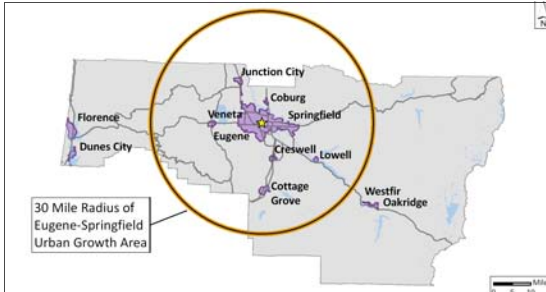


DEMOGRAPHICS

Nearly 70% of the county's residents live in cities within a 30 miles of Eugene and Springfield. Lane county is the third largest metropolitan area after the Portland and Salem areas. (Lane Workforce Partnership: State of the Workforce Report 2007-2008)

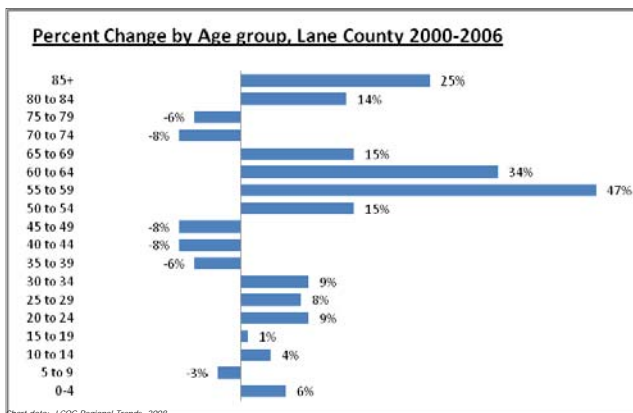


The population of both Eugene and Springfield has doubled since 1970 while Lane County's population grew by only 60%. Since 1970, Springfield's annual average growth rate (2.1%) has exceeded that of Eugene (1.8%) and the County (1.3%). The Portland State University Center for Population Research projects that annual population growth will slow through 2025 to about 1.17% for Eugene-Springfield and to less than 1% for the county. (LCOG and PSU Center for Population Research)

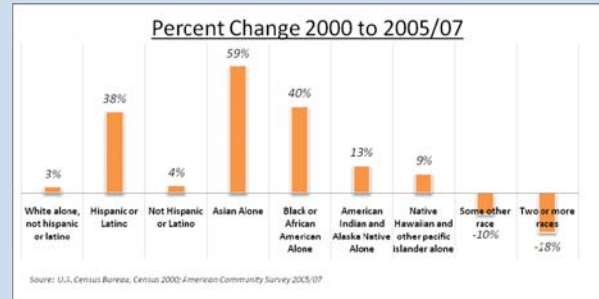
Population Trends, 1970-2008			
	Lane County	Eugene	Springfield
1970	215,401	79,028	26,874
1980	275,226	105,664	41,621
1990	282,912	112,669	44,683
2000	322,959	137,893	52,864
2008	345,880	154,620	58,005
1970 – 2007 Average annual Growth Rate			
	1.30%	1.80%	2.10%

Sources: US Census Bureau; Lane Council of Governments; 2008 Certified Population Estimates, Portland State University

Lane County's population is aging. The median age of county residents increased from 36.6 years in 2000 to 38.0 years in 2006. The county's population over the age of 65 grew by nearly 11% between 2000 and 2006 while the population of persons over the age of 85 grew by more than 25% in the same period. By 2015, Lane County's 65+ population is expected to comprise about 16% of the population. (LCOG Regional Trends, 2008)



The County and its cities are growing more racially diverse. Between 2000 and 2007 Lane County's Black/African American population grew by 40%; American Indian and Alaskan Native population by 13%; Asian population by 59%, and Hispanic population by 38%. In contrast, the county's White population grew by only 3%. (U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000- ACS 2005-07)



Although the Hispanic population only makes up 5.9% of the total population in Lane County, it is the fastest growing segment, growing by 189% between 1990 and 2006 to reach a current population of nearly 20,000.

The Hispanic population accounts for about 5% of the working population, but also for 10% of under age 5 and about 8% for school age populations. The impact of the growth of the Hispanic population will continue into the future because of its age structure.

