service, Oregon (NRCS)	http://www.or.nrcs.usda.gov/
NRCS Financial Assistance Programs	http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/or/programs/financial/
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Hatchery Information (ODFW)	http://www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/hatchery/
Animal Care and Handling Facilities (from California stormwater program)	https://www.casqa.org/sites/default/files/BMPHandbooks/BMP_IndComm_Appendix_D.pdf
Managing Small-acreage Horse Farms (OSU)	https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1558/viewfile
Irrigation well use and maintenance	See resources for domestic wells under Information for Residential Areas
Oregon State University Forestry & Natural Resources Extension Program	http://extensionweb.forestry.oregonstate.edu/
Oregon Department of Forestry Stewardship Foresters	http://www.oregon.gov/ODF/Working/Pages/FindAForester.aspx
Oregon Department of Forestry Grants and Incentives	http://www.oregon.gov/ODF/AboutODF/Pages/GrantsIncentives.aspx
US Department of Agriculture Pacific Northwest Research Station	http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/
US Department of Agriculture Forest Incentive Programs Available in Oregon	http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/econ/data/forestincentives/or.htm
US Forest Service State & Private Forestry–Cooperative Forestry, Forest Health Protection, Sustainable Development & Urban/ Community Forestry	http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/
Water quality impacts information from US Forest Service - Part III: Chapter 10: Forest Management; Chapter 13: Pesticides and Part IV: Chapter 14-16 Animals	http://www.srs.fs.fed.us/pubs/gtr/gtr_srs039/

Agriculture/Forestry Land Uses (cont.)	
National Management Measures to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Forestry (EPA)	http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/nps/forestry/forestrygmt_index.cfm
Managing Nonpoint Source Pollution from Forestry (EPA)	https://www.epa.gov/polluted-runoff-nonpoint-source-pollution/forestry-additional-resources
Oregon Forest Practices Act	https://www.oregon.gov/ODF/Working/Pages/FPA.aspx
Forest Practices Board Manual (Washington Dept. of Natural Resources)	http://www.dnr.wa.gov/about/boards-and-councils/forest-practices-board/rules-and-guidelines/forest-practices-board-manual
Sustainable Forest Management Programs/Certifications: American Tree Farm Systems (ATFS) Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) Dovetail Partners, Inc.	https://www.oregon.gov/ODF/Documents/AboutODF/ForestCertificationFactsheet.pdf https://www.treefarmssystem.org/ https://us.fsc.org/en-us/certification http://www.oregonsfi.org/ http://www.dovetailinc.org/
Commercial/Industrial/Municipal Land Uses	
Drinking Water Protection Strategies for Commercial & Industrial Land Uses (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/dwp/docs/DWPStrategiesCommercialIndustrial.pdf
Business and Industry tips for reducing water quality impacts (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/pubs/factsheets/drinkingwater/busindtips.pdf
Source Water Protection Publications (EPA) for managing various including: Above Ground and Underground Storage Tanks Aircraft and Airfield Deicing Operations Highway Deicing Operations Vehicle Washing Pet and Wildlife Waste Small Quantity Chemical Use Storm Water Runoff	http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/dwp/assistance.htm
Free Assistance from DEQ's Toxics Use and Waste Reduction Assistance Program	http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/pubs/docs/hw/TABrochure.pdf
10 Ways for Businesses to Prevent Pollution, Conserve Resources and Save Money (with pollution prevention resources for various industry sectors) (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/programs/sustainability/10ways-businesses.htm
Managing Used Computers and Other Electronic Equipment (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/pubs/factsheets/ManagingUsedComputers.pdf
Computer and Electronic Equipment Recyclers (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/pubs/factsheets/OregonECyclesConsumers.pdf
Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/uic/overview.htm
Industrial Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/wqpermit/docs/IndBMP021413.pdf
Best Mgmt Practices for Industrial Activity Storm Water Discharges (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/stormwater/docs/nwr/indbmpps.pdf
Construction Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/wqpermit/docs/general/npdes1200c/BMPManual.pdf

Commercial/Industrial/Municipal Land Uses (cont.)	
Illicit Discharge and Source Tracing Guidance Manual (Washington Stormwater Center)	http://www.wastormwatercenter.org/illicit-connection-illicit-discharge
Low Impact Development O&M guidance (Washington Stormwater Center)	http://www.wastormwatercenter.org/lid-om-guidance/
Water quality impacts information from USFS - Part V: Chapter 18-20 Mining and Oil/Gas	http://www.srs.fs.fed.us/pubs/gtr/gtr_srs039/
Dam Safety Publications and Resources FEMA website	https://www.fema.gov/dam-safety-publications-resources
Healthcare: Pollution Prevention & Best Management Practices (EPA)	http://www3.epa.gov/region9/waste/p2/hospart.html
Boating/Marinas/Recreation Areas	
Oregon Clean Boater Program (OSMB)	http://www.oregon.gov/OSMB/boater-info/Pages/Clean-Boater.aspx
Clean Boater Guide (OSMB)	http://www.oregon.gov/OSMB/boater-info/Documents/2015_osmb_clean_boater_guide_forweb.pdf
Best Management Practices for Oregon's Marinas (DEQ)	http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/pubs/bmps/marinas.pdf
Clean Marina Program (OSMB)	http://www.oregon.gov/OSMB/boater-info/Pages/Clean-Marinas.aspx
Clean Marina Guidebook (OSMB)	http://www.oregon.gov/OSMB/forms-library/Documents/Environmental/entire_clean_marina_guidebook.pdf
Marine Sewage and Wastewater Disposal (DEQ)	http://www.oregon.gov/OSMB/Pages/Pumpout-and-Dump-Stations.aspx
Water quality impacts information from US Forest Service - Part II: Chapters 7-8: Recreation; Chapter 5: Dams and Chapter 9: Roads	http://www.srs.fs.fed.us/pubs/gtr/gtr_srs039/

Appendix #4

FUNDS AND RESOURCES for Drinking Water Source Protection

This document provides brief descriptions and contact information for resources available to public water systems, including grants and loans to fund drinking water infrastructure and source protection projects. DEQ's list of "[Technical Information and Factsheets for Water Quality Protection](#)" provides other websites and resources available to public water systems and community members seeking to work on watershed protection.

Note: The Internet links listed in this document were included as a convenience for the users of this document. All URL Addresses were functional at the time this publication was last updated (October 2016).

Oregon Health Authority (OHA)

Drinking Water Services

Phone: 971-673-0405

Website: www.healthoregon.org/dwp

The Oregon Health Authority (OHA) is the primacy agency for the implementation of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SWDA) in Oregon. ORS 338.277 authorizes the OHA to administer the federal Safe Drinking Water Act in Oregon as the Primacy Agency in agreement with the federal government. ORS 448.131 further authorizes the adoption of standards necessary to protect public health through insuring safe drinking water within a water system. Standards in OAR 333-061 outlines requirements for systems to meet MCLs, submit to periodic inspections, and meet enforcement requirements as administered by OHA. As the primacy agency, OHA also approves drinking water treatment plans and sets construction standards, operator certification standards, and enforces rules to ensure safe drinking water. The OHA website has extensive information on drinking water treatment requirements: <http://healthoregon.org/dwp>

In order to assist systems in complying with standards, OHA also provides technical assistance and oversight of grants and loans from the Safe Drinking Water Act for public water system operation and improvements. *For those Safe Drinking Water Act loans and grant funds, the Oregon Health Authority partners with Oregon Infrastructure Finance Authority to provide the financial services (see below).*

Business Oregon - Infrastructure Finance Authority (IFA)

Infrastructure Finance Authority (IFA)

Municipal Infrastructure Funding

Phone: (503) 986-0123

Website: www.orinfrastructure.org

IFA is a division of Business Oregon that provides funding for municipally owned infrastructure projects. IFA manages federal infrastructure funds for agencies such as Oregon Health Authority and Housing and Urban Development. IFA is not a regulatory agency but collaborates and supports our state and federal partners with financing programs and technical assistance.



State of Oregon
Department of
Environmental
Quality

Environmental Solutions
Division
Drinking Water Protection
811 SW 6th Ave.
Portland, OR 97204
Phone: (503) 229-5413
(800) 452-4011
Fax: (503) 229-5408
Contact: Sheree Stewart
<http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/dwp/dwp.htm>



Oregon Health Authority
Drinking Water Program
444 "A" Street
Springfield, OR 97477
Phone: (541) 726-2587
Fax: (541) 726-2596
Contact: Tom Pattee
<http://www.healthoregon.org/dwp>

Alternative formats
Alternative formats (Braille, large type) of this document can be made available. Contact DEQ's Office of Communications & Outreach, Portland, at (503) 229-5696, or toll-free in Oregon at 1-800-452-4011, ext. 5696.

Last Updated 10/2016
By: Sheree Stewart

The list of available funding programs for drinking water infrastructure and source protection is:

- **Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund (SDWRLF)**
- **Drinking Water Source Protection Fund (DWSP)**
- **Water/Wastewater Financing Program (WWFP)**
- **Special Public Works Fund (SPWF)**
- **Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)**
- **Port Revolving Loan Fund (PRLF)**

Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund (SDWRLF)

This loan program funds drinking water system improvements needed to maintain compliance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. The Safe Drinking Water Fund is funded by annual grants from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and matched with funds from the state Water/Wastewater Financing Program. The program is managed by the Oregon Health Authority (OHA), Drinking Water Services. The loans are managed by the Oregon Infrastructure Finance Authority (IFA).

The Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund (SDWRLF) is designed for water source, treatment, distribution, storage and related infrastructure projects. Funding is available for all sizes of water systems, although 15 percent of the funds are reserved for systems serving a population of fewer than 10,000. Eligible applicants can be owners of water systems that provide service to at least 25 year-round residents or systems that have 15 or more connections (or a nonprofit with 25 or more regular users). Owners can be a nonprofit, private party or municipality, but systems cannot be federally owned or operated.

To be eligible for funding, a project must solve an existing or potential health hazard or noncompliance issue under federal/state water quality standards. The following are the main types of eligible activities:

- Engineering, design, upgrade, construction or installation of system improvements and equipment for water intake, filtration, treatment, storage, transmission
- Acquisitions of property or easements
- Planning, surveys, legal/technical support and environmental review
- Investments to enhance the physical security of drinking water systems, as well as water sources

SDWRLF loan amount: The program provides up to \$6 million per project (more with additional approval) with the possibility of subsidized interest rate and principal forgiveness for a Disadvantaged Community. The standard loan term is 20 years or the useful life of project assets, whichever is less, and may be extended up to 30 years under SDWRLF for a Disadvantaged Community. Interest rates are 80 percent of state/local bond index rate.

To apply, the municipality should first submit a Letter of Interest to Oregon Health Authority where it will be rated and ranked. Call Oregon OHA Drinking Water Services at 971-673-0422 or go to the OHA website:

www.healthoregon.org/srf

Projects placed on the Project Priority List will be invited to apply through IFA for funding. Contact your IFA Regional Coordinator for assistance and more information. Call IFA at 503-986-0123 or <http://www.orinfrastructure.org/>

Drinking Water Source Protection Fund (DWSP)

From the Safe Drinking Water Act, loans and grants are also available for drinking water protection projects: low interest *loans up to a maximum of \$100,000 per project*, and *grant funds up to \$30,000 per water system*. Eligible systems include any public and privately-owned Community and Nonprofit Non-Community water systems with a completed Source Water Assessment are able to demonstrate a direct link between the proposed project and maintaining or improving drinking water quality. Eligible activities include those that lead to risk reduction within the delineated source water area or would contribute to a reduction in contaminant concentration within the drinking water source. Projects can take either a local or regional approach. Local projects are defined as activities that concentrate on a public water system's source area(s). Regional projects are defined as activities that involve multiple communities and/or water systems attempting to address a common source water issue or group of issues.

The categories for eligible projects for DW Source Protection funding include the following:

Refined Delineation OHA and DEQ have completed delineations for most drinking water source areas (DWSA) for the community and non-community public water systems. DWSAs include aquifer recharge areas for groundwater sources and watershed areas for surface sources. DW Source Protection funding can be used to complete, update, or refine DWSA delineations using new or additional site-specific information as part of a more comprehensive protection strategy.

Updated Assessment

Inventory – Projects that improve upon existing potential contaminant source inventories available from the DEQ database, Geographic Information System, and Assessment Reports prepared by OHA/DEQ. A project could involve expanding or updating the inventory of land uses or existing and potential point and non-point contaminant sources.

Evaluation – Projects establishing a water quality monitoring project to evaluate existing and potential threats to water quality. This could include evaluating and prioritizing potential threats (or protection activities) based upon new or more detailed information.

Source Protection Planning

Projects designed to identify appropriate protection measures, including development of a comprehensive DW Source Protection plan, educational projects, projects to identify and ensure implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs), development of local DW Source Protection ordinances, development of restoration or conservation plans for the source area for future easement or land acquisition.

Implementation

Funds can be used to implement many types of protection strategies in drinking water source areas. This can include implementation of any *eligible activities that will reduce risks within the source water area or would contribute to a reduction of contaminant concentration within the drinking water source(s)*.

Examples of the types of projects that can be funded include:

- Implementing drug-take-back projects in source areas
- Projects for reducing pesticide application rates and loadings in source area
- Implementing pesticide and household hazardous waste collection events
- Closure of high-risk abandoned or unused (private or irrigation) wells close to supply well
- Projects for reforestation or replanting in sensitive or riparian areas
- Installation of fencing to protect sensitive riparian source areas
- Installation of signs at boundaries of zones or protection areas
- Projects for assessing risks from onsite systems near supply wells, inspections, pump-outs, or decommissioning onsite systems.
- Secondary containment for high-risk ABOVE ground tanks
- Focused workshop events for household/business instruction for changing to alternative nonhazardous product usage (“green chemical” products)
- Seismic spill prevention or inspection project in proximate areas for high-risk sources
- Permanent abandonment (i.e. filling in) of inadequately constructed private wells within the source area
- Installation of fencing around the immediate intake or well area to provide protection
- Structures to divert contaminated stormwater runoff affecting the source area
- Set up ecosystem services (or similar) project in watershed to fund preservation areas
- Implementation of pollution prevention or waste reduction projects
- Restoration and/or conservation projects within the drinking water source area
- Implementation of water reuse and other conservation measures related to source protection
- Implementation of best management practice projects
- Implementation of conservation easements to protect sensitive source areas
- Implementation of a drinking water source protection ordinance
- Establishing management plans for easements or lands purchased within source areas
- Development of educational flyers/brochures for purposes of public education

- Purchase of lands within the drinking water source area (funded only via low interest loans)

Any *Public and Privately-owned Community and Nonprofit Non-Community water systems* with a completed *Source Water Assessment* are eligible for funds. A “community water system” is defined as a public water system that has 15 or more service connections used by year-round residents, or which regularly serves 25 or more year-round residents. This includes water systems that are owned privately, by non-profit or public entities such as a city, district, or port. A “nonprofit non-community water system” is a public water system that is not a community water system and that regularly serves at least 25 people (more than 6 months per year) and is legally recognized under Oregon law as a nonprofit entity.

For the source water protection funds, contact OHA regarding the letter of interest submittal schedule. Call Oregon OHA Drinking Water Services at 971-673-0422 or go to the OHA website: www.healthoregon.org/srf or contact IFA at 503-986-0123; www.orinfrastructure.org

Water/Wastewater Funding Program (WWFP)

This loan program funds the design and construction of public infrastructure needed to ensure compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act or the Clean Water Act. The public entities that are eligible to apply for the program are cities, counties, county service districts, tribal councils, ports, and special districts as defined in ORS 198.010. Municipalities must either have a documented compliance issue or the potential of a compliance issue in the near future.

Allowable funded project activities may include:

- Construction costs, including Right of Way and Easements, for improvement or expansion of drinking water, wastewater or stormwater systems
- Design and construction engineering
- Planning/technical assistance for small communities

WWFP Loans

The maximum loan term is 25 years or the useful life of the infrastructure financed, whichever is less. The maximum loan amount is \$10 million per project (more with additional approval) through a combination of direct and/or bond funded loans. Loans are generally repaid with utility revenues or voter approved bond issues. A limited tax general obligation pledge also may be required. "Credit worthy" borrowers may be funded through the sale of state revenue bonds.

WWFP Grants

Grant awards up to \$750,000 may be awarded based on a financial review. An applicant is not eligible for grant funds if the applicant's annual median household income is equal or greater than 100 percent of the state average median household income for the same year.

Funding for Technical Assistance

The Infrastructure Finance Authority offers technical assistance financing for municipalities with populations of less than 15,000. The funds may be used to finance preliminary planning, engineering studies and economic investigations. Technical assistance projects must be in preparation for a construction project that is eligible and meets the established criteria.

Grants up to \$20,000 may be awarded per project.

Loans up to \$60,000 may be awarded per project.

To apply, call IFA at 503-986-0123, then contact your IFA Regional Coordinator for assistance and more information. <http://www.orinfrastructure.org/>

Special Public Works Fund (SPWF)

The Special Public Works Fund (SPWF) provides funds for publically owned facilities that support economic and community development in Oregon. Funds are available to public entities for planning, design, purchasing, improving and constructing publically owned facilities, replacing publically owned essential community facilities, emergency projects as a result of a disaster, and for planning. Public agencies that are eligible to apply for funding are cities,

counties, county service districts (ORS 451), tribal councils, ports, districts as defined in ORS 198.010, and airport districts (ORS 838).

SPWF Loans

Loans for development (construction) projects range from less than \$100,000 to \$10 million (more with additional approval). The Infrastructure Finance Authority offers very attractive interest rates that reflect tax-exempt market rates for highly qualified borrowers. Initial loan terms can be up to 25 years or the useful life of the project, whichever is less.

SPWF Grants

Grants are available for construction projects that create or retain traded-sector jobs. They are limited to \$500,000 or 85 percent of the project cost, whichever is less, and are based on up to \$5,000 per eligible job created or retained. Limited grants are available to plan industrial site development for publically owned sites and for feasibility studies.

To apply, call IFA at 503-986-0123, then contact your IFA Regional Coordinator for assistance and more information. <http://www.orinfrastructure.org/>

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

Grants and technical assistance are available to develop livable urban communities for persons of low and moderate incomes by expanding economic opportunities and providing housing and suitable living environments. Non-metropolitan cities and counties in rural Oregon can apply for and receive grants. *[Oregon tribes, urban cities (Albany, Ashland, Bend, Corvallis, Eugene, Gresham, Hillsboro, Medford, Portland, Salem and Springfield) and counties (Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington) receive funds directly from HUD.]* Funding amounts are based on the applicant's need, the availability of funds, and other restrictions defined in the program's guidelines. The maximum available grant for drinking water system projects is \$3,000,000.

All projects must meet one of three national objectives:

- The proposed activities must benefit low- and moderate-income individuals.
- The activities must aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight.
- There must be an urgent need that poses a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community.

To apply, call IFA at 503-986-0123, then contact your IFA Regional Coordinator for assistance and more information. <http://www.orinfrastructure.org/>

Port Revolving Loan Fund (PRLF)

The Port Revolving Loan Fund (PRLF) is a loan program to assist Oregon ports in the planning and construction of facilities and infrastructure. Ports must be incorporated under ORS Chapter 777 or 778. The Fund may be used for port development projects (facilities or infrastructure) or to assist port-related private business development projects. The variety of eligible projects is very broad and may include water-oriented facilities, industrial parks, airports and commercial or industrial developments. Eligible project costs can include engineering, acquisition, improvement, rehabilitation, construction, operation, and maintenance or pre-project planning. Projects must be located within port district boundaries. The maximum loan amount is \$3 million at any one time. The loan term can be as long as 25 years or the useful life of the project, whichever is less. Interest rates are set by the IFA at market rates, but not less than Treasury Notes of a similar term minus one percent.

Note: Flexible manufacturing space projects will not accrue interest until the building is at least 25 percent occupied or until three years after the date of the loan contract, whichever is earlier.

To apply, call IFA at 503-986-0123, then contact your IFA Regional Coordinator for assistance and more information. <http://www.orinfrastructure.org/>

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

503-229-6412

Website: www.deq.state.or.us/wq/loans/loans.htm

Low-cost loans for planning, design, and construction projects to attain and maintain water quality standards, and necessary to protect beneficial uses such as fish habitat, drinking water sources, irrigation, and recreation. Eligible borrowers are public entities, such as cities and counties, Indian tribal governments, sanitary districts, soil and water conservation districts, irrigation districts, various special districts and some intergovernmental entities. CWSRF offers:

- Low-cost loans and bond purchases
- Lower than market interest rates
- Fixed interest rates
- Terms up to 30 years
- Up to 100% of eligible costs covered
- No match required
- Repayment begins after project is constructed
- No pre-payment penalty
- Additional financial incentives, including principle forgiveness

Applications are accepted year round with scheduled review and ranking in the first week of January, May and September. Contact the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ); for a list of CWSRF project officers, go to www.deq.state.or.us/wq/loans/loans.htm

Financial incentives make CWSRF loans worth exploring. Principle forgiveness is available for communities meeting affordability criteria, or for meeting green project criteria. Implement a non-planning nonpoint source project *and* a traditional point source wastewater treatment project through the same application to reduce your interest rate on the combined two projects to as low as 1%. This combined application is called a sponsorship option.

CWSRF Pollution Reduction Funding

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund loan program provides low-cost loans to public entities for the planning, design or construction of both point source and nonpoint source projects that *prevent or mitigate water pollution*. Wastewater facility improvements and stormwater management projects are funded with CWSRF.

CWSRF loans fund development of nonpoint source water quality improvement plans, such as an integrated water resources plan and a regional or municipality-wide stormwater management plan. Planning loans can also fund the establishment of watershed partnerships, local ordinances to implement a stormwater master/management plan, engineering and development standards for new and redevelopment, permanent riparian buffers, floodplains, wetlands and other natural features.

CWSRF offers a Local Community Loan, which allows the borrower to make loans to private entities like home owners and farmers. The Local Community Loans fund the repair and replacement of failing decentralized systems. This loan type can also fund nonpoint source agricultural best management practices such as building manure containment structures, manure digesters, and fences to protect riparian resources capture and convert methane, and purchase calibrated application equipment.

CWSRF loans fund a variety of nonpoint source watershed improvement implementation projects such as establishing or restoring permanent riparian buffers and floodplains, and daylighting streams from pipes. Loans can fund protecting and restoring streamside areas, wetlands and floodplains, and to acquire riparian land, wetlands, conservation easements, and land to protect drinking water sources.

More information on DEQ's Clean Water State Revolving Fund program can be found here:

<http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/loans/loans.htm>. For specific information on the Sponsorship Option, Planning

Loans, Nonpoint Source Loans, or Local Community Loans, see <http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/loans/apps.htm>. The application requirements for CWSRF loans may take some lead-time to develop and may require out-of-pocket expense to prepare. Prospective CWSRF applicants should discuss any questions about the required content of these items with a regional DEQ CWSRF Project Officer at the earliest opportunity (<http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/loans/contacts.htm>)

Supplemental Environmental Projects (SEPs)

Supplemental Environmental Projects are administered by DEQ's Office of Compliance and Enforcement. When DEQ assesses civil penalties for environmental law violations, violators can offset up to 80% of their monetary penalty by agreeing to pay for a Supplemental Environmental Project that improves Oregon's environment. SEPs can be for pollution prevention or reduction, public health protection, environmental restoration and protection as long as it is a project that the respondent is not already required to do by law or where the project would be financially self-serving for the respondent. The work can be completed by a third-party like a local government, watershed council, non-profit or private entity. Coastal PWSs can develop a "SEP Application" with general information that OCE can distribute to respondents. Community organizations with proposed projects are also free to contact respondents on their own initiative. The enforcement case does not necessarily have to be in the same area (watershed/county, etc.) as the environmental project or even address the same media (i.e. air/water/land). Interested parties can sign up for DEQ's public notifications via email at <http://www.oregon.gov/deq/Pages/publicnotice.aspx> - when signing up, select types of information (select "enforcement actions") and which counties or subbasins are of interest.

