



City of Longview

1525 Broadway
Longview, WA 98632
www.ci.longview.wa.us

City Council

*Mayor MaryAlice Wallis
Mayor Pro Tem Michael Wallin
Council Member Ruth Kendall
Council Member Angie Wean
Council Member Spencer Boudreau
Council Member Hillary Strobel
Council Member Christopher Ortiz*

Thursday, June 23, 2022

6:00 PM

2nd Floor, City Hall

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, in accordance with RCW Chapter 42.30, that the City Council of the City of Longview, Washington, will conduct a regular meeting in the Longview City Hall Council Chamber, 1525 Broadway, Longview, on Thursday, June 23rd at 6:00 p.m. The topics of discussion follow.

Zoom meeting link: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81568822755>

Telephone options (dial any of the following numbers):

**1-253-215-8782
1-346-248-7799
1-408-638-0968
1-669-900-6833
1-301-715-8592
1-312-626-6799
1-646-876-9923**

Webinar ID: 815 6882 2755

- 1. CALL TO ORDER**
- 2. INVOCATION*/FLAG SALUTE**
22-000399 JOSHUA WENZKE, NORTHLAKE CHURCH
- 3. ROLL CALL**
- 4. WORKSHOP**
22-000400 CITY OF LONGVIEW URBAN FOREST TREE CANOPY ASSESSMENT (TIME ESTIMATE - 30 MINUTES)
- 5. APPROVAL OF MINUTES**

22-000394 JUNE 9TH, 2022 REGULAR MEETING**6. CHANGES TO THE AGENDA****7. PRESENTATIONS & AWARDS****22-000393 PRESENTATION ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION SCANNING GRANT****22-000404 COWLITZ ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL UPDATE, TED SPRAGUE****8. CONSTITUENTS' COMMENTS (Thirty Minutes)****9. PUBLIC HEARINGS****10. BOARD & COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS****11. ORDINANCES & RESOLUTIONS****22-000395 RESOLUTION NO. 2412 – ADOPTION OF THE LONGVIEW BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN MASTER PLAN****RECOMMENDED ACTION:****MOTION TO APPROVE RESOLUTION 2412 TO ADOPT THE LONGVIEW BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN MASTER PLAN****22-000396 RESOLUTION NO. 2413 - A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO RENEW THE INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT WITH THE CITY OF KELSO, COWLITZ COUNTY AND THE CONSOLIDATED DIKING IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1 REGARDING REGIONAL COOPERATION ON STORMWATER PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH****RECOMMENDED ACTION:****MOTION TO APPROVE RESOLUTION NO. 2413.****12. MAYOR'S REPORT****13. COUNCILMEMBERS' REPORTS****14. CONSENT CALENDAR****22-000401 APPROVAL OF CLAIMS****22-000391 ADOPT 2022 COUNCIL COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS****RECOMMENDED ACTION: Motion to adopt the Longview City Council 2022 committee assignments.****15. CITY MANAGER'S REPORT****22-000398 RECOMMENDED PHASE 1 CHANGES TO IMPROVE THE DOWNTOWN PARKING ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM**

RECOMMENDED ACTION: MOTION TO DIRECT THE CITY ATTORNEY TO PREPARE AN ORDINANCE TO REMOVE WARNINGS FOR OVERTIME PARKING VIOLATIONS AND CHANGE ON-STREET PARKING TIME LIMITS FROM 3 HOURS TO 2 HOURS, IN THE DOWNTOWN PARKING ENFORCEMENT ZONE.

22-000397 POLICE DEPARTMENT 2021 ANNUAL REPORT

RECOMMENDED ACTION: FOR INFORMATION ONLY

- 16. MISCELLANEOUS**
- 17. EXECUTIVE SESSION**
- 18. ADJOURNMENT**

*** Any invocation that may be offered at the Council meeting shall be the voluntary offering of a private citizen, to and for the benefit of the Council. The views or beliefs expressed by the invocation speaker have not been previously reviewed or approved by the Council, and the Council does not endorse the religious beliefs or views of this, or any other speaker.**

**NEXT REGULAR COUNCIL MEETINGS:
TUESDAY, JULY 12TH, 2022 - 6:00 P.M.
TUESDAY, JULY 26TH, 2022 - 6:00 P.M.**



City of Longview

Agenda Summary

CITY OF LONGVIEW URBAN FOREST TREE CANOPY ASSESSMENT (TIME ESTIMATE - 30 MINUTES)

COUNCIL STRATEGIC INITIATIVE ADDRESSED:

Improve streets and roads
Enhance public safety & emergency response
Preserve and enhance neighborhoods
Improve transportation systems
Address quality of place issues
Continue effective financial management

CITY ATTORNEY REVIEW: N/A

SUMMARY STATEMENT:

The City of Longview received a grant from the Department of Natural Resources to conduct an Urban Forest Tree Canopy Assessment. The purpose of the assessment was to map out the current canopy, identify possible planting locations, review the tree canopy changes from 2011 to 2019, and analyze how the canopy is distributed throughout the City and its watersheds, land use areas, neighborhoods, census boundaries, and right of way. The document and council presentation provides the results of the assessment and will enable the City to make educated planning and management decisions for the future.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

No action at this time

STAFF CONTACT:

Jennifer Wills, Director of Parks and Recreation

Attachments:

1. Longview WA - Urban Tree Canopy Assessment Report - 2022
2. Urban Tree Canopy Assessment Presentation Final

URBAN TREE CANOPY **ASSESSMENT**

LONGVIEW,
WASHINGTON
MAY | 2022



PLANIT GEO™
mapping a greener future



**PARKS &
RECREATION**
CITY OF LONGVIEW





AN ASSESSMENT OF
URBAN TREE CANOPY IN
**LONGVIEW,
WASHINGTON**



**We do not inherit
the Earth from
our ancestors—
we borrow it from
our children.
-Chief Seattle**



PREPARED BY

PlanIT Geo, Inc., Arvada, Colorado

PREPARED FOR

City of Longview, Washington

FUNDING PROVIDED BY

Washington State Department of Natural Resources' Urban
& Community Forestry Program

COMPLETED

May 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

04 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

4.....	PURPOSE OF THIS ANALYSIS
4.....	PROJECT METHODOLOGY
4.....	LONGVIEW'S URBAN FOREST
4.....	URBAN TREE CANOPY CHANGE
5.....	RECOMMENDATIONS

06 PROJECT METHODOLOGY

6.....	DATA SOURCES
6.....	MAPPING LAND COVER
7.....	IDENTIFYING POSSIBLE PLANTING AREAS AND UNSUITABLE AREAS FOR PLANTING
7.....	DEFINING ASSESSMENT LEVELS

09 STATE OF THE CANOPY AND KEY FINDINGS

9.....	CITYWIDE LAND COVER
11.....	CITYWIDE URBAN TREE CANOPY
11.....	CITYWIDE URBAN TREE CANOPY CHANGE
12.....	URBAN TREE CANOPY BY WATERSHED
13.....	URBAN TREE CANOPY CHANGE BY WATERSHED
13.....	URBAN TREE CANOPY BY LAND USE
15.....	URBAN TREE CANOPY CHANGE BY LAND USE
16.....	URBAN TREE CANOPY BY NEIGHBORHOOD
17.....	URBAN TREE CANOPY BY RIGHT-OF-WAY WITHIN NEIGHBORHOOD
19.....	URBAN TREE CANOPY CHANGE BY NEIGHBORHOOD
19.....	URBAN TREE CANOPY CHANGE BY RIGHT-OF-WAY WITHIN NEIGHBORHOOD
20.....	URBAN TREE CANOPY BY CENSUS TRACT
21.....	URBAN TREE CANOPY CHANGE BY CENSUS TRACT
21.....	URBAN TREE CANOPY BY CENSUS BLOCK
22.....	URBAN TREE CANOPY CHANGE BY CENSUS BLOCK

23 QUANTIFYING ECOSYSTEM BENEFITS

24 GREEN EQUITY ANALYSIS

26 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

28 REPORT APPENDIX

28.....	ACCURACY ASSESSMENT
28.....	GLOSSARY/KEY TERMS



1,858

ACRES OF CANOPY

20%

OF LONGVIEW WAS COVERED BY TREE CANOPY IN 2019

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PURPOSE OF THIS ANALYSIS

The City of Longview is located in southwestern Washington within Cowlitz County, 90 miles from the Pacific Ocean (Figure 1). It is approximately 15 square miles or 9,709 acres. The urban forest in Longview is a valuable asset providing residents and visitors with many environmental, social, and economic benefits. This assessment mapped urban tree canopy (UTC), possible planting area (PPA), and tree canopy changes from 2011 to 2019 and analyzed how they are distributed throughout the City and its watersheds, land use areas, neighborhoods, census boundaries, and right-of-way.