(State of the Workforce Report)

The average household size for Lane County households is decreasing. In 1990, the average household contained 2.49 persons; by 2006 the average household size had dropped to 2.38 persons. (LCOG, Data Table, Eugene-Springfield Consolidated Plan 2000)

Metropolitan Area Average Household Size	
Year	Size
1960	3.13
1970	2.95
1980	2.51
1990	2.44
2000	2.42
2005/07	2.39

More than 50 million people in the US (18% of the population) have some level of disability. In 2005 almost 18% of Lane County's population reported having a disability.

(US Census, Lane County Senior and Disabled Services)

A disability is defined as a "physical, mental or emotional impairment which is expected to be of a long-continued and indefinite duration" and that substantially impedes a person's ability to live independently. (HUD)

	Population 5 years and over	With a disability	Percent with a disability
Lane County, Oregon	316,989	55,715	17.6%
State of Oregon	3,414,496	562,966	16.5%
Nation	273,064,053	41,101,667	15.1%

Date: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2005-07



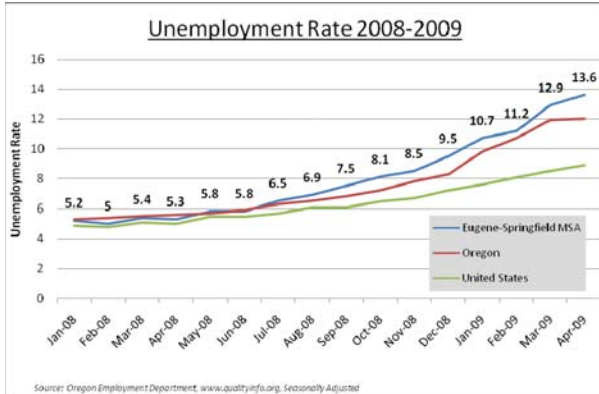
ECONOMY

Oregon's unemployment has risen rapidly over each of the past 14 months, from 5.3% in January 2008 to 12.1% in March, 2009. Oregon's unemployment rate is significantly higher than the U.S. seasonally adjusted unemployment rate which rose to 8.5% in March 2009.

(Oregon Employment Department, seasonally adjusted)

Eugene-Springfield's unemployment rate increased from 5.4% in December 2007 to 13.1% in March 2009.

(Bureau of Labor Statistics, Oregon Employment Department, seasonally adjusted)



Source: Oregon Employment Department, www.qualityinfo.org, Seasonally Adjusted

Approximately 62,000 people (or one in five people) are uninsured in Lane County. A recent region-wide survey revealed that the least stable source of health care coverage was Medicaid or the Oregon Health Plan, with over one-half of respondents reporting interrupted coverage in a previous two year period.

(United Way of Lane County)

Lane County wages continue to fall below the state and national levels. In 1990, Lane County's wages were 10% less than the rest of the state. By 2007, the Lane County wage gap had increased to 17% less than the rest of the state.

(Lane Workforce Partnership: State of the Workforce Report 2007-2008)

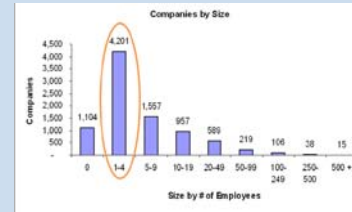


Data source: Oregon Employment Department. "Lane County Industry Mix Changes and Community Impacts". May 4, 2004. www.qualityinfo.org

Lane County's average wage (adjusted for inflation) was \$34,328 in 2007. In that year, 24% of the jobs in Lane County were in occupations that averaged less than \$25,000, while 61% earned less than the overall average wage of \$34,328.

(Lane Workforce Partnership: State of the Workforce Report 2007-2008)

Lane County is made up of mostly small to medium-size companies.



Data Source: Oregon Employment Department, First Quarter 2008 (preliminary) Private Industry Only within Lane County

63% of employees in Lane County working for companies with less than 250 employees.



Data Source: Oregon Employment Department, First Quarter 2008 (preliminary) Private Industry Only within Lane County

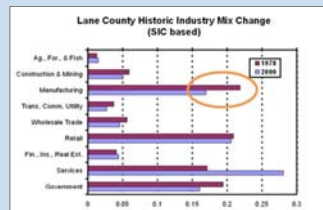
On average, larger firms provide higher wages and greater levels of employee benefits.

Payroll per Employee per Quarter



Data Source: Oregon Employment Department, First Quarter 2008 (preliminary) Private Industry Only within Lane County

Over the past 30 years, Lane County has experienced a dramatic reduction in manufacturing (higher wage) employment. The best paid Lane County workforce dates back almost 30 years.