Nonpoint Source Implementation 319 Grants

Nonpoint Source Grants support implementation and planning projects that address water quality problems in surface and groundwater resources resulting from nonpoint source pollution. Funds are appropriated by DEQ through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 319 of the Clean Water Act and support a wide variety of management activities, including technical assistance, site assessment, public awareness and education, training, technology transfer, demonstration projects, and monitoring to assess the success of specific nonpoint source implementation projects. Eligible applicants include government agencies, tribal nations and nonprofit organizations. For more information including funding availability, eligible projects, and application requirements and timelines see <http://www.oregon.gov/deq/WQ/Pages/nps319.aspx>

Oregon Water Resources Department (WRD)

Water Resources Development Program
725 Summer Street NE, Suite A
Salem, OR 97301
Phone: 503-986-0900

The Water Resources Department is the state agency charged with administration of the laws governing surface and ground water resources. The Department's core functions are to protect existing water rights, facilitate voluntary streamflow restoration, increase the understanding of the demands on the state's water resources, provide accurate and accessible water resource data, and facilitate water supply solutions. WRD is charged with carrying out the water management policies and rules set by the Water Resources Commission and with overseeing the enforcement of Oregon's water laws. By law, all surface and ground water in Oregon belongs to the public.

WRD's mission is to serve the public by practicing and promoting responsible water management through two key goals:

- to directly address Oregon's water supply needs, and
- to restore and protect streamflows and watersheds in order to ensure the long-term sustainability of Oregon's ecosystems, economy, and quality of life.

WRD developed *Oregon's 2012 Integrated Water Resources Strategy* to help individuals and communities address instream and out-of-stream needs now and into the future, including water quantity, water quality and ecosystem needs. More information can be found at:

https://www.oregon.gov/owrd/Pages/law/integrated_water_supply_strategy.aspx

There is funding available to support planning, feasibility studies, and implementation of water projects:

Place-Based Integrated Water Resources Planning

Place-based planning is a voluntary, locally initiated and led effort in which a balanced representation of water interests within a basin or watershed work in partnership with the state to: characterize current water resources and issues (water quantity, water quality, ecosystem health); understand current and future instream and out-of-stream water needs and demands; identify and prioritize strategic solutions to address water needs; and, develop a place-based integrated water resources plan that informs the state-wide strategy.

Recent cycle of funding included \$750,000 in grants; requires 25% cost-share.

For more information, contact Harmony Burrighat at 503-986-0913.

Feasibility Study Grants

Once potential projects are identified, communities often find it difficult to secure funding to assess their viability. This program component addresses that need by providing grant funding to cover 50% of the cost of conducting feasibility studies for potential water conservation, storage and reuse projects. A feasibility study is an assessment of the practicality of a proposed project or plan and can be used to determine if and how a project should proceed to the implementation phase.

Recent cycle of funding included \$2.8 million in grants; 50% cost share required.

For more information, contact Jon Unger at 503-986-0869.

Water Project Grants & Loans (formerly Water Supply Development Grants & Loans)

This account provides grants and loans to evaluate, plan and implement instream and out-of-stream water development projects that have economic, environmental and social/cultural benefits. Eligible projects include, but are not limited to projects that: increase water use efficiency; develop new or expanded storage; allocate federally stored water; promote water reuse or conservation; and protect or restore stream flows.

Recent cycle funding included \$14 million in grants or loans; 25% cost share required; applications accepted year round.

For more information, contact Jon Unger at 503-986-0869.

More details and updates for these grants can be found at:

http://www.oregon.gov/OWRD/pages/Water_Resources_Development_Program.aspx

Municipal Water Management and Conservation Planning

Municipal water management and conservation planning provides a process through which cities and other municipal water suppliers estimate long-range water supply needs and identify alternatives, including water conservation programs, to meet those needs. The Department requires many municipal water suppliers to prepare plans as conditions of their water use permits or permit extensions.

Water Rights

Oregon's water laws are based on the principle of prior appropriation. This means the first person to obtain a water right on a stream is the last to be shut off in times of low streamflows. In water-short times, the water right holder with the oldest date of priority can demand the water specified in their water right regardless of the needs of junior users. The date of application for a permit to use water usually becomes the priority date of the right. Watermasters respond to complaints from water users and determine in times of water shortage, which generally occur every year, who has the right to use water. Each summer as streamflows drop, watermasters regulate junior users to provide water to the more senior users. On many streams throughout the state, by the end of summer, there is only enough water to supply users who established their rights in the late 1800s. All of the more recently established rights will have been regulated off by the [watermaster](#).

There are "watermaster" offices located around the state. The watermaster office is an excellent source of local information. Watermasters can research water rights for a particular stream reach and provide supporting maps (above). During critical flow periods, watermasters regulate water usage to enable senior water right holders to

satisfy their water right. The watermaster may also provide information regarding instream leases, ground water rights, cancellations, transfers of water rights, streamflow data, and water right information in general (list as of 6/16).

WRD Watermasters

District 1

Nikki Hendricks
c/o Port of Tillamook Bay
4000 Blimp Blvd Ste 400
Tillamook, Oregon 97141
Ph: 503-815-1967

District 2

Michael Mattick
125 East 8th Avenue
Eugene, OR 97401-2926
Ph: 541-682-3620

District 3

Robert Wood
2705 E 2nd St
The Dalles, Oregon 97058
Ph: 541-506-2652

District 4

Eric Julsrud
201 S Humbolt, Suite 180
Grant County Courthouse
Canyon City, Oregon 97820
Ph: 541-575-0119

District 5

Greg Silbernagel
116 SE Dorion Ave
Pendleton, OR 97801
Ph: 541-278-5456

District 6

Shad Hattan
10507 N McAlister Rd #6
La Grande, Oregon 97850
Ph: 541-963-1031

District 7

David Bates
401 NE First St., Suite 11
Enterprise, Oregon 97828
Ph: 541-426-4464

District 8

Rick Lusk
Baker County Courthouse
1995 3rd Street, Suite 180
Baker City, Oregon 97814
Ph: 541-523-8224 ext 231

District 9

Ron Jacobs
Malheur County Courthouse #4
251 B St W
Vale, Oregon 97918
Ph: 541-473-5130

District 10

JR Johnson
Harney County Courthouse
450 N Buena Vista #3
Burns, OR 97720
Ph: 541-573-2591

District 11

Jeremy Giffin
231 SW Scalehouse Loop,
Ste 103
Bend, Oregon 97702
Ph: 541-306-6885

District 12

Brian Mayer
513 Center St
Lakeview, Oregon 97630
Ph: 541-947-6038

District 13

Travis Kelly
10 S Oakdale, Rm 309A
Medford, Oregon 97501
Ph: 541-774-6880

District 14

Kathy Smith
700 NW Dimmick St.
Grants Pass, Oregon 97526
Ph: 541-479-2401

District 15

David Williams
Douglas County Courthouse,
Room 306
Roseburg, Oregon 97470
Ph: 541-440-4255

District 16

Joel Plahn
725 Summer St NE, Ste A
Salem, Oregon 97301
Ph: 503-986-0889

District 17

Scott White
305 Main Street
Klamath Falls, Oregon 97601
Ph: 541-883-4182

District 18

Jake Constans
1400 SW Walnut St, Suite 240
Hillsboro, Oregon 97123
Ph: 503-846-7780

District 19

Greg Wacker
Physical Address:
225 N Adams
Coquille, Oregon 97423
Ph: 541-396-1905

District 20

Amy Kim
10722 SE Highway 212
Clackamas, Oregon 97015
Ph: 503-722-1410

District 21

Ken Thiemann
221 S Oregon St.
P.O. Box 427
Condon, OR 97823
Ph: 541-384-4207

Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF)

Salem Headquarters

2600 State Street

Salem, Oregon 97310

<http://www.oregon.gov/ODF/Pages/index.aspx>

The Oregon Department of Forestry manages and regulates activities on non-federal forestland in Oregon. There are three main divisions under ODF-- Fire Protection, Private Forests, and State Forests. The Private Forests Division administers the Forest Practices Act and various forestry incentive programs and employs the use of about 50 Stewardship Foresters who work closely with landowners and operators. The State Forests Division is responsible for forest management to provide economic, environmental, and social benefits to Oregonians.

Financial incentive programs are aimed at encouraging and assisting landowners in managing their resources and meeting their objectives. Typical forestry projects can be aimed at protecting the landowner's resources/investment from fire or insect and disease infestation, to increasing its monetary and environmental value in the future.

Information about all ODF and federal forestry-related grants and incentive programs can be found at:

<http://www.oregon.gov/ODF/AboutODF/Pages/GrantsIncentives.aspx>

Community Forest Program

The Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program is a federal financial assistance program with grants available to local governments, Indian tribes, and qualified nonprofit organizations to establish community forests and sustainably manage them for many public benefits, including recreation, income, wildlife habitat, stewardship demonstration sites, and environmental education.

Conservation Stewardship Program

To help landowners and operators maintain existing stewardship and adopt additional conservation on privately-owned, non-industrial working forests and agricultural lands.

Forest Legacy Program

The Forest Legacy Program is a national program that addresses privately-owned forestlands that face threats of conversion to non-forest use by development pressures. The goal of the Forest Legacy Program is to promote stewardship and sustainable management of private forest lands by maintaining working forests that conserve important forest resource and conservation values. Forest Legacy provides funds for eligible private forestlands for the purchase of development rights through either conservation easement or fee-title acquisition into public ownership. All properties entered into Oregon's Forest Legacy Program – either through conservation easement, fee acquisition or donation – have their forest resources and conservation values protected and managed in accordance with a State Forester-approved Forest Stewardship Plan (see below).

Forest Stewardship Program

Oregon's Forest Management Planning System recognizes that forest management planning is a journey – Pathways to Stewardship -- involving several distinct steps. A landowner's initial interest may be related to a specific project or action that is pressing on their property – such as reducing hazardous wildfire fuels or combating an invasive weed. Landowner assistance organizations and agencies usually first cross paths through outreach efforts defined around mutual interests or resource concerns. Landowners who are just beginning the management planning process begin a more formal journey by taking the [Woodland Discovery](#) step. Woodland Discovery consists of gathering basic property information and solidifying management goals. The remaining steps for completing your forest management plan include organizing the planning elements into specific management planning modules: soil and water, forest vegetation, fish and wildlife, access and protection, scenery and enjoyment and tax and business. Every step completed

along the way results in the identification of specific actions that a landowner can take to improve conditions of the forestland or otherwise meet goals in owning forestland. Completion of a forest management plan opens up formal types of engagement such as forest certification and the enrollment of lands into specialized conservation programs that define a long-term commitment to sustainable forestry.

Healthy Forests Reserve Program (HFRP)

The goal is to restore and enhance ecosystems and habitat for threatened and endangered species while promoting sustainable timber harvests on working forest lands.

Oregon Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Program

635 Capitol St. NE

Salem, OR 97301-2532

Phone: 503 986-4700

<http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/NaturalResources>

The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) is responsible for developing plans to prevent and control water pollution from agricultural activities and soil erosion on rural lands. ODA's Natural Resources Program aims to conserve, protect, and develop natural resources on public and private lands in order to ensure that agriculture will continue to be productive and economically viable in Oregon. Natural Resources Programs work to do the following:

- Address water quality and natural resource conservation on agricultural lands
- Protect Oregon's environment and public health by ensuring the proper and legal sale, use, and distribution of pesticide products
- Assist local soil and water conservation districts as they help landowners properly manage Oregon's natural resources

More information on the Agricultural Plan Areas and Regulations can be found at:

<https://www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/NaturalResources/AgWQ/Pages/AgWQPlans.aspx>

Information on local management plans and your area's ODA Water Quality Specialist can be found at:

<http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/NaturalResources/AgWQ/Pages/AgWQPlans.aspx>

More information on the regulation and use of pesticides can be found at:

<http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/Pesticides/Pages/default.aspx>

Department of Agriculture Pesticide Analytical and Response Center (PARC)

<http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/Pesticides/Pages/PARC.aspx>

The Pesticide Analytical and Response Center (PARC) was created by executive order in 1978. The program was reauthorized under the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) as ORS 634.550, in 1991.

PARC is mandated to perform the following activities with regard to pesticide-related incidents in Oregon that have suspected health or environmental effects: Collect incident information, mobilize expertise for investigations, identify trends and patterns of problems, make policy or other recommendations for action, report results of investigations, and prepare activity reports for each legislative session.

PARC does not have regulatory authority. Their primary function is to coordinate investigations to collect and analyze information about reported incidents. Investigation coordination includes collecting reports produced by member agencies and consultation as necessary with a toxicologist with Oregon State University. Member agencies conduct most of the investigations and take any necessary enforcement action(s). The eight member agencies include the following: [Oregon Health Authority \(OHA\)](#), [Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife \(ODF&W\)](#), [Oregon Department of Environmental Quality \(DEQ\)](#), [Oregon](#)

[Department of Forestry \(ODF\)](#), [Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Administration \(OR OSHA\)](#), [Office of the State Fire Marshal \(SFM\)](#), [Oregon Poison Center \(OPC\)](#), [Oregon Department of Agriculture \(ODA\)](#).

To report a pesticide incident that has impacted people, animals, or the environment, contact: Theodore Bunch Jr., PARC Coordination Team Leader at 503-986-6470 or toll-free at 844-688-7272

PARC@oda.state.or.us

Christina Higby, Citizen Advocate Liaison at 503-986-5105 chigby@oda.state.or.us

Department of Agriculture Soil and Water Conservation Districts

<http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/SWCD/>

SWCD Program and Water Quality Program Manager: John Byers, 503-986-4718

The Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) Program provides services to the 45 Soil and Water Conservation Districts throughout Oregon (list current as of 6/16). SWCDs are local government entities that have authorities to address soil, erosion, and water quality issues.

Benton SWCD

456 SW Monroe Ave., Suite 110
Corvallis, OR 97333
Phone: 541 753-7208
Website: www.bentonswcd.org

Burnt River SWCD

3990 Midway Drive
Baker City, OR 97814
Phone: 541 523-7121 Ext. 109
Email: whitney.collins@bakercountyswcds.com

Clackamas SWCD

221 Molalla Ave., Suite 102
Oregon City, OR 97045
Phone: 503 210-6000
Website: www.conservationsdistrict.org

Clatsop SWCD

750 Commercial St., Room 207
Astoria, OR 97103
Phone: 503 325-4571
Website: www.clatsopswcd.org

Columbia SWCD

35285 Millard Road
St. Helens, OR 97051
Phone: 503 397-4555
Website: www.columbiaswcd.com

Coos SWCD

371 N Adams St.
Coquille, OR 97423
Phone: 541 396-6879
Website: www.coosswcd.org

Crook County SWCD

498 SE Lynn Blvd.
Prineville, OR 97754
Phone: 541 447-3548

Curry County SWCD

29692 Ellensburg Ave.
Gold Beach, OR 97444
Phone: 541 247-2755 Ext. 0#
Website: www.currywatersheds.org

Deschutes SWCD

625 SE Salmon Ave., Suite 7
Redmond, OR 97756
Phone: 541 923-2204
Website: www.deschuteswcd.com

Douglas SWCD

2741 West Harvard Ave.
Roseburg, OR 97471
Phone: 541 957-5061
Website: www.douglasswcd.org

Eagle Valley SWCD

3990 Midway Drive
Baker City, OR 97814
Phone: 541 523-7121 Ext. 109

East Multnomah SWCD

5211 N Williams Ave.
Portland, OR 97217
Phone: 503 222-SOIL (7645)
Website: www.emswcd.org

Fort Rock / Silver Lake SWCD

17612 Highway 395
Lakeview, OR 97630
Phone: 541 947-5855
Email: LakeviewSWCD2@hotmail.com

Gilliam County SWCD

Dunn Office Building
333 S Main St.
Condon, OR 97823
Phone: 541 384-2672
Email: gilliamswcd@gmail.com

Grant SWCD

721 S Canyon Blvd.
John Day, OR 97845
Phone: 541 575-0135 Ext. 3
Email: jkehrberg@ortelco.net

Harney SWCD

530 Highway 20 S
Hines, OR 97738
Phone: 541 573-5010
Email: marty.suter@or.nacdnet.net

Hood River SWCD

3007 Experiment Station Drive
Hood River, OR 97031
Phone: 541 386-4588 / 386-6719
Website: www.hooddriverswcd.org

Illinois Valley SWCD

Josephine Co. Office Building
102 S Redwood Highway
Cave Junction, OR 97523
Phone: 541 592-3731
Email: amy@ivstreamteam.org

Jackson SWCD

89 Alder Street
Central Point, OR 97502
Phone: 541 664-1070
Website: www.jswcd.org

Jefferson County SWCD

625 SE Salmon Ave., Suite 6
Redmond, OR 97756
Phone: 541 923-4358 Ext. 101
Email: debbe.chadwick@oacd.org

Josephine SWCD

1440 Parkdale Drive
Grants Pass, OR 97527
Phone: 541 474-6840
Email: joswcd@outreachinternet.com

Keating SWCD

3990 Midway Drive
Baker City, OR 97814
Phone: 541 523-7121 Ext. 109
Email: whitney.collins@bakercountyswcds.com

Klamath SWCD

2316 S 6th St., Suite C
Klamath Falls, OR 97601
Phone: 541 883-6932 Ext. 101
Website: www.klamathswcd.org

Lakeview SWCD

17612 Highway 395
Lakeview, OR 97630
Phone: 541 947-5855
Email: lakeviewswcd2@hotmail.com

Lincoln SWCD

23 North Coast Highway
Newport, OR 97365
Phone: 541 265-2631
Website: www.lincolnswcd.org

Linn SWCD

33935 Highway 99E, Suite C
Tangent, OR 97389
Phone: 541 926-2483
Website: www.linnswcd.oacd.org

Malheur County SWCD

2925 SW Sixth Ave., Suite 2
Ontario, OR 97914
Phone: 541 889-2588 Ext. 101
Email: LRowe@malcoswcd.org

Marion SWCD

338 Hawthorne Ave. NE
Salem, OR 97301
Phone: 503 391-9927
Website: www.marionswcd.net

Monument SWCD

Columbia Power Building
311 Wilson St.
Monument, OR 97864
Phone: 541 934-2141
Website: www.monumentswcd.org

Morrow SWCD

430 Linden Way
Heppner, OR 97836
Phone: 541 676-5452
Email: swcdmanager@centurytel.net

Polk SWCD

580 Main St., Suite A
Dallas, OR 97338
Phone: 503 623-9680
Website: www.polkswcd.org

Sherman County SWCD

302 Scott St.
Moro, OR 97039
Phone: 541 565-3216 Ext. 3
Website: www.shermancountyswcd.com

Siuslaw SWCD

1775 Laurel Place, Suite 4
 Florence, OR 97439
 Phone: 541 997-1272
 Website: www.siuswcd.com

Tillamook SWCD

4000 Blimp Blvd., Suite 200
 Tillamook, OR 97141
 Phone: 503 842-2240 Ext. 110
 Website: tillamookcountyswcd.org/

Tualatin SWCD

1080 SW Baseline St., Suite B-2
 Hillsboro, OR 97123
 Phone: 503 648-3174 Ext. 4
 Website: www.swcd.net

Umatilla County SWCD

1 SW Nye Ave., Suite 130
 Pendleton, OR 97801
 Phone: 541 278-8049
 Website: www.umatillacountyswcd.com

Umpqua SWCD

1877 Winchester Ave.
 Reedsport, OR 97467
 Phone: 541 662-1341
 Website: www.umpquasoilandwater.com

Union SWCD

10507 N McAlister Road, Room 7
 La Grande, OR 97850
 Phone: 541 963-1313
 Website: unionswcd.org

Upper Willamette SWCD

780 Bailey Hill Road, Suite 5
 Eugene, OR 97402
 Phone: 541 465-6443 Ext. 102
 Website: www.uwswcd.org

Wallowa SWCD

401 NE 1st St., Suite E
 Enterprise, OR 97828
 Phone: 541 426-4521
 Email: cynthia.a.warnock@gmail.com

Wasco County SWCD

2325 River Road, Suite 3
 The Dalles, OR 97058
 Phone: 541 296-6178 Ext. 3
 Website: www.wascoswcd.org

West Multnomah SWCD

2701 NW Vaughn St., Suite 450
 Portland, OR 97210
 Phone: 503 238-4775
 Website: www.wmswcd.org

Wheeler SWCD

40535 Highway 19
 Fossil, OR 97830
 Phone: 541 468-2990
 Website: www.wheelerswcd.org

Yamhill SWCD

2200 SW Second St.
 McMinnville, OR 97128
 Phone: 503 472-6403
 Fax: 503 472-6407
 Website: www.yamhillswcd.org

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB)

775 Summer St. NE Suite 360
 Salem, OR 97301
 Phone: (503) 986-0178
 Website: www.oregon.gov/OWEB

The Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) is a state agency that provides grants to help Oregonians take care of local streams, rivers, wetlands and natural areas. Community members and landowners use scientific criteria to decide jointly what needs to be done to conserve and improve rivers and natural habitat in the places where they live. OWEB grants are funded from the Oregon Lottery, federal dollars, and salmon license plate revenue. The agency is led by a 17 member citizen board drawn from the public at large, tribes, and federal and state natural resource agency boards and commissions.

OWEB provides grants to projects that contribute to the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds and the Oregon Conservation Strategy by protecting, restoring and improving clean water and fish and wildlife habitat. See the OWEB website for more information on grants: <http://www.oregon.gov/OWEB/GRANTS/pages/index.aspx>

Oregon Sea Grant (OSG)

Oregon State University

Corvallis, Oregon

Phone 541-737-2714

<http://seagrants.oregonstate.edu/>

Oregon Sea Grant serves Oregon coastal communities through integrated research, education and public engagement on ocean and coastal issues. Based at Oregon State University, OSG is part of the national network of NOAA Sea Grant College Programs, dedicated to promoting environmental stewardship, long-term economic development and responsible use of America's coastal, ocean and Great Lakes resources. OSG targets research on better defining the relationships between the many pressures that can degrade water quality: climate change, upland and coastal land use, fish and habitat restoration efforts, aquatic invasive species. OSG works with groups whose interests sometimes come in conflict - landowners, outdoor recreationists, farmers and woodland managers, local government, the general public - to seek solutions that will help sustain healthy watersheds and our precious water resources. OSG focuses on the question of resilience - the ability to plan, adapt and rebound in the face of change by supporting physical and social science research aimed at better understanding ocean and coastal processes and the socio-economic barriers to hazard and climate change preparation. Publications and resources available from OSG can be found here:

<http://seagrants.oregonstate.edu/sgpubs>.

