



# City Council Agenda

Mayor  
Christine Lundberg

City Council  
Sean VanGordon, Ward 1  
Steve Moe, Ward 2  
Sheri Moore, Ward 3  
Leonard Stoehr, Ward 4  
Marilee Woodrow, Ward 5  
Joe Pishioneri, Ward 6

**City Manager Pro Tem:**  
Mary Bridget Smith  
**City Recorder:**  
AJ Ripka 541.726.3700

City Hall  
225 Fifth Street  
Springfield, Oregon 97477  
541.726.3700  
Online at [www.springfield-or.gov](http://www.springfield-or.gov)

The meeting location is wheelchair-accessible. For the hearing-impaired, an interpreter can be provided with 48 hours' notice prior to the meeting. For meetings in the Council Meeting Room, a "Personal PA Receiver" for the hearing impaired is available, as well as an Induction Loop for the benefit of hearing aid users.

To arrange for these services, call 541.726.3700.

**Meetings will end prior to 10:00 p.m. unless extended by a vote of the Council.**

All proceedings before the City Council are recorded.

February 24, 2020

5:30 p.m. Work Session  
Jesse Maine Room

*(Council work sessions are reserved for discussion between Council, staff and consultants; therefore, Council will not receive public input during work sessions. Opportunities for public input are given during all regular Council meetings)*

## CALL TO ORDER

ROLL CALL - Mayor Lundberg \_\_\_\_, Councilors VanGordon \_\_\_\_, Moe \_\_\_\_, Moore \_\_\_\_, Stoehr \_\_\_\_, Woodrow \_\_\_\_, and Pishioneri \_\_\_\_.

1. Estimated Cost of Implementing Body-Worn Cameras  
[Richard L. Lewis] (30 Minutes)
2. Arts Commission Update  
[Amy Orre] (15 Minutes)
3. 2020 Eugene-Springfield Consolidated Plan Update  
[Erin Fifield] (30 Minutes)

## ADJOURNMENT

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**AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY****SPRINGFIELD  
CITY COUNCIL****Meeting Date:** 2/24/2020  
**Meeting Type:** Work Session  
**Staff Contact/Dept.:** Richard L. Lewis/Police  
**Staff Phone No:** 541.726.3729  
**Estimated Time:** 30 minutes  
**Council Goals:** Strengthen Public Safety  
by Leveraging  
Partnerships and  
Resources

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**ITEM TITLE:** ESTIMATED COST OF IMPLEMENTING BODY-WORN CAMERAS

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**ACTION  
REQUESTED:** Provide direction regarding the sustained support and affordability of a body-worn camera system for Springfield Police.

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**ISSUE  
STATEMENT:** City Council requested an updated total cost of implementing body-worn cameras for the Springfield Police Department.

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**ATTACHMENTS:** Attachment 1: Council Briefing Memorandum

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**DISCUSSION/  
FINANCIAL  
IMPACT:** Please refer to the attached Council Briefing Memorandum and attachment for further details.

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# MEMORANDUM

City of Springfield

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**Date:** 2/18/2020  
**To:** Mary Bridget Smith **COUNCIL**  
**From:** Chief Richard L. Lewis & Jessica Crawford **BRIEFING**  
**Subject:** Body Worn Cameras **MEMORANDUM**

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## **ISSUE:**

Response to City Council's request for the total cost of implementing body-worn cameras for the Springfield Police Department.

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## **COUNCIL GOALS/**

### **MANDATE:**

Strengthen Public Safety by Leveraging Partnerships and Resources

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## **BACKGROUND:**

During the Springfield City Council work session on August 19, 2019, Springfield City Prosecutor Matt Cox advised he is a proponent of police body-worn cameras and suggested serious consideration to funding a body-worn camera system for the Springfield Police Department (SPD). Subsequent to the meeting, SPD Chief Richard L. Lewis was asked to provide updated estimated costs for the purchase and ongoing maintenance of a body-worn camera system.

Body-worn cameras (BWCs) have become a nationwide modern policing tool, which facilitate review of police interactions, critical incidents and use-of-force situations, as well as provide an opportunity to demonstrate transparency and build trust with the community.

The Springfield Police Department has considered the implementation of body-worn cameras for multiple years, beginning with a pilot of three leading BWC solutions in fiscal year 2015-16. Since fiscal year 2015-16, BWCs have been included in SPD's annual budget process as a future consideration, however funding for other high dollar equipment needs were prioritized as more critical (i.e. new portable and mobile radios, Justice Center and Jail security camera upgrade). BWCs have been included as a SPD "budget issue paper" in the fiscal year 2020-21 budget process. The increased prioritization of BWCs in SPD's 2020-21 budget proposal is driven by multiple factors, to include:

- BWCs would increase information pertaining to police investigations and interactions, facilitating additional review of critical and use-of-force incidents. Review of incidents could reinforce appropriateness or identify opportunities for improvement within current business practice and training.
- Acknowledge the nationwide trend of the public's growing expectation for police use of BWCs, which is interpreted as an indicator of transparent policing.
- Interest in meeting industry standards by using modern policing tools.

## **Estimated Cost**

As with any project, BWCs should only be implemented if the total cost of initial implementation and ongoing costs can be supported. To estimate BWC costs, the Axon BWC system was used as it was identified as the preferred solution from the SPD 2016 BWC pilot, is known as an industry leader in BWCs, the solution is successfully used by other Oregon law

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enforcement agencies of comparable size, and is a hosted solution that would minimize ongoing impact to the City's Information Technology Department. The following table outlines estimated initial implementation and ongoing costs (Axon quotes dated 9/5/19):

Cost category					
<b>Required costs</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>
Axon BWC system - necessary (hardware, storage, licenses)	\$ 116,439	\$ 53,268	\$ 53,268	\$ 53,268	\$ 53,268
Axon BWC enhanced redaction assistant	\$ 14,400	\$ 14,400	\$ 14,400	\$ 14,400	\$ 14,400
City technical infrastructure	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Personnel - Police, add 1.0 FTE to oversee BWC program	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
Personnel - City Prosecutor contract	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Personnel - Defense Attorney contract	\$ 80,000	\$ 82,400	\$ 84,872	\$ 87,418	\$ 90,041
Personnel - IT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Total essential estimated costs</b>	<b>\$ 310,839</b>	<b>\$ 250,068</b>	<b>\$ 252,540</b>	<b>\$ 255,086</b>	<b>\$ 257,709</b>
<b>Preferred, but optional costs</b>					
Smart phones for all officers/vehicles	\$ 13,000	\$ 13,000	\$ 13,000	\$ 13,000	\$ 13,000
Axon BWC - plus license, enables citizen sharing	\$ 13,152	\$ 13,152	\$ 13,152	\$ 13,152	\$ 13,152
<b>Subtotal preferred costs</b>	<b>\$ 26,152</b>				
<b>Total preferred costs</b>	<b>\$ 336,991</b>	<b>\$ 276,220</b>	<b>\$ 278,692</b>	<b>\$ 281,238</b>	<b>\$ 283,861</b>
<b>Optional cost considerations</b>					
Axon BWC Axon Aware Plus	\$ 18,000	\$ 18,000	\$ 18,000	\$ 18,000	\$ 18,000
Axon BWC auto-tagging. Optional, phase 2	\$ 10,800	\$ 10,800	\$ 10,800	\$ 10,800	\$ 10,800
Auto-tagging export costs from COE/Central Square	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Personnel - IT (if required to outsource)	TBD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Please note a few key considerations for the estimated cost of BWCs:

- Axon system costs includes hardware replacement in year 2 and 5, to ensure current technology and best practices.
- Axon's enhanced redaction assistant provides a more robust redaction capability than Axon's standard redaction functionality.
- City technology infrastructure to accommodate video upload must be enhanced, however the scope of enhanced service and hardware is still undetermined at this time.
- Unless otherwise stated, the costs above do not include personnel costs for project management, technical support, or end user training. The necessary regular and/or overtime would be absorbed within the department's existing budget.
- SPD believes 1.0 FTE should be assigned to the daily management of BWC related requirements (routing of video, verification of video categorization and labeling, redaction, purging, end user training, troubleshooting, etc.).
- City prosecution and defense attorney compensation are determined by contract. Best efforts were made to identify the potential increase to contracted services.
- Through conversation with Axon and Corvallis PD representatives, similar size agencies typically require City IT support during implementation and can subsequently phase out routine technical support of the BWC system. System administration and routine technical support would be provided by SPD staff after implementation (i.e. add new users, troubleshoot Axon hardware, coordinate vendor support to hardware/software).
- Due to security and efficiency considerations, issuance of smart phones for all patrol officers or patrol vehicles is already under consideration within the current SPD budget.
- Axon citizen sharing would allow officers to provide citizens a standardized, secure method to provide electronic evidence. This would be an enhancement to current process utilized for evidence collection from victims and community members.
- Axon Aware Plus provides LTE connection, which enables BWC GPS location, gunshot detection, as well as livestream video access.
- Axon auto-tagging utilizes data pulled from police computer systems to automatically categorize video and labels to increase efficiencies and reduce errors.

**Additional information:**

SPD recognizes the implementation of body worn cameras is a significant investment. In preparation of the request for funding of BWCs, SPD personnel reviewed vendor documentation, Bureau of Justice Administration sponsored BWC documentation, and sought input from similar size Oregon municipalities who have completed a full or limited implementation of BWCs. SPD also received input regarding estimated costs or BWC effectiveness from Springfield's City Attorney's office, City Prosecutor, Information Technology Department and Finance Department. The following identify some of the opportunities, challenges and general information related to the value of body-worn cameras (BWCs) that should be considered when evaluating the implementation of BWCs:

- Several Oregon law enforcement agencies of a reasonably similar size have fully or partially implemented BWCs in their department, including Albany PD, Corvallis PD, and Tigard PD.
- BWCs require some additional effort by prosecutor and defense attorney staff to coordinate discovery efforts, as well as trial preparation.
- BWC video is valuable to prosecutors and assists with efficiently clearing cases.
- Defense attorneys may find BWC video valuable as it helps with client interaction.
- Lane County District Attorney's office currently receives Axon BWC evidence from Eugene PD.
- Officer's service delivery may be reduced due to increased efforts reviewing video when writing reports, as well as the time necessary for daily body camera usage (gathering equipment, categorizing, labeling, and uploading video, etc.). SPD would make use of current technology to mitigate service reduction as much as possible (tablets allow for video labeling and report writing in the field).
- The Department of Justice (DOJ) has historically made competitive federal grant funding available for BWC implementation efforts or permit use of Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) funds for BWC related expenses. Use of federal funding for BWC related expense requires specific certifications and/or adherence to BJA program goals. The DOJ BWC 2019 grant opportunity closed June 2019; a similar 2020 grant opportunity is anticipated, but not yet posted.

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**RECOMMENDED ACTION:** Provide direction regarding the sustained support and affordability of a BWC system.

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**AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY**

**Meeting Date:** 2/24/2020  
**Meeting Type:** Work Session  
**Staff Contact/Dept.:** Amy Orre  
**Staff Phone No:** 541-726-2246  
**Estimated Time:** 15 Minutes  
**Council Goals:** Mandate

**SPRINGFIELD  
CITY COUNCIL**

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**ITEM TITLE:**ARTS COMMISSION UPDATE

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**ACTION REQUESTED:** Receive an update on the Arts Commission and Provide direction regarding the changes proposed by the Springfield Arts Commission to the Heritage Arts Grant cycle to a once-per-year award cycle occurring in the spring with a full payout of each award.

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**ISSUE STATEMENT:** The purpose of this item is to provide the Council with an update on the Arts Commission, which has been focusing on opening the Youth Gallery and restoring the Oregon Trail Mural. The Arts Commission is also interested in shifting the Heritage Arts Grant program to a once-per-year cycle.

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**ATTACHMENTS:** Attachment 1: SAC HAG City Council Proposal

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**DISCUSSION/  
FINANCIAL  
IMPACT:** The Arts Commission held the grand opening of the Young Artists Gallery February 14, 2020, featuring all the bookmark submissions and posters of the winners of the Library's annual bookmark contest. The gallery space has featured work of Indigenous Artists and students from Springfield's Academy of Arts & Academics.

The Arts Commission is prioritizing the Oregon Trail mural as the first priority in the restoration of murals. There is an MOU in place with the Emerald Arts Center for this work to happen. There are other murals that need restoration that do not have MOUs in place. The SAC will be working toward a solution for these murals.

A once-per-year Heritage Arts Grant award cycle with initial disbursement of 100% of the awards would: create staff and volunteer efficiencies, create the ability to disperse grant funds within the fiscal year awarded, and allow for a more informed and fair disbursement of grant funds to community groups. The once-per-year cycle would allow for a more effective marketing strategy, which will include information sessions and outreach opportunities. A once-per-year grant cycle would promote a fuller assessment of activities conducted with grant funds and the overall impact of the Heritage Arts Grant program.

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Dear Councilor Stoehr and Mary Bridget,

After review, the Springfield Arts Commission's (SAC) Heritage Arts Grant (HAG) committee recommends changing the HAG disbursement cycle from the current twice-a-year cycle to once-a-year, with grant applications being submitted and awarded each fiscal year.