Data source: Oregon Employment Department. "Lane County Industry Mix Changes and Community Impacts". May 4, 2004. www.qualityinfo.org



HOME OWNERSHIP

Access to housing in the Eugene-Springfield market is extremely limited. Within the Eugene-Springfield metro area, only about 6% of more than 90,000 units are vacant. Springfield's housing vacancy rate was lower still at 4.7%. The metro area housing vacancy rate is substantially lower than the U.S. as a whole (10%).

(HUD, U.S. Census Bureau ACS)

The local housing market is about evenly split between owners and renters. Of the nearly 85,000 occupied housing units, 53% are owner-occupied while 47% are renter-occupied.

U.S. Census Bureau ACS)



The value of an average home in the Eugene-Springfield metropolitan statistical area fell 8% in 2008 to just over \$215,000. In 2007, median home values peaked locally at almost \$250,000, but have experienced a decline of over 13% since the peak.

(Zillow.com)

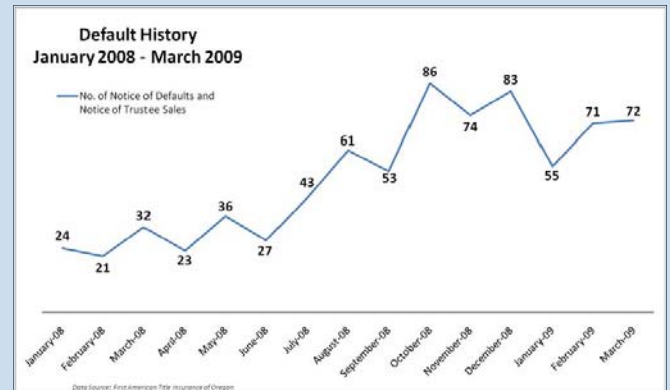
The number of residential building permits in Lane County declined by 35% between 2005 & 2007. The number of single family permits in 2007 was the lowest it has been since 1992. In the Eugene-Springfield area, the number of residential building permits issued declined by more than 70% since 2005.

(LCOG, Lane County, City of Eugene, City of Springfield)

Year	Lane County		Eugene		Springfield	
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Single Family	Multi-Family	Single Family	Multi-Family
2004	1,350	83	580	53	152	25
2005	1,537	124	732	59	149	58
2006	1,299	69	509	31	124	23
2007	1,045	63	277	24	172	15
2008	607	22	161	23	102	6

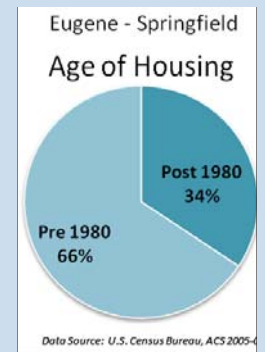
Data Source: City of Eugene, City of Springfield and US Census Bureau Censstat databases: <http://censtats.census.gov>

Housing Defaults have risen sharply since 2008. In Eugene, 24 property owners were issued a Notice of Default, or Notice of Trustee Sale in January 2008. By October 2008, 86 notices were issued, representing an increase of more than 250%.



Approximately 1/3 (34.5%) of the nation's housing has been built since 1980; another 1/3 (32.6%) was built between 1960 and 1980; and the remaining third (33.7%) was built prior to 1960.

In the Eugene-Springfield area, over 66% of the housing was built before 1980.



Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2005-4

Almost 32% of Eugene-Springfield home owners pay more than 30% of their income on housing costs and are considered by HUD to have a housing cost burden.



RENTAL HOUSING

IN EUGENE & SPRINGFIELD

Renter households make up 47% of households in the Eugene-Springfield area. The ratio of rental to owner-occupied housing in the Eugene-Springfield area is comparable to several of Oregon's larger cities including Beaverton, Hillsboro, and Medford. Among the 10 largest cities, only Corvallis has a higher proportion of rental units. (U.S. Census Bureau, ACS)