OSG and OSU Extension produce textbooks and other publications on such topics as conservation-friendly gardening, sustainable living and low-impact development. OSG also partners with the Oregon State Marine Board to develop the Clean Vessel Act (CVA) Education Initiative. Funded by the Clean Vessel Act of 1992, the goal of the CVA Education Initiative is to improve boaters' awareness, accessibility and use of sewage pump-outs, dump stations, and floating toilets. Publications and resources available from OSG about watershed health can be found here: <http://seagrants.oregonstate.edu/sgpubs> by using "watersheds and wetlands" in the "Search by Subject" field.

Every two years, OSG awards approximately \$2 million in research grants addressing community preparedness for climate change, watershed health, other urgent or emerging regional needs with high relevance to coastal communities. For more information on grants, see:

<http://seagrants.oregonstate.edu/research>

Source Water Collaborative

– led by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Technical assistance and lists of resources and contacts are available from this national network that has worked to promote drinking water protection for several years. The Source Water Collaborative is a network of federal, state, and local organizations led by US EPA. Some of the key Source Water Collaborative members include the US EPA, US Department of Agriculture, AWWA, American Planning Association, ASDWA, ACWA, National Rural Water Association, Groundwater Protection Council, National Association of Counties, and The Trust for Public Land. Resources can be found here:

<http://sourcewatercollaborative.org/>



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Catalog of Federal Funding Sources for Watershed Protection

This is an online, free searchable database of financial assistance sources (grants, loans, cost-sharing) available to fund a variety of watershed protection projects.

<https://ofmpub.epa.gov/apex/watershedfunding/f?p=fedfund:1>

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - Environmental Finance Centers

Free technical assistance is available through EPA's Environmental Finance Centers. There is currently no Environmental Finance Center for US EPA Region 10, but the resources are still available through the US EPA website. The program mission is to provide help to those facing the "how to pay" challenges of environmental protection. EFC is committed to helping the regulated community build and improve the technical, managerial, and financial capabilities needed to comply with federal and state environmental protection laws.

<https://www.epa.gov/envirofinance>

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE) Grants

Eligible Projects: Prevention of human exposure to harmful pollution; improve water quality. Form community-based collaborative partnerships; identifying and developing an understanding of the many local sources of risk from toxic pollutants and environmental concerns; and setting priorities for the reduction of the identified risks and concerns of the community

Eligible Applicants: Local, public non-profit institution/organizations, federally-recognized Indian tribal government, Native American organizations, private non-profit institution/organization, quasi-public nonprofit institution/organization both interstate and intrastate, local government, colleges, and universities

Funding Available: \$75,000 to \$100,000 with an average project funding of about \$90,000

How To Apply: www.epa.gov/care

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

Cooperative Watershed Management Program

Eligible Projects: Improve water quality; improve ecological resiliency of a river or stream; and to reduce conflicts over water at the watershed level by supporting the formation of watershed groups to develop local solutions to address water management issues

Eligible Applicants: States, Indian tribes, local and special districts (e.g., irrigation and water districts, county soil conservation districts, etc.), local governmental entities, interstate organizations, and non-profit organizations. To be eligible, applicants must also meet all of the following requirements: (1) Significantly affect or be affected by the quality or quantity of water in a watershed; (2) Be capable of promoting the sustainable use of water resources; (3) Be located in the western United States specifically: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington.

Funding Available: \$22,000-\$100,000 in the past

How To Apply: <http://www.usbr.gov/WaterSMART/cwmp/index.html>



U.S. Department of Agriculture Farm Service Agency Conservation Programs

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/conservation-programs/index>

USDA Farm Service Agency oversees a number of voluntary conservation-related programs. These programs work to address a large number of farming and ranching related conservation issues including:

- Drinking water protection
- Reducing soil erosion
- Wildlife habitat preservation
- Preservation and restoration of forests and wetlands
- Aiding farmers whose farms are damaged by natural disasters

Source Water Protection Program (SWPP)

The SWPP is designed to protect surface and ground water used as drinking water by rural residents. Through a partnership with the National Rural Water Association, local teams are formed to develop plans to reduce pollutant impacts in rural areas.

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/conservation-programs/source-water-protection/index>

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

The CRP pays a yearly rental payment in exchange for farmers removing environmentally sensitive land from agricultural production and planting species that will improve environmental quality. In exchange for a yearly rental payment, farmers enrolled in the program agree to remove environmentally sensitive land from agricultural production and plant species that will improve environmental health and quality. Contracts for land enrolled in CRP are 10-15 years in length. The long-term goal of the program is to re-establish valuable land cover to help improve water quality, prevent soil erosion, and reduce loss of wildlife habitat.

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/conservation-programs/conservation-reserve-program/index>

Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)

The CREP, an offshoot of CRP, targets high-priority conservation issues identified by local, state, or tribal governments or non-governmental organizations. In exchange for removing environmentally sensitive land from production and introducing conservation practices, farmers, ranchers, and agricultural land owners are paid an annual rental rate. Participation is voluntary, and the contract period is typically 10–15 years, along with other federal and state incentives as applicable per each CREP agreement.

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/conservation-programs/conservation-reserve-enhancement/index>

Emergency Conservation Program (ECP)

The ECP provides funding and technical assistance for farmers and ranchers to restore farmland damaged by natural disasters and for emergency water conservation measures in severe droughts. The ECP also provides funding and assistance to help ranchers and farmers install water conservation measures during severe drought.

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/conservation-programs/emergency-conservation/index>

Emergency Forest Restoration Program (EFRP)

The EFRP, which is very similar to the ECP, provides funding to restore privately owned forests damaged by natural disasters.



<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/disaster-assistance-program/emergency-forest-restoration/index>

Farmable Wetlands Program (FWP)

The FWP is designed to restore wetlands and wetland buffer zones that are farmed. FWP gives farmers and ranchers annual rental payments in return for restoring wetlands and establishing plant cover.

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/conservation-programs/farmable-wetlands/index>

U.S. Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Conservation Service

NRCS provides farmers, ranchers and forest managers with free technical assistance, or advice, for their land. Common technical assistance includes: resource assessment, practice design and resource monitoring. The conservation planner will help you determine if financial assistance is right for you. Technical assistance is also available online through [Conservation Client Gateway](#). More information about NRCS can be found on their home page:

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/about/>

Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)

Grants are available for best management practices and conservation on private, non-industrial forestland and agricultural lands. Financial assistance is available to help plan and implement conservation practices that address natural resource concerns and for opportunities to improve soil, water, plant, animal, air and related resources on agricultural land and non-industrial private forestland. In addition, EQIP can help producers meet Federal, State, Tribal and local environmental regulations.

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/financial/eqip/>

Eligible Applicants: Owners of land in agricultural or forest production or persons who are engaged in livestock, agricultural or forest production on eligible land and that have a natural resource concern on the land

Funding Available: Financial and technical assistance to agricultural and forestland producers through contracts up to 10 years. Not to exceed \$300,000 for all EQIP contracts entered into during any six-year period. If NRCS determines project has special environmental significance the payment limitation is a maximum of \$450,000.

Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP)

CSP helps agricultural producers maintain and improve their existing conservation systems and adopt additional conservation activities to address priority resources concerns. Through CSP, participants take additional steps to improve resource condition including soil quality, water quality, water quantity, air quality, and habitat quality, as well as energy. Participants earn CSP payments for conservation performance - the higher the performance, the higher the payment.

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/financial/csp/>

Wetlands Reserve Easements (WRE)

WRE provides habitat for fish and wildlife, including threatened and endangered species, improve water quality by filtering sediments and chemicals, reduce flooding, recharge groundwater, protect biological diversity and provide opportunities for educational, scientific and limited recreational activities.

NRCS also provides technical and financial assistance directly to private landowners and Indian tribes to restore, protect, and enhance wetlands through the purchase of a wetland reserve easement. <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/or/home/?cid=stelprdb1249312>



Agricultural Land Easements (ALE)

ALE is designed to protect the long-term viability of the nation's food supply by preventing conversion of productive working lands to non-agricultural uses. Land protected by agricultural land easements provides additional public benefits, including environmental quality, historic preservation, wildlife habitat and protection of open space.

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/or/home/?cid=stelprdb1249312>

Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP)

The EWP program was set up by Congress to respond to emergencies created by natural disasters. The United States Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service is responsible for administering the program. EWP is designed to relieve imminent hazards to life and property caused by floods, fires, windstorms, and other natural occurrences. It is not necessary for a national emergency to be declared for an area to be eligible for assistance. Activities include providing financial and technical assistance to remove debris from streams, protect destabilized streambanks, establish cover on critically eroding lands, repairing conservation practices, and the purchase of flood plain easements. The purpose of EWP is to help groups of people with a common problem. EWP is generally not an individual assistance program. All projects undertaken must be sponsored by a political subdivision of the State, such as a city, county, general improvement district or conservation district, or by a tribal government.

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/or/programs/financial/ewp/>

Other NRCS Programs

There are other NRCS programs that are specific to Oregon geographic areas---Wildfire Rehabilitation Initiative, Organic Initiative, drought funding, and restoration funding---see the Oregon NRCS link for more information on those:

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/or/programs/financial/eqip/>

Anyone applying for EQIP or any of the other NRCS grants for the first time should schedule a meeting with NRCS to discuss their options before moving forward.

U.S. Department of Agriculture

Rural Development Water and Waste Disposal Direct Loans and Grants

Eligible Projects: Pre-construction and construction associated with building, repairing, or improving drinking water, solid waste facilities and wastewater facilities

Eligible Applicants:

- Cities or towns with fewer than 10,000 population
- Counties, special purpose districts, non-profit corporations or tribes unable to get funds from other sources at reasonable rates and terms

Funding Available: Loans (40-year term), grants in some cases, interest rates vary (currently 2.125 – 3.5%)

How To Apply: Applications accepted year-round on a fund-available basis.

<http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-waste-disposal-loan-grant-program>

U.S. Department of Commerce

Community Development Block Grant Planning Program

Region 10 HUD

Seattle Regional Office

Phone: (206) 220-5101

<http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/states/washington/offices>



http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/communitydevelopment/programs

Eligible Projects: Comprehensive plans, Infrastructure plans, Feasibility studies, Community action plans, Low-income housing assessments

Eligible Applicants: Projects must principally benefit low- to moderate-income people in non-entitlement cities and counties.

- Cities or towns with fewer than 50,000 people
- Counties with fewer than 200,000 people

Funding Available: Grants

- Up to \$24,000 for a single jurisdiction
- Up to \$35,000 for single jurisdiction projects that address urgent public health and safety needs
- Up to \$40,000 for multiple jurisdictions/joint application

How To Apply: <http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/states/washington/offices>

Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC)

Environmental Programs

1020 S.W. Taylor Street Suite 450

Portland, OR 97205

Local contacts:

Chris Marko, Rural Development Specialist 503- 228-1780

RosAnna Noval, Rural Development Specialist 503-308-0207

Email: cmarko@rcac.org; rnoval@rcac.org

Website: www.rcac.org

At the national level, RCAC has a variety of loans for water and/or wastewater planning, environmental work, and other work to assist in developing an application for infrastructure improvements

Eligible Applicants: Non-profit organizations, public agencies, tribes, and low-income rural communities with a 50,000 population or less, or 10,000 or less if guaranteed by USDA Rural Development financing.

Funding Available:

- Maximum \$50,000 for feasibility loan
- Maximum \$350,000 for pre-development loan
- 1 year term
- 5.5% interest rate

How To Apply: Applications accepted anytime. www.rcac.org

National contact: Josh Griff, 720-951-2163, jgriff@rcac.org

Water Research Foundation - Source Water Protection Cost-Benefit Tool

This is a free, online suite of tools designed to assist in evaluating the triple bottom-line costs and benefits of different source water protection options. Cost/benefit calculations help evaluate, prioritize, justify, and ultimately implement source water protection initiatives.

<http://www.swptool.org/index.cfm>

Healthy Watersheds Consortium

The Healthy Watersheds Consortium Grant Program has just published a Request for Proposals (RFP) to support local projects that protect and sustain healthy watersheds (including drinking water sources). Through this program, EPA will provide approximately \$3.75 million over six years to the U.S. Endowment for Forestry and Communities for projects that develop and/or



support state, interstate, and tribal healthy watersheds programs and enhance collaboration among the many groups who benefit from protecting healthy watersheds such as drinking water utilities, hunters and fisherman, foresters and farmers, and more. The Endowment is also matching a portion of EPA’s financial commitment to the partnership and expects to leverage additional funding from other public and private sources.

The goal of the Healthy Watersheds Consortium Grant Program is to accelerate strategic protection of healthy, freshwater ecosystems and their watersheds. This goal will be achieved by: Funding key projects identified in existing watershed protection or conservation plans; Building the sustainable organizational infrastructure, social support, and long-term funding commitments necessary to implement large-scale protection of healthy watersheds; and supporting innovative or catalytic projects that may accelerate or broadly advance the field of practice for watershed protection efforts. For more information and to view and download the RFP and other helpful documents, visit the website:

<http://usendowment.org/partnerships/hwcgrantprogram.html>

For questions, please contact Peter Stangel at peter@usendowment.org.

Ecotrust

<http://www.ecotrust.org/>

Ecotrust works to protect and restore watersheds and the economic and public health of the communities that depend upon them. Ecotrust develops and applies strategic approaches that improve habitat for native fish and wildlife, create local jobs and recreational opportunities, increase public awareness of the value of nature’s services like water, and ensure a more reliable access to clean water for all members of the Oregon communities. Ecotrust provides Ecosystem Services, GIS Analysis, Mapping, Cartography, Data and Software Development, Economic Impact Assessment, etc.

Ecotrust Forest Management

<http://ecotrustforests.com>

Ecotrust Forest Management is a for-profit forestland investment management company that acquires and manages land on behalf of investors and forestland owners to enhance forest health and productivity, and to produce a diverse array of forest products and services including timber, biomass, carbon, and improved habitat and water quality. Where possible, our goal is to transition land to long-term, local, stewards of land like Tribes, Community Forests, Public or State Agencies etc. EFM is adept at using a wide array of financing sources— New Market Tax Credits, carbon credits, conservation easements, and restoration funding — to supplement private capital resources in the acquisition and management of forestland. Contact:

info@ecotrustforests.com

LAND TRUSTS

Resources to assist in locating a land trust can be found here:

<http://findalandtrust.org/states/oregon41>

Coalition of Oregon Land Trusts

The Coalition of Oregon Land Trusts (COLT) is a newly formed nonprofit representing and serving Oregon’s land trusts. Its mission is to serve and strengthen the land trust community in Oregon. Oregon’s land trust community is working at local, regional, and statewide scales with



landowners, communities, public agencies and other partners to maintain the state's natural heritage and the economies it supports. COLT will accomplish its mission by strengthening public policies and programs that are supportive of land conservation, helping to build capacity within and across land trusts, and communicating to key audiences about the role of land trusts in conserving Oregon's natural heritage and healthy human communities that depend on it. There are currently 18 land trusts that are members of COLT.

Coalition of Oregon Land Trusts
322 NW 5th, Suite 312 Portland, OR 97209
Phone: 503-719-4732 <http://oregonlandtrusts.org/>

Land Trust Alliance

The Land Trust Alliance is a national conservation organization that works preserve land through conservation and easements, so land and natural resources get protected. The Alliance is based in Washington, D.C., and has several regional offices.

Northwest Conservation Manager
1353 Officers Row Vancouver, WA 98661
Phone: (971) 202-1483 <http://www.landtrustalliance.org/>

Individual land trusts which may be of assistance include:

The Trust for Public Land

<http://www.tpl.org/services/conservation-transactions>

The Nature Conservancy

<http://www.nature.org/>

FOUNDATIONS

The Oregon Community Foundation / Community Grant Program

Eligible Projects: Community Livability, Environment & Citizen Engagement (*10 to 20 percent of grants*)

- Promote leadership development, volunteerism, immigrant integration, and civic participation
- Support stewardship and appreciation of Oregon's outdoor spaces and scenic beauty
- Address social, economic and environmental challenges or opportunities by bringing together disparate stakeholders
- Preserve places essential to communities' civic and historic identities

Eligible Applicants: nonprofits with tax-exempt status under Section 501(c)(3)

Funding Available: average grant is \$20,000

Contact: <http://www.oregoncf.org/grants-scholarships/grants/community-grants>

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

Eligible Projects: Environmental Solutions for Communities (1:1 match required)

- Supporting sustainable agricultural practices and private lands stewardship;
- Conserving critical land and water resources and improving local water quality;



- Restoring and managing natural habitat, species and ecosystems that are important to community livelihoods;
- Facilitating investments in green infrastructure, renewable energy and energy efficiency; and
- Encouraging broad-based citizen and targeted youth participation in project implementation.

Eligible Applicants: non-profit 501(c) organizations, state government agencies, local governments, municipal governments, Indian tribes, educational institutions

Funding Available: grants range from \$25,000 to \$100,000

Contact: 202-595-2434 - Community-Based Conservation

Access Fund Foundation

Eligible Projects: land acquisitions; considering the management and financial resources of land ownership, the Access Fund views land acquisitions as a tool of last resort and have adopted the following guidelines for land acquisition projects. If you are requesting funds for a land acquisitions please call the Access Fund before submitting your application.

- The area must be imminently threatened with permanent closure or sale to an outside party that may consider land development opportunities or other uses threatening its climbing and/or access resources.
- The area can be acquired for a reasonable price (reasonable price being one that falls within existing market values and is not in excess of appraised value), together with a reasonable budget (including secured funding) or secured exit-strategy for management by another land trust, local climbers organization or governmental agency.
- A fully executed purchase agreement stating how the project will be funded is required before Access Fund grant funds will be allocated to any acquisition.
- A high degree of matching funds is required. The Access Fund's role in land acquisitions is as an additional, not primary, funding resource.
- Applicants whose projects require continued payments and/or financing should submit a plan describing how these payments will be met in the future. These include, but are not limited to, property tax payments, loan payments, lease and mortgage payments. This payment plan will be taken into consideration during the grant review process.

Eligible Applicants: Local climbing groups, individuals or organizations (Note: tax exempt 501(c)(3) status is not a pre-requisite); governmental agencies that wish to sponsor or organize a local project; conservation organizations and land trusts.

Funding Available: \$1,000 to \$4,000. (The Access Fund considers requests for over \$10,000, but these projects should have national significance and utilize a high degree of matching funds.)

Contact: <http://www.accessfund.org/>

The Collins Foundation

Eligible Projects: land acquisitions; grants are for projects that directly benefit the residents of Oregon

Eligible Applicants: nonprofits with tax-exempt status under Section 501(c)(3) / agencies that have current registration with the offices of the Oregon State Attorney General and the Secretary of State

Funding Available: varies; grants may range from \$3000 to \$150,000

Contact: www.collinsfoundation.org



Giles W. and Elise G. Mead Foundation

Eligible Projects: Preserving and improving the environment; primary emphasis forestry, fisheries and the sustainable use of natural resources in western North America

Eligible Applicants: nonprofits with tax-exempt status under Section 501(c)(3) in western North America

Funding Available: past grants ranged from \$15,000 to \$100,000

Contact: <http://www.gileswmeadfoundation.org/>

Rose E. Tucker Charitable Trust

Eligible Projects: giving limited to organizations and projects in Oregon, with emphasis on the metropolitan Portland area; land acquisition is eligible

Eligible Applicants: nonprofits with tax-exempt status under Section 501(c)(3)

Funding Available: past grants ranged from \$6,000 to \$150,000

How to Apply: apply anytime; board meets approximately every 2 months

Contact: Tuckertrust@stoel.com

Doris Duke Charitable Foundation

Eligible Projects: The foundation's grant-making is designed to provide frameworks and concrete examples of how practitioners can protect biodiversity in light of climate change through strategic land conservation. The program's adaptation efforts focus on three critical land conservation activities undertaken by non-profit organizations and government natural resource agencies:

- Habitat conservation planning (i.e., the identification of which sites should be conserved in their natural state to benefit wildlife);
- Permanent land protection (i.e., the acquisition of conservation easements or fee title to secure high priority sites); and C) Management of lands already in protected status. The goal for each of these activities is to encourage the conservation community to augment the dominant species-based approach to wildlife conservation with a focus on maintaining ecosystem functionality as climate change takes hold.
- The program has adopted three approaches to achieve its objectives: 1) Identifying resilient landscapes; 2) Protecting resilient landscapes; and 3) Managing conserved lands.

Eligible Applicants: nonprofits with tax-exempt status under Section 501(c)(3)

Funding Available: past grants ranged in the \$100K

Contact: <http://www.ddcf.org/what-we-fund/environment/>

Bonneville Environmental Foundation

Eligible Projects: renewable power and acquire, maintain, preserve, restore, protect, and/or sustain fish and wildlife habitat within the Pacific Northwest.

Interest area: Watershed Restoration Program---supports restoration of damaged watershed ecosystems; supports communities trying to heal their local watersheds by supporting watershed restoration projects grounded in the best available watershed science

Eligible Applicants: nonprofit organizations

Funding Available: varies

Contact: www.b-e-f.org



The Bullitt Foundation

Program priorities:

- Manage freshwater resources: control, use, distribution, conservation;
- Conserve and restore resilient watersheds, wetlands and estuaries;
- Maintain a working land base for sustainable agriculture and forestry;
- Enforce laws and policies intended to assure air and water quality;
- Create landowner incentives for maintaining and enhancing ecosystem services, including the development of market-based mechanisms.

Eligible Applicants: nonprofit organizations in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, western Montana, south-central Alaska, and British Columbia. Within that broad geographic range, work is targeted to specific sub-regions generally associated with major population centers.

Funding Available: varies---past grants ranged from \$10,000 to over \$600,000

Contact: <http://www.bullitt.org/>

Weyerhaeuser Foundation

Eligible Projects: forestry practices, manufacturing's effects on air, water and land; free trade, recycling, diversity, land conservation and environmental education; land acquisitions or conservation easement projects may fit with the Foundation's priorities and goals

Eligible Applicants: educational institutions, non-profit organizations, research institutions in Oregon and Washington

Funding Available: \$1,000 - \$50,000

Contact: <http://www.wfamilyfoundation.org/>

Laird Norton Foundation

Eligible Projects: projects contribute to a heightened awareness of the ecological, social and economic significance of water sources and watersheds. Preference will be given to projects which demonstrate innovative measures for protecting and restoring water resources and which involve local communities and/or regional institutions.


Eligible Applicants: nonprofit organizations working in Hood Canal (WA), Upper Deschutes (OR), and Rogue (OR) watersheds

Funding Available: varies; past grants ranged from \$10k to \$100k

Contact: <http://www.lairdnorton.org>



**CITY OF TOLEDO
REQUEST FOR COUNCIL ACTION**

	Meeting Date:	Agenda Topic:
	December 6, 2023	Resolution No. 1536, a resolution of the City Council receiving the audit as presented by Hanford & Associates
Council Goal:	Agenda Type:	
Not Applicable	Decision Items	
Prepared by:	Reviewed by:	Approved by:
Finance Director/Asst. CM A. Carey	City Manager Doug Wiggins	City Manager Doug Wiggins

Recommendation:

Motion to adopt Resolution No. 1536, A Resolution of the Toledo City Council receiving the 2022-2023 Fiscal Year Financial Audit for the City of Toledo as presented by Hanford & Associates.