As a key part of its mission, the SAC awards a pre-designated level of funds (\$4,500 in 2019) to Springfield groups involved in the cultural life of the city through the Heritage Arts Grant program. Over the last several years, this program has seen a great deal of growth in popularity. This is in part due to increased visibility through marketing efforts by the Springfield Arts Commission (SAC), the Springfield Library, the city's social media channels, and partner organizations including Willamalane and Lane Arts Council, as well as a high return rate among past gift recipients. As a result, the Commission is receiving more grant applications than it has before and is never able to fully fund all proposed projects.

In the current model, grant applications are received in both the Fall and Spring. A once-a-year cycle would reduce a lot of the inefficiencies that arise when granting cycles overlap. Giving out awards twice a year creates additional accounting and tracking challenges and means that projects cannot be fully assessed before the next round of grants are distributed. With a once-a-year cycle, there will be more time to market the program to potential applicants, to track the use of grant funds, and to fully assess how HAG is impacting the cultural life of Springfield.

Perhaps more important than the overlapping grant administration, changing to a once-a-year cycle would allow the HAG program to run more efficiently and to make more informed decisions. As stated above, HAG gives out a predetermined amount of funds each year. So when decisions are made regarding Fall applications, the SAC cannot know what applications will come in the Spring and how much of the program's funds should be reserved for the next cycle. By changing the grant cycle to once-a-year, the SAC would be the best stewards of taxpayer funds with the ability to consider all applications side-by-side and make fully informed decisions on who to grant the money to and how to best divide the grant funds to support arts programming that will contribute to the Springfield community.

During each of the grant cycles, the volunteer board of the SAC and the Arts Commission Liaison spend many hours reviewing, promoting, discussing, evaluating, and deciding which applications should be funded. The applicants are also asked to do a great deal within each cycle, including attending an SAC meeting, submitting full applications, responding in writing to review questions, and interviewing with the SAC before decisions are made. This is a great deal of oversight and time commitment on each side of the application process, which is repeated in both the Fall and Spring. Changing the grant cycle to once-a-year would greatly reduce the administrative time associated with this grant program.

In summary, changing the HAG disbursement from twice-a-year to once-a-year will:

- Consolidate the HAG budget and allow for a more informed and fair disbursement of grant funds
- Reduce the volunteer time and administrative labor and resource costs currently associated with the HAG program
- Allow more time for marketing the program and providing information sessions to potential applicants
- Simplify tracking and accounting activities associated with the HAG program
- Allow for fuller assessments of activities conducted with grant funds and the overall impact of the HAG program

The city of Hillsboro and the Lane Arts Council offer similar examples of grants providing financial support to arts and cultural experiences. The [Hillsboro Community Arts and Culture](#)

Grant program and the LAC Community Arts Grant parallel the once-a-year cycle structure we feel would best suit the Heritage Arts Grant in Springfield.

Thank you for your consideration.

Melissa Green  
Heritage Arts Grant Chair  
Springfield Arts Commission

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**AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY**

**Meeting Date:** 2/24/2020  
**Meeting Type:** Work Session  
**Staff Contact/Dept.:** Erin Fifield/DPW  
**Staff Phone No:** 541-726-2302  
**Estimated Time:** 30 Minutes  
**Council Goals:** Mandate

**SPRINGFIELD  
CITY COUNCIL**

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**ITEM TITLE:** 2020 EUGENE-SPRINGFIELD CONSOLIDATED PLAN UPDATE

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**ACTION REQUESTED:** This item is for information and Council discussion. No action required.

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**ISSUE STATEMENT:** The Cities of Springfield and Eugene are required to submit a new five-year Consolidated Plan to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) no later than May 15, 2020. Completion and adoption of the Consolidated Plan is necessary in order to receive Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), and other HUD funds.

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**ATTACHMENTS:** Attachment 1: Council Briefing Memo  
Attachment 2: Consolidated Plan – required plans  
Attachment 3: Consolidated Plan – process chart  
Attachment 4: Consolidated Plan – DRAFT Community Profile and Needs  
Attachment 5: Consolidated Plan – DRAFT Priority Needs Table and Strategies

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**DISCUSSION/  
FINANCIAL  
IMPACT:** The Eugene-Springfield Consolidated Plan is a HUD requirement and must be adopted every five years by communities that receive formula allocations of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds, HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) funds, and other HUD funds. The City of Springfield receives CDBG funds as a HUD entitlement community and receives HOME funds as part of a HUD consortium with the City of Eugene. As such, the two Cities complete a joint Consolidated Plan. Both Cities also collaborate with Lane County in developing the Plan because the County administers funding related to basic human services and homelessness. While the Consolidated Plan is a requirement of HUD, the Plan primarily serves as a tool to guide the use of federal HUD funds in the most effective and coordinated manner possible.

In September 2019, staff from the Cities of Eugene and Springfield commenced preparation of the 2020 Consolidated Plan. That preparation has included an extensive process including data analysis and community input and consultation, identifying housing, homelessness, and community development needs and resources and establishing draft priorities and strategies to address these needs using HUD funds. This work has also been guided by a joint Consolidated Plan Advisory Committee, which includes one City Councilor from each jurisdiction and two community members from each jurisdiction.

Following the Council work session, staff will publish the draft Consolidated Plan Executive Summary and full Consolidated Plan for a thirty-day public comment period from March 1 – 30. A public hearing will be held at the next Consolidated Plan Advisory Committee meeting. Following the public hearing, the Consolidated Plan Advisory Committee will discuss any comments and make a final recommendation for consideration by both City Councils.

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**MEMORANDUM**

City of Springfield

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**Date:** 2/24/2020  
**To:** Mary Bridget Smith **COUNCIL**  
**From:** Tom Boyatt, Community Development Division **BRIEFING**  
Director  
Erin Fifield, Community Development Analyst  
**Subject:** EUGENE-SPRINGFIELD CONSOLIDATED **MEMORANDUM**  
PLAN UPDATE

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**ISSUE:** The Cities of Springfield and Eugene are required to submit a new five-year Consolidated Plan to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) no later than May 15, 2020. Completion and adoption of the Consolidated Plan is necessary in order to receive Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), and other HUD funds.

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**COUNCIL GOALS/****MANDATE:**

Council Goals: Mandate

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**BACKGROUND:** The Eugene-Springfield 2020 Consolidated Plan provides an assessment of local housing, homelessness, and community development needs and establishes goals and strategies for use of HUD funds to address those needs. Eugene and Springfield must complete, adopt, and submit a new five-year Consolidated Plan to the HUD by May 15, 2020. The period covered by the next Consolidated Plan will commence on July 1, 2020 and end on June 30, 2025. Completion of the Consolidated Plan is a prerequisite for receiving CDBG, HOME, and other HUD grants.