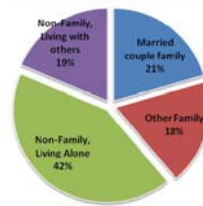
	Total Population	Total Occupied Housing Units	Owner Occupied	% Owner	Renter Occupied	% Renter
Portland city, Oregon	541,590	233,398	132,972	57.0%	100,426	43.0%
Eugene-Springfield Area	205,966	84,839	44,654	52.6%	40,185	47.4%
Salem city, Oregon	148,233	54,946	32,125	58.5%	22,821	41.5%
Gresham city, Oregon	101,537	36,959	21,399	57.9%	15,560	42.1%
Beaverton city, Oregon	85,696	33,306	17,994	54.0%	15,312	46.0%
Hillsboro city, Oregon	83,264	29,632	15,854	53.5%	13,778	46.5%
Medford city, Oregon	72,429	29,476	16,164	54.8%	13,312	45.2%
Bend city, Oregon	69,737	29,290	17,817	60.8%	11,473	39.2%
Corvallis city, Oregon	51,388	21,079	9,443	44.8%	11,636	55.2%

Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2005/07

Renter households consist of many different types, including married couples with and without children; unrelated adults with and without children; persons living alone; and single parents with children, among others. More than 40% are persons living alone.

(U.S. Census Bureau, ACS)

Cities of Eugene & Springfield, Renter Households, ACS 2005-07



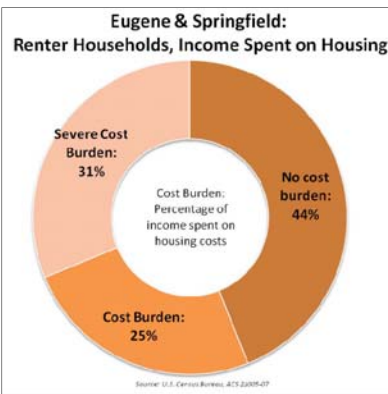
Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2005/07

Many Eugene-Springfield households pay more than 30% of their income for housing (including utilities) and are considered by HUD to have a "housing cost burden".

Over half of Eugene-Springfield renters have a housing cost burden. Almost 1/3 have a severe housing cost burden. Fifty-four percent of Eugene and 48% of Springfield renter households spend 30% or more of household income on housing. (U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2005/07)

Cost Burden is when gross housing costs, including utilities, exceed 30% of gross income.

A severe cost burden is when housing costs including utility exceed 50% of gross income. These are based on US Census Data.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2005/07

Renter households have a significantly lower median income than owner households. The median household income for renters Eugene in 2005-2007 was \$23,572 while the median income for owner occupied housing was \$59,607. In Springfield, the median renter income was \$26,858 and median owner income was \$50,042. (U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2005/07)

	Owner	Renter
Eugene	\$59,607	\$23,572
Springfield	\$50,042	\$26,858

The hourly wage a worker must earn to afford a rental unit at the HUD-calculated "Fair Market Rent" (FMR) for the Eugene-Springfield area is called the "Housing Wage". The area's FMR is based on an affordability standard of paying no more than 30% of income for housing.



The 2008 Eugene-Springfield area Housing Wage for a 2 bedroom rental unit is \$14.62. A full time worker must earn this wage (\$30,400 per year) and work year-round in order to afford the Eugene-Springfield average FMR of \$760 per month.

The 2008 average wage for Eugene-Springfield area renters is \$10.34. Affordable rent for a full time worker earning the area's average wage is \$538 per month.

Between 2000 and 2008, monthly median rent for Eugene-Springfield renters increased from \$610 to \$760 per month, representing an increase of more than 25% over the 8 year period.

Using the HUD affordability standard of paying no more than 30% of income for housing, affordable rent for a full time worker earning the Oregon minimum wage is \$413 per month. Oregon's current minimum wage is \$8.40 per hour resulting in an annual income of \$17,500 for a full time job.

In Eugene-Springfield, 66% of all housing, and 67% of all rental units were built before 1980.

(U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2005/07)



Information on the condition of local housing is collected by the US Census and is based on the following "selected conditions": presence of complete plumbing facilities, kitchen facilities, number of occupants per room; and whether monthly housing costs are greater than 30% of household income. In 2007, 54% of rental units in Eugene-Springfield were reported to have one or more selected conditions, compared with 33% of owner-occupied units reporting one or more selected conditions. (U.S. Census Bureau, ACS)

POVERTY

Who are the poor in Lane County?