Background:

The City of Toledo is required by law to have a Financial Audit done every year and filed with the Secretary of State. Recently the legislature passed regulation that requires acknowledgement of receipt and review of the Audit by the Governing Body when there are “findings”. The only finding identified by the auditor is that staff did not draft their own financial statements. This is common in small cities where there is not adequate staff to take on a project of this complexity.

The resolution provides the documentation to the Secretary of State that the Council is aware of the situation and has accepted the associated risk. A copy of the resolution will be filed with the Secretary of State upon signature by the Mayor.

Fiscal Impact:	Fiscal Year:	GL Number:
N/A	2023-2024	N/A

Attachment:

1. Resolution No. 1536
2. Financial Audit 2022-2023

**CITY OF TOLEDO
RESOLUTION NO. 1536**

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOLEDO CITY COUNCIL RECEIVING THE 2022-2023 FINANCIAL AUDIT AS PRESENTED BY HANFORD & ASSOCIATES

WHEREAS, the City of Toledo City Council has received and reviewed the Financial Audit for the fiscal year 2022-2023 from the City Auditors, Hanford & Associates; and

WHEREAS, the Secretary of State of Oregon requires confirmation that the governing body is aware of any audit findings and has taken corrective action; and

WHEREAS, one finding of significant deficiency was identified because the City did not draft the financial statements but asked Hanford & Associates to draft them.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY OF TOLEDO RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

- Section 1. To confirm the receipt and review of the Fiscal Year 2022-2023 Financial Audit.
- Section 2. To choose to accept responsibility for the risks and deficiencies noted by the auditor and not take corrective action. It is common for small cities to not have adequate staff to draft financial statements.

This Resolution shall be effective upon passage by the City Council this 6th day of December, 2023.

APPROVED

ATTEST

Mayor Rod Cross

City Recorder Lisa Figueroa



City of Toledo
Toledo, Lincoln County, Oregon
Annual Financial Report
June 30, 2023

City of Toledo

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June 30, 2023

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City of Toledo

City Officials

June 30, 2023

MAYOR

Rod Cross

206 N. Main St.
Toledo, OR 97391

CITY COUNCIL

Tracy Mix

206 N. Main St.
Toledo, OR 97391

Robert Duprau

206 N. Main St.
Toledo, OR 97391

Jackie Kauffman

206 N. Main St.
Toledo, OR 97391

Betty Kamikawa

206 N. Main St.
Toledo, OR 97391

Todd Michels

206 N. Main St.
Toledo, OR 97391

Wade Carey

206 N. Main St.
Toledo, OR 97391

CITY MANAGER

Judy Richter

CITY ATTORNEY

Michael E. Adams

City of Toledo

Financial Section

June 30, 2023



Independent Auditor's Report

The Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Toledo
Toledo, Oregon

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Toledo, Oregon as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a reasonable basis for our audit opinions.



Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Toledo, Oregon as of June 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof, for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, the schedules of the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability, OPEB medical liability and City contributions, and the budgetary comparison information on pages 8 through 13 and 61 through 67, respectively, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the management's discussion and analysis in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. The budgetary comparison information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the management's discussion and analysis because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Toledo's basic financial statements as a whole. The combining and individual fund statements and schedules are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The aforementioned information is the responsibility of management, and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with Minimum Standards for Audits of Oregon Municipal Corporations, we have also issued our report dated October 30, 2023 on our tests of the City’s compliance with certain provisions of laws and regulations specified in Oregon Administrative Rules. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of compliance and the results of that testing and not to provide an opinion on compliance.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Teresa Hanford".

Hanford & Associates, LLC
West Richland, Washington
October 20th, 2023

City of Toledo
Management's Discussion and Analysis
June 30, 2023

Introduction

As management of the City of Toledo, Lincoln County, Oregon, we offer readers this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. It should be read in conjunction with the City's financial statements, which follow this section.

Financial Highlights

- At June 30, 2023, total net position of the City of Toledo amounted to \$27,64,759. Of this amount, \$16,028,117 was invested in capital assets, net of related debt. The remaining balance included \$4,660,000 restricted for various purposes and \$6,374,642 of unrestricted net position.
- At June 30, 2023, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending net position of \$8,539,250.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City of Toledo's basic financial statements. The basic financial statements are comprised of three components: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the basic financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net position presents information on all of the City's assets and liabilities with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the City's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the City include general government, public safety, highways and streets, and culture and recreation. The business-type activities of the City include water and sewer services.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 15 through 17 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements are designed to demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements overseeing the use of fund accounting. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities and objectives. All of the funds of the City of Toledo can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and proprietary funds.

- **Governmental Funds**

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of available resources, as well as on the balances of available resources at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the City's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the City's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental funds balance sheet and the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The City maintains 16 individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental funds balance sheet and the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General, Street, Stabilization and Revolving Loan Funds, all of which are considered to be major governmental funds. Data from the nonmajor governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report. The City of Toledo adopts an annual appropriated budget for all of its funds. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for each fund individually to demonstrate compliance with their respective budgets.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 18 through 21 of this report.

Included in the financial report is information for the Urban Renewal District. The District began activity during 2022. The District operates within a written agreement with the City that clearly defines District activities and establishes District support of the City. The District's audit report is available at the City of Toledo City Hall.

- **Proprietary Funds**

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The City maintains five enterprise funds and two internal service funds.

Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses the enterprise funds to account for its water and sewer utility operations.

Internal service funds serve as an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the City's various functions. The City uses the internal service funds to account for its public works. Because these services predominantly benefit governmental functions rather than business-type functions, they have been included within the governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 22 through 26 of this report.

City of Toledo
Management's Discussion and Analysis
June 30, 2023

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes to the basic financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the financial data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 28 through 59 of this report.

Other Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information, which includes the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability and City contributions, as well as budgetary comparison information for the General, Street, Stabilization, and Revolving Loan Funds. This required supplementary information can be found on pages 61 through 67 of this report.

The combining statements referred to earlier, in connection with nonmajor governmental and proprietary funds, are presented immediately following the required supplementary information. Combining and individual fund statements and schedules can be found on pages 69 through 92 of this report.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the City's financial position. At June 30, 2023, the City's assets exceeded liabilities by \$8,539,250.

A large portion of the City's net position reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, and equipment) less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

City's Net Position

The City's net position increased by \$462,545 during the current fiscal year. The City was able to increase net position while completing several capital projects. There were no significant changes in operations. A condensed statement of net position information is shown below.

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Assets						
Current and other assets	\$ 9,916,762	\$ 9,521,942	\$ 3,322,064	\$ 3,646,819	\$ 13,238,826	\$ 13,168,761
Restricted assets	15,145	1,490	1,597,178	939,870	1,612,323	941,360
Noncurrent assets including capital	7,975,187	7,891,782	14,122,935	12,705,058	22,098,122	20,596,840
Total assets	17,907,094	17,415,214	19,042,178	17,291,747	36,949,272	34,706,961
Deferred Outflows of Resources	495,585	724,945	57,389	75,320	552,974	800,265
Liabilities						
Current liabilities	1,162,804	1,235,388	169,522	374,665	1,332,326	1,610,053
Noncurrent liabilities	7,146,735	7,202,221	224,593	240,291	7,371,328	7,442,512
Total liabilities	8,309,539	8,437,609	394,115	614,956	8,703,654	9,052,565
Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,553,889	1,625,845	179,942	168,922	1,733,831	1,794,767
Net position						
Net investment in capital assets	1,905,183	1,790,687	14,122,934	12,705,060	16,028,117	14,495,747
Restricted for various purposes	3,102,047	3,151,173	1,557,953	840,670	4,660,000	3,991,843
Unrestricted	3,532,021	3,133,355	2,844,621	3,037,461	6,376,642	6,170,816
Total net position	\$ 8,539,250	\$ 8,076,705	\$ 18,525,511	\$ 16,583,191	\$ 27,064,760	\$ 24,659,894

City of Toledo
Management's Discussion and Analysis
June 30, 2023

City's Changes in Net Position

The condensed statement of activities information shown as follows explains changes in net position.

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Program revenues						
Charges for services	\$ 682,306	\$ 1,326,028	\$ 3,576,969	\$ 4,079,449	\$ 4,259,275	\$ 5,405,477
Operating grants and contributions	562,701	508,088	-	-	562,701	508,088
Capital grants and contributions	-	-	632	-	632	-
Total program revenues	<u>1,245,007</u>	<u>1,834,116</u>	<u>3,577,601</u>	<u>4,079,449</u>	<u>4,822,608</u>	<u>5,913,565</u>
General revenues						
Property taxes	2,882,383	2,556,133	-	-	2,882,383	2,556,133
Franchise fees	1,948,936	1,653,025	-	-	1,948,936	1,653,025
Motor fuel taxes	283,464	284,719	-	-	283,464	284,719
Alcohol/cigarette taxes	78,438	72,349	-	-	78,438	72,349
Privilege taxes	32,654	31,694	-	-	32,654	31,694
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment earnings	271,489	48,259	46,011	22,052	317,501	70,311
Rents and leases	23,347	-	-	-	23,347	-
Miscellaneous	542,386	334,304	72,139	380,578	614,525	714,882
Total general revenues	<u>6,063,098</u>	<u>4,980,483</u>	<u>118,150</u>	<u>402,630</u>	<u>6,181,248</u>	<u>5,383,113</u>
Total revenues	<u>7,308,105</u>	<u>6,814,599</u>	<u>3,695,751</u>	<u>4,482,079</u>	<u>11,003,856</u>	<u>11,296,678</u>
Program expenses						
General government	2,626,761	2,724,914	-	-	2,626,761	2,724,914
Public safety	2,724,099	2,799,896	-	-	2,724,099	2,799,896
Highways and streets	738,127	918,174	-	-	738,127	918,174
Culture and recreation	394,688	394,024	-	-	394,688	394,024
Solid Waste	11,926	5,110	-	-	11,926	5,110
Water	-	-	1,411,197	2,100,643	1,411,197	2,100,643
Sewer	-	-	1,263,846	1,435,636	1,263,846	1,435,636
Total program expenses	<u>6,495,601</u>	<u>6,842,118</u>	<u>2,675,043</u>	<u>3,536,279</u>	<u>9,170,644</u>	<u>10,378,397</u>
Transfers	110,081	632,200	(72,481)	(632,200)	37,600	-
Change in net position	922,584	604,681	948,227	313,600	1,870,812	918,281
Net position - beginning	7,073,510	7,472,024	16,583,252	16,269,593	23,656,762	23,741,617
Prior period adjustment	543,156	-	994,031	-	1,537,187	-
Net position - end of year	<u>\$ 8,539,250</u>	<u>\$ 8,076,705</u>	<u>\$ 18,525,510</u>	<u>\$ 16,583,191</u>	<u>\$ 27,064,759</u>	<u>\$ 24,659,894</u>

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, the City uses fund accounting to demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds

The focus of the City's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of expendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measurement of the City's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$9,211,546 which includes the Urban Renewal District Component Unit. Of this amount, \$1,507,764 constitutes unassigned fund balance, which is available for spending at the City's discretion.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of the current fiscal year, total fund balance of the General Fund was \$1,227,392.

Proprietary Funds

The City's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

Total net position of the proprietary funds amounted to \$18,525,510 at year-end. Of this amount, \$14,122,934 was invested in capital assets, net of related debt. The remaining balance included \$1,557,953 restricted for various purposes and \$2,844,621 of unrestricted net position.

BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Budget amounts shown in the financial statements reflect the original budget amounts and final budget amounts.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

The City's capital assets for its governmental activities and business-type activities as of June 30, 2023 amounted to \$7,766,736 and \$14,122,935, net of accumulated depreciation, respectively. This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and structures, equipment and vehicles, land improvements, and infrastructure. The total depreciation expense related to the City's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities and business-type activities during the current fiscal year was \$551,694 and \$679,097, respectively.

Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note II-D on pages 41 through 43 of this report.

Long-Term Liabilities

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City had total debt outstanding for its governmental activities and business-type activities of \$5,780,730 and \$0, respectively. These amounts are comprised of general obligation bonds, bond premiums and a loan that started repayment in fiscal year 2023. The City's total debt decreased by \$617,477 during the current fiscal year, due to a payments made in accordance with debt agreements. Additional information on the City's long-term liabilities can be found in Note II-G on pages 47 through 48 of this report.

The City took out a loan of \$650,000 in 2020 which has not been fully drawn down and is not presented in the long term liabilities. The loan is for wastewater system improvements.

KEY ECONOMIC FACTORS AND BUDGET INFORMATION FOR THE FUTURE

At the time these financial statements were prepared and audited, the City was aware of the following circumstances that could affect its future financial health:

Revenues

- The City's investment income has increased due to increased interest rates being earned on LGIP investments.
- Revenue from the Toledo Rural Fire Protection District is projected to be the same as the previous year at an estimated \$180,000.
- The City started receiving state shared marijuana tax revenue during 2021 although amounts are expected to be minimal, about \$12,000.
- The combined unappropriated fund balance is projected to increase by approximately \$1.3 million.

Expenditures

- This budget reflects anticipated increases in wages and compensation as the result of Collective Bargaining Agreements and other projected cost of living wage increases.
- General Fund Contract services has been increased to reflect continued outsourcing of legal services for the City Attorney/Legal services. Attorney Michael Adams returned from military leave in February 2022 but the City did not know of his return during the preparation of the budget.
- The budget contains funding for professional engineering and architectural services and construction for various capital projects within the City.

All of these factors were considered in preparing the City's budget for fiscal year 2023-2024.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances for all those with an interest. Questions concerning any of the information provided in the report or requests for additional information should be addressed to the City Manager at the following address: P.O. Box 220, Toledo, Oregon 97391.

City of Toledo
Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

City of Toledo
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9,456,867	\$ 2,884,586	\$ 12,341,453
Receivables, net current portion	146,769	297,998	444,767
Property taxes receivable	283,493	-	283,493
Inventory	29,633	139,480	169,113
Total current assets	9,916,762	3,322,064	13,238,826
Restricted assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	15,145	1,597,178	1,612,323
Total restricted assets	15,145	1,597,178	1,612,323
Noncurrent assets			
Housing rehabilitation loans receivable	208,451	-	208,451
Assets held for sale	81,122	-	81,122
Capital assets not being depreciated	726,071	833,106	1,559,177
Capital assets being depreciated, net	6,959,543	13,289,829	20,249,372
Total noncurrent assets	7,975,187	14,122,935	22,098,122
Total assets	17,907,094	19,042,178	36,949,272
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Related to pensions	495,585	57,389	552,974
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	371,648	42,985	414,633
Compensated absences	164,272	43,092	207,364
Accrued interest	53,726	-	53,726
Deposits payable	-	83,445	83,445
Long-term debt due within one year	573,158	-	573,158
Total current liabilities	1,162,804	169,522	1,332,326

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

City of Toledo
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Noncurrent liabilities			
Net pension liability	1,760,280	203,843	1,964,123
OPEB liability	179,182	20,750	199,932
Long-term debt due in more than one year	5,207,273	-	5,207,273
Total noncurrent liabilities	7,146,735	224,593	7,371,328
Total liabilities	8,309,539	394,115	8,703,654
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Related to pensions	1,553,889	179,942	1,733,831
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	1,905,183	14,122,934	16,028,117
Restricted for various purposes	3,102,047	1,557,953	4,660,000
Unrestricted	3,532,021	2,844,621	6,376,642
Total net position	\$ 8,539,251	\$ 18,525,509	\$ 27,064,760

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

City of Toledo
Statement of Activities
June 30, 2023

Functions/Programs	Program Revenues				Net(expende) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Totals
Governmental activities							
General government	\$ 2,626,761	\$ 291,802	\$ 545,319	\$ -	\$ (1,789,640)	\$ -	\$ (1,789,640)
Public safety	2,724,099	280,034	-	-	(2,444,065)	-	(2,444,065)
Highways and streets	738,127	107,998	-	-	(630,129)	-	(630,129)
Culture and recreation	394,688	-	17,382	-	(377,306)	-	(377,306)
Solid Waste	11,926	2,472	-	-	(9,454)	-	(9,454)
Total governmental activities	\$ 6,495,601	\$ 682,306	\$ 562,701	\$ -	(5,250,594)	-	(5,250,594)
Business-type activities							
Water	1,411,197	1,899,333	-	632	-	488,768	488,768
Sewer	1,263,846	1,677,636	-	-	-	413,790	413,790
Total business-type activities	\$ 2,675,043	\$ 3,576,969	\$ -	\$ 632	-	902,558	902,558
			General Revenues				
			Property taxes		2,882,383	-	2,882,383
			Franchise fees		1,948,936	-	1,948,936
			Motor fuel taxes		283,464	-	283,464
			Alcohol and cigarette taxes		78,438	-	78,438
			Privilege taxes		32,654	-	32,654
			Investment earnings		271,489	46,011	317,501
			Sale of surplus		23,347	-	23,347
			Miscellaneous		542,386	72,139	614,525
			Total general revenues		6,063,098	118,150	6,181,248
			Transfers		110,081	(72,481)	37,600
			Change in net position		922,584	948,227	1,870,812
			Net position - beginning		7,073,510	16,583,252	23,656,762
			Prior period adjustment		543,156	994,031	1,537,187
			Net position - ending		\$ 8,539,250	\$ 18,525,508	\$ 27,064,761

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

City of Toledo
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds
June 30, 2023

	Special Revenue						Total Governmental Funds
	General Fund	Street Fund	Stabilization Fund	Revolving Loan Fund	Urban Renewal Agency Component Unit	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,449,112	\$ 2,479,723	\$ 499,202	\$ 64,892	\$ 258,932	\$ 4,705,006	\$ 9,456,867
Restricted cash	16,635	-	-	-	-	(1,490)	15,145
Accounts receivable, net of uncollectible accounts	137,875	8,894	-	-	-	-	146,769
Property taxes receivable	246,323	-	-	-	20,700	16,470	283,493
Notes receivable	-	-	-	208,451	-	-	208,451
Assets held for resale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	1,849,945	2,488,617	499,202	273,343	279,632	4,719,986	10,110,725
LIABILITIES							
Accounts payable	340,703	15,058	-	-	-	15,887	371,648
Deposits payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	340,703	15,058	-	-	-	15,887	371,648
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Unavailable revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property taxes	245,751	-	-	-	18,734	18,497	282,982
Notes receivable	-	-	-	208,451	-	-	208,451
Court fines	36,098	-	-	-	-	-	36,098
Total deferred inflows of resources	281,849	-	-	208,451	18,734	18,497	527,531
FUND BALANCES							
Restricted	-	2,473,559	-	64,892	-	563,596	3,102,047
Committed	-	-	499,202	-	-	1,489,042	1,988,244
Assigned	-	-	-	-	-	2,613,491	2,613,491
Unassigned	1,227,392	-	-	-	260,899	19,473	1,507,764
Total fund balances	1,227,392	2,473,560	499,202	64,892	260,899	4,685,601	9,211,546
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$ 1,849,945	\$ 2,488,618	\$ 499,202	\$ 273,343	\$ 279,632	\$ 4,719,985	\$ 10,110,725

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

City of Toledo

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities

June 30, 2023

Total fund balances		\$ 9,211,546
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Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and are therefore not reported in the governmental funds:

Non-depreciable capital assets	807,193	
Prior Period Adjustment Related to Capital Assets	543,156	
Capital assets net of accumulated depreciation	6,416,387	7,766,736

Receivables that will be collected 60 days beyond yearend are reported as unavailable revenue, deferred inflows, under modified accrual. The change in these balances are recorded as adjustments to revenue under full accrual.

Property taxes	282,982	
Notes receivable	208,451	
Court fines	36,098	527,531

Inventory is not reported at the fund level.		29,633
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Amounts relating to the City's proportionate share of net pension liability or assets for the Oregon Public Retirement System (PERS) are not reported in governmental fund statements. In the governmental fund statements, pension expense is recognized when due. The amounts consist of:

Deferred outflows of resources relating to pension expense	495,585	
Deferred inflows of resources relating to the return on pension assets	(1,553,889)	
Net OPEB (liability)	(179,182)	
Net pension asset (liability)	(1,760,280)	(2,997,766)

Long term liabilities are not due or payable in the current period and are therefore not reported in the governmental funds. Interest on long-term debt is not accrued in the governmental funds, but rather, is recognized as an expenditure when due. These liabilities consist of:

Compensated absences payable	(164,272)	
Bonds payable including premiums/discounts and accrued interest	(5,834,157)	(5,998,429)

Net position of governmental activities		\$ 8,539,251
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

City of Toledo

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds

June 30, 2023

	Special Revenue						Total Government Funds
	General Fund	Street Fund	Stabilization Fund	Revolving Loan Fund	Urban Renewal Agency Component Unit	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	
REVENUES							
Taxes							
Property	\$ 2,248,916	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 389,270	\$ 170,944	\$ 2,809,130
Franchise	1,169,362	779,575	-	-	-	-	1,948,936
Motor fuel	-	280,629	-	-	-	2,835	283,464
Alcohol	71,666	-	-	-	-	-	71,666
Cigarette and marijuana	6,771	-	-	-	-	-	6,771
Privilege	-	-	-	-	-	32,654	32,654
Licenses, permits, and fees	105,394	107,998	-	-	-	2,472	215,864
Grants and contributions	114,370	-	-	-	-	465,331	579,701
Charges for services	110,319	-	-	-	-	-	110,319
Intergovernmental charges	204,710	-	-	-	-	-	204,710
State revenue sharing	58,998	-	-	-	-	-	58,998
Fines	75,324	-	-	-	-	-	75,324
Investment earnings	74,607	99,721	17,817	2,334	230	76,781	271,489
Rents and leases	16,550	-	-	-	-	-	16,550
Miscellaneous	118,015	11,014	-	-	21	274,885	403,935
Total revenues	4,375,003	1,278,937	17,817	2,334	389,521	1,025,902	7,089,514
EXPENDITURES							
Current							
General government	1,454,388	-	3,034	-	-	88,975	1,546,397
Public safety	2,551,578	-	-	-	-	1,849	2,553,427
Highways and streets	-	529,407	-	-	-	-	529,407
Culture and recreation	371,550	-	-	-	-	4,571	376,121
Solid waste	-	-	-	-	-	10,839	10,839
Debt service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal	-	-	-	-	-	553,248	553,248
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	219,987	219,987
Capital outlay	-	372,719	-	-	-	427,101	799,820
Total expenditures	4,377,516	902,126	3,034	-	-	1,306,570	6,589,246
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(2,513)	376,811	14,783	2,334	389,521	(280,668)	500,267
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Proceeds from the sale of surplus	-	-	-	-	-	23,347	23,347
Transfers in	270,000	-	-	-	-	2,115,334	2,385,334
Transfers out	(995,500)	(415,000)	-	-	(128,622)	(733,000)	(2,272,122)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(725,500)	(415,000)	-	-	(128,622)	1,405,681	136,559
Net change in fund balances	(728,013)	(38,189)	14,783	2,334	260,899	1,125,013	636,827
Fund balances - beginning	1,955,406	2,511,749	484,419	62,558	-	3,560,588	8,574,720
Fund balances - ending	\$ 1,227,392	\$ 2,473,560	\$ 499,202	\$ 64,892	\$ 260,899	\$ 4,685,601	\$ 9,211,547

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

City of Toledo

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities June 30, 2023

Net change in fund balances **\$ 636,827**

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures; however, in the statement of activities, the costs of these assets are allocated over their estimated useful lives and are reported as depreciation expense.