PROJECT METHODOLOGY

The results, based on 2019 and 2011 imagery from the USDA's National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP), provide a current and historical look at land cover in Longview and will allow the City to revise and develop existing and new strategies to protect and expand the urban forest. This study used modern machine learning techniques to create land cover data that are more reproducible and will allow for a more even comparison the next time tree canopy and land cover are assessed.

LONGVIEW'S URBAN FOREST

In 2019, Longview had 20% urban tree canopy (UTC) cover and 39% possible planting area (PPA), not including any

surface water bodies within the city. The City's total land cover including surface water bodies contained 19% tree canopy, 41% other vegetation; 1% soil/dry vegetation; 36% impervious surfaces, and 4% water. In further dividing the City's urban tree canopy, 8% was overhanging impervious surfaces. The 1,858 acres of tree canopy in Longview provide a multitude of economic, environmental, and social benefits, valued at \$1.2 million annually, plus nearly \$13 million in carbon storage.

Of the 21 neighborhoods in Longview, Columbia Heights East had the highest canopy coverage at 60%. However, the Hillside Acres neighborhood contained the most canopy, overall, containing 321 acres or 17% of all canopy in the City. The West Longview neighborhood contained the greatest potential for canopy expansion, offering 517 acres (52% PPA by area and 15% of the City's total plantable space).

URBAN TREE CANOPY CHANGE

This study found that canopy cover changed from 19 to 20% from 2011 to 2019 (+1% or 70 acres) using the current city boundary. Public/Quasi-Public/Institutional land use areas saw a 5% increase, while canopy on Low Density Residential areas decreased by 1%. Canopy cover within the Mint Farm neighborhood increased by 10%, while Hillside Acres lost 95 acres of canopy (-16%). The overall increase is due to crown growth of maturing trees and growth of newly planted trees since 2011.

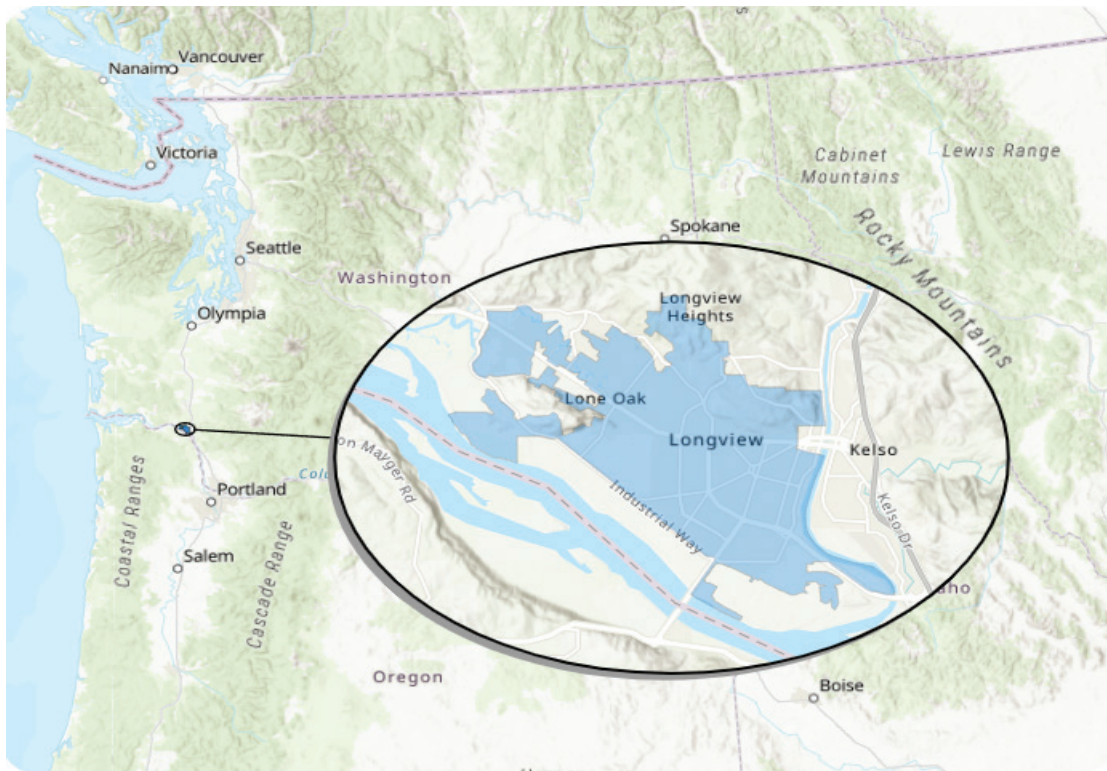


Figure 1. | Longview occupies approximately 15 square miles in Cowlitz County, Washington.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of this analysis can be used to develop a continued strategy to protect and expand Longview's urban forest. This study revealed that Longview's citywide canopy has grown. However, there is a trend of large canopy losses as development of natural areas has increased. Additionally, trees in the City's Low Density Residential areas have experienced reduction and could lead to stagnation of canopy cover. Annexation, population growth, and land use changes are all factors of the urban environment that can contribute to changes in citywide canopy numbers. It is important for the City to use this assessment to inform future investments in the urban forest so that all those who live, work, and play in Longview can benefit from the urban forest. The City must proactively work to protect the existing urban forest and replenish the canopy with additional trees. Through management actions, strategic plantings, and protections for existing canopy informed by the UTC, PPA, and change metrics included in this report, Longview has an opportunity to expand its current urban tree canopy to its fullest potential.



**20%
URBAN TREE
CANOPY**



**39%
POSSIBLE
PLANTING
AREA**



**36%
IMPERVIOUS
SURFACE**

Figure 2. | Based on an analysis of 2019 high-resolution imagery, Longview contains 20% tree canopy, 39% areas that could support canopy in the future, and 36% total impervious areas.

PROJECT METHODOLOGY

Land cover, urban tree canopy, and possible planting areas were mapped using the sources and methods described below. These data sets provide the foundation for the metrics reported at the selected geographic assessment scales.

DATA SOURCES

This assessment utilized high-resolution (60-centimeter) multispectral imagery from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) collected in 2019 to derive the most land cover data set. Additional NAIP imagery from 2011 was used to create a comparable, historical land cover data set.

MAPPING LAND COVER

The land cover data set is the most fundamental component of an urban tree canopy assessment. Tree canopy and land cover data from the EarthDefine US Tree Map (<https://www.earthdefine.com/treemap/>) provided a five-class land cover data set. The US Tree Map is produced using a modern machine learning technique to extract tree canopy cover and other land cover types from the latest available 2019 NAIP imagery. These five classes are shown in Figure 3 and described in the Glossary on page 28.

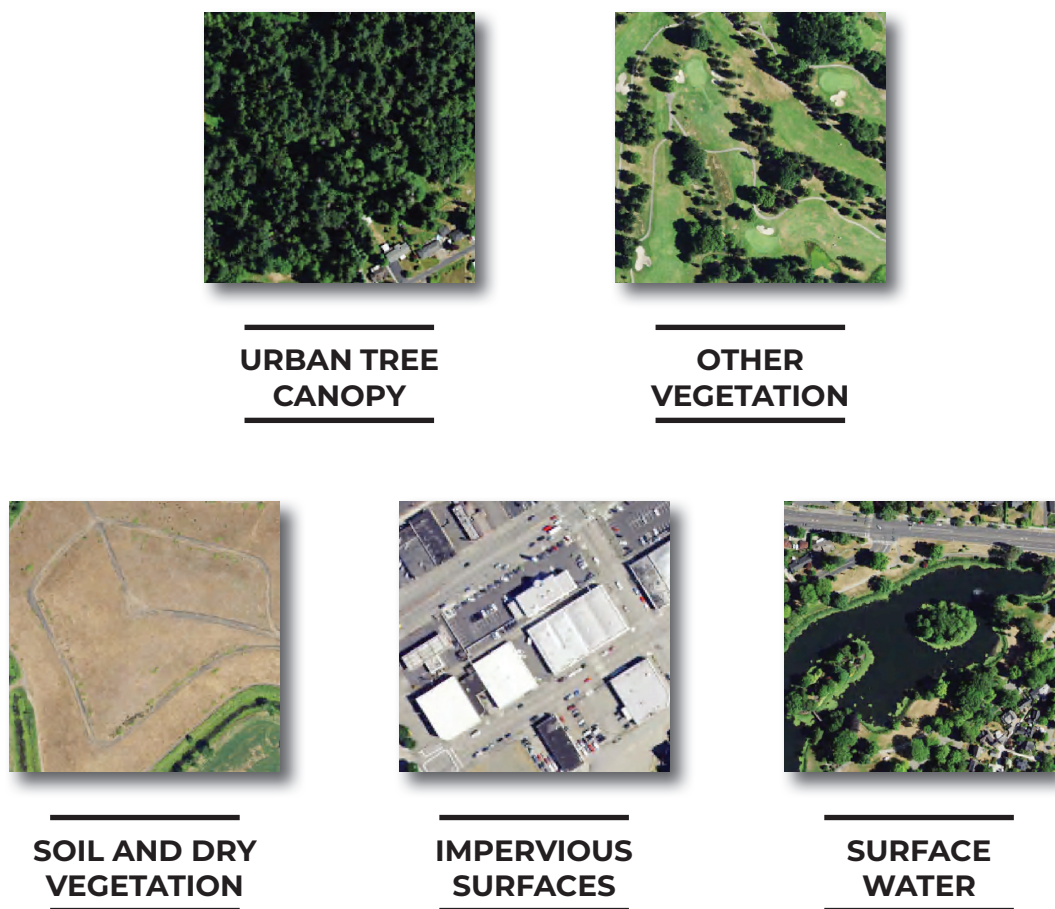


Figure 3. | Five (5) distinct land cover classes were identified in the 2019 tree canopy assessment: urban tree canopy, other vegetation, bare soil and dry vegetation, impervious (paved) surfaces, and water.