CDBG and HOME funds must be used to advance the following statutory objectives principally for the benefit of low-income and moderate-income residents:

- Provide decent, safe, and affordable housing (CDBG and HOME)
- Create suitable living environments (CDBG)
- Expand economic opportunities (CDBG)

The Cities of Eugene and Springfield are both designated as entitlement jurisdictions within the CDBG program. This means each jurisdiction meets the minimum population threshold to receive a direct annual allocation of CDBG funds from HUD. The minimum population threshold is higher for the HOME program so only Eugene is eligible to receive a direct allocation of HOME funds from HUD. In 1992, Eugene and Springfield formed a HOME Consortium to provide local access to HOME funds for housing activities in Springfield. Eugene is the lead entity in the HOME Consortium and is responsible for the oversight and administration of HOME funds in the entire Consortium area.

Since the formation of the HOME Consortium in 1992, Eugene and Springfield have jointly developed the Eugene-Springfield Consolidated Plan every five years. This collaboration has allowed for consideration of needs for the metropolitan area as a whole, development of shared goals and strategies, and more efficient use of limited resources for plan development and reporting.

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In addition, the Cities of Eugene and Springfield must complete and submit a One Year Action Plan (Action Plan) for each fiscal year within the five-year period. The Action Plan describes the Cities' annual allocation process and uses of HOME and CDBG funds allocated by Congress during a specific fiscal year. The next Action Plan will be completed and submitted to HUD along with the new Consolidated Plan. Council is scheduled to review the Action Plan for fiscal year 2021 (July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021) in a work session on April 20. Lastly, the jurisdictions also jointly develop a Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER) to report on outcomes and progress achieved for each year. Attachment 2 provides a visual diagram of the required planning and reporting components. Attachment 3 provides a diagram of the primary steps in the Consolidated Plan development process. Council received an overview of the Consolidated Plan development process through a communication packet memo on October 14, 2019.

### **Status of 2020 Consolidated Plan**

The creation of the 2020 Consolidated Plan commenced in September. The City retained the services of a national consulting firm, The Cloudburst Group, which specializes in working with local jurisdictions to assess community needs and develop strategies for use of federal HUD funds. Cogito, a local public engagement firm, has also assisted with community outreach efforts to inform the Consolidated Plan. This work has also been guided by a joint Consolidated Plan Advisory Committee, which includes one City Councilor from each jurisdiction and two community members from each jurisdiction. Councilor Woodrow is the mayor-appointed elected representative, and Gabriele Guidero and Betsy Schultz are Council-appointed Springfield representatives on the Consolidated Plan Advisory Committee.

### **Community Outreach, Consultations and Public Involvement**

Staff are using multiple strategies to understand the perspectives of community members, agencies, and stakeholders. Two separate surveys, one for community residents and one for service providers, were released in December. Over 200 residents responded to the community survey and over 30 agencies responded to the service provider survey.

Staff have completed initial consultations with agencies and providers of services to low-income residents to inform development of the needs analysis and draft strategies. Consultations have been completed with the Lane County Poverty and Homelessness Board, the Intergovernmental Housing Policy Board, the Intergovernmental Human Services Commission, the United Way Community Investment Steering Committee, as well as individual organizations, including members of TEAM Springfield.

Lastly, the City held a joint open house with Eugene on February 12th to share proposed priority needs and strategies with the public. Over 130 community members attended the event which focused on helping residents understand how these resources have been used in the past and emerging priorities for the next five years.

### **Assessment of Needs, Housing Market, and Community Conditions**

A draft profile of community needs has been completed which analyzes demographic, poverty, housing market conditions, and homelessness data as required by HUD. Staff have incorporated data from other community plans and agencies to create an analysis of changes and trends over the past five years. This analysis also reflects input received through surveys and other public involvement activities. The draft profile is provided in Attachment 4.

### **Development of Draft Priority Needs and Strategies**

Based on the data, surveys, and community involvement, a draft set of priority needs and

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strategies has been completed. A total of six priority needs have been identified along with four Affordable Housing Strategies and three Community Development strategies. Each priority need and strategy is broadly focused to allow for flexible use of funds within the five year period. The draft proposed needs and strategies are provided in Attachment 5.

### **Next Steps**

Following the Council work session, staff will publish the draft Consolidated Plan Executive Summary and full Consolidated Plan for a thirty-day public comment period from March 1 – 30. A public hearing will be held at the next Consolidated Plan Advisory Committee meeting. Following the public hearing, the Consolidated Plan Advisory Committee will discuss any comments and make a final recommendation for consideration by both City Councils.

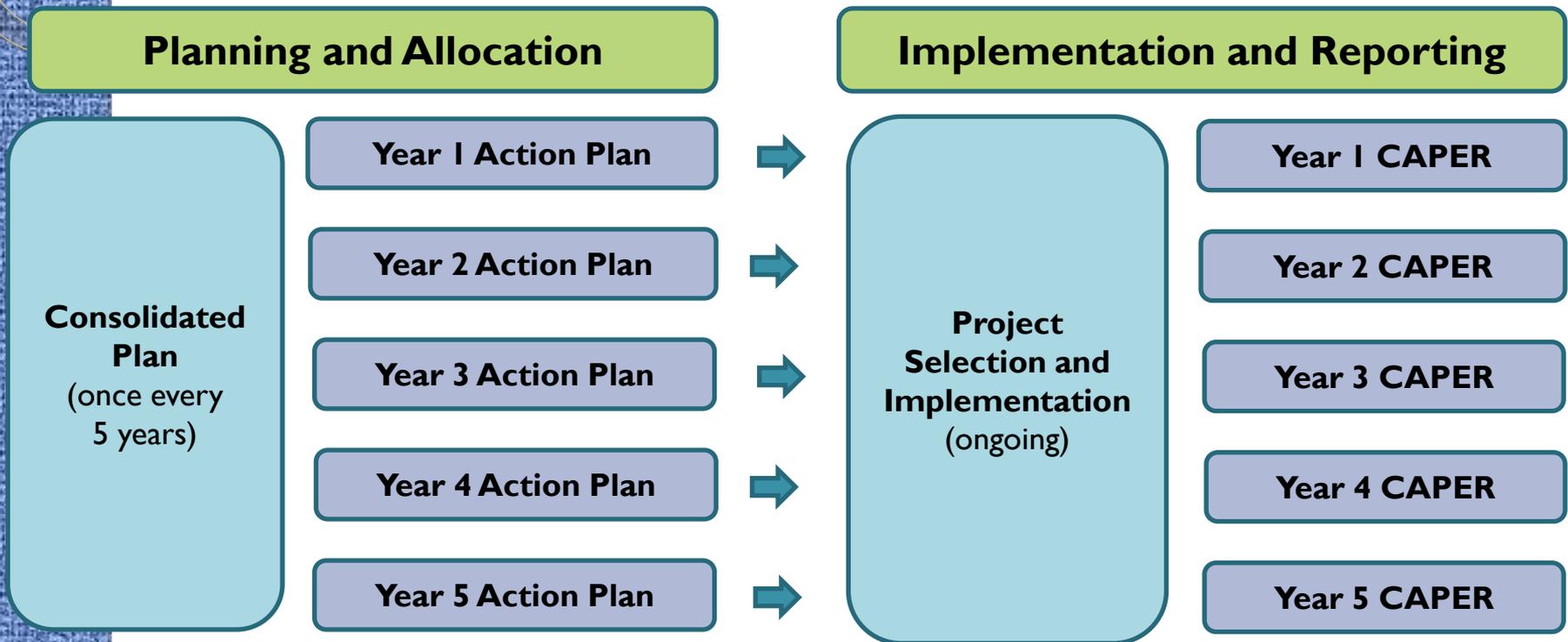
Another work session with Council is scheduled for April 20, if needed. A regular session agenda item will be scheduled for May 4, 2020. At that time, staff will present the final draft plan and Council will be asked to take action on the 2020 Consolidated Plan. During that work session, Council will be asked to take action on the Consolidated Plan so it may be submitted to HUD by May 15, 2020. In May of this year, Council will also be asked to take action on the One-Year Action Plan that designates the use of CDBG and HOME funding during the next fiscal year.