- ◆ A senior citizen, retired after working hard, and now on a fixed income while expenses increase
- ◆ A single mother struggling to maintain her housing while still feeding her family
- ◆ A Veteran, homeless, and fighting with addiction
- ◆ An injured or laid-off worker who is ready and willing to go back to work
- ◆ A woman who escapes domestic violence
- ◆ Children
- ◆ People with disabilities
- ◆ Our neighbors and relatives



Financial hardship and poverty are increasing in our community. Local wages are low, compared to the state or the nation. Unemployment is now in double digits, creating increased hardships throughout the community.

Since 2000, the number of Oregonians living in poverty grew by more than 20%.



Over 14% of Lane County residents live on incomes less than the federal poverty level (\$21,200 for a family of four). Those that struggle the most are families with children – especially those who must pay for childcare in order to work. Over 44% of families headed by single mothers live in poverty in Oregon. Others who struggle are households on fixed incomes such as seniors and those with disabilities

African-Americans (29%), Native Americans (30%), and Hispanics are twice as likely to live below the poverty line as their White (12%) and Asian (13%) neighbors.



In 2007, 42% of Oregon's public school students qualified for free or reduced-cost lunches because their families' incomes met federal poverty guidelines.

Oregon Poverty Trends

- ◆ Oregon ranks third hungriest among the 50 states.
- ◆ Food costs rose almost 6% between 2007 and 2008.
- ◆ The number of people receiving food stamps increased by 13% in 2008.
- ◆ Emergency food box distribution rose by 5% in 2008.
- ◆ Temporary Assistance to Needy Families grew by nearly 16% in 2008.

The Lane County Human Services Commission uses city and county funds as well as Community Development Block Grant, Community Services Block Grant and other targeted grant funds to respond to critical local needs.

In Lane County in 2008:

- ◆ 618 children and their families received special needs services.
- ◆ 5,922 individuals received legal assistance to obtain basic needs.
- ◆ 8,457 individuals received crisis intervention services.
- ◆ 68,439 individuals received food boxes or meals.
- ◆ 10,315 households received energy assistance.
- ◆ 4,474 Veterans were helped to obtain benefits.
- ◆ 14,867 people received emergency assistance.



HOMELESSNESS

Homelessness is an acute symptom of poverty.

"Homeless" is defined by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as "a person sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation (e.g. living on the streets, for example) OR living in a homeless emergency shelter.

"Chronically homeless" is defined by HUD as "either (1) an unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition who has been continuously homeless for a year or more, OR (2) an unaccompanied individual with a disabling condition who has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past 3 years".

The number of homeless people has steadily increased over the past 20 years, both nationally and within the Eugene-Springfield area. The cost of housing in the area, limited job opportunities, rising unemployment and low apartment vacancy rates create an environment where poor people, often with tarnished credit history, struggle to compete for limited affordable housing.



The number of homeless Oregonians increased 37% in 2008 according to the statewide One Night Homeless Count. The 2009 count identified 17,122 homeless people in January 2009, up from 12,529 people in 2008.

The most dramatic differences between the 2008 and 2009 counts are:

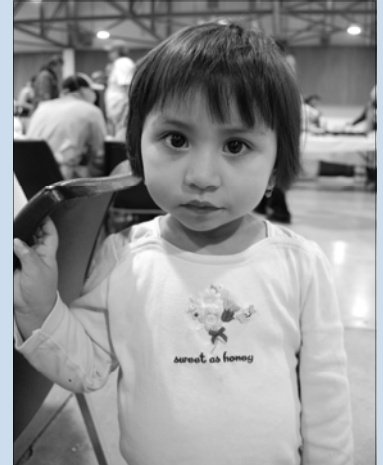
- ◆ A doubling in the number of homeless veterans
- ◆ A 100% increase in the number of childless couples experiencing homelessness.
- ◆ A 150% increase in the number of people tallied in the street count.
- ◆ More than 4 times the number of households living in doubled-up situations with family and friends.
- ◆ An additional 1,150 people stated they were camping.
- ◆ A 32% increase in the number of unaccompanied youth.



Almost 2,700 people (2,673) are homeless on any given night in Lane County (based on annual one-night count) - A 27% increase from 2008.

More than half of those counted (56%) stated that the cause of their homelessness was either that they couldn't afford rent or that they were unemployed.

More than 1,600 homeless children were enrolled in Lane County schools in 2007-2008.



Nearly 2,000 homeless people (1,980) received medical care at a community health clinic in 2008

95% of the homeless people who receive local services are from our area.

Why does homelessness matter to us?