Capital outlay expenditures - governmental funds	653,324	
Prior Period Adjustment Related to Capital Assets - accumulated depreciation	595,148	
Depreciation expense recorded in the current year	<u>(569,919)</u>	678,553

Receivables that will be collected 60 days beyond yearend are reported as unavailable revenue, deferred inflows, under modified accrual. The change in these balances are recorded as adjustments to revenue under full accrual.

Property taxes	89,407	
Notes receivable	-	
Court fines	<u>-</u>	89,407

The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. bonds, loans) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.

(586,297)

Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and are therefore not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds:

Change in compensated absences	(6,610)	
Change in inventory	<u>-</u>	(6,610)

Pension and OPEB expenses or credits that do not meet the measurable and available criteria are not recognized as revenue or expense in the current year in governmental funds. In the statement of activities, pension expense or credit is recognized when determined to have been accrued.

Pension adjustment		138,451
OPEB adjustment		<u>(27,746)</u>

Change in net position **\$ 922,584**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

City of Toledo
Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds
June 30, 2023

	Business -Type Activities				
	Enterprise Funds				
	Water	Sewer	Water Reserve	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise Funds
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	519,085	338,236	2,027,265	\$ -	\$ 2,884,586
Accounts receivable	150,462	147,536	-	-	297,998
Inventory	123,965	15,515	-	-	139,480
Total current assets	793,512	501,287	2,027,265	-	3,322,064
Restricted assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	1,597,178	1,597,178
Capital assets not being depreciated	363,078	470,028	-	-	833,106
Capital assets being depreciated, net	8,260,040	5,029,788	-	-	13,289,828
Less Accumulated Depr	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	9,416,630	6,001,104	2,027,265	1,597,178	19,042,177
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred outflows related to pensions	30,298	27,091	-	-	57,389
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable	1,406	2,354	-	39,225	42,985
Compensated absences	17,044	26,048	-	-	43,092
Deposits payable	83,445	-	-	-	83,445
Total current liabilities	101,895	28,402	-	39,225	169,522
Noncurrent liabilities					
Net pension liability	107,617	96,226	-	-	203,843
OPEB liability	9,795	10,955	-	-	20,750
Total liabilities	219,307	135,583	-	39,225	394,115

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

City of Toledo
Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds
June 30, 2023

	Business -Type Activities				
	Enterprise Funds				
	Water	Sewer	Water Reserve	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise Funds
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred inflows related to pensions	94,999	84,943	-	-	179,942
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets	8,623,118	5,499,816	-	-	14,122,934
Restricted for:					
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-
System Improvement	-	-	-	742,845	742,845
System Development	-	-	-	815,109	815,109
Unrestricted	509,504	307,852	2,027,265	-	2,844,621
 Total net position	 <u>\$ 9,132,622</u>	 <u>\$ 5,807,669</u>	 <u>\$ 2,027,265</u>	 <u>\$ 1,557,953</u>	 <u>\$ 18,525,509</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

City of Toledo

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position – Proprietary Funds June 30, 2023

	Business -Type Activities				
	Water	Sewer	Water Reserve	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	
OPERATING REVENUES					
Water sales	\$ 1,622,602	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,622,602
Water sales - Seal Rock	144,589	-	-	-	144,589
Sewer charges	-	1,677,636	-	-	1,677,636
Fees and charges	50,934	-	-	-	50,934
Grants and contributions	632	-	-	-	632
Rents and leases	-	-	-	-	-
OPEB adjustment	17,920	16,760	-	-	34,680
Total operating revenues	1,836,677	1,694,396	-	-	3,531,073
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Cost of sales and services	444,742	364,269	-	-	809,011
Administration	540,530	588,822	-	-	1,129,352
Pension adjustment	29,538	18,455	-	-	47,993
Materials and supplies	6,784	-	-	2,805	9,589
Depreciation	389,603	289,494	-	-	679,097
Total operating expenses	1,411,197	1,261,041	-	2,805	2,675,043
Operating income (loss)	425,480	433,355	-	(2,805)	856,030
NONOPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSE)					
Investment earnings	7,211	11,638	81,208	27,162	127,219
Miscellaneous	580	3,993	-	32,886	37,459
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	7,791	15,631	81,208	60,048	164,678
Income (loss) before contributions and transfers	433,271	448,986	81,208	57,243	1,020,709
Transfers in	517,792	574,207	652,742	1,135,629	2,880,370
Transfers out	(1,096,434)	(863,037)	(517,792)	(475,588)	(2,952,851)
Change in net position	(145,371)	160,156	216,158	717,284	948,227
Total net position - beginning	8,659,278	5,272,197	1,811,107	840,670	16,583,252
Prior Period Adjustment	618,715	375,316	-	-	994,030
Total net position - ending	\$ 9,132,622	\$ 5,807,669	\$ 2,027,265	\$ 1,557,954	\$18,525,509

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

City of Toledo
Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Funds
June 30, 2023

	Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds				
	Business -Type Activities				
	Enterprise Funds				
	Water	Sewer	Water Reserve	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise Funds
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Receipts from customers	\$1,879,109	\$1,703,281	\$ -	\$ -	\$3,582,390
Receipts from rentals	-	-	-	-	-
Other receipts	633	-	81,208	-	81,841
Payments to employees	-	-	-	-	-
Payments to suppliers	<u>(955,334)</u>	<u>(963,189)</u>	<u>(142,343)</u>	<u>15,474</u>	<u>(2,045,392)</u>
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u>924,408</u>	<u>740,092</u>	<u>(61,135)</u>	<u>15,474</u>	<u>1,618,839</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Grants and contributions	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Income	<u>580</u>	<u>3,993</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,573</u>
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities	<u>580</u>	<u>3,993</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,573</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
System development charges	-	-	-	40,229	40,229
Transfers from other funds - capital purposes	-	-	652,742	1,135,629	1,788,371
Transfers to other funds - capital purposes	(683,507)	(876,774)	(591,607)	-	(2,151,888)
Sale of surplus property	-	-	-	-	-
Principal paid on capital debt	(418,692)	-	-	-	(418,692)
Interest paid on capital debt	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of capital assets	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(475,588)</u>	<u>(475,588)</u>
Net Cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	<u>(1,102,199)</u>	<u>(876,774)</u>	<u>61,135</u>	<u>700,270</u>	<u>(1,217,568)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Interest income	<u>7,211</u>	<u>11,638</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>27,162</u>	<u>46,011</u>
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	<u>7,211</u>	<u>11,638</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>27,162</u>	<u>46,011</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(170,000)	(121,051)	-	742,906	451,855

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

City of Toledo
Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Funds
June 30, 2023

Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds

Business -Type Activities

Enterprise Funds

	Water	Sewer	Water Reserve	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise Funds
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning (including restricted balances)	689,085	459,287	2,027,265	738,515	3,914,152
Cash and cash equivalents - ending (including restricted balances)	519,085	338,236	2,027,265	1,481,421	4,366,007
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities					
Operating Income (loss)	425,480	433,355	81,208	(2,805)	937,238
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:					
Depreciation	389,603	289,494	-	-	679,097
Capital contributions	-	-	-	-	-
(Increase) decrease in:					
Receivables	49,117	11,908	-	-	61,025
Inventories	51,111	4,005	-	-	55,116
Deferred outflows of resources	8,338	9,593	-	-	17,931
Increase (decrease) in:					
Accounts payable	(10,490)	(4,109)	(142,343)	18,279	(138,663)
Compensated absences	2,202	3,744	-	-	5,946
Customer deposits	5,827	-	-	-	5,827
Net pension liability	12,791	6,191	-	-	18,982
OPEB liability	(17,920)	(16,760)	-	-	(34,680)
Deferred inflows of resources	8,349	2,671	-	-	11,020
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$ 924,408	\$ 740,092	\$ (61,135)	\$ 15,474	\$ 1,618,839

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

City of Toledo
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Description of Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statements of activities) report information on all of the activities of the City. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges to external customers for support.

B. Reporting Entity

The City of Toledo was incorporated in 1905 and is situated on a bend of the Yaquina River, surrounded by wooded hills. Toledo is just seven miles inland from the Central Oregon Coast and is the only inland coastal community with a deep-water channel. The historic town cascades over the hillsides to the river. The mission of Toledo's city government is to provide efficient, and necessary public services that protect and enhance the quality of life in Toledo, now and in the future, as determined by citizens, law, and available economic resources. The City provides basic services to citizens within the city limits. Control of the City is vested in its mayor and city council, elected to office by voters within the City. The City Council serves as the governing board of the Toledo Urban Renewal District. Therefore, the accounts of the district are included in the financial statements of the City. Complete financial statements for the Toledo Urban Renewal District may be obtained from the City's finance department.

C. Basis of Presentation - Government-Wide Financial Statements

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities incorporate data from governmental funds, while the business-type activities incorporate data from enterprise funds. Separate financial statements are provided for all governmental and proprietary funds. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

D. Basis of Presentation – Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the government's funds. Separate financial statements for each fund category - governmental and proprietary - are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental and enterprise funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds. Major individual governmental and enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund – The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the City. It accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The primary source of revenue is property taxes.

Special Revenue Fund

Street Fund – The Street Fund accounts for the maintenance, operation, and construction of the City's streets. The primary sources of revenue are state shared highway funds.

City of Toledo
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

Stabilization Fund – The Stabilization Fund is used to accumulate funds for future expenditures, including expected increases in PERS contribution rates, insurance costs, and fluctuations in General Fund revenues. The primary source of revenue is transfers.

Revolving Loan Fund – The Revolving Loan Fund accounts for the repayment and relending of funds originally obtained through federal programs. The primary source of revenue is loan repayments.

Debt Service Fund – The Debt Service Fund accounts for the repayment of the City’s long-term debt. The primary source of revenue is property taxes. The primary use of revenue is for the payment of principal and interest due on long-term debt.

Urban Renewal District - This fund is a blended component unit of the City that receives property taxes to pay for projects and programs to improve the Urban Renewal District.

The City reports the following major proprietary funds:

Enterprise Funds

Water Fund – The Water Fund accounts for the resources and expenses related to the supply, treatment, and distribution of water. The primary source of revenue is user fees.

Sewer Fund – The Sewer Fund accounts for the resources and expenses related to the collection and treatment of wastewater. The primary source of revenue is user fees.

Water Reserve Fund – The Water Reserve Fund is used to accumulate funds for future system development costs. The primary source of revenue is transfers.

Additionally, the City reports the following nonmajor funds:

Special Revenue Funds

Grant Fund – The Grant Fund accounts for financial resources from various grants. The primary use of revenue is expenditures for meeting purposes of the grants.

City Council Strategic Reserve Fund – The City Council Strategic Reserve Fund accounts for income from loan repayments to be used for future expenses at the Council’s discretion.

Solid Waste Fund – The Solid Waste Fund is used to accumulate funds dedicated to landfill closure expenses. The primary source of revenue is user fees.

911 System Fund – The 911 System Fund accounts for the operation of the 911 call center. The primary source of revenue is payments for services rendered.

General Reserve Fund – The General Reserve Fund is used to accumulate funds for future equipment expenditures. The primary source of revenue is transfers.

City of Toledo
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

Library Reserve Fund – The Library Reserve Fund is used to accumulate funds for future library programs, maintenance, and equipment costs. The primary source of revenue are grants, gifts & donations.

Footpaths and Bicycle Trail Fund – The Footpaths and Bicycle Trail Fund accounts for required expenditures of state highway funds dedicated to the development and maintenance of footpaths and bicycle trails. The primary source of revenue is state highway taxes.

Street Reserve Fund – The Street Reserve Fund is used to accumulate funds for future maintenance, operation, and construction of the City’s streets. The primary source of revenue is transfers.

Public Works Equipment Reserve Fund – The Public Works Equipment Reserve Fund is used to accumulate funds for future equipment acquisitions. The primary source of revenue is transfers.

Capital Projects Fund

Building and Property Reserve Fund – The Building and Property Reserve Fund is used to accumulate funds for future building and property purchases. The primary source of revenue is transfers committed by the City Council.

Enterprise Funds

System Development Fund – The System Development Fund is used to accumulate funds for future system development costs. The primary sources of revenue are user fees and transfers.

Sewer Reserve Fund – The Sewer Reserve Fund is used to accumulate funds for system development. The primary source of revenue is transfers.

During the course of operations, the government has activity between funds for various purposes. Any residual balances outstanding at year end are reported as due from/to other funds and advances to/from other funds. While these balances are reported in the fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Balances between the funds included in governmental activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the governmental activities column. Similarly, balances between the funds included in business-type activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the business-type activity column.

Further, certain activity occurs during the year involving transfers of resources between funds. In fund financial statements these amounts are reported at gross amounts as transfers in/out. While reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Transfers between the funds included in governmental activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfers in the governmental activities column. Similarly, balances between the funds included in business-type activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfers in the business-type activities column.

E. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as current financial resources or economic resources. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenue in the year in which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures are generally recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Property taxes, sales taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Entitlements are recorded as revenues when all eligibility requirements are met, including any time requirements, and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period for this revenue source (within 60 days of year-end). Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other eligibility requirements have been met, and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period for this revenue source (within 60 days of year-end). All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The proprietary funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

F. Budgetary Information

The City budgets all funds in accordance with the requirements of state law. Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for the general, special revenue, debt service, enterprise, and internal service funds. All funds are budgeted on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

The City begins its budgeting process by appointing budget committee members. The budget officer prepares a budget, which is reviewed by the budget committee. The budget is then published in proposed form and is presented at public hearings to obtain taxpayer comments and approval from the budget committee. The budget is legally adopted by the city council by resolution prior to the beginning of the City's fiscal year. The council resolution authorizing appropriations for each fund sets the level by which expenditures cannot legally exceed appropriations. Total personnel services, materials and services, debt service, capital outlay, and contingency are the levels of control for the funds established by the resolution. The detailed budget document, however, is required to contain more specific detailed information for the aforementioned expenditure categories and management may revise the detailed line item budgets within appropriation categories. Unexpected additional resources may be added to the budget through the use of a supplemental budget and appropriation resolution. Supplemental budgets less than 10% of a fund's original budget may be adopted by the city council at a regular council meeting. A supplemental budget greater than 10% of a fund's original budget requires hearings before the public, publication in newspapers, and approval by the city council. Original and supplemental budgets may be modified by the use of appropriation transfers between the levels of control. Such transfers require approval by the city council. During the year, there were no supplemental budgets. The City does not use encumbrances and appropriations lapse at year-end.

Budget amounts shown in the financial statements reflect the original budget amounts and final budget amounts.

G. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources and Net Position/Fund Balance

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The City's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

2. Restricted Assets

Assets whose use is restricted for debt service, facilities improvement and construction, grant projects, or by other agreement are segregated on the Statement of Net Position.

3. Investments

State statutes authorize the City to invest in legally issued general obligations of the United States, the agencies and instrumentalities of the United States and the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, or California, certain interest-bearing bonds, time deposit open accounts, certificates of deposit, and savings accounts in banks, mutual savings banks, and savings and loan associations that maintain a head office or a branch in this state in the capacity of a bank, mutual savings bank, or savings and loan association, and share accounts and savings accounts in credit unions in the name of, or for the benefit of, a member of the credit union pursuant to a plan of deferred compensation.

4. Accounts Receivable

Receivables are recorded as revenue when earned. No allowance for uncollectible accounts has been established, as management deems all receivables collectible.

5. Interfund Receivables and Payables

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds that may result in amounts owed between funds. Those related to goods and services type transactions are classified as “due to and from other funds.” Short-term interfund loans are reported as “interfund receivables and payables.” Long-term interfund loans (noncurrent portion) are reported as “advances from and to other funds.” Interfund receivables and payables between funds are eliminated in the statement of net position.

6. Inventory

Inventory of supplies is valued at cost using the first-in, first-out method. Inventory consists of materials for use in the public works, water, and sewer departments.

7. Capital assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, and equipment, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$10,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost where no historical records exist. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance or repairs that do not add to the value of an asset or materially extend its life are charged to expenditures as incurred and are not capitalized. Major capital outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Property, plant, and equipment of the City are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Equipment and vehicles	5-25
Buildings, structures, and infrastructure	5-40

8. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources (Non-Pension Related)

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until that time.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement elements, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has only one type of item, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting, which qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, unavailable revenue, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet.

The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from property taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

9. Net Position Flow Assumption

Sometimes the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted – net position and unrestricted – net position in the government-wide financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the government’s policy to consider restricted – net position to have been depleted before unrestricted – net position is applied.

10. Fund Balance Flow Assumption

Sometimes the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned, fund balance). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the government’s policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

11. Fund Balance Policies

Fund balance of governmental funds is reported in various categories based on the nature of any limitations requiring the use of resources for specific purposes. The government itself can establish limitations on the use of resources through either a commitment (committed fund balance) or an assignment (assigned fund balance).

The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the government’s highest level of decision-making authority. The City Council is the highest level of decision-making authority for the government that can, by adoption of a resolution prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the resolution remains in place until a similar action is taken (the adoption of another resolution) to remove or revise the limitation.

Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the government for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed. The City Council (council) has by resolution authorized the City Manager to assign fund balance. The council may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year’s appropriated budget.

Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment. Conversely, as discussed above, an additional action is essential to either remove or revise a commitment.

The City reports fund equity in accordance with GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*. The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints:

- Non-spendable fund balance – amounts that are in non-spendable form (such as inventory) or are required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted fund balance – amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers (such as grantors, bondholders, and higher levels of government), through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation.
- Committed fund balance – amounts constrained to specific purposes by the City itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority (i.e. city council). To be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the City takes the same highest level action to remove or change the constraint.
- Assigned fund balance – amounts that City intends to use for a specific purpose. Intent can be expressed by city council or by an official or body to which the city council delegates authority.
- Unassigned fund balance – amounts that are available for any purpose. Positive amounts are reported only in the General Fund.

The City has not formally adopted a minimum fund balance policy.

H. Revenues and Expenditures/Expenses

1. Program Revenues

Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions (including special assessments) that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. All taxes, including those dedicated for specific purposes and other intentionally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues.

2. Property Taxes

Under state law, county governments are responsible for extending authorized property tax levies, computing tax rates, billing and collecting all property taxes, and making periodic remittances of collection to entities levying taxes. Property taxes are levied and become a lien as of July 1 on property values assessed as of June 30. Property taxes are payable in three installments, which are due on November 15, February 15, and May 15.

3. Compensated Absences

Vacation

The City's policy permits employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation benefits, which are eligible for payment upon separation from government service. The liability for such leave is reported as incurred in the government-wide financial statements. A liability for those amounts is recorded in the governmental funds only if the liability has matured as a result of employee resignations or retirements.

The liability for compensated absences includes salary-related benefits, where applicable.

Sick leave

Accumulated sick leave lapses when employees leave the employ of the City and, upon separation from service, no monetary obligation exists.

4. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Oregon Public Employees Retirement Systems (PERS) and additions to/deductions from PERS' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by PERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

5. Proprietary Fund Operating and Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with the proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenue of the proprietary funds are charges for services provided. Operating expenses for the proprietary funds include the cost of services and administrative expenses. All revenues and expenses not meeting these definitions are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

I. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures; accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

II. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS

A. Deposits and Investments

The City of Toledo maintains a cash and cash equivalents pool that is available for use by all funds. Each fund type's portion of this pool is displayed on the fund financial statements as cash and cash equivalents. Additionally, several funds held separate cash accounts. Interest earned on pooled cash and investments is allocated to participating funds.

Investments, including amounts held in pooled cash and investments, are stated at fair value. In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application, investments with a remaining maturity of more than one year at the time of purchase are stated at fair value.

City of Toledo
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The City participates in an external investment pool (State of Oregon Local Government Investment Pool). The Pool is not registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment company. The State's investment policies are governed by the Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) and the Oregon Investment Council (OIC).

The State Treasurer is the investment officer for the OIC and is responsible for all funds in the State Treasury.

These funds are invested exercising reasonable care, skill, and caution. Investments in the Pool are further governed by portfolio guidelines issued by the Oregon Short-Term Fund Board, which established diversification percentages and specifies the types and maturities of investments. The portion of the external investment pool which belongs to local government investment participants is reported in an Investment Trust Fund in the State's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). A copy of the State's CAFR may be obtained at the Oregon State Treasury, 350 Winter St. N.E., Salem, Oregon 97310-0840.

Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or price paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Observable inputs are developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity. Unobservable inputs are developed based on the best information available about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset. The classification of securities within the fair value hierarchy is based on the activity level in the market for the security type and the inputs used to determine their fair value, as follows:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices for identical investments in active markets.
- Level 2 – Observable inputs other than quotes market prices; and,
- Level 3 – Unobservable inputs.

There were no transfers of assets or liabilities among the three levels of the fair value hierarchy for the year ended June 30, 2023.

Fair values of assets measured on a recurring basis at June 30, 2023 are as follows:

	<u>Level 2</u>
Investments	
Oregon Local Government Investment Pool	<u>\$13,770,005</u>

Credit Risk

Oregon statutes authorize the City to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. agencies, bankers' acceptances, repurchase agreements, commercial paper rated A-1 by Standard & Poor's Corporation or P-1 by Moody's Commercial Paper Record, and the Local Government Investment Pool. The City has not adopted a formal policy regarding credit risk; however, investments comply with state statutes.

City of Toledo
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

Investments

As of June 30, 2023, the City had the following investments:

	<u>Quality Rating</u>	<u>Maturities</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Oregon Local Government Investment Pool	Unrated	-	\$13,770,005

Interest Rate Risk

The City does not have a formal policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increases in interest rates.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The City does not have a formal policy that places a limit on the amount that may be invested in any one insurer.

Custodial Credit Risk – Investments

This is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments that are in the possession of an outside party. The City does not have a policy that limits the amount of investments that can be held by counterparties.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

This is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the City’s deposits may not be returned. All City deposits not covered by Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insurance are covered by the Public Funds Collateralization Program (PFCP) of the State of Oregon, organized in accordance with ORS 295. The PFCP is a shared liability structure for participating bank depositories. Barring any exceptions, a bank depository is required to pledge collateral valued at a minimum of 10% of their quarter-end public fund deposits if they are considered well capitalized, 25% of their quarter- end public fund deposits if they are considered adequately capitalized, or 110% of their quarter-end public fund deposits if they are considered undercapitalized or assigned to pledge 110% by the Office of the State Treasurer. In the event of a bank failure, the entire pool of collateral pledged by all qualified Oregon public funds bank depositories is available to repay deposits of public funds of government entities.

The City holds accounts at Bank of the West, for which deposits are insured by the FDIC up to \$250,000. At June 30, 2023, the City had deposits of \$250,000 insured by the FDIC, and \$0 collateralized under the PFCP.