IDENTIFYING POSSIBLE PLANTING AREAS AND UNSUITABLE AREAS FOR PLANTING

In addition to quantifying Longview's existing tree canopy cover, another metric of interest in this assessment was the area where tree canopy could be expanded. To assess this, all land area in Longview that was not existing tree canopy coverage was classified as either possible planting area or unsuitable for planting.

Possible planting areas were derived from the other vegetation layer. Unsuitable areas, or areas where it was not feasible to plant trees due to biophysical or land use restraints (e.g. golf course playing areas, recreation fields, utility corridors, etc.), were manually delineated and overlaid with the existing land cover data set (Figure 4).

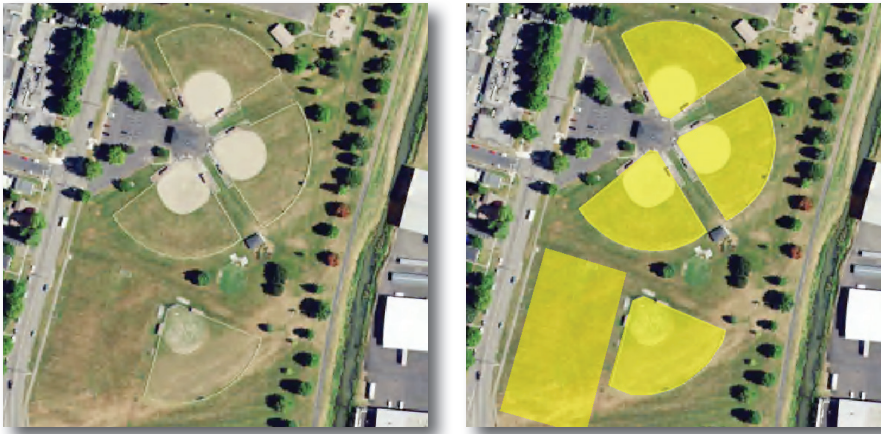
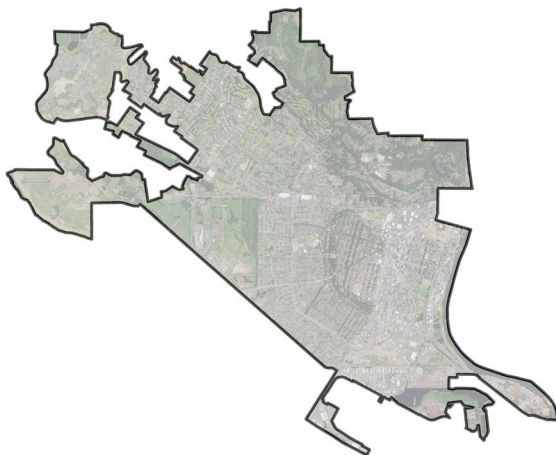


Figure 4. | Vegetated areas where it would be biophysically feasible for tree plantings but undesirable based on their current usage (left) were delineated in the data as “Unsuitable” (right). These areas included recreational sports fields, golf courses, and other open space.

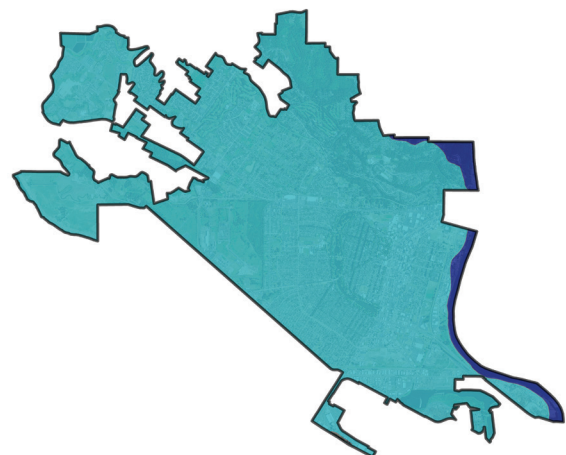
DEFINING ASSESSMENT LEVELS

In order to best inform the City of Longview's various stakeholders, urban tree canopy and other associated metrics were tabulated across a variety of geographic boundaries (Figure 5). These boundaries include the city boundary, watersheds, land use classes, neighborhoods, right-of-way (within each neighborhood), census tracts, and census blocks.



CITY BOUNDARY

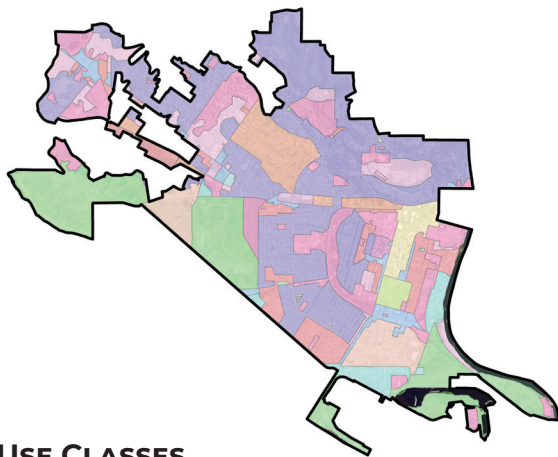
The City of Longview's **citywide boundary** is the one (1) main area of interest over which all metrics are summarized.



WATERSHEDS

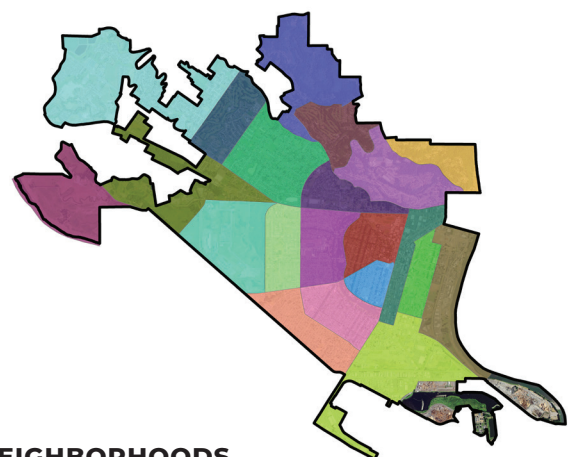
Since trees play an important role in storm water management, two (2) **watersheds** were assessed.

Figure 5. | Seven (7) distinct geographic boundaries were explored in this analysis: the full city boundary, watersheds, land use classes, neighborhoods, right-of-way (within neighborhood), census tracts, and census blocks.



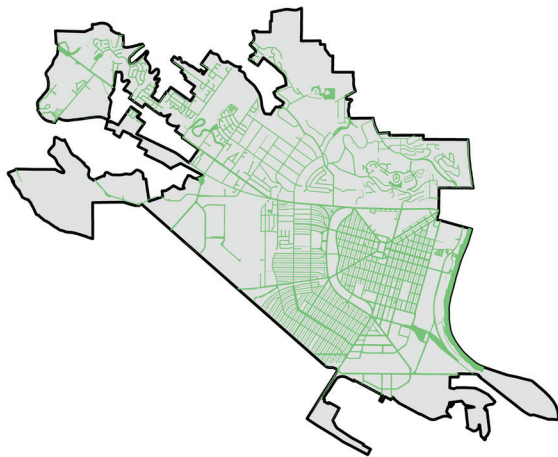
LAND USE CLASSES

Fifteen (15) **land use classes** were also assessed to provide detail on the current human land use configuration of the city.