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**RECOMMENDED ACTION:** This item is for information and Council discussion. No action required.

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# HUD Planning and Implementation Structure



# Consolidated Plan - Process





## Eugene-Springfield Consolidated Plan Draft Community Profile and Needs

The Eugene-Springfield Consolidated Plan relies upon multiple forms of qualitative and quantitative data as well as community input in order to identify housing, homelessness, and community development needs and trends. This picture of need is the basis of the proposed objectives and outcomes for the 2020 Consolidated Plan. In addition to the US Census, updated American Community Survey (ACS) data and community surveys that provides the foundation for development of the document, the Cities of Eugene and Springfield built on the work of several active committees and recent studies that addressed housing, homeless and community development. These alternative sources for needs data included several documents produced by the Lane Livability Consortium including Latino Public Participation Project and Community Indicators Project, November 2012; Assessment of Equity and Opportunity for Affordable Housing Residents, January 2014; and the Equity and Opportunity Assessment, July 2014. The assessment was also informed by additional consultations with city officials and other important stakeholders such as the Intergovernmental Human Services Commission, Lane County United Way of Lane County, Lane County Poverty & Homelessness Board, Homes for Good (PHA), and the Eugene Affordable Housing Trust Fund Advisory Committee.

In 2019, we see a regional economy has continued to diversify and improve, while at the same time leaving many in the community still struggling to find jobs with wages to cover increasing housing costs. There is a significant number of households who cannot meet the basic needs for food, shelter, medical care and transportation. In addition, there are a growing number of seniors, persons with disabilities, and others who are unable to work. These factors, combined with a very tight housing market, have resulted in many households paying more than they can afford, and a growing number of persons experiencing homelessness.

A review of noteworthy trends is provided below.

### ***Population Growth***

The overall population has grown steadily in both cities since 2000, reaching a combined 223,958 in 2017. Population grew to 163,135 in Eugene (18% growth since 2000) and 60,823 in Springfield (15% growth) in 2017.

### ***Age Distribution***

The population of Eugene and Springfield is aging. In 2000, people aged 60 to 75 accounted for 8% of the total population. This grew to 14% in 2017. For the same period, people under 45 accounted for 67% of the population in 2000, and this has dropped to 63% in 2017.



### *Racial and Ethnic Composition*

Eugene and Springfield are becoming increasingly racially and ethnically diverse. Latino residents are the fastest growing population, representing 10.2% of the population in the two cities, and this population has grown 26.4% between 2000 and 2017. Approximately 21% of the population of the cities are either Latino or minority race.

### *Household Composition*

As of 2017, family households still make up the largest percentage of households with 54% (Eugene – 52%, Springfield – 59%), and of those, 10% of households is single female headed households. There has also been a significant increase in single person households which now make up 45% of all households. The largest growth in household type is non-family households which increased 57% between 2000 and 2017. Average household size 2.33 in Eugene and 2.50 in Springfield.

### *Income and Poverty*

Although growing, Median Household Income for both Eugene (\$47,489) and Springfield (\$41,700) is lower than the US (\$57,652) and Lane County (\$47,710). Further, there are many residents in both cities that are struggling, as evidenced by other indicators; 19% of Eugene residents and 28% of Springfield residents receive food stamp benefits (SNAP), and 49% of students from the three Public School Districts in Eugene and Springfield are eligible for free and reduced lunch. Low wages also contribute to financial instability. In 2017, 21% of households in Eugene and 20% of households in Springfield income in the past 12 months was below the poverty level.

### *Persons with Disabilities*

In the Cities of Eugene and Springfield, about 32,438 people, or 14%, live with one or more disabilities. The highest reported disabilities include ambulatory (8%), cognitive (8%), and difficulty with independent living (7%).

### *Persons Experiencing Homelessness*

The 2019 Point-in-Time Count (PIT) identified 2,165 people in Lane County experiencing homelessness, a 32% increase from 2018 and 49% increase from 2016. Over two-thirds of this population, or 1633 individuals, met HUD's definition of unsheltered, which does include 411 persons staying in "alternative to shelter" programs such as Dusk to Dawn, Opportunity Village, and Conestoga Huts. The 2019 PIT count also found that 759 persons experiencing homelessness were seriously mentally ill, 724 were chronically homeless, 525 reported substance abuse, 173 were veterans, and 113 were families with children staying in a shelter. For FY 2018, Lane



EUGENE • SPRINGFIELD  
**2020 CONSOLIDATED PLAN**  
for Housing & Community Development

County reported that 2,753 unduplicated individuals who were homeless received human services from one or more agencies. During the 2018-2019 school year, the three public school districts in Eugene and Springfield report 1,629 homeless youth, includes students who are staying with friends or family. The reported number includes 482 homeless youth who were unaccompanied.