City of Toledo
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

Deposits

The City's cash and investments at June 30, 2023 are as follows:

Petty cash	\$	300
Total deposits		183,471
Total investments		13,770,005
 Total deposits and investments	 \$	 13,953,776

Cash and investments by fund:

Unrestricted

Governmental activities		
General Fund	\$	1,449,112
Street Fund		2,479,723
Stabilization Fund		499,202
Revolving Loan Fund		64,892
Urban Renewal Agency		258,932
Nonmajor governmental funds		4,705,006
 Business-type activities		
Water Fund		519,085
Sewer Fund		338,236
Water Reserve Fund		2,027,265
Nonmajor enterprise funds		-
Total unrestricted cash and investments		12,341,453

Restricted

Governmental activities		
General Fund		15,145
Business-type activities		
Nonmajor enterprise funds		1,597,178
Total restricted cash and investments		1,612,323
Total cash and investments	\$	13,953,776

B. Restricted Assets

Restricted assets are for debt service, the revolving loan program, and system development.

City of Toledo
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

Accounts Receivable

Receivables as of June 30, 2023 are as follows:

	Governmental Activities	Business- Type Activities	Total
Receivables			
Property Taxes	\$ 283,493	\$ -	\$ 283,493
Court fines net of uncollectable	131,573	-	131,573
Franchise Fees and other	15,195	-	15,195
Noncurrent housing rehabilitation loans	208,451	-	208,451
Utilities	-	297,998	297,998
	<u>638,713</u>	<u>297,998</u>	<u>936,711</u>
Total receivables			

C. Deferred Inflows/Deferred Outflows

Deferred inflows and outflows of resources summarized on the statement of net position are comprised of the following:

Deferred inflows and outflows of resources summarized on the statement of net position are comprised of the following:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Net pension liability - PERS	\$ 1,338,703	\$ 175,632
OPEB liability - medical insurance	46,917	59,480
	<u>\$ 1,385,620</u>	<u>\$ 235,112</u>

City of Toledo
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

D. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2023 was as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Governmental activities				
Capital assets not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 726,071	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Assets Held for Sale	81,122	-	-	-
Work in process	-	-	-	-
	<u>807,193</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>807,193</u>
Total capital assets not being depreciated				
Capital assets being depreciated				
Buildings and structures	4,173,685	109,170	-	4,282,855
Equipment and vehicles	4,014,741	226,861	-	4,241,602
Land improvements	2,055,763	-	-	2,055,763
Infrastructure	6,006,076	317,293	-	6,323,369
	<u>16,250,266</u>	<u>653,324</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16,903,590</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated				
Less accumulated depreciation for				
Buildings and structures	(2,069,704)	(107,271)	-	(2,176,975)
Equipment and vehicles	(2,656,117)	(161,129)	-	(2,817,246)
Land improvements	(1,410,394)	(53,554)	-	(1,463,948)
Infrastructure	(3,237,914)	(247,965)	-	(3,485,879)
	<u>(9,374,128)</u>	<u>(569,919)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(9,944,047)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation				
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>6,876,138</u>	<u>83,405</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,959,543</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 7,683,331</u>	<u>\$ 83,405</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 7,766,736</u>

City of Toledo
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Business-type activities				
Capital assets not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 823,714	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 823,714
Work in process	409,300	9,392	(409,300)	9,392
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>1,233,014</u>	<u>9,392</u>	<u>(409,300)</u>	<u>833,106</u>
Capital assets being depreciated				
Buildings and structures	3,073,278	-	-	3,073,278
Equipment and vehicles	1,060,989	82,000	-	1,142,989
Land improvements	822,788	239,140	-	1,061,928
Infrastructure	22,105,703	1,136,577	-	23,242,280
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>27,062,758</u>	<u>1,457,717</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>28,520,475</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for				
Buildings and structures	(2,816,276)	(14,940)	-	(2,831,216)
Equipment and vehicles	(681,855)	(44,768)	-	(726,623)
Land improvements	(71,002)	(20,593)	-	(91,595)
Infrastructure	(10,977,262)	(603,950)	-	(11,581,212)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(14,546,395)</u>	<u>(684,251)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(15,230,646)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>12,516,363</u>	<u>773,466</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,289,829</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 13,749,377</u>	<u>\$ 782,858</u>	<u>\$ (409,300)</u>	<u>\$ 14,122,935</u>

City of Toledo
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

Capital assets are reported on the statement of net position as follows:

	Capital Assets	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Capital Assets
Governmental activities			
Land	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Work in process	-	-	-
Buildings and structures	4,282,855	(2,176,975)	2,105,880
Equipment and vehicles	4,241,602	(2,817,246)	1,424,357
Land improvements	2,055,763	(1,463,948)	591,816
Infrastructure	6,323,369	(3,485,879)	2,837,490
Total governmental activities capital assets	16,903,590	(9,944,047)	6,959,543
Business-type activities			
Land	823,714	-	823,714
Work in process	9,392	-	9,392
Buildings and structures	3,073,278	(2,831,216)	242,062
Equipment and vehicles	1,142,989	(726,623)	416,366
Land improvements	1,061,928	(91,595)	970,333
Infrastructure	23,242,280	(11,581,212)	11,661,068
Total business-type activities capital assets	29,353,582	(15,230,646)	14,122,935
Total capital assets	\$ 46,257,172	\$ (25,174,694)	\$ 21,082,478

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the City as follows:

	Depr Exp
Governmental activities	
General government	\$ 155,151
Public safety	173,479
Highways and streets	208,719
Culture and recreation	14,345
Total governmental activities	551,694
Business-type activities	
Water	389,603
Sewer	289,494
Total business-type activities	\$ 679,097

City of Toledo
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

E. Interfund Transactions

Operating transfers are reflected as other financing sources (uses) in the governmental and proprietary funds. Interfund transfers during the year consisted of:

	Transfers in:							Total
	General Fund	Stabilization Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Water Reserve Fund	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	
Transfers out:								
Governmental activities								
General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 995,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 995,500
Street Fund	-	-	415,000	-	-	-	-	415,000
Stabilization Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban Renewal District	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	240,000	-	75,000	-	-	-	418,000	733,000
Total governmental activities	270,000	-	1,485,500	-	-	-	418,000	2,173,500
Business-type activities								
Water Fund	-	-	443,692	-	-	652,742	-	1,096,434
Sewer Fund	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	813,037	863,037
Water Reserve Fund	-	-	-	517,972	475,588	-	-	993,560
Nonmajor enterprise funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total business-type activities	-	-	493,692	517,972	475,588	652,742	813,037	2,953,031
Total	\$ 270,000	\$ -	\$ 1,979,192	\$ 517,972	\$ 475,588	\$ 652,742	\$ 1,231,037	\$ 5,126,531

The primary purposes of the interfund transfers were to move funds into reserve funds for future expenses and to account for the utility funds' contributions towards debt payments made by the Debt Service Fund.

F. Compensated Absences

The following is a summary of compensated absences transactions for the year:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance
Governmental activities				
Compensated absences	\$ 157,662	\$ 6,610	\$ -	\$ 164,272
Business-type activities				
Compensated absences	\$ 37,146	\$ 5,947	\$ -	\$ 43,093

City of Toledo
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

G. Long-Term Liabilities

1. Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

The following is a summary of long-term liabilities transactions for the year:

	Interest Rate	Original Amount	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reduction	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities							
Full Faith and Credit Refunding Bonds, Series 2016	3.00-4.00%	\$6,620,000	\$ 4,770,000	\$ -	\$ (375,000)	\$4,395,000	\$ 390,000
General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2016	2.00-4.00%	1,170,000	335,000	-	(165,000)	170,000	170,000
Premium - Refunding Bonds, Series 2016		984,286	706,521	-	(64,229)	642,292	-
Business Oregon Loan Repayment	2.77%	\$ 586,386	\$ 586,386.00	-	(13,248)	\$ 573,138	\$ 13,158
Total governmental activities		<u>\$9,360,672</u>	<u>\$ 6,397,907</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (617,477)</u>	<u>\$5,780,430</u>	<u>\$ 573,158</u>

2. Interest Expense

Interest expense was charged to function/programs of the City as follows:

Governmental activities	
Interest on long-term debt	<u>\$ 238,300</u>

3. Advance Refunding

On October 20, 2016, the City issued \$6,620,000 of full faith and credit refunding bonds and \$1,170,000 of general obligation refunding bonds with interest rates of 2% to 4% and annual maturities from April 2017 through June 2024.

The net proceeds of \$8,774,286 (after issuance costs of \$108,990, plus premium of \$984,286) were used to refund various serial bonds with a total principal amount of \$9,081,941 and interest rates of 4.25% to 5%. The net proceeds were used to purchase U.S. government securities. Those securities were deposited into an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for future debt service payments on the refunded bonds. As a result, the refundable bonds are considered to be defeased, and the related liability for the bonds has been removed from the City's liabilities.

The advance refunding was done in order to reduce debt payments in the long-term. The refunding decreased the City's total debt service payments by approximately \$1.3 million. The transaction resulted in an economic gain (difference between present value of the debt services payments on the old and new debt) of \$155,507.

4. Governmental Activity – Full Faith and Credit Refunding Bonds and General Obligation Refunding Bonds Series 2016

Full faith and credit bonds and general obligation bonds are direct obligations that pledge the full faith and credit of the City and are payable from ad valorem debt service levy proceeds. As noted above, the City's outstanding full faith and credit bonds and general obligation bonds represent funding primarily for the defeasance of various serial bonds. Interest is fixed and ranges between 2% and 4%. Interest rates

City of Toledo
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

increase in accordance with original bond documents. Interest is due semiannually on April 1 and October 1 for the full faith and credit bonds and June 1 and December 1 for the general obligation bonds. Principal is due annually on April 1 and June 1 for the full faith and credit and general obligation bonds, respectively. The Debt Service Fund has traditionally been used to liquidate long-term debt related to the full faith and credit and general obligation bonds.

On October 20, 2016, the city issued full faith and credit bonds and general obligation bonds of \$6,620,000 (par value) and \$1,170,000, respectively, with interest rates of 2% to 4% to advance refund the City's general obligation bonds series 2005 and its sewer revenue installment bonds #1 and #2 and LOCAP series 2012A bonds. The Debt Service Fund has traditionally been used to liquidate long-term debt related to the full faith and credit and general obligation bonds.

As a result of the refunding, the City reduced its total debt service requirements by \$178,582, which resulted in an economic gain (difference between present value of the debt services payments on the old and new debt) of \$155,507.

As of June 30, 2023 the remaining balance outstanding was \$5.78 million.

5. Governmental Activity - Future Maturities of Long-Term Liabilities

Year Ending	Bonds		Total
	Principal	Interest	
2024	\$ 560,000	\$ 182,600	\$ 742,600
2025	\$ 405,000	\$ 160,200	\$ 565,200
2026-2030	\$ 2,280,000	\$ 544,800	\$ 2,824,800
2031-2033	\$ 1,320,000	\$ 96,200	\$ 1,416,200
	<u>\$ 6,120,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,651,100</u>	<u>\$ 7,771,100</u>

Year Ending	Loans		Total
	Principal	Interest	
2024	\$ 13,158	\$ 15,876	\$ 29,034
2025	\$ 13,523	\$ 15,511	\$ 29,034
2026	\$ 13,898	\$ 15,137	\$ 29,034
2027	\$ 14,283	\$ 14,752	\$ 29,034
2028	\$ 14,678	\$ 14,356	\$ 29,034
2029-2033	\$ 79,720	\$ 65,453	\$ 145,172
2033-2051	\$ 423,879	\$ 126,767	\$ 550,646
	<u>\$ 573,138</u>	<u>\$ 267,852</u>	<u>\$ 840,991</u>

6. Wastewater System Improvements

In April 2019, the City Council approved a financing contract with Business Oregon for the Sewer Force Mainline Replacement and Collection System Improvements in the amount of \$650,000. Of this amount, \$325,000 is a grant and \$325,000 is a loan at 2.77% interest for 30 years. The City has completed the project and is waiting for Business Oregon to closeout the project on its end.

As of June 30, 2023 the remaining balance outstanding was \$650,000.

City of Toledo
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

H. Constraints on Fund Balances

Constraints on fund balances reported on the balance sheet as follows:

	General Fund	Street Fund	Stabilization Fund	Revolving Loan Fund	Urban Renewal Component Unit	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Fund balances:							
Restricted for:							
Street maintenance & improvements	\$ -	\$ 2,473,559	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,473,559
Disaster preparedness	-	-	-	-	-	15,021	15,021
Grant projects	-	-	-	-	-	512,851	512,851
Housing rehabilitation loans	-	-	-	64,892	-	-	64,892
Footpaths & bicycle trails	-	-	-	-	-	35,724	35,724
Bond deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Committed for:							
General reserve	-	-	-	-	-	689,793	689,793
Building & property reserve	-	-	-	-	-	799,249	799,249
Revenue stabilization	-	-	499,202	-	-	-	499,202
Assigned to:							
Operating projects	-	-	-	-	-	4,369	4,369
City Council directed projects	-	-	-	-	-	468,698	468,698
Landfill closure costs	-	-	-	-	-	196,413	196,413
911 system costs	-	-	-	-	-	80,159	80,159
Library costs	-	-	-	-	-	55,660	55,660
Street improvements	-	-	-	-	-	1,437,543	1,437,543
Public works	-	-	-	-	-	370,649	370,649
Unassigned	1,227,392	-	-	-	260,899	19,473	1,507,764
Total fund balances	\$ 1,227,392	\$ 2,473,559	\$ 499,202	\$ 64,892	\$ 260,899	\$ 4,685,602	\$ 9,211,546

III. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the City carries commercial insurance. There was no significant reduction in insurance coverage from the previous year. There were no insurance settlements exceeding insurance coverage in any of the past three years.

B. Retirement Plans

1. Oregon Public Employees Retirement System

General Information about the Pension Plan

Plan Description

Employees of the City of Toledo are provided with pensions through the Oregon Public Employees

Retirement System (OPERS) a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, the Oregon Legislature has delegated authority to the Public Employees Retirement Board to administer and manage the system. All benefits of the System are established by the legislature pursuant to ORS Chapters 238 and 238A. Tier One/Tier Two Retirement Benefit plan, established by ORS Chapter 238, is closed to new members hired on or after August 29, 2003. The Pension Program, established by ORS Chapter 238A, provides benefits to members hired on or after August 29, 2003. OPERS issues a publicly available Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and Actuarial Valuation that can be obtained at <http://www.oregon.gov/pers/Pages/Financials/Actuarial-Financial-Information.aspx>.

Benefits Provided

A. Tier One/Tier Two Retirement Benefit ORS Chapter 238

Pension Benefits

The PERS retirement allowance is payable monthly for life. It may be selected from 13 retirement benefit options. These options include survivorship benefits and lump-sum refunds. The basic benefit is based on years of service and final average salary. A percentage (2.0 percent for police and fire employees, 1.67 percent for general service employees) is multiplied by the number of years of service and the final average salary. Benefits may also be calculated under either a formula plus annuity (for members who were contributing before August 21, 1981) or a money match computation if a greater benefit results. Monthly payments must be a minimum of \$200 per month or the member will receive a lump-sum payment of the actuarial equivalent of benefits to which he or she is entitled.

Under Senate Bill 1049, passed during the 2019 legislative session, the salary included in the determination of Final Average Salary will be limited for all members beginning in 2021. The limit will be equal to \$197,730 in 2021 and will be indexed with inflation in later years.

A member is considered vested and will be eligible at minimum retirement age for a service retirement allowance if he or she has had a contribution in each of five calendar years or has reached at least 50 years of age before ceasing employment with a participating employer (age 45 for police and fire members). General service employees may retire after reaching age 55. Police and fire members are eligible after reaching age 50. Tier One general service employee benefits are reduced if retirement occurs prior to age 58 with fewer than 30 years of service. Police and fire member benefits are reduced if retirement occurs prior to age 55 with fewer than 25 years of service. Tier Two members are eligible for full benefits at age 60. The ORS Chapter 238 Defined Benefit Pension Plan is closed to new members hired on or after August 29, 2003.

Death Benefits

Upon the death of a non-retired member, the beneficiary receives a lump-sum refund of the member's account balance (accumulated contributions and interest). In addition, the beneficiary will receive a lump-sum payment from employer funds equal to the account balance, provided one or more of the following conditions are met:

- the member was employed by a PERS employer at the time of death,
- the member died within 120 days after termination of PERS-covered employment,

- the member died as a result of injury sustained while employed in a PERS-covered job, or
- the member was on an official leave of absence from a PERS-covered job at the time of death.

Disability Benefits

A member with 10 or more years of creditable service who becomes disabled from other than duty-connected causes may receive a non-duty disability benefit. A disability resulting from a job-incurred injury or illness qualifies a member (including PERS judge members) for disability benefits regardless of the length of PERS-covered service. Upon qualifying for either a non-duty or duty disability, service time is computed to age 58 (55 for police and fire members) when determining the monthly benefit.

Benefit Changes

After Retirement Members may choose to continue participation in a variable equities investment account after retiring and may experience annual benefit fluctuations due to changes in the market value of equity investments. Under ORS 238.360 monthly benefits are adjusted annually through cost-of-living (COLA) changes. The COLA is capped at 2.0 percent.

B. OPSRP Defined Benefit Pension Program (OPSRP DB)

Pension Benefits

The Pension Program (ORS Chapter 238A) provides benefits to members hired on or after August 29, 2003. This portion of OPSRP provides a life pension funded by employer contributions. Benefits are calculated with the following formula for members who attain normal retirement age:

- Police and fire: 1.8 percent is multiplied by the number of years of service and the final average salary. Normal retirement age for police and fire members is age 60 or age 53 with 25 years of retirement credit. To be classified as a police and fire member, the individual must have been employed continuously as a police and fire member for at least five years immediately preceding retirement.
- General service: 1.5 percent is multiplied by the number of years of service and the final average salary. Normal retirement age for general service members is age 65, or age 58 with 30 years of retirement credit.

Under Senate Bill 1049, passed during the 2019 legislative session, the salary included in the determination of final average salary will be limited for all members beginning in 2021. The limit will be equal to \$197,730 in 2021 and will be indexed with inflation in later years.

A member of the OPSRP Pension Program becomes vested on the earliest of the following dates: the date the member completes 600 hours of service in each of five calendar years, the date the member reaches normal retirement age, and, if the pension program is terminated, the date on which termination becomes effective.

Death Benefits

Upon the death of a non-retired member, the spouse or other person who is constitutionally required to be treated in the same manner as the spouse, receives for life 50 percent of the pension that would otherwise have been paid to the deceased member.

Disability Benefit

A member who has accrued 10 or more years of retirement credits before the member becomes disabled or a member who becomes disabled due to job-related injury shall receive a disability benefit of 45 percent of the member's salary determined as of the last full month of employment before the disability occurred.

Benefit Changes After Retirement

Under ORS 238A.210 monthly benefits are adjusted annually through cost-of-living changes. Under current law, the cap on the COLA in fiscal year 2015 and beyond will vary based on 1.25 percent on the first \$60,000 of annual benefit and \$750 plus 0.15 percent on annual benefits above \$60,000.

C. OPSRP Individual Account Program (OPSRP IAP)

Pension Benefits

The Individual Account Program (IAP) is a defined contribution pension plan. An IAP member becomes vested on the date the employee account is established or on the date the rollover account was established. If the employer makes optional employer contributions for a member, the member becomes vested on the earliest of the following dates: the date the member completes 600 hours of service in each of five calendar years, the date the member reaches normal retirement age, the date the IAP is terminated, the date the active member becomes disabled, or the date the active member dies.

Upon retirement, a member of the OPSRP Individual Account Program (IAP) may receive the amounts in his or her employee account, rollover account, and vested employer account as a lump-sum payment or in equal installments over a 5-, 10-, 15-, 20-year period or an anticipated life span option. Each distribution option has a \$200 minimum distribution limit.

Death Benefits

Upon the death of a non-retired member, the beneficiary receives in a lump sum the member's account balance, rollover account balance, and vested employer optional contribution account balance. If a retired member dies before the installment payments are completed, the beneficiary may receive the remaining installment payments or choose a lump-sum payment.

Recordkeeping

OPERS contracts with VOYA Financial to maintain IAP participant records.

City of Toledo
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Contributions

A. Employer Contributions

PERS funding policy provides for monthly employer contributions at actuarially determined rates. These contributions, expressed as a percentage of covered payroll, are intended to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due. This funding policy applies to the PERS Defined Benefit Plan and the Other Postemployment Benefit Plans. Employer contribution rates during the period were based on the December 31, 2017 actuarial valuation. The rates based on a percentage of payroll, first became effective July 1, 2019. Effective January 1, 2020, Senate Bill 1049 required employers to pay contributions on re-employed PERS retirees' salary as if they were an active member, excluding IAP (6 percent) contributions. Employer contributions for the year ended June 30, 2023 were \$284,902 excluding amounts to fund employer specific liabilities. The rates in effect for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 were 34.77 percent for Tier One/Tier Two General Service Member, 34.77 percent for Tier One/Tier Two Police and Fire, 28.47 percent for OPSRP Pension Program General Service Members, 32.83 percent for OPSRP Pension Program Police and Fire Members.

B. Employee Contributions

Beginning January 1, 2004, all employee contributions were placed in the OPSRP Individual Account Program (IAP), a defined contribution pension plan established by the Oregon Legislature. Prior to that date, all member contributions were credited to the Defined Benefit Pension Plan. Member contributions are set by statute at 6.0 or 7.0 percent of salary and are remitted by participating employers. The contributions are either deducted from member salaries or paid by the employers on the members behalf. The IAP member accounts represent member contributions made on or after January 1, 2004, plus earnings allocations less disbursements for refunds, death benefits, and retirements.

Starting July 1, 2020, Senate Bill 1049 required a portion of member contributions to their IAP accounts to be redirected to the Defined Benefit fund. If the member earns more than \$2,500 per month (increased to \$2,535 per month on January 1, 2021) 0.75 percent (if OPSRP member) or 2.5 percent (if Tier One/Tier Two member) of the member's contributions that were previously contributed to the member's IAP now fund the new Employee Pension Stability Accounts (EPSA). The EPSA accounts will be used to fund the cost of future pension benefits without changing those benefits, which means reduced contributions to the member's IAP account. Members may elect to make voluntary IAP contributions equal to the amount redirected.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2023, the City reported a liability of \$1,934,123 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2019 rolled forward to June 30, 2021. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the City's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of

City of Toledo
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

all participating entities, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2022, the City's proportion was 0.01527953 percent, which was a decrease from its proportion of 0.01641354 measured as of June 30, 2021.

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the City's recognized pension expense of \$186,384. At June 30, 2023, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 183,855	\$ -
Changes of assumptions	491,679	8,232
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on investments	-	1,026,630
Changes in proportion	243,548	-
Differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	206,377	698,968
Total (prior to post-MD contributions)	<u>1,125,459</u>	<u>1,733,830</u>
Contributions subsequent to the MD	<u>(572,484)</u>	<u>-</u>
 Total	 <u>\$ 552,975</u>	 <u>\$ 1,733,830</u>

City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date of (\$572,975) are reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions and will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

<u>Year ended June 30:</u>	
2024	\$ 82,854
2025	47,110
2026	(7,725)
2027	288,345
2028	<u>(563)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 410,021</u>

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the December 31, 2020 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of projected benefits and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Experience studies are performed as of December 31 of even numbered years. The methods and assumptions shown above are based on the 2018 Experience Study which reviewed experience for the four-year period ending on December 31, 2018.