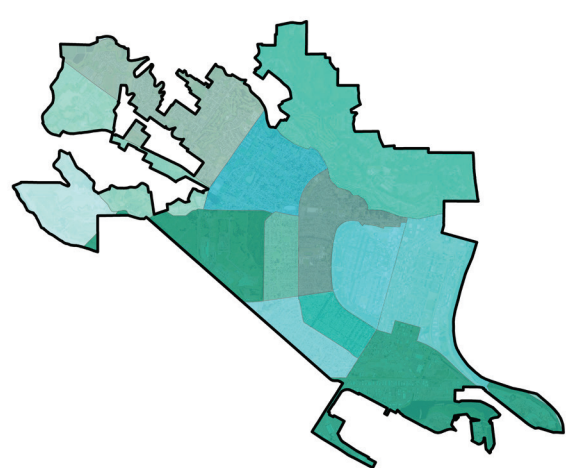
NEIGHBORHOODS

Twenty-one (21) **neighborhoods** were assessed to quantify urban tree canopy at an easily conceptualized scale.



RIGHT OF WAY BY NEIGHBORHOOD

In addition to the UTC throughout the neighborhoods' entire areas, UTC was also assessed within the **right-of-way found within each neighborhood**. This measure is useful for quantifying and tracking Longview's street trees.



CENSUS TRACTS

Twelve (12) **census tracts** were assessed to provide information within populations across the United States. These boundaries can be valuable indicators of environmental justice as they are directly linked with demographic and socioeconomic data.



CENSUS BLOCKS

The smallest unit of analysis was **census blocks**, of which there were over six hundred (681) in total.

Figure 6. | Seven (7) distinct geographic boundaries were explored in this analysis: the full city boundary, watersheds, land use classes, neighborhoods, right-of-way (within neighborhood), census tracts, and census blocks.

STATE OF THE CANOPY AND KEY FINDINGS



CITYWIDE LAND COVER

The results and key findings of this study, including the land cover map and canopy change analysis results, are presented below. These results can be used to design a strategic approach to identifying existing canopy and future planting areas. Land cover percentages are based on the total area of interest while urban tree canopy, possible planting area, and unsuitable percentages are based on land area. Water bodies are excluded from land area because they are typically unsuitable for planting new trees without significant modification.

In 2019, tree canopy constituted 19% of Longview's land cover; other vegetation was 41%; soil/dry vegetation was 1%; impervious was 36%; and water was 4%. These land cover results are presented below in Table 1 and Figure 7.

Table 1. | Land cover classification results.
Percentages add up to over 100% due to rounding.

LAND COVER CLASS	ACRES	% OF TOTAL
Tree Canopy	1,858	19%
Other Vegetation	3,994	41%
Impervious Surfaces	3,827	36%
Soil & Dry Vegetation	117	1%
Water	412	4%

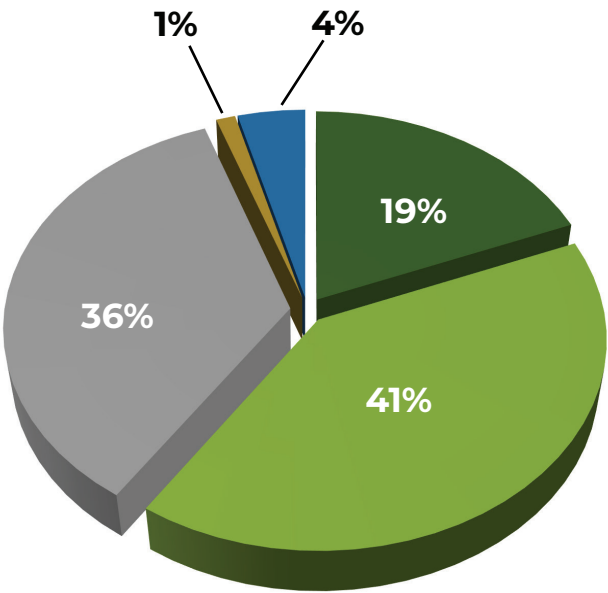


Figure 7. | Land cover classification results
(percentages rounded and based on total city area).



EXISTING AND POTENTIAL TREE CANOPY



Figure 8. | Distribution of existing and potential urban tree canopy throughout Longview, Washington.

CITYWIDE URBAN TREE CANOPY

This urban tree canopy assessment utilized the land cover map as a foundation to determine possible planting areas (PPA) throughout the city. Additional layers and information regarding land considered unsuitable for planting were also incorporated into the analysis. Note that the results of this study are based on the city’s land area with bodies of water omitted.

Results of this study indicate that within the City of Longview, 1,858 acres are covered with urban tree canopy, making up 20% of the city’s 9,298 land acres; 3,994 acres are covered with other vegetation where it would be possible to plant trees (PPA) making up 39% of the city; and the other 3,827 acres were considered unsuitable for tree planting, making up 41% of the city. The unsuitable areas include recreational sports fields, golf course playing areas, buildings, roads, other impervious surfaces, and areas of bare soil and dry vegetation.

The city’s 1,858 acres of urban tree canopy were further divided into subcategories based on whether their canopy had an impervious or pervious understory. Tree canopy overhanging an impervious surface can provide many benefits through ecosystem services such as localized cooling provided by shading of impervious surfaces and increased stormwater absorption. Results indicated that Longview’s UTC was predominantly overhanging pervious surfaces at 92%, while 8% is overhanging impervious surfaces.

Table 2. | Urban tree canopy assessment results, by acres and percent (percentages based on land acres.)

City of Longview	Acres	%
Total Area	9,709	100%
Land Area	9,298	96%
Urban Tree Canopy	1,858	20%
Total Possible Planting Area	3,613	39%
Total Unsuitable Area	3,827	41%

UTC POTENTIAL IN LONGVIEW

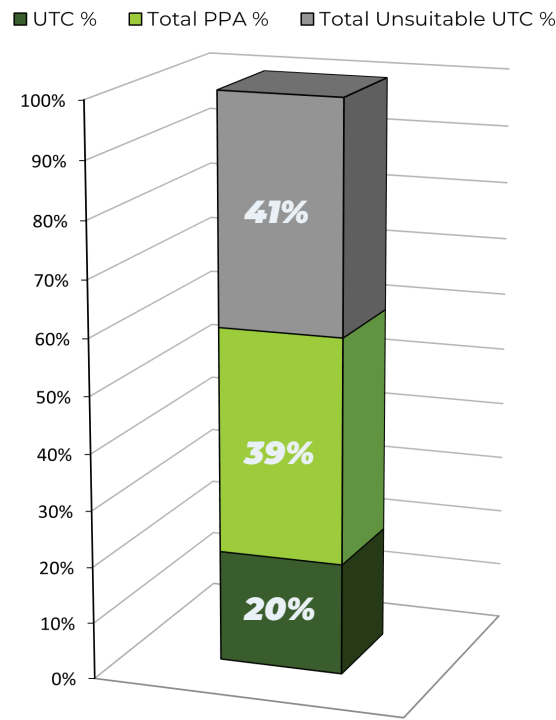


Figure 9. | Urban tree canopy, possible planting area, and area unsuitable for UTC in Longview.

Table 3. | Urban tree canopy assessment results of trees overhanging pervious or impervious surfaces.

City of Longview	Acres	%
Overhanging Pervious Surfaces	1,714	92%
Overhanging Impervious Surfaces	144	8%

CITYWIDE URBAN TREE CANOPY CHANGE

There was an increase in Longview’s tree canopy over the eight-year study period. Tree canopy increased by approximately 70 acres citywide, yielding a 1% raw increase since 2011. This increase in canopy can be attributed to crown growth of maturing trees and growth of newly planted trees since 2011. Current levels of urban tree canopy in Longview can continue to be improved with careful planning and planting efforts. See Table 4 for more details.

Table 4. | Urban tree canopy change for the City of Longview.

City of Longview	Total Area	Land Area	UTC 2011		UTC 2019		UTC Change	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Urban Tree Canopy	9,709	9,298	1,789	19%	1,858	20%	70	1%

URBAN TREE CANOPY BY WATERSHED

Because of their benefits for regulating runoff, reducing flooding, and maintaining a healthy water cycle, urban tree canopy metrics were also assessed by watersheds. Trees planted within these areas can help to intercept and absorb stormwater runoff that may otherwise carry unhealthy pollutants into surface water bodies. Only two watersheds exist within Longview's city boundary. Leckler Creek-Cowlitz River makes up 2% of the City's land area while the Frontal Columbia River encompasses the other 98%. Tree canopy coverage in these areas were 45% and 19% respectively. However, since these boundaries are disproportionate, the metrics do not provide additional insights on canopy trends.