When people live in permanent housing they are more likely to be stable. When they have a problem they are in a place where they can work through it. Homeless people live in crisis and often become clients of the most expensive local services. For example:

\$389 average visit to the hospital emergency room compared to being sick less often or using less expensive options.

\$996 average daily cost at the Johnson Unit acute psychiatric care facility (average stay is 9.2 days) compared to a similar cost for a month of permanent supportive housing.

\$220 average daily cost of in-patient detoxification at Buckley House.

\$379 average daily cost at the Lane County Jail.



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) help Eugene and Springfield meet their goals of promoting economic development and diversification through the creation of jobs.

CDBG has helped finance Eugene's Business Development Fund (BDF) for new and expanding local businesses that create jobs for low- and moderate-income individuals. CDBGs also help fund Eugene's Emerging Business Loan Pool to reach businesses that face extraordinary credit barriers.

Richard H. Wildish Community Theatre The Springfield Renaissance Development Corporation received CDBG funds to complete the renovation of the Richard E. Wildish Community Theater. This activity is critical to the continued revitalization of Springfield's downtown corridor.



Ninkasi Brewing Company, a start-up manufacturer and distributor of micro-brewed beer, received a BDF loan for the purchase of equipment. The project has created five new jobs.



Green Gear Cycling A BDF loan was provided to Green Gear Cycling, a Eugene-based manufacturer of folding bicycles. The *tikit* model is designed to complement the use of mass transit systems. The project created seven new jobs.



Precision Machine & Manufacturing (PM) A manufacturer of rotary airlocks for pneumatic conveying, received a BDF loan for purchasing business assets. PM created 12 new production positions, all considered to be available to persons of low to moderate income.



La Perla The City of Eugene provided a BDF loan to La Perla, a new, authentic Italian pizza restaurant at 13th Ave. and Pearl St. The project created six full-time jobs, all considered to be available to persons of low to moderate income.



Wynant's Family Nutrition Center CDBG funds were awarded to the owners of Wynant's Family Nutrition Center to assist with renovation of a vacant downtown commercial building. Wynant's is a family business that has been operating in Springfield for over 25 years. It is anticipated that the new store will create five full-time jobs.



HOUSING

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) and Home Investment Partnership (HOME) funds support Eugene and Springfield's goals for addressing affordable housing.

The 2005 Eugene-Springfield Consolidated Plan identified six goals for addressing affordable housing: (1) Increase the supply of affordable housing; (2) Conserve and improve existing affordable owner and renter housing stock; (3) Increase opportunities for low and moderate income households to become and remain homeowners and renters; (4) Specifically encourage greater minority homeownership; (5) Increase the range of housing options and related services for special needs populations; and (6) Remove barriers to affordable and supportive housing.

WestTown on 8th, an affordable housing development in downtown Eugene, includes 102 affordable apartments and nine market-rate live-work units.



Turtle Creek Apartments offers 27 units of affordable rental housing. It is the final phase of development at the Walnut Grove Landbank Site off the Northwest Expressway in Eugene. Over 100 affordable apartments have been developed on the site by several different affordable housing developers.



Royal Building, located at 5th Street and Main in the heart of downtown Springfield, provides 33 affordable rental units to low-income households. The Royal Building represents the first new housing construction to occur in downtown in over 50 years.



Springfield Infill HOME funds were used in Springfield for infill development of a property on H Street. The project included buying the site, moving two existing homes onto the site, and rehabilitation. The homes were designated for qualified low-income households.



CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

TO LOW-INCOME NEIGHBORHOODS

Community Development Block Grants (CDBGs) help Eugene and Springfield meet their goals of revitalizing low-income neighborhoods.

The 2005 Consolidated Plan addresses revitalization via promotion of a resource targeting strategy that links physical, economic, and social programs, maintains historic character, and eliminates slum and blight.

Monroe Park CDBG funding played a key role in the resurfacing of the children's play area at Monroe Park. Thanks to an increased public safety presence in the park, additional recreation programming, and renovations to the playground, this park is once again a hub of positive neighborhood activity.



Acorn Park Thanks to CDBG-funded improvements at Acorn Park, the neighborhood has enjoyed an expanded play area, a new basketball court, new sidewalks along Acorn Park Road, a system of park paths, a new sidewalk connecting to Buck Street, new site furnishings, and re-graded turf areas. Speed bumps have also been installed along Acorn Park Road to provide safety for pedestrians.