City of Toledo
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

Valuation Date	December 31, 2020
Measurement Date	June 30, 2022
Experience Study Report	2020, published July 24, 2021
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Inflation Rate	2.40 percent
Long-Term Expected Rate of Return	6.90 percent
Discount Rate	6.90 percent
Projected Salary Increases	3.40 percent overall payroll growth
Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA)	Blend of 2.00% COLA and grade COLA (1.25%/0.15%) in accordance with <i>Moro</i> decision, blend based on service.
Mortality	<p>Health retirees and beneficiaries: Pub-2010 Healthy Retiree, sex distinct, generational with Unisex, Social Security Data Scale, with job category adjustments and set-backs as described in the valuation.</p> <p>Active Members: Pub-2010 Employee, sex distinct, generational with Unisex, Social Security Data Scale, with job category adjustments and set-backs as described in the</p> <p>Disabled retirees: Pub-2010 Disable Retiree, sex distinct, generational with Unisex, Social Security Data Scale, with job category</p>

Long-term Expected Rate of Return

To develop an analytical basis for the selection of the long-term expected rate of return assumption, in June 2021 the PERS Board reviewed long-term assumptions developed by both Milliman’s capital market assumptions team and the Oregon Investment Council’s (OIC) investment advisors. The table below shows Milliman’s assumptions for each of the asset classes in which the plan was invested at that time based on the OIC long-term target asset allocation. The OIC’s description of each asset class was used to map the target allocation to the asset classes shown below. Each asset class assumption is based on a consistent set of underlying assumptions, and includes adjustment for the inflation assumption. These assumptions are not based on historical returns, but instead are based on a forward-looking capital market economic model.

City of Toledo
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
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<u>Asset Class/Strategy</u>	<u>Low Range</u>	<u>High Range</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>
Debt Securities	15.0%	25.0%	20.0%
Public Equity	25.0%	35.0%	30.0%
Real Estate	7.5%	17.5%	12.5%
Private Equity	15.0%	27.5%	20.0%
Risk Parity	0.0%	3.5%	2.5%
Real Assets	2.5%	10.0%	7.5%
Diversifying Strategies	2.5%	10.0%	7.5%
Opportunity Portfolio	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%
Total			100.0%

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Compounded Annual Return (Geometric)</u>
Global Equity	30.62%	5.85%
Private Equity	25.50%	7.71%
Core Fixed Income	23.75%	2.73%
Real Estate	12.25%	5.66%
Master Limited Partnerships	0.75%	5.71%
Infrastructure	1.50%	6.26%
Commodities	0.63%	3.10%
Hedge Fund of Funds - Multistrategy	1.25%	5.11%
Hedge Fund Equity - Hedge	0.63%	5.31%
Hedge Fund - Macro	5.62%	5.06%
US Cash	-2.50%	1.76%
Total	100.00%	

Assumed Inflation - Mean 2.40%

Depletion Date Projection

GASB 68 generally requires that a blended discount rate be used to measure the Total Pension Liability (the Actuarial Accrued Liability calculated using the Individual Entry Age Normal Cost Method). The long-term expected return on plan investments may be used to discount liabilities to the extent that the plan's Fiduciary Net Position is projected to cover benefit payments and administrative expenses. A 20-year high quality (AA/Aa or higher) municipal bond rate must be used for periods where the Fiduciary Net Position is not projected to cover benefit payments and administrative expenses. Determining the discount rate under GASB 68 will often require that the actuary perform complex projections of future benefit payments and pension plan investments. GASB 68 (paragraph 67) does allow for alternative evaluations of projected solvency, if such evaluation can reliably be made. GASB does not contemplate a specific method for making an alternative evaluation of sufficiency; it is left to professional judgment.

City of Toledo
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

The following circumstances justify an alternative evaluation of sufficiency for PERS:

- PERS has a formal written policy to calculate an Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC), which is articulated in the actuarial valuation report.
- The ADC is based on a closed, layered amortization period, which means that payment of the full ADC each year will bring the plan to a 100% funded position by the end of the amortization period if future experience follows assumption.
- GASB 68 specifies that the projections regarding future solvency assume that plan assets earn the assumed rate return and there are no future changes in the plan provisions or actuarial methods and assumptions, which means that the projections would not reflect any adverse future experience which might impact the plan’s funded position.

Based on these circumstances, it is our independent actuary’s opinion that the detailed depletion date projections outlined in GASB 68 would clearly indicate that the Fiduciary Net Position is always projected to be sufficient to cover benefit payments and administrative expenses.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.9 percent for the Defined Benefit Pension Plan. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the contractually required rates, as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments for the Defined Benefit Pension Plan was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the City’s Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.9percent, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.90 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.9 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (5.90%)	Discount Rate (6.90%)	1% Increase (7.90%)
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 3,857,068	\$ 1,964,123	\$ 380,415

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued OPERS financial report.

Changes in Plan Provisions During the Measurement Period

A legislative change that occurred after the December 31, 2019 actuarial valuation date affected the plan provisions reflected for June 2021 financial reporting liability calculations. Senate Bill 111, enacted in June 2021, provides an increased pre-retirement death benefit for members who die on or after their early retirement age.

For GASB 67 and GASB 68, the benefits valued in the Total Pension Liability are required to be in accordance with the benefit terms legally in effect as of the relevant fiscal year-end for the plan. As a result, Senate Bill 111 was reflected in the June 30, 2021 Total Pension Liability. The increase in the Total Pension Liability resulting from Senate Bill 111, measured as of June 30, 2021, is shown in Exhibit A as the “Effect of plan changes” during the measurement period. While Senate Bill 111 also made changes to certain aspects of the System’s funding and administration, the change in the death benefit provision is the only change that affects the measured Total Pension Liability. As a result, the death benefit provision is the only difference between June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2021 in the plan provisions basis used to determine the Total Pension Liability as of those two respective Measurement Dates.

Changes in Plan Provisions Subsequent to Measurement Date

There were no changes subsequent to the June 30, 2021 measurement period that require disclosure.

C. Other Post-Employment Benefits (GASB 75) – City Medical Benefit Plan

a. Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) City Medical Benefit Plan (the Plan)

General Information about the OPEB Plan

The City provides a single-employer, retiree benefit plan that provides post-employment health, dental, and vision benefits to eligible employees and their spouses. There are active and retired members in the plan. Benefits and eligibility for members are established through various collective bargaining agreements.

Plan Descriptions, Benefit Terms, Eligibility

All employees of the Employer retiring from active service with a pension benefit payable immediately under Oregon PERS.

Retirees and their dependents under age 65 are allowed to continue health care coverages received prior to retirement. Premiums for retirees are tiered and based upon the premium rates available to active employees. The retiree is responsible for any portion of the premiums not paid by the employer.

The implicit employer subsidy is measured as the expected health care cost per retiree and dependent, less the gross premiums charged by the insurance carrier for that coverage. The subsidy is only measured for retirees and spouses younger than age 65, at which point such retirees and spouses typically become eligible for Medicare.

City of Toledo
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

Participant Statistics

As of June 30, 2022, there were 45 active participants and 3 retirees in the Medical Benefit plan. The average attained age of active participants is 45.8, and average years of past service is 10.5. The City did not establish an irrevocable trust (or equivalent arrangement) to account for this plan.

Funding Policy

The benefits from this program are paid by the City on a self-pay basis and the required contribution is based on projected pay-as-you-go financing requirements. There is no obligation on the part of the City to fund these benefits in advance.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions:

The City engaged an actuary to perform an evaluation as of June 30, 2020 using age entry normal, level percent of salary Actuarial Cost Method.

The Single Employer Pension Plan liability was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods including the measurement:

Valuation Date	July 1, 2020
Measurement Dates/Fiscal Year Ends	June 30, 2020
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Interest Rate for Discounting Future Liabilities	2.21%
General Inflation	2.50%
Salary Scale	3.50%

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant, sex distinct, mortality tables blended 50/50 blue collar and white collar, set back one year for males. Mortality is projected on a generational basis using the Unisex Social Security Data Scale.

Turnover rates were based on percentages developed for the valuation of benefits under Oregon PERS and vary by years of service.

The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations.

City of Toledo
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

Changes in Medical Benefit OPEB Liability

Total OPEB Liability at June 30, 2020	\$	206,886
Changes for the year:		
Service cost		20,994
Interest on total OPEB liability		4,724
Effect of changes to benefit terms		-
Effect of economic/demographic gains or		11,216
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs		(25,421)
Benefit payments		(18,447)
Net changes		(6,934)
Total OPEB Liability at June 30, 2021	\$	199,952

At June 30, 2023, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ (12,877)	\$ 25,412
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	(34,040)	2,955
Benefit payments	-	31,113
Total	\$ (46,917)	\$ 59,480

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported by the City as deferred outflows or inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense in subsequent years as follows:

Year ended June 30, 2023:	Deferred Outflow/(Inflow) of Resources
2024	\$ (1,690)
2025	(1,690)
2026	(1,294)
2027	(4,204)
2028	(4,714)
Thereafter	\$ (4,958)

The following presents the net OPEB liability, calculated using the discount rate of 3.50%, as well as what the liability would be if it was calculated using a discount rate 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (2.50%)	Current Discount Rate (3.50%)	1% Increase (4.50%)
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 212,918	\$ 199,932	\$ 187,859

City of Toledo
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

The following presents the net OPEB liability, calculated using the current trend rate, as well as what the liability would be if it was calculated using a discount rate 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current rate:

June 30 Disclosure	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 182,058	\$ 199,932	\$ 221,236

D. Commitment and Contingencies

The City of Toledo entered into an agreement with the Port of Toledo to transfer the Public Safety Building that was originally erected in 1978 to the Port. The transfer of the building took place on October 7, 2009. The City of Toledo will retain right of first refusal on the building before the Port can enter into a sale of the building.

E. Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through October 25, 2023 which was the date that the financial statements were available to be issued. No items were identified.

F. Prior Period Adjustment

The City has been in the process of updating its capital asset listing, resulting in changes to depreciation and capital asset balances. The City made changes in the current fiscal year and plans to continue updating the listing to ensure its accuracy. This may result in additional prior period adjustments in following years.

City of Toledo
Required Supplementary Information
June 30, 2023

City of Toledo

Schedules of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) and City Contributions June 30, 2023

OREGON PERS SYSTEM

Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
(a) City's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.01641354%	0.01527953%	0.01439017%	0.01739231%	0.01847977%	0.01748515%	0.01780836%	0.01688662%
(b) City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 1,964,123	\$ 3,334,519	\$ 2,489,155	\$ 2,634,706	\$ 2,491,080	\$ 2,624,927	\$ 1,022,288	\$ (382,772)
(c) City's covered-employee payroll	\$ 3,379,700	\$ 3,793,030	\$ 2,497,478	\$ 2,368,129	\$ 2,155,822	\$ 2,039,644	\$ 2,105,514	\$ 2,164,788
(b/c) City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	58%	88%	100%	111%	116%	129%	49%	-18%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset) from audited schedules	84.50%	87.60%	80.20%	82.10%	83.12%	80.53%	91.88%	103.59%

Schedule of City Contributions

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Contractually required contribution	\$ (572,484)	\$ (325,193)	\$ 227,078	\$ 339,052	\$ 9,295	\$ 291,757	\$ 236,071	\$ 115,370
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	\$ (572,484)	\$ 227,078	\$ 227,078	\$ 339,052	\$ 9,295	\$ 291,757	\$ 236,071	\$ 115,370
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
City's covered-employee payroll	\$ 3,090,462	\$ 3,379,700	\$ 2,358,487	\$ 2,497,478	\$ 2,360,010	\$ 2,368,129	\$ 2,329,378	\$ 2,277,517
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	-19%	7%	10%	14%	0%	12%	10%	5%

City of Toledo

Schedules of Changes in Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB) Liability and Related Ratios – Medical Benefit June 30, 2023

City Medical Benefit Plan

Schedule of Changes

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Total Medical Benefit Pension Liability, beginning	\$ 206,866	\$ 197,210	\$ 215,957	\$ 197,210	\$ 215,957
Changes for the year:					
Service cost	20,406	20,406	15,632	14,060	15,632
Interest	4,724	4,633	7,828	8,112	7,828
Change in assumptions	(25,421)	696	(5,610)	4,993	(5,610)
Experience (gain)/loss	11,216	-	(20,605)	-	(20,605)
Benefit payments	(18,447)	(16,079)	(15,992)	(13,408)	(15,992)
Net changes for the year	(7,522)	9,656	(18,747)	13,757	(18,747)
Total Medical Benefit Pension Liability, ending	199,344	206,866	197,210	210,967	197,210
City's covered-employee payroll	\$ 3,097,613	\$ 3,090,462	\$ 2,358,487	\$ 2,497,478	\$ 2,360,010
Net Medical Benefit Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	6.44%	6.69%	8.36%	8.45%	8.36%

City of Toledo

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual

General Fund

June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Taxes				
Property	\$ 2,105,000	\$ 2,105,000	\$ 2,258,880	\$ (153,880)
Franchise	974,050	974,050	1,169,362	(195,312)
Alcohol	70,000	70,000	71,666	(1,666)
Cigarette and marijuana	8,500	8,500	6,771	1,729
Licenses, permits, and fees	82,500	82,500	105,394	(22,894)
Grants	20,000	122,244	114,370	7,874
Charges for services	112,900	112,900	110,319	2,581
Intergovernmental charges	200,000	200,000	204,710	(4,710)
State revenue sharing	60,000	60,000	58,998	1,002
Fines	70,000	70,000	75,324	(5,324)
Investment earnings	13,000	13,000	74,607	(61,607)
Rents and leases	15,000	15,000	16,550	(1,550)
Miscellaneous	36,000	36,000	118,015	(82,015)
	<u>3,766,950</u>	<u>3,869,194</u>	<u>4,384,967</u>	<u>(515,773)</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
General government	785,709	755,709	666,714	88,995
General government - General services	943,337	948,337	518,033	430,304
	280,818	281,818	269,631	12,187
General government - Property maintenance				
Public safety - Fire	740,170	844,414	791,460	52,954
Public safety - Municipal court	32,975	32,975	27,812	5,163
Public safety - Police	1,835,397	1,840,397	1,732,306	108,091
Recreation			-	-
Library	373,316	373,316	371,550	1,766
Contingency	200,000	200,000	-	200,000
	<u>5,191,722</u>	<u>5,276,966</u>	<u>4,377,506</u>	<u>899,460</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(1,424,772)	(1,407,772)	7,461	(1,415,233)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	270,000	270,000	270,000	-
Transfers out	963,500	980,500	(980,500)	-
	<u>1,233,500</u>	<u>1,250,500</u>	<u>(710,500)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>1,233,500</u>	<u>1,250,500</u>	<u>(710,500)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balances	(2,118,272)	(2,118,272)	(703,039)	(1,415,233)
Fund balances - beginning	<u>2,118,272</u>	<u>2,118,272</u>	<u>1,955,406</u>	<u>162,866</u>
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,252,367</u>	<u>\$ (1,252,367)</u>

City of Toledo

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual

Street Fund

June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Taxes				
Franchise	\$ 629,500	\$ 629,500	\$ 779,575	\$ (150,075)
Motor fuel	250,000	250,000	280,629	(30,629)
Licenses, permits, and fees	102,500	102,500	107,998	(5,498)
Grants	100,000	100,000		100,000
Investment earnings	15,000	15,000	99,721	(84,721)
Miscellaneous	5,500	5,500	11,014	(5,514)
Total revenues	<u>1,102,500</u>	<u>1,102,500</u>	<u>1,278,937</u>	<u>(176,437)</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
Materials and services	546,437	579,463	529,407	50,056
Capital outlay	2,402,207	2,369,181	372,719	1,996,462
Contingency	228,277	228,277	-	228,277
Total expenditures	<u>3,176,921</u>	<u>3,176,921</u>	<u>902,126</u>	<u>2,274,795</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(2,074,421)	(2,074,421)	376,811	(2,451,232)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers out	415,000	415,000	(415,000)	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>415,000</u>	<u>415,000</u>	<u>(415,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balances	(2,489,421)	(2,489,421)	(38,189)	(2,451,232)
Fund balances - beginning	<u>2,489,421</u>	<u>2,489,421</u>	<u>2,511,749</u>	<u>(22,328)</u>
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,473,560</u>	<u>\$ (2,473,560)</u>

City of Toledo
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual
 Stabilization Fund
 June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Investment earnings	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 17,817	\$ (14,817)
Miscellaneous	10,000	10,000	-	10,000
Total revenues	13,000	13,000	17,817	(4,817)
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
General Government	497,561	497,561	3,034	494,527
Total expenditures	497,561	497,561	3,034	494,527
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(484,561)	(484,561)	14,783	(499,344)
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	-	-	-
Net change in fund balance	(484,561)	(484,561)	14,783	(499,344)
Fund balances - beginning	484,561	484,561	484,419	142
Fund balances - ending	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 499,202	\$ (499,202)

City of Toledo
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual
 Revolving Loan Fund
 June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Investment earnings	\$ 400	\$ 400	\$ 2,334	\$ (1,934)
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-
Total revenues	400	400	2,334	(1,934)
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
General Government	62,888	62,888	-	62,888
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(62,488)	(62,488)	2,334	(64,822)
Fund balances - beginning	62,488	62,488	62,558	(70)
Fund balances - ending	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 64,892	\$ (64,892)

City of Toledo

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual
 Urban Renewal Agency
 June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
REVENUES				
Property taxes	\$ 399,500	\$ 399,500	\$ 387,304	\$ (12,196)
Refunds & Miscellaneous	-	-	21	21
Investment revenue	500	500	230	(270)
Total revenues	<u>400,000</u>	<u>400,000</u>	<u>387,554</u>	<u>(12,446)</u>
EXPENDITURES				
I & I Improvement	150,000	150,000	98,622	(51,378)
Public Improvements	170,000	170,000	-	(170,000)
Total expenditures	<u>320,000</u>	<u>320,000</u>	<u>98,622</u>	<u>(221,378)</u>
Net change in fund balance	80,000	80,000	288,932	(208,932)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers Out	(30,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)	-
Business Loan Program	(50,000)	(50,000)	-	-
BEGINNING FUND BALANCE	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
ENDING FUND BALANCE	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 258,932</u>	<u>\$ (258,932)</u>

City of Toledo
Other Supplementary Information
Combining and Individual Fund Statements and Schedules
June 30, 2023

City of Toledo
Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
June 30, 2023

	Special Revenue Funds					
	Forfeiture Revenue	Grant	911 System	City Council Strategic Reserve	General Reserve	Solid Waste
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,369	\$ 513,169	\$ 80,272	\$ 468,698	\$ 716,487	\$ 196,413
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property taxes receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	4,369	513,169	80,272	468,698	716,487	196,413
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable	-	318	113	-	11,673	-
Total Liabilities	-	318	113	-	11,673	-
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Unavailable revenue						
Property taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUND BALANCES						
Restricted	-	512,851	-	-	15,021	-
Committed	-	-	-	-	689,793	-
Assigned	4,369	-	80,159	468,698	-	196,413
Unassigned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total fund balances	4,369	512,851	80,159	468,698	704,814	196,413
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	\$ 4,369	\$ 513,169	\$ 80,272	\$ 468,698	\$ 716,487	\$ 196,413

City of Toledo
Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
June 30, 2023

Special Revenue Funds					Capital Project Fund		Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Library Reserve	Footpaths and Bicycle Trail	Street Reserve	Public Works Reserve	Debt Service Fund	Building & Property Reserve		
\$ 55,660	\$ 35,724	\$ 1,437,543	\$ 370,649	\$ 22,990	\$ 803,032	\$ 4,705,006	
-	-	-	-	(1,490)	-	(1,490)	
-	-	-	-	16,470	-	16,470	
<u>55,660</u>	<u>35,724</u>	<u>1,437,543</u>	<u>370,649</u>	<u>37,970</u>	<u>803,032</u>	<u>4,719,986</u>	
-	-	-	-	-	3,783	15,887	
-	-	-	-	-	3,783	15,887	
-	-	-	-	18,497	-	18,497	
-	-	-	-	18,497	-	18,497	
-	35,724	-	-	-	-	563,596	
-	-	-	-	-	799,249	1,489,042	
55,660	-	1,437,543	370,649	-	-	2,613,491	
-	-	-	-	19,473	-	19,473	
<u>55,660</u>	<u>35,724</u>	<u>1,437,543</u>	<u>370,649</u>	<u>19,473</u>	<u>799,249</u>	<u>4,685,602</u>	
<u>\$ 55,660</u>	<u>\$ 35,724</u>	<u>\$ 1,437,543</u>	<u>\$ 370,649</u>	<u>\$ 37,970</u>	<u>\$ 803,032</u>	<u>\$ 4,719,986</u>	

City of Toledo
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
June 30, 2023

	Special Revenue Funds					
	Forfeiture Revenue	Grant	911 System	City Council Strategic Reserve	General Reserve	Solid Waste
REVENUES						
Taxes						
Property	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Motor fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-
Privilege	-	-	32,654	-	-	-
Solid waste fees	-	-	-	-	-	2,472
Grants and contributions	-	447,949	-	-	-	-
Investment earnings	-	3,730	-	1,592	15,592	7,429
Miscellaneous	-	7,180	2,312	257,681	7,712	-
Total revenues	<u>-</u>	<u>458,859</u>	<u>34,966</u>	<u>259,273</u>	<u>23,304</u>	<u>9,901</u>
EXPENDITURES						
Current						
General government	-	82,975	-	6,000	-	-
Public safety	-	-	1,849	-	-	-
Highways and streets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solid waste	-	-	-	-	-	10,839
Debt service						
Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay	-	-	12,999	-	197,900	-
Total expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>82,975</u>	<u>14,848</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>197,900</u>	<u>10,839</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	-	375,884	20,118	253,273	(174,596)	(938)
OTHER FINANCING						
SOURCES (USES)						
Proceeds from sale of surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers in	-	325,000	-	145,000	228,000	-
Transfers out	-	(733,000)	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>-</u>	<u>(408,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>145,000</u>	<u>228,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balances	-	(32,116)	20,118	398,273	53,404	(938)
Fund balances - beginning	<u>4,369</u>	<u>544,967</u>	<u>60,041</u>	<u>70,425</u>	<u>651,410</u>	<u>197,351</u>
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 4,369</u>	<u>\$ 512,851</u>	<u>\$ 80,159</u>	<u>\$ 468,698</u>	<u>\$ 704,814</u>	<u>\$ 196,413</u>

City of Toledo
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
June 30, 2023