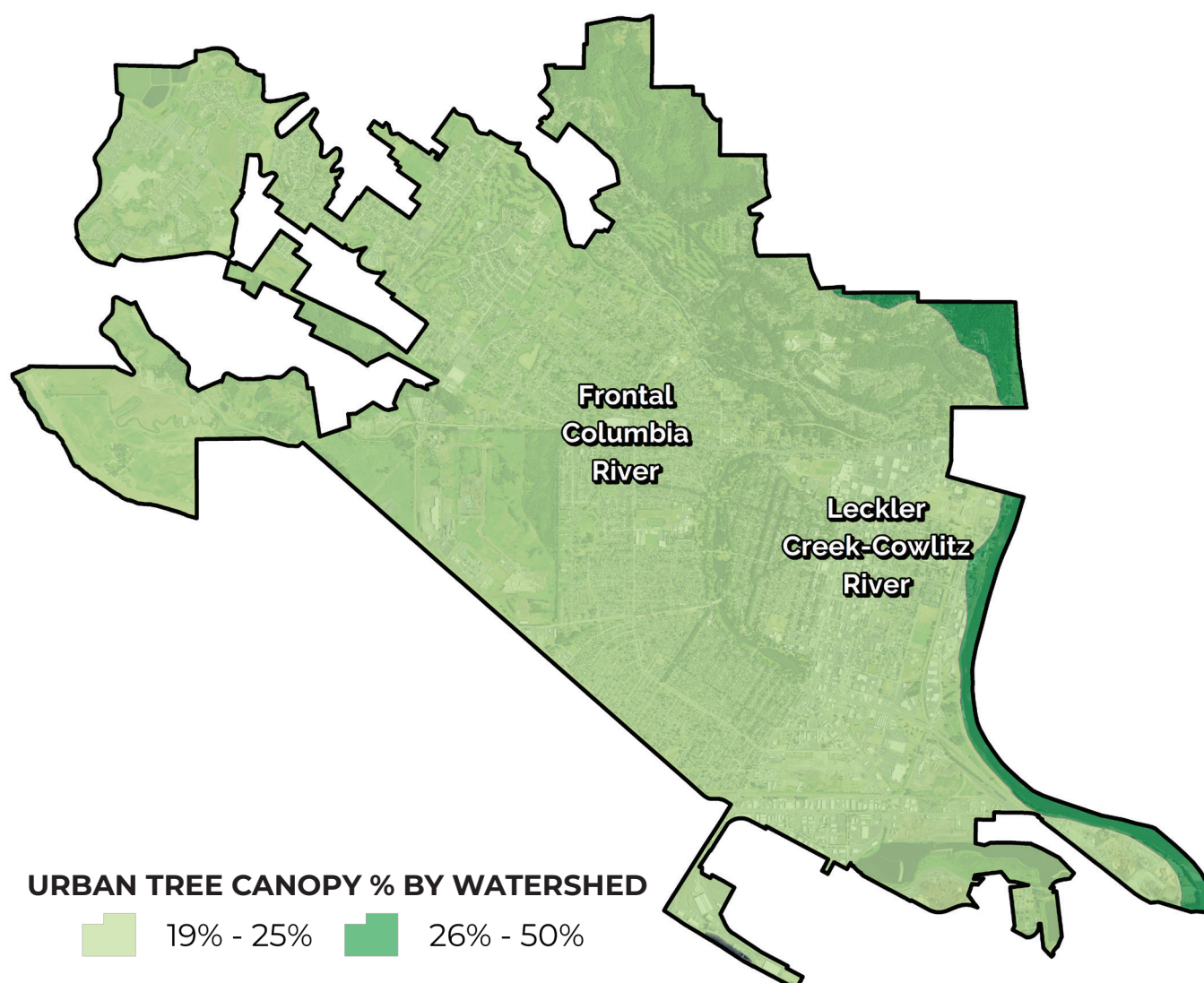


Figure 10. | Urban tree canopy in Longview by watersheds.

URBAN TREE CANOPY CHANGE BY WATERSHED

Within Longview's watersheds, there were increases in tree canopy cover of 1% (64 acres) in Frontal Columbia River and 3% (6 acres) in Leckler Creek-Cowlitz River from 2011 to 2019. These corridors provide a variety of important ecosystem services including, but not limited to, wildlife habitat, water quality, and stormwater runoff, so it is important to maintain the existing tree canopy in these areas.

URBAN TREE CANOPY BY LAND USE

UTC and PPA were assessed in Longview's 15 land use areas. Low Density Residential areas had the highest distribution of land area and contributed the greatest amounts of both UTC and PPA towards the citywide totals, making up 55% of the city's UTC and 34% of all PPA in Longview. The Central Business District and the Regional Commercial district had the lowest UTC with 3% canopy cover and less than 10 acres of tree canopy combined. The Public/Quasi-Public/Institutional land use class constitutes the third largest land area, has a UTC above the citywide average (22%), and contains 11% of the citywide PPA. This area may be managed by the city and would make a prime target for city-led planting efforts. Heavy Industrial land use areas had the second-largest distribution of land area, relatively low canopy cover at 8%, and a large amount of plantable space with 24% of the citywide PPA. Collaborative planting efforts between the City and private industries could yield impactful results.

Table 5. | Urban tree canopy assessment results by land use class.

Land Use	Land Area		Urban Tree Canopy			Possible Planting Area		
	Acres	Dist.	Acres	%	Dist.	Acres	%	Dist.
Central Business District	212	2%	7	3%	0%	9	4%	0%
Civic Center	35	0%	11	32%	1%	6	16%	0%
Community Commercial	257	3%	17	7%	1%	68	27%	2%
Heavy Industrial	1,589	17%	134	8%	7%	895	56%	24%
High Density Residential	664	7%	128	19%	7%	249	37%	7%
Light Industrial	258	3%	13	5%	1%	51	20%	1%
Low Density Residential	3,316	36%	1,013	31%	55%	1,260	38%	34%
Medium Density Residential	594	6%	145	24%	8%	238	40%	6%
Mixed Use Commercial/Industrial	468	5%	32	7%	2%	241	51%	6%
Mixed Use Office/Commercial	88	1%	4	5%	0%	8	9%	0%
Mixed Use Residential/Commercial	10	0%	2	16%	0%	7	67%	0%
Neighborhood/Convenience Commercial	11	0%	1	7%	0%	2	21%	0%
Public/Quasi-Public/Institutional	1,220	13%	263	22%	14%	420	34%	11%
Regional Commercial	54	1%	2	3%	0%	2	4%	0%
Traditional Neighborhood Res.	505	5%	86	17%	5%	293	58%	8%
Totals	9,282	100%	1,856	20%	100%	3,750	40%	100%

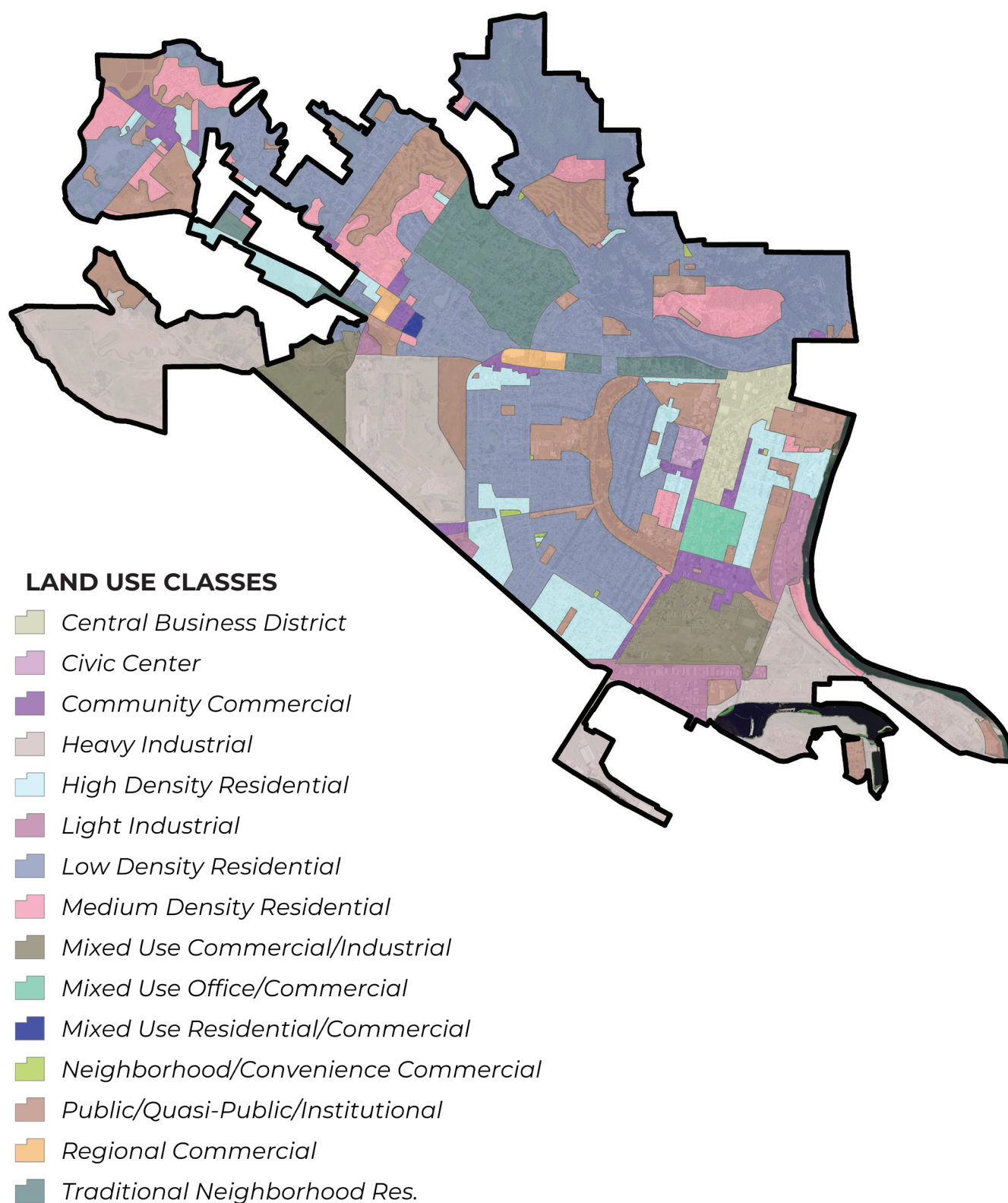


Figure 11. | Urban tree canopy in Longview by land use classes.