### *Persons with Special Needs who are not Homeless*

Limited new data exists specific to non-homeless special needs populations in the cities of Eugene and Springfield. There are numerous sub-populations in this community. Of those, there are some that have both sufficient numbers and unique housing and service needs that warrant identification. Those include the following: veterans; children; people exiting incarceration; victims of violence; people living with HIV/AIDS; people living with drug or alcohol addictions; and college-age students. Children and youth aging out of foster care are newly identified special needs population worthy of specific attention.

### *Employment and Economy*

Economic conditions in Eugene and Springfield have recovered significantly in the past decade, and the region has emerged as a more diversified economy than it was during the Great Recession. The number of jobs has grown steadily during the decade, and unemployment rates have remained relatively low during recent years (below 6%). Wages have risen as well, although the loss of manufacturing jobs still has tempered wage growth in the region.

In 2018, unemployment was 4.50%. Employment growth combined with retirements and declining unemployment rates is creating a strengthening economy. As the economy continue to improve, the labor market tightens, new worker availability for employers will create a demand challenge that may be unmet. With declining unemployment and increased demand for skilled workers, youth are competing for career opportunities that will allow them to gain job experience, a situation which is shown to impact their lives long term through lower earnings and less labor market engagement. Unemployment in the region is decreasing but creating a hardship for young unskilled workers. The new workforce of youth 16-24 years old accounts for 38% of the workforce. Getting younger workers to work in meaningful career opportunities will allow the younger workforce to establish the experience and income that first jobs provide, a key workforce challenge facing both cities. The workforce problems facing younger workers today may follow them well into the future through lower lifetime earnings.

### *Housing Units and Tenure*

Together, Eugene and Springfield contain 97,224 housing units. The majority (61%) of the housing stock is single-family units, with the remainder consisting of multi-family units (33%) and a small share of mobile/manufactured homes (6%). This balance has remained relatively stable since 1990, although planners in both cities anticipate a gradual increase in multi-family housing to



accommodate future population needs. For rental households, 41% in Eugene and Springfield live

in 2-bedroom homes. Increasingly, homes with three-bedrooms are being occupied by renters, climbing to 30% in 2017 from 25% in 2010. Renter households occupying studios and one-bedroom homes has stayed relatively stable since 2010, edging up from 29% to 30%.

Eugene has recently shifted to a majority renter city, where 52% of households rented their home in 2017. Springfield retains a slight majority of owner-occupied homes, where 51% of households own and 49% rent.

### *Assisted and Public Housing*

A variety of assisted housing developments are currently available and serving low-income persons in the cities of Eugene and Springfield. There are a total of 4,452 assisted housing units in 113 developments in both cities, including projects subsidized with Section 8, Low-Income Housing Tax Credits, or other project-based subsidies. Eugene and its urban growth boundary has a total of 3,516 units in 83 developments and Springfield and its urban growth boundary has 866 units in 28 developments.

Homes for Good serves as the housing authority for the cities of Eugene and Springfield. There are a total of 705 public housing units, and as of January 2015, 683 were leased. Homes for Good has 708 public housing vouchers available, with 695 in use. Additionally, HACSA has 2,817 total vouchers (2,556 in use), of which 211 are designated as Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (143 in use). For all voucher programs, 8% are held by households with one or more persons who identify as a minority race or ethnicity.

Homes for Good maintains a waiting list for all of their public housing units. There are 957 people on the one-bedroom wait list, with an average wait time of up to five years. The wait list for two-bedroom units is 939 with a wait time of up to three years. For three-bedroom units, there are 177 families, with a one year wait. Finally, there are 56 families on the 4- bedroom wait list, and the wait time is incalculable for the four-bedroom units because of their scarcity. The Section 8 waiting list was last opened in 2013. It is expected that when it is opened in 2015, 2,500 people will respond to the online application. At this point in time, many voucher holders are unable to find suitable housing; units have rents that exceed voucher programs' rent limitations or do not meet the minimum habitability standards.

### *Housing Cost Burden*

While wages and incomes have continued to rise in recent years, they have not kept pace with the cost of both owner and rental housing in both cities. From 2010 to 2017, Median Household Income rose 14% (most of that increase occurred since 2014) in Eugene, and by 15% (two-thirds of that growth occurred through 2014) in Springfield.



Housing costs in the Eugene-Springfield area have risen more sharply since 2010, especially in recent years. Median home prices have increased by about 130% between 2000 and 2019 in both Eugene and Springfield, reaching \$320,000 in Eugene and \$270,100 in Springfield (Zillow October 2019). Median Rental Rates have also increased substantially faster than incomes, if not as dramatically as home values. Between 2010 and 2019, the median rental rate rose to \$1,373 in Eugene (47% increase) and \$1,181 in Springfield (58% increase).

As a result, many households pay more for housing than is affordable, or are unable to any afford housing. Households paying more than 30% of household income are considered to have a 'housing cost burden'. A majority of all renters in Eugene (55%) and slightly under half of all renters in Springfield (48%) are considered housing cost burdened, while a smaller but significant share of all homeowners in each jurisdiction are also cost burdened (Eugene – 27%, Springfield – 29%).

### *Housing Conditions and Lead Based Paint*

In the cities of Eugene and Springfield, approximately 60% (55,005) of the total housing units were built prior to 1980 and may contain lead-based paint. Approximately 11,437 homes pose potential lead-based paint hazards in the cities of Eugene and Springfield.

Despite the age of the housing stock, the physical condition of the housing in Eugene and Springfield is generally good, as there are relatively few housing units (1,875) in the area that are considered substandard according to HUD. Of those, 90% are rental units, and 59% are occupied by people making 50% or less of the average median income. Based on input received during provider and public consultations, units available to low income residents tend to have more significant issues, and because of the scarcity of affordable low-income housing, residents are reluctant to raise their concerns for fear of losing the housing.

Manufactured dwelling parks are areas where people rent or lease a space for their manufactured home, which they may rent or own. A manufactured dwelling is a more affordable way for many people to own a home or live independently in an environment for older individuals. About 5% of the housing units in Eugene and Springfield are manufactured home park spaces, with nearly 40% of the homes in three census tracts. These tracts are located in west Eugene, Glenwood, and mid-Springfield.



## Draft Priority Needs

The purpose of identifying the community needs and trends, conducting surveys and meeting with providers is to identify what the priority needs are for the low- and moderate-income households in this community for the next five years. Listed below are the needs that were identified through the analysis that have been identified as priority needs to address using HUD funds.

### *Renters*

Rising rents has created a substantial gap in decent quality housing affordable to very low-, low- and moderate-income households in both cities. There are 21,535 such households earning less than 80% of AMI in Eugene, and 7,270 such households in Springfield, and make up 63% of all renters.