Special Revenue Funds					Capital Project Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Library Reserve	Footpaths and Bicycle Trail	Street Reserve	Public Works Reserve	Debt Service Fund	Building & Property Reserve	
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 170,944	\$ -	\$ 170,944
-	2,835	-	-	-	-	2,835
-	-	-	-	-	-	32,654
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,472
17,382	-	-	-	-	-	465,331
764	990	14,356	7,099	1,183	24,046	76,781
-	-	-	-	-	-	274,885
<u>18,146</u>	<u>3,825</u>	<u>14,356</u>	<u>7,099</u>	<u>172,127</u>	<u>24,046</u>	<u>1,025,902</u>
-	-	-	-	-	-	88,975
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,849
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4,571	-	-	-	-	-	4,571
-	-	-	-	-	-	10,839
-	-	-	-	553,248	-	553,248
-	-	-	-	219,987	-	219,987
150	-	-	49,881	-	166,171	427,101
<u>4,721</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>49,881</u>	<u>773,235</u>	<u>166,171</u>	<u>1,306,570</u>
<u>13,425</u>	<u>3,825</u>	<u>14,356</u>	<u>(42,782)</u>	<u>(601,108)</u>	<u>(142,125)</u>	<u>(280,668)</u>
-	-	-	23,347	-	-	23,347
-	-	380,000	135,000	594,834	307,500	2,115,334
-	-	380,000	158,347	594,834	307,500	(733,000)
-	-	380,000	158,347	594,834	307,500	1,405,681
13,425	3,825	394,356	115,565	(6,273)	165,375	1,125,013
42,235	31,899	1,043,187	255,084	25,746	633,874	3,560,588
<u>\$ 55,660</u>	<u>\$ 35,724</u>	<u>\$ 1,437,543</u>	<u>\$ 370,649</u>	<u>\$ 19,473</u>	<u>\$ 799,249</u>	<u>\$ 4,685,601</u>

City of Toledo
 Combining Statement of Net Position
 Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
 June 30, 2023

	System Development Fund	Sewer Reserve Fund	Total Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Restricted assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	815,109	782,070	1,597,178
Total assets	815,109	782,070	1,597,178
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	-	39,225	39,225
Total Liabilities	-	39,225	39,225
NET POSITION			
Restricted for:			
System improvement	-	742,845	742,845
System development	815,109	-	815,109
Total net position	\$ 815,109	\$ 742,845	\$ 1,557,954

City of Toledo
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Net Position
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
June 30, 2023

	<u>System Development Fund</u>	<u>Sewer Reserve Fund</u>	<u>Total Nonmajor Enterprise Funds</u>
OPERATING REVENUE	-		-
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Materials and supplies	-	2,805	2,805
Operating income (loss)	-	(2,805)	(2,805)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)			
System development charges	40,229	-	40,229
Investment earnings	21,818	5,344	27,162
Miscellaneous	(9,068)	1,725	(7,343)
Loan proceeds	-	-	-
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>52,979</u>	<u>7,069</u>	<u>60,048</u>
Income (loss) before transfers	52,979	4,264	57,243
Transfers in	-	1,135,629	1,135,629
Transfers out	-	(475,588)	(475,588)
Change in net position	52,979	664,305	717,284
Total net position - beginning	<u>762,130</u>	<u>78,540</u>	<u>840,670</u>
Total net position - ending	<u>\$ 815,109</u>	<u>\$ 742,845</u>	<u>\$ 1,557,954</u>

City of Toledo
Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
June 30, 2023

	System Development Fund	Sewer Reserve Fund	Total Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash payments to suppliers	\$ -	\$ 15,474	\$ 15,474
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	-	15,474	15,474
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
System development charges	40,229	-	40,229
Transfers from other funds for capital purposes	-	1,135,629	1,135,629
Purchases of capital outlay	-	(475,588)	(475,588)
Loan proceeds	-	-	-
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	40,229	660,041	700,270
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest income	21,818	5,344	27,162
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	21,818	5,344	27,162
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	62,047	680,859	742,906
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning (including restricted cash)	576,399	162,116	738,515
Cash and cash equivalents - ending (including restricted cash)	\$ 638,446	\$ 842,975	\$ 1,481,421
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:			
Operating income (loss)	\$ -	\$ (2,805)	\$ (2,805)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:			
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	-	18,279	18,279
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$ -	\$ 15,474	\$ 15,474
Noncash investing, capital, and financing activities:			
Transfer of capital assets	\$ -	\$ (475,588)	\$ (475,588)

City of Toledo

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual Grant Fund June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Grants and contributions	\$ 1,769,466	\$ 1,769,466	\$ 447,949	\$ 1,321,517
Investment earnings	650	650	3,730	(3,080)
Miscellaneous			7,180	(7,180)
Total revenues	<u>1,770,116</u>	<u>1,770,116</u>	<u>458,859</u>	<u>1,311,257</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
General government	124,659	124,659	82,975	41,684
Capital outlay	1,684,093	1,684,093	-	1,684,093
Highways and streets	65,932	65,932	-	65,932
Total expenditures	<u>1,874,684</u>	<u>1,874,684</u>	<u>82,975</u>	<u>1,791,709</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(104,568)	(104,568)	375,884	(480,452)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	325,000	325,000	325,000	
Transfers out	733,000	733,000	(733,000)	
Fund balances - beginning	<u>512,568</u>	<u>512,568</u>	<u>544,967</u>	<u>(32,399)</u>
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 512,851</u>	<u>\$ (512,851)</u>

City of Toledo

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual 911 System Fund June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Privilege taxes	\$ 31,000	\$ 31,000	\$ 32,654	\$ (1,654)
Investment earnings	400	400	2,312	(1,912)
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-
Total revenues	31,400	31,400	34,966	(3,566)
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
Public Safety	25,000	25,000	1,849	23,151
Capital outlay	66,687	66,687	12,999	53,688
Total expenditures	91,687	91,687	14,848	76,839
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(60,287)	(60,287)	20,118	(80,405)
Fund balances - beginning	60,287	60,287	60,041	246
Fund balances - ending	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 80,159	\$ (80,159)

City of Toledo
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual
 City Council Strategic Reserve Fund
 June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Loan program proceeds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Investment earnings	350	350	1,592	(1,242)
Miscellaneous	-	-	257,681	(257,681)
Total revenues	350	350	259,273	(258,923)
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
General government	220,734	215,734	6,000	209,734
Total expenditures	220,734	215,734	6,000	209,734
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(220,384)	(215,384)	253,273	(468,657)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	150,000	145,000	145,000	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	150,000	145,000	145,000	-
Net change in fund balances	(70,384)	(70,384)	398,273	(468,657)
Fund balances - beginning	70,384	70,384	70,425	(41)
Fund balances - ending	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 468,698	\$ (468,698)

City of Toledo
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual
 General Reserve Fund
 June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Investment earnings	\$ 2,700	\$ 2,700	\$ 15,592	\$ (12,892)
Miscellaneous	-	-	7,712	(7,712)
Total revenues	<u>2,700</u>	<u>2,700</u>	<u>23,304</u>	<u>(20,604)</u>
EXPENDITURES				
General government			-	-
Capital outlay	<u>848,368</u>	<u>870,368</u>	<u>197,900</u>	<u>672,468</u>
Total expenditures	<u>848,368</u>	<u>870,368</u>	<u>197,900</u>	<u>672,468</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(845,668)	(867,668)	(174,596)	(693,072)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Proceeds from sale of surplus	-	-	-	-
Transfers in	<u>206,000</u>	<u>228,000</u>	<u>228,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>206,000</u>	<u>228,000</u>	<u>228,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balance	(639,668)	(639,668)	53,404	(693,072)
Fund balances - beginning	<u>639,668</u>	<u>639,668</u>	<u>651,410</u>	<u>(11,742)</u>
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 704,814</u>	<u>\$ (704,814)</u>

City of Toledo
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual
 Solid Waste Fund
 June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Solid waste fees	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,472	\$ (472)
Investment earnings	1,200	1,200	7,429	(6,229)
Total revenues	<u>3,200</u>	<u>3,200</u>	<u>9,901</u>	<u>(6,701)</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
Solid waste	<u>202,086</u>	<u>202,086</u>	<u>10,839</u>	<u>191,247</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>202,086</u>	<u>202,086</u>	<u>10,839</u>	<u>191,247</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(198,886)	(198,886)	(938)	(197,948)
Fund balances - beginning	<u>198,886</u>	<u>198,886</u>	<u>197,351</u>	<u>1,535</u>
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 196,413</u>	<u>\$ (196,413)</u>

City of Toledo
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual
 Library Reserve Fund
 June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Grants	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 17,382	\$ 7,618
Investment earnings	150	150	764	(614)
Total revenues	<u>25,150</u>	<u>25,150</u>	<u>18,146</u>	<u>7,004</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
Library	68,755	68,755	4,571	64,184
Capital outlay	-	-	150	(150)
Total expenditures	<u>68,755</u>	<u>68,755</u>	<u>4,721</u>	<u>64,034</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(43,605)	(43,605)	13,425	(57,030)
Fund balances - beginning	<u>43,605</u>	<u>43,605</u>	<u>42,235</u>	<u>1,370</u>
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 55,660</u>	<u>\$ (55,660)</u>

City of Toledo
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual
 Footpaths and Bicycle Trail Fund
 June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Motor fuel taxes	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,500	\$ 2,835	\$ 665
Investment earnings	200	200	990	(790)
Total revenues	<u>3,700</u>	<u>3,700</u>	<u>3,825</u>	<u>(125)</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Capital outlay	<u>35,725</u>	<u>35,725</u>	-	<u>35,725</u>
Total expenditures	<u>35,725</u>	<u>35,725</u>	-	<u>35,725</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(32,025)	(32,025)	3,825	(35,850)
Fund balances - beginning	<u>32,025</u>	<u>32,025</u>	<u>31,899</u>	<u>126</u>
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 35,724</u>	<u>\$ (35,724)</u>

City of Toledo
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual
 Street Reserve Fund
 June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Investment earnings	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 14,356	\$ (11,356)
Total revenues	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>14,356</u>	<u>(11,356)</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
Highways and streets	1,425,925	1,425,925	-	1,425,925
Total expenditures	<u>1,425,925</u>	<u>1,425,925</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,425,925</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(1,422,925)	(1,422,925)	14,356	(1,437,281)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	380,000	380,000	380,000	-
Transfers out	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>380,000</u>	<u>380,000</u>	<u>380,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balance	(1,042,925)	(1,042,925)	394,356	(1,437,281)
Fund balances - beginning	<u>1,042,925</u>	<u>1,042,925</u>	<u>1,043,187</u>	<u>(262)</u>
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,437,543</u>	<u>\$ (1,437,543)</u>

City of Toledo
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual
 Public Works Equipment Reserve Fund
 June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Investment earnings & misc.	1,500	1,500	7,099	(5,599)
Total revenues	1,500	1,500	7,099	(5,599)
EXPENSES				
Capital outlay	333,090	333,090	49,881	283,209
Total expenditures	333,090	333,090	49,881	283,209
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenses	(331,590)	(331,590)	(42,782)	(288,808)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	135,000	135,000	135,000	-
Sale of Surplus Property	-	-	23,347	(23,347)
Total other financing sources (uses)	135,000	135,000	158,347	(23,347)
Change in net position	(196,590)	(196,590)	115,565	(312,155)
Net position - beginning	196,590	196,590	255,084	(58,494)
Net position - ending	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 370,649	\$ (370,649)

City of Toledo

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual

Debt Service Fund

June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Property taxes	\$ 178,400	\$ 178,400	\$ 173,919	\$ 4,481
Investment earnings	200	200	1,183	(983)
	178,600	178,600	175,102	3,498
EXPENDITURES				
Debt service				
Principal	165,000	165,000	165,000	-
Interest	13,400	13,400	13,400	-
Unapproved Surplus	27,480	27,480	-	27,480
	205,880	205,880	178,400	27,480
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(27,280)	(27,280)	(3,298)	(23,982)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Bond proceeds	-	-	-	-
Payment to bond escrow agent	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Net change in fund balance	(27,280)	(27,280)	(3,298)	(23,982)
Fund balances - beginning	27,280	27,280	25,746	1,534
Fund balances - ending	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,448	\$ (22,448)

City of Toledo
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual
 Building and Property Reserve Fund
 June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Grants and contributions	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000	\$ -	\$ 75,000
Investment earnings	4,000	4,000	24,046	(20,046)
Miscellaneous			-	-
Total revenues	<u>79,000</u>	<u>79,000</u>	<u>24,046</u>	<u>54,954</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Capital outlay	<u>1,019,047</u>	<u>1,019,047</u>	<u>166,171</u>	<u>852,876</u>
Total expenditures	<u>1,019,047</u>	<u>1,019,047</u>	<u>166,171</u>	<u>852,876</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(940,047)	(940,047)	(142,125)	(797,922)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	<u>307,500</u>	<u>307,500</u>	<u>307,500</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>307,500</u>	<u>307,500</u>	<u>307,500</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balance	(632,547)	(632,547)	165,375	(797,922)
Fund balances - beginning	<u>632,547</u>	<u>632,547</u>	<u>633,874</u>	<u>(1,327)</u>
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 799,249</u>	<u>\$ (799,249)</u>

City of Toledo
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual
 Public Safety Building Remodel Fund
 June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
REVENUES	\$ 2,007,132	\$ 2,007,132	\$ -	\$ -
EXPENDITURES				
Capital outlay	2,007,132	2,007,132	-	2,007,132
Total expenditures	2,007,132	2,007,132	-	2,007,132
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	-	-	-	(2,007,132)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Proceeds from debt issuance	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	-	-	-
Net change in fund balance	-	-	-	(2,007,132)
Fund balances - beginning	-	-	-	-
Fund balances - ending	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2,007,132)

Notes to the Schedule

This fund had budgetary activity during the fiscal year. However, there was no actual activity, so the fund is not reported on the combining nor fund-level statements.

City of Toledo

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual

Water Fund

June 30, 2023

REVENUES	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
Water sales	1,443,400	\$ 1,443,400	1,622,602	\$ (179,202)
Water sales - Seal Rock	100,000	100,000	144,589	(44,589)
Fees and charges	14,400	14,400	50,934	(36,534)
Grants and contributions	600	600	632	(32)
Rents and leases	-	-	-	-
Investment earnings	1,200	1,200	7,211	(6,011)
Miscellaneous	1,000	1,000	580	420
Total revenues	1,560,600	1,560,600	1,826,548	(265,948)
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
Water plant				
Cost of operations	264,100	264,100	194,310	69,790
Administration	322,856	322,856	274,325	48,531
Water distribution				
Cost of operations	204,900	208,900	206,540	2,360
Administration	307,897	307,897	264,278	43,619
Debt service				
Principal	277,500	277,500	277,500	-
Interest	141,192	141,192	141,192	-
Capital outlay	15,000	15,000	6,784	8,216
Contingency	300,000	300,000	-	300,000
Total expenditures	1,833,445	1,837,445	1,364,929	472,516
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(272,845)	(276,845)	461,619	(738,464)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	-	-	-	-
Transfers out	681,742	677,742	(677,742)	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	681,742	677,742	(677,742)	-
Change in net position	(954,587)	(954,587)	(216,123)	(738,464)
Total net position - beginning	954,587	954,587	873,040	81,547
Total net position - ending	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 656,917	\$ (656,917)

City of Toledo

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual

Sewer Fund

June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Sewer sales	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000	1,677,636	\$ (177,636)
Fees and charges	300	300	-	300
Investment earnings	1,800	1,800	11,638	(9,838)
Miscellaneous	4,000	4,000	3,993	7
Total revenues	1,506,100	1,506,100	1,693,267	(187,167)
EXPENDITURES				
Sewer plant				
Cost of operations	309,000	309,000	219,128	89,872
Administration	353,942	353,942	323,779	30,163
Sewer collection				
Cost of operations	195,218	195,218	154,922	40,296
Administration	300,611	300,611	261,299	39,312
Debt service				
Principal	131,000	131,000	126,534	4,466
Interest	49,068	49,068	49,608	(540)
Capital outlay				-
Contingency	100,000	100,000	-	100,000
Total expenditures	1,438,839	1,438,839	1,135,271	303,568
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	67,261	67,261	557,996	(490,735)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers out	686,895	686,895	(686,895)	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	686,895	686,895	(686,895)	-
Change in net position	(619,634)	(619,634)	(128,899)	(490,735)
Total net position - beginning	619,634	619,634	623,827	(4,193)
Total net position - ending	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 494,928	\$ (494,928)

City of Toledo
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual
 Water Reserve Fund
 June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Intergovernmental - Seal Rock	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Investment earnings	1,500	1,500	81,208	(79,708)
Total revenues	1,500	1,500	81,208	(79,708)
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
Cost of operations	240,000	240,000	-	240,000
Capital outlay	2,173,154	2,173,154	517,792	1,655,362
Total expenditures	2,413,154	2,413,154	517,792	1,895,362
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(2,411,654)	(2,411,654)	(436,584)	(1,975,070)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	656,742	656,742	652,742	4,000
Total other financing sources (uses)	656,742	656,742	652,742	4,000
Change in net position	(1,754,912)	(1,754,912)	216,158	(1,971,070)
Total net position - beginning	1,754,912	1,754,912	1,811,107	(56,195)
Total net position - ending	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,027,265	\$ (2,027,265)

City of Toledo
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual
 System Development Fund
 June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
System development charges	\$ 34,000	\$ 34,000	\$ 40,229	\$ (6,229)
Investment earnings	4,000	4,000	21,818	(17,818)
Total revenues	38,000	38,000	62,047	(24,047)
EXPENDITURES				
Capital outlay	860,650	860,650	9,069	851,581
Total expenditures	860,650	860,650	9,069	851,581
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(822,650)	(822,650)	52,978	(875,628)
Net position - beginning	822,650	822,650	762,130	60,520
Net position - ending	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 815,108	\$ (815,108)

City of Toledo
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual
Sewer Reserve Fund
June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Investment earnings	1,100	1,100	5,344	(4,244)
Miscellaneous	-	-	1,725	(1,725)
Total revenues	1,100	1,100	7,069	(5,969)
EXPENSES				
Current				
Cost of operations	220,000	220,000	478,390	(258,390)
Capital outlay	1,063,224	1,063,224	-	1,063,224
Total expenditures	1,283,224	1,283,224	478,390	804,834
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(1,282,124)	(1,282,124)	(471,321)	(810,803)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Proceeds from debt issuance	144,345	144,345	55,731	88,614
Transfers in	1,079,895	1,079,895	1,079,898	(3)
Total other financing sources (uses)	1,224,240	1,224,240	1,135,629	88,611
Change in net position	(57,884)	(57,884)	664,308	(722,192)
Net position - beginning	57,884	57,884	78,540	(20,656)
Net position - ending	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 742,848</u>	<u>\$ (742,848)</u>

City of Toledo

Audit Comments and Disclosures Required by State Regulations

June 30, 2023



Independent Auditor's Report Required by Oregon State Regulation

The Honorable Mayor and
Members of the City Council
City of Toledo
Toledo, Oregon

We have audited the basic financial statements of the City of Toledo as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and have issued our report thereon dated October 30, 2023. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America.

Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Toledo financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants, including the provisions of Oregon Revised Statutes as specified in Oregon Administrative Rules 162-10-000 through 162-10-320 of the Minimum Standards for Audits of Oregon Municipal Corporations, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statements amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

We performed procedures to the extent we considered necessary to address the required comments and disclosures which included, but were not limited to the following:

- Deposit of public funds with financial institutions (ORS Chapter 295).
- Budgets legally required (ORS Chapter 294).
- Insurance and fidelity bonds in force or required by law.
- Programs funded from outside sources.
- Authorized investment of surplus funds (ORS Chapter 294).
- Public contracts and purchasing (ORS Chapters 279A, 279B, 279C)
- State school fund factors and calculation.

In connection with our testing nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe the City of Toledo was not in substantial compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants, including the provisions of Oregon Revised Statutes as specified in Oregon Administrative Rules 162-10-000 through 162-10-320 of the Minimum Standards for Audits of Oregon Municipal Corporations.



OAR 162-10-0230 Internal Control

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City of Toledo's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Toledo's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Toledo internal control.

We noted certain matters that we reported as finding 2022-1 in the Schedule of Findings and Responses.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of City Council and management of the City of Toledo, and the Oregon Secretary of State and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these parties.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Teresa Hanford".

Hanford & Associates, LLC
West Richland, WA
October 30, 2023



**Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters
Based on an Audit of Financial Statements**

The Honorable Mayor and
Members of the City Council
City of Toledo
Toledo, Oregon

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted by the United States of America, the financial statements of the of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Toledo as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 25, 2023.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered City of Toledo's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of City of Toledo's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of City of Toledo's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying Schedule of findings and responses, we identified a certain deficiency that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiencies 2023-1 described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses to be significant deficiencies.



Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Toledo's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance that are required to be reported under auditing standards generally accepted by the United States of America.

The District's Response to Findings

The City's response was not subjected to auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statement and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Hanford & Associates, LLC
West Richland, WA
October 25, 2023

Findings – Financial Statement Audit

Significant Deficiencies in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

2023-1 Preparation of Financial Statements

Criteria:

A complete system of internal control contemplates an adequate system for reporting and processing financial statements.

Condition:

The City of Toledo has elected not to have an internal control system designated to provide for the preparation of the financial statements and related footnotes being audited. As auditors, we were requested to draft the financial statements and accompanying notes.

Cause:

Due to cost and other considerations, the City of Toledo requested we draft the financial statements and related footnotes.

Effect:

The control deficiency could result in a misstatement to the financial statements that would not be prevented or detected.

Recommendation:

This circumstance is not unusual. It is the responsibility of management and those charged with governance to make the decision whether to accept the degree of risk associated with this condition because of cost or other considerations.

Management's Response:

The City doesn't have the staff or resources to prepare its own financial statements, therefore we will rely on the auditors to prepare them.

Lisa Figueroa

From: Larry Robeson
Sent: Tuesday, November 21, 2023 11:20 AM
To: Doug Wiggins
Subject: FW: Thank you

This was from our rolled ambulance call. That was the third rope call in a week and 2 of them in our district. We have a great bunch of responders and they work well with our mutual aid partners.

From: Jeff R. Mathia [mailto:JeffM@pacificwest.us.com]
Sent: Friday, November 17, 2023 9:06 AM
To: Larry Robeson <firemain@cityoftoledo.org>; 'David Lapof' <dlapof@siletzfire.com>; 'Robert Murphy' <R.Murphy@NewportOregon.gov>
Subject: Thank you

Hello Chiefs

I wanted to say thank you to you and your team for the excellent and quick work displayed when our ambulance rolled down an embankment early this morning on Sams Creek Rd in Toledo. Both the EMT and Paramedic have been discharged from the hospital with some bumps and bruises and will be off for the next few days. The original patient from this 911 call arrived at Corvallis ER critical but in stable condition.

It was impressive to see the excellent work done by the rope team for a second time this week and is clearly attributed to the training and dedication put forth by this group. Both Toby and Rhiannon (medics involved) wanted to make sure I pass their thank you's and appreciation along as well.

Many of you have wanted me to let you know if you could do anything for us and right now I believe we are OK. I appreciate the offers of help and ask that we watch over each other. Again, Thank you to both you and your teams for the work that you did this morning but do every day.

Thank you,

Jeff Mathia AAS, NRP
General Manager
Pacific West Ambulance
[609 NW Coast St. Newport, OR 97365](http://609%20NW%20Coast%20St.%20Newport,%20OR%2097365)
[2801 NE 22nd St. Lincoln City, OR 97367](http://2801%20NE%2022nd%20St.%20Lincoln%20City,%20OR%2097367)
jeffm@pacificwest.us.com
[541-265-3175](tel:541-265-3175) x407
[541-994-6690](tel:541-994-6690) x721

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