URBAN TREE CANOPY CHANGE BY LAND USE

Dividing the urban tree canopy change results by the City's land use categories offered some additional insights as to how Longview's canopy has changed over time. While canopy losses and gains occurred in all land use classes, all of the net canopy losses occurred in three land uses. Two classes sustained no net change, and the rest experienced increases. Low Density Residential areas had the greatest individual reduction in canopy (-42 acres) but maintained the highest overall UTC %. Canopy in Public/Quasi-Public/Institutional experienced the largest increase at a 5% gain from 16% (202 acres in 2011) to 21% (263 acres in 2019). High Density Residential and Mixed Use Residential/Commercial both increased their canopy by 4% in eight years.



URBAN TREE CANOPY CHANGE BY LAND USE (ACRES)

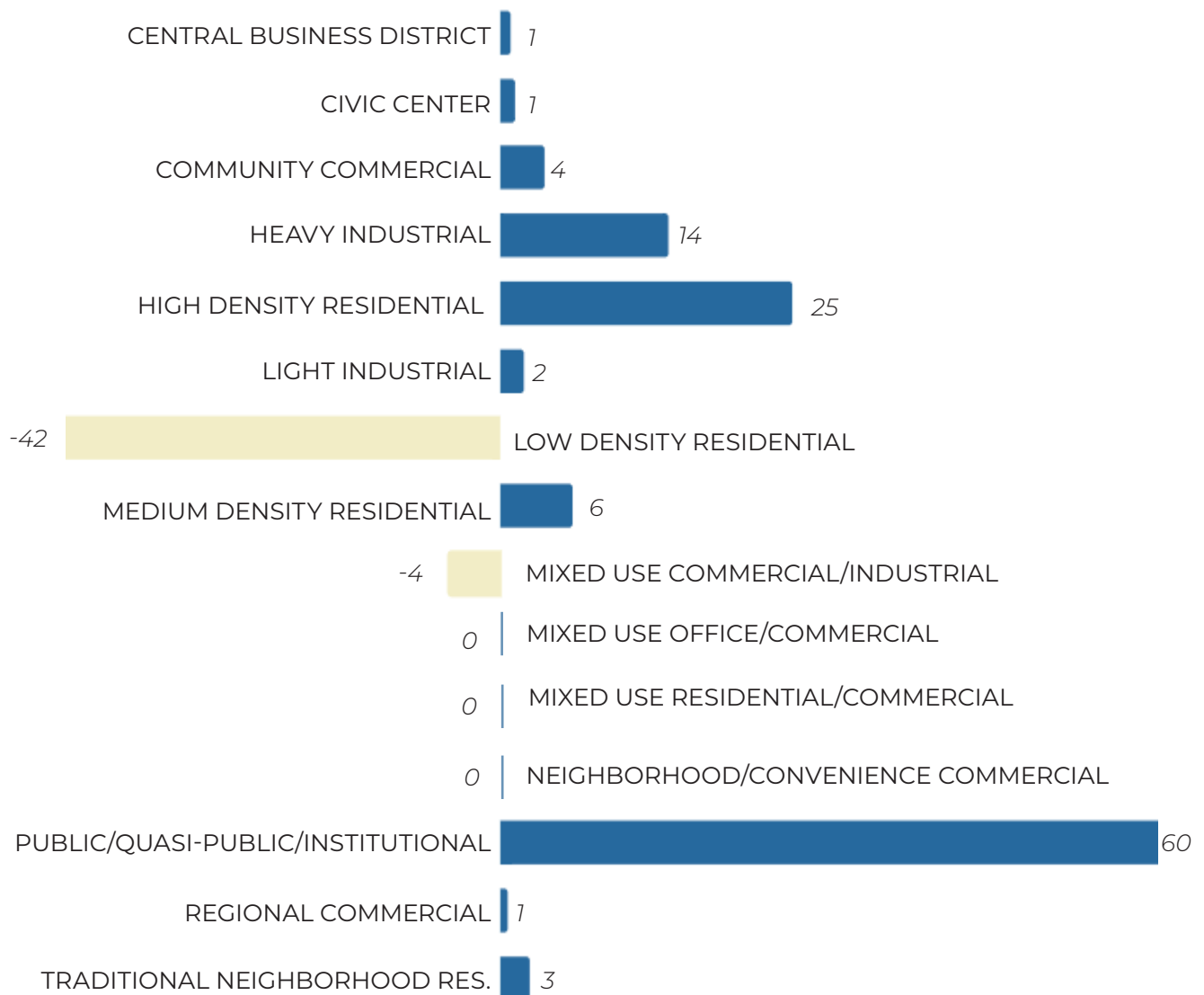


Figure 12. | Urban tree canopy change by land use in acres in Longview from 2011-2019.

URBAN TREE CANOPY BY NEIGHBORHOODS

Urban tree canopy metrics were also assessed at the neighborhood level. This analysis revealed that Longview has a great deal of variation in UTC throughout the city. While some neighborhoods such as Columbia Heights East and Hillside Acres had over 50% canopy cover, others such as Downtown and Industrial Way had only 3%. Hillside Acres had 53% canopy cover and represents 17% of the citywide UTC.

In terms of possible planting areas, West Longview had 51% PPA and contained 15% of the city's total PPA. Barlow Point and Mint Farm also represented a large portion of the city's PPA at 12% and 10%, respectively. The lowest percentage of plantable space was found within the Downtown neighborhood at 3%. The City should look for ways to add tree pits and other planting strips to impervious areas like sidewalks and parking lots to increase canopy cover in these areas.

Table 6. | Urban tree canopy by neighborhood.

Neighborhood	Land Area		Urban Tree Canopy			Possible Planting Area		
	Acres	Dist.	Acres	%	Dist.	Acres	%	Dist.
Barlow Point	516	6%	48	9%	3%	406	79%	12%
Broadway	213	2%	28	12%	1%	51	23%	1%
Cascade/City View	530	6%	236	44%	13%	144	27%	4%
Columbia Heights East	268	3%	160	58%	9%	57	21%	2%
Columbia Valley Gardens	586	7%	82	14%	4%	317	54%	9%
Downtown	246	3%	7	3%	0%	8	3%	0%
Glenwood	315	4%	140	44%	8%	68	21%	2%
Highlands	351	4%	35	10%	2%	151	42%	4%
Hillside Acres	605	7%	321	53%	17%	216	35%	6%
Industrial Way	746	8%	23	3%	1%	192	26%	5%
Memorial Park	584	7%	163	28%	9%	231	39%	7%
Mint Farm	579	6%	81	14%	4%	339	58%	10%
Mint Valley	341	4%	59	17%	3%	111	32%	3%
New West Side	155	2%	24	15%	1%	34	21%	1%
Northlake/Corman	276	3%	50	18%	3%	106	38%	3%
Old West Side	298	3%	74	23%	4%	66	21%	2%
Olympic East	339	4%	66	19%	4%	115	33%	3%
Olympic West	311	3%	35	11%	2%	126	40%	4%
St. Helens	316	4%	61	18%	3%	112	33%	3%
Third Avenue	378	4%	33	9%	2%	139	36%	4%
West Longview	1,002	11%	117	12%	6%	517	51%	15%
Totals	8,954	100%	1,844	20%	100%	3,506	39%	100%