Brattain Elementary School The Springfield School District received a CDBG allocation for the final phase of improvements to the community playground at Brattain Elementary School. The project will increase the functionality of the playground for the neighborhood by adding structures and improvements using child-friendly and ecologically sound methods of restoring the running track and play structures, as well as creating an environment that will promote healthy physical activities for all age groups.



Bethel Path CDBG was the primary source of funding for the five foot wide, 3,300 foot long pedestrian path along Bethel Drive. The path provides a safe walking place for local residents, especially schoolchildren. It is fully accessible to people using wheelchairs or walkers.



NON-PROFIT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

& PUBLIC SERVICES

The cities of Eugene and Springfield collaborate to contribute CDBG and City Funds for allocation through the Human Services Commission (HSC) that serves Eugene, Springfield, and Lane County.

The HSC continues to use the consolidated planning and allocation process to provide funds for a variety of social service programs. Funding capital improvements for local non-profit agencies is one of the major program areas funded through the CDBG Program. Funds can be used for acquisition, new construction, rehabilitation, accessibility improvements, and weatherization efforts. Projects are selected annually through a Request for Proposals (RFP) process.

Pearl Buck Center provides services for adults with developmental disabilities, as well as their families. CDBG funds were allocated for fencing, landscaping, and lighting at their new facility located on West 1st Avenue in Eugene. This facility combines administrative offices, production services, the Life Enhancing Activities Program, and the Families with Special Needs Program.



First Place Family Center on Amazon Parkway in Eugene provides emergency services and provisions to families who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. Services include day and night shelter, food, clothing, child care, showers, phone usage, transportation assistance, counseling, and housing search assistance. CDBGs provide ongoing service funding to this program and have funded capital improvements, including the daycare area and installation of a fire escape to allow usage of the second floor.



Shankle SafeHaven ShelterCare received a CDBG allocation to assist with renovation activities at the Shankle SafeHaven facility in the Glenwood portion of Springfield. This facility provides emergency shelter, transitional housing and supportive services to homeless adults - many of whom exhibit signs of chemical abuse and other developmental disabilities. Funds were used to install a concrete path and wheelchair ramp to the back deck, and for security fencing along the south side of the property.



Relief Nursery The flat sections of the Relief Nursery's leaking roof system, in addition to 9 rooftop HVAC units on West 25th Avenue in Eugene, were replaced using CDBG funds from two different FY allocations. The mission of the agency is to prevent child abuse and neglect by delivering comprehensive early intervention and services to strengthen families, and to promote children's health, physical, emotional, cognitive, and social development.



RiverStone Health Clinic Lane County was awarded CDBG funds to make improvements to the RiverStone Health Clinic located on G Street in Springfield. The RiverStone clinic is part of the Community Health Centers of Lane County, which provides medical, dental and mental health services to low-income and under-insured persons. The improvements will allow the facility to serve its large number of clients more effectively and efficiently.

ACCESSIBILITY

Community Development Block Grants (CDBGs) help Eugene and Springfield meet their goals of improving accessibility to public facilities.

The City of Eugene has a Transition Plan for meeting American with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements. The plan was developed by staff, members of the Human Rights Commission Accessibility Committee, and Facilities Board.

Access Ramps City crews installed and reconstructed accessible curb ramps throughout the metro area. Since 2005, over 120 curb ramps have been installed in Eugene alone.



Petersen Barn & The Kaufman Senior Center Both of these facilities have had wheelchair lifts replaced using CDBG funds. Petersen Barn community center is located in a low-moderate income (LMI) area and provides programming and recreational opportunities in the facility and the adjacent park. The Kaufman Senior Center project replaced the lower wheelchair lift that is used by visitors.



Petersen Barn



Kaufman Senior Center

Accessible Pedestrian Signals Accessible Pedestrian Signals (APS) provide audible and tactile cues to assist pedestrians in making safe decisions when crossing at intersection crosswalks. This safety concern is paramount to people who are visually impaired. Locations for the installation of accessible pedestrian signals were prioritized by the Accessibility Committee.



Owen Rose Garden New toilets, a urinal, sinks, grab bars, and signage were installed in Owen Rose Garden in Eugene's Alton Baker Park. The lighting was improved and the entire building was also repainted.



Accessible Drinking Fountains make it easier for children and people with disabilities to access water. Since 2005, 22 accessible drinking fountains have been installed throughout Eugene.