- **Renter households earning less than 80% of area median income (very-low, low- and moderate- incomes):** Over three quarters of these households spend more than 30% of their income on housing costs (79% in Eugene, 74% in Springfield). Moreover, 54% of these households in Eugene and 35% of these households in Springfield spend 50% of their income on housing costs.
- **Renter households earning less than 50% of area median income (very-low and low-income):** A modestly greater share of these households also spend more than 30% of their income on housing costs. However, the significantly more of these households pay more than 50% of their income on housing costs (Eugene – 68%, Springfield – 57%).

### *Home Owners*

Rising home values have also reduced the availability of quality housing affordable to low- and moderate- income homeowners. There are 7,390 owner households (23% of all owners) earning less than 80% of AMI in Eugene, and 4,470 owner households (37% of all owners) in Springfield, substantially fewer than the number of renters in this income bracket. Low, very low- and even moderate- homeowner households need increased access to affordable home ownership opportunities and support to remain homeowners. The high costs also reduce opportunities for potential homebuyers.

- **A significant majority of low-income owners experience a housing cost burden, overcrowding, and/or substandard housing conditions (Eugene – 78%, Springfield – 59%).**



- **Owner households earning less than 80% of area median income (very-low, low- and moderate- incomes):**
  - A significant majority of these homeowners spend more than 30% of their income on housing costs (Eugene – 66%, Springfield – 57%).
  - Moreover, 41% of these households in Eugene and 28% of these households in Springfield spend 50% of their income on housing costs.
- **Owner households earning less than 50% of area median income (very-low and low-income):**
  - There are 3,370 owner occupied households in Eugene, and 2,030 in Springfield earning less than 50% AMI.
  - Over three quarters (77%) of these households in Eugene and over half (56%) of households in Springfield spend more than 30% of their income on housing costs.
  - 59% of these owner households in Eugene and 39% in Springfield more than 50% of their income on housing costs

### *People Experiencing Homelessness*

People need access to housing and supportive services to prevent them from becoming homeless and to leave homelessness.

- The 2019 Point in Time Count identified 2,165 people experiencing homelessness.
- Of those, 1,633 were unsheltered, 84 were families with children staying in a shelter, 841 were chronically homeless, 197 were veterans, 525 reported substance abuse and 759 were seriously mentally ill.
- The 2019 PIT Count identified 145 unaccompanied youth, with 21 in Emergency Shelter (6 youth under age 18), 16 in Transitional Housing (6 youth under age 18), and 108 unsheltered (14 youth under age 18). A total of 26 unaccompanied homeless youth were under age 18, 119 were ages 18-24.
- Lane County reports 26 agencies with 170 projects in WellSky, a management information system used to share information among service providers on services provided to at-risk, homeless, or near homeless clients.
- Lane County reported that 2,753 unduplicated individuals who were homeless received human services from one or more agencies in fiscal year 2018.



- The three public school districts in Eugene and Springfield report 1,629 homeless youth during 2019, and this definition includes students who are staying with friends or family. The definition of homeless for purposes of the Plan includes people who are “doubled-up”.

### *Non-Homeless Special Needs Populations*

People with special needs need additional support for housing and supportive services. This includes seniors, ex-offenders, people with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence, people with drug and alcohol addictions, people who are evicted or foreclosed, people with physical and mental disabilities, veterans, youth and young adults, and youth aging out of foster care.

- Special needs populations need additional support as it relates to affordable housing, human services, employment opportunities, and accessibility improvements in housing and public facilities.
- In both cities, 49% of students in the three public districts are eligible for free or reduced lunch.
- One in seven Oregonians and one in five children in Oregon are food insecure.
- Free local bus passes, gasoline, care repair, driver’s license, ID card or birth certificate fee were all identified as difficult to access based upon feedback provided by the constituency surveyed.
- Housing vacancy rates and rent to wage ratios affect the necessity of basic needs assistance.
- There is one domestic violence provider in Eugene. Records indicated there are minimal domestic violence and sexual assault providers, with limited shelter space and housing assets dedicated to survivors and those fleeing domestic violence.
- In the Community Survey, respondents identified *mental health and addiction services* and *housing services* as the greatest social services needs. Respondents also identified *Assist human service agencies with facilities acquisition or improvements* as the most needed Community Development Need.

### *Employment Opportunities*

People who have low-incomes, are unemployed or underemployed need a broader range of employment opportunities, including self-employment

- After Lane County lost 18,000 between 2007 and 2010, employment has continued to grow [back to pre-recession levels] currently peaking at 95% as of 2017. As unemployment rates have declined in recent years, so too has job growth since 2016.
- Workers in the Eugene Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$22.75 in May 2018, about 9 percent below the nationwide average of \$24.98.



- Not all sectors have returned to pre-recession levels, including financial activities, Construction, Manufacturing, and Information.

In 2019, the top three reasons employers found it difficult to fill vacancies were: (1) lack of applicants, (2) unfavorable working conditions, and (3) lack of qualified candidates (Hiring Challenges for unfilled job vacancies, May 2019)

- The loss of jobs combined with the subsequent recession, have widened the gap between employed wages and housing costs.
- Community Survey responders identified *creating jobs in low-income neighborhoods* as the greatest economic development need

### ***Low-Income Areas and Areas of Slums and Blight***

Geographic areas defined as areas of slums or blight or as low-income areas need additional support for rehabilitation and public facility improvements

- There are several areas in this community that are or could meet the HUD requirement for an area of slums and blight which would allow different uses of CDBG funds. These areas could benefit from increased investments in the area. There are also specific properties with deteriorated conditions that could be addressed using CDBG funds.
- There are several areas of this community that are characterized by 51% or more low- to moderate-income residents, which can benefit from increased investments in this area.



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**Draft Priority Needs**

Priority Need	Explanation	Comments
<p><b>Renters</b>            Low- and very low-income people need increased access to quality affordable rental housing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• About three quarters of moderate- and low-income renters spend more than 30% of their income on housing costs (Eugene – 79%, Springfield – 74%)</li> <li>• The majority of low-income renters spend more than 50% of their income on housing costs (Eugene – 68%, Springfield – 57%)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Between 2010 and 2019, the median rental rate rose to \$1,373 in Eugene (47% increase) and \$1,181 in Springfield (58% increase)</li> <li>• Significant increase in need from 2013 to 2017;               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many more moderate-income households spend more than 30% on housing</li> <li>• Many more low- and very income households spend more than 50% on housing</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Home Owners</b>            Low- and very low-income people need increased access to affordable home ownership opportunities and support to remain homeowners</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A significant majority of low-income owners experience over-crowding, substandard housing, or a housing cost burden (Eugene – 78%, Springfield – 59%)</li> <li>• A significant majority of moderate- and low-income owners spend more than 30% of their income on housing costs (Eugene – 66%, Springfield – 57%)</li> <li>• A large percentage of low-income owners spend more than 50% of their income on housing costs (Eugene – 59%, Springfield – 39%)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low-income households spending more than 30% of income housing has increased in Eugene but remains steady in Springfield</li> <li>• Low-income households spending more than 50% of income housing has increased in both Eugene and Springfield.</li> </ul>