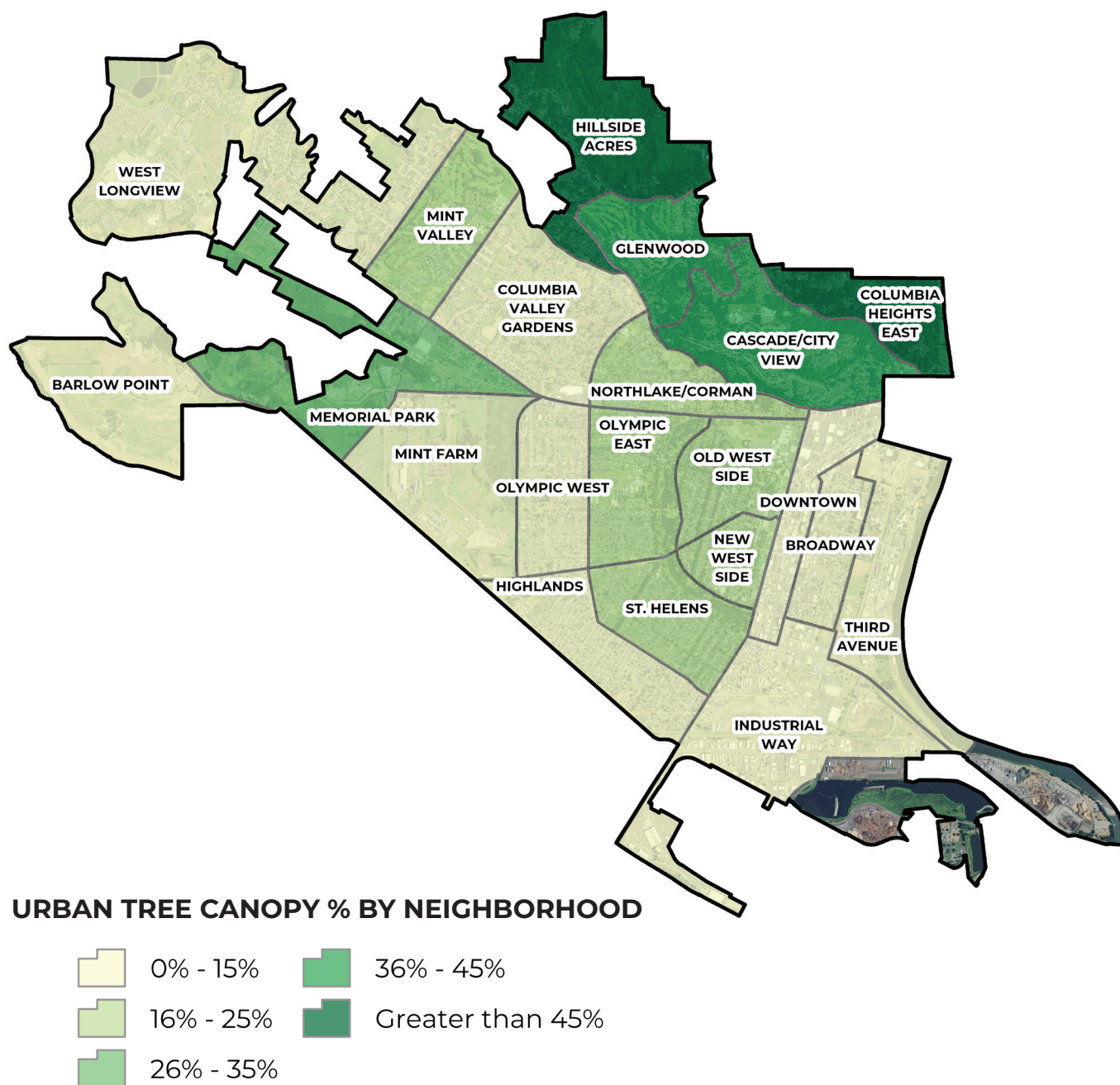


Figure 13. | Urban tree canopy in Longview by neighborhood.

URBAN TREE CANOPY BY RIGHT-OF-WAY BY NEIGHBORHOODS

In addition to assessing the entirety of each neighborhood, UTC was also assessed within the rights-of-way within each neighborhood (Figures 14-16). The right-of-way (ROW) includes the City's sidewalks, roadways, and medians that are publicly owned and maintained. This metric helps quantify the City's street tree resources, as trees in this area provide an especially valuable service in terms of air pollution control, stormwater interception and absorption, and shading, while still tying it to a significant unit of measure (neighborhoods). Out of the 21 neighborhoods, Hillside Acres had the highest UTC at 39% followed by Old West Side with 37%. The Downtown and Industrial Way neighborhoods had the lowest UTC at 5% each. West Longview contained the most PPA with 13% (35 acres) of all PPA within the right-of-way. Industrial Way, the neighborhood with the second-lowest UTC (5%), contained 32 acres of PPA, or 12% of all PPA within the ROW.

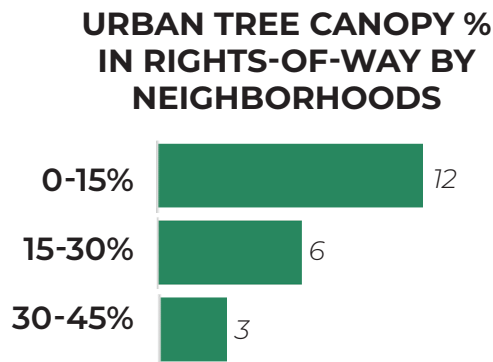


Figure 14. | Number of neighborhoods with rights-of-way within percent canopy cover ranges.

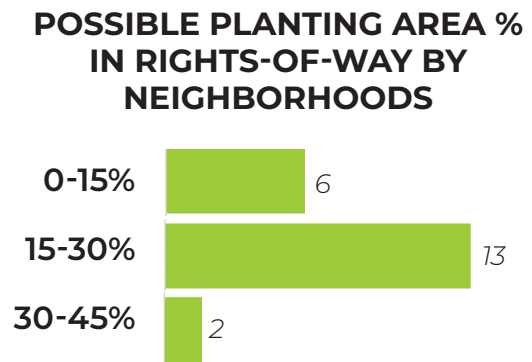


Figure 15. | Number of neighborhoods with rights-of-way within percent possible planting area ranges.

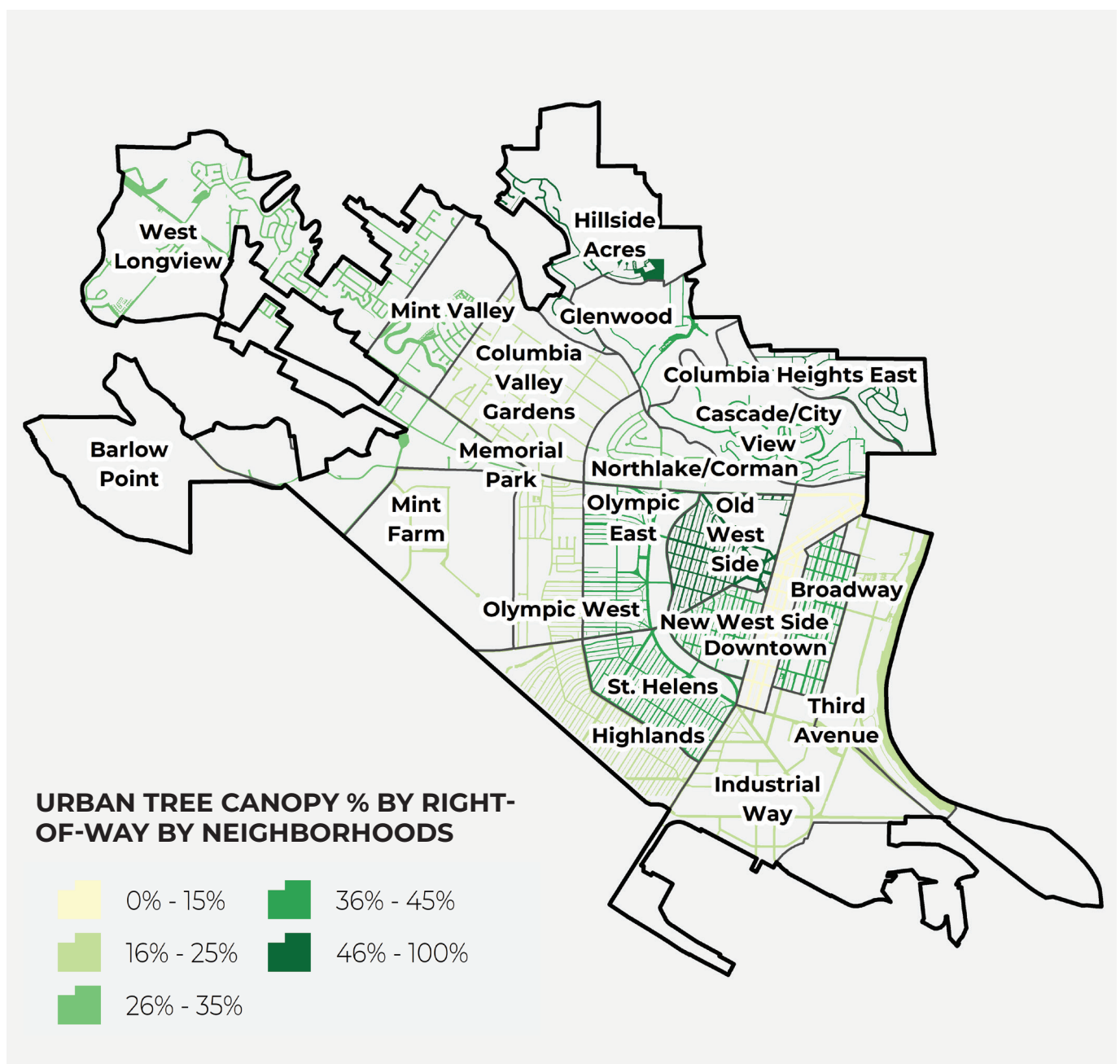


Figure 16. | Urban tree canopy in Longview by ROW by neighborhood.