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Priority Need	Explanation	Comments
<p><b>People experiencing Homelessness</b>            People need access to housing and supportive services to prevent them from becoming homeless and to leave homelessness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total of 2,165 homeless individuals were served in FY 2019 by agencies funded by Lane County.</li> <li>• The three public school districts in Eugene and Springfield report 1,629 homeless youth during 2019 (includes students who are staying with friends or family).</li> <li>• The definition of homeless for purposes of this Plan includes people who are “doubled-up”.</li> <li>• Shortage of year-round low-barrier emergency shelter beds, especially for single individuals and victims of Domestic Violence</li> <li>• Lack of diversion and rapid exit services for those exiting Permanent Housing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Majority of the homeless population in Eugene (73%) and Springfield (88%) are experiencing unsheltered homelessness.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shortage of low-barrier year-round emergency shelter and shelter beds in Eugene and Springfield.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• In 2017, one in four persons exiting permanent housing in Lane County returned to homelessness.</li> <li>• There are no youth-specific resources for transition-age youth (18-24).</li> <li>• Due to low rental vacancy (3.6% in Eugene and 3.4% in Springfield) and even lower affordable unit rental vacancy, the Lane County Continuum of Care struggles with voucher or tenant-based programs.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Non-Homeless Special Needs Populations</b>            Special needs populations need additional support as it relates to affordable housing, human services, and employment opportunities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People with special needs including seniors, ex-offenders, people with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence, people with drug and alcohol addictions, people who are evicted or foreclosed, people with physical and mental disabilities, veterans, youth, and youth aging out of foster care.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Still gathering additional data on specific populations</li> <li>• In the Community Survey, respondents identified <i>mental health and addiction services</i> and <i>housing services</i> as the greatest social services needs. Respondents also identified <i>assist human service agencies with facilities acquisition or improvements</i> as the most needed Community Development Need.</li> </ul>



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<p><b>Employment Opportunities</b> People who have low incomes, are unemployed or underemployed need a broader range of employment opportunities, including self-employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Job growth and low unemployment rates has not yielded better wages for many younger residents and workers lacking necessary skills.</li> <li>• The new workforce of youth 16-24 years old accounts for 38% of the workforce.</li> <li>• Current low unemployment rates and retirements in workforce has created demand for skilled workers in some industries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The United Way ALICE report found that 58% of all jobs in Oregon are low-wage (less than \$20/hour), with contract positions (non0benefited) increasing, a factor in job and housing insecurity.</li> <li>• There is a need to increase high-wage and living wage career employment opportunities for youth.</li> <li>• Lower wages are exacerbating housing affordability for some workers</li> </ul>
<p><b>Low-Income Areas &amp; Areas of Slums and Blight</b> Geographic areas that meet federal criteria as areas of slums and blight or as low-income areas and need additional support for rehabilitation and public facility improvements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are several areas in this community that are or could meet the HUD requirement for an areas of slums and blight which would allow different uses of CDBG funds. These areas could benefit from increased investments in the area.</li> <li>• There are several areas of this community that are characterized by 51% or more low- to moderate-income residents, which can benefit from increased investments in this area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Needs to support areas low- and moderate- income neighborhoods through public improvements such as infrastructure and public facilities</li> <li>• Low-Income Areas have been mapped for both jurisdictions</li> <li>• Support currently designated slum/blight area</li> </ul>



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*Draft Affordable Housing Strategy*

Strategy/Goal	Priority Needs Addressed	Possible Examples	Measurements	Eugene/ Springfield HOME Consortium	Eugene CDBG	Springfield CDBG
<b>Increase the supply of affordable housing</b> (HOME and CDBG)	Renters, Home Owners, Homeless, Special Needs	Land Acquisition. Development of new rental housing. Operating Support for Community Housing Development Organizations	Number of housing units constructed, reconstructed, acquired or preserved	✓	✓	✓
			Number of CHDOs assisted	✓		
			Housing for homeless added	✓	✓	
			Number of sites acquired		✓	✓
<b>Rehabilitate existing housing stock affordable to low-income persons</b> (CDBG)	Renters, Homeless, Special Needs, Low-Income Areas, Home Owners	Continue and expand publicly supported rehabilitation and accessibility improvements.	Number of rental units rehabilitated		✓	✓
			Number of home owner units rehabilitated		✓	✓
<b>Provide down payment assistance for home ownership</b> (CDBG)	Home Owners	Assist low-income residents with the first-time purchase of a home.	Households assisted with direct assistance to home buyers		✓	✓
<b>Remove barriers to affordable and supportive housing</b> (CDBG)	Renters, Home Owners, Homeless, Low Income Area Non Homeless Special Needs	Support programs that assure housing opportunities are provided without discrimination. Support Housing Policy Board. Update Fair Housing Plan.	Maintain Housing Policy board		✓	
			Number of fair housing events		✓	
			Maintain fair housing services		✓	✓
			Update Fair Housing Plan		✓	✓



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**Draft Community Development Strategy**

Strategy	Priority Needs Addressed	Possible Examples	Measurements	Eugene CDBG	Springfield CDBG
<b>Support a human services delivery system to address the needs of homeless persons, special needs, and other low-income populations (CDBG)</b>	Homeless, Special Needs	Fund capital improvements to facilities owned by non-profits. Fund non-profit services through the Human Services Commission. Fund job training	Persons assisted with public facility activities	✓	✓
			Persons assisted with public service activities	✓	✓
			Number of public facilities improved	✓	✓
			Number of transitional or emergency beds added	✓	✓
<b>Promote economic development and employment opportunities through the creation of jobs and business development (CDBG)</b>	Employment Opportunities	Provide below market financing to local businesses creating or retaining jobs. Provide micro-enterprise training, and development opportunities.	Jobs created or retained	✓	✓
			Businesses assisted	✓	✓
			Micro business trainees	✓	✓
<b>Make strategic investments to improve low income neighborhoods and other areas of slums and blight (CDBG)</b>	Renters, Owners, Homeless, Special Needs, Low Income Areas and Slums & Blight, Employment Opportunities	Provide financing for activities which eliminate slums and blight, including acquisition, clearance, rehab and historic preservation and economic development activities, infrastructure and public facility improvements.	Businesses assisted with façade treatment or building rehab		✓
			Number of projects completed	✓	✓
			Persons assisted with public facility activity	✓	✓