URBAN TREE CANOPY CHANGE BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Looking at canopy change by neighborhood revealed that 95 of the 100 acres of net canopy loss occurred in one neighborhood. Hillside Acres lost 95 of its 417 acres from 2011 to 2019 equating to a 16% decrease in canopy cover. Mint Farm experienced the largest increase (58 acres) in its canopy acreage from 23 acres in 2011 to 81 acres in 2019, a gain of 10%. Growth was observed in trees in natural areas as well as street trees. A majority of areas (15 neighborhoods, or 71% of the city) experienced an increase in canopy cover over the eight years. Canopy coverage in Barlow Point, Columbia Valley Gardens, Industrial Way, Mint Valley, and Olympic West remained nearly unchanged.

Table 7. | Urban tree canopy change by Longview neighborhoods.

Designated Land Use	Land Area		UTC 2011		UTC 2019		UTC Change	
	Acres	Dist.	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Barlow Point	516	6%	49	10%	48	9%	-2	0%
Broadway	213	2%	23	11%	28	13%	5	2%
Cascade/City View	530	6%	232	44%	236	45%	4	1%
Columbia Heights East	268	3%	148	55%	160	60%	12	5%
Columbia Valley Gardens	586	7%	82	14%	82	14%	0	0%
Downtown	246	3%	6	2%	7	3%	1	1%
Glenwood	315	4%	136	43%	140	44%	3	1%
Highlands	351	4%	28	8%	35	10%	7	2%
Hillside Acres	605	7%	417	69%	321	53%	-95	-16%
Industrial Way	746	8%	25	3%	23	3%	-3	0%
Memorial Park	584	7%	142	24%	163	28%	21	4%
Mint Farm	579	6%	23	4%	81	14%	58	10%
Mint Valley	341	4%	58	17%	59	17%	1	0%
New West Side	155	2%	20	13%	24	16%	4	3%
Northlake/Corman	276	3%	46	17%	50	18%	4	1%
Old West Side	298	3%	64	21%	74	25%	11	4%
Olympic East	339	4%	60	18%	66	19%	6	2%
Olympic West	311	3%	34	11%	35	11%	1	0%
St. Helens	316	4%	50	16%	61	19%	11	3%
Third Avenue	378	4%	27	7%	33	9%	6	2%
West Longview	1,002	11%	99	10%	117	12%	18	2%
Totals	8,954	100%	1,770	20%	1,844	21%	74	1%

URBAN TREE CANOPY CHANGE BY RIGHT-OF-WAY BY NEIGHBORHOODS

Changes in canopy cover within the rights-of-way of each neighborhood were assessed to gain insight into changes in street trees citywide and within each neighborhood. These areas had an overall increase of 2% which was greater than the citywide average of 1%. Changes across neighborhoods had little variation, with either an increase or no change. The greatest increases occurred in Columbia Heights East and St. Helens at 8% (3 acres) and 6% (6 acres), respectively.

URBAN TREE CANOPY BY CENSUS TRACTS

UTC and PPA were assessed at the census tract level. Census tracts contain clusters of census blocks and block group boundaries. This is the largest geographic unit of measure at which the U.S. Census publishes sample data within a state and represents between 1,200 and 8,000 people, with an optimum size of 4,000 people. This scale links to socio-demographic data making it a useful boundary for assessing the equitable distribution of tree canopy within a city. This assessment used 2010 census boundaries to coincide with the boundaries of the Washington Environmental Health Disparities Map (more details can be found in the Green Equity section of this report). Results indicated some of the City's 12 census tracts contained less than 10% canopy cover, while the tract covering the Hillside Acres, Glenwood, Cascade/City View, and Columbia Heights East neighborhoods contained 50%. PPA varied from 28% to 82% with higher amounts on the west side of the city.

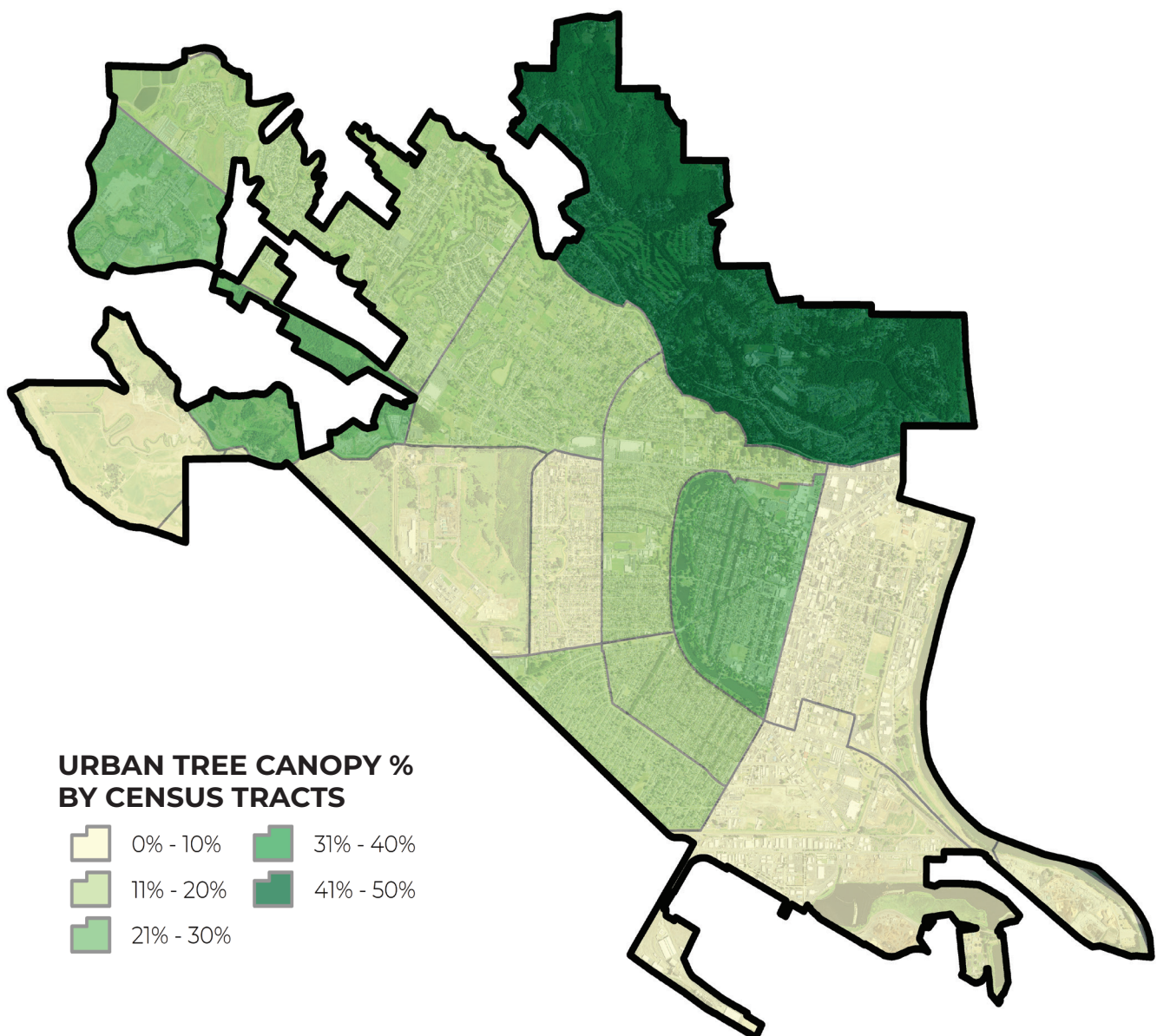


Figure 17. | Urban tree canopy in Longview by census tracts.

URBAN TREE CANOPY CHANGE BY CENSUS TRACTS

Of the City's 12 census tracts, two experienced less than 1% of change in canopy, two experienced losses of greater than 1%, and 10 experienced gains greater than 1%. The census tract with the highest canopy cover also experienced the greatest loss of 4% or 77 acres. This same tract also contains 46% of the City's tree canopy. The City should continue efforts to ensure that the existing tree canopy found here is preserved. Losses in canopy were concentrated near the northern edges of the city. The greatest gain in canopy cover was 4% on the west side of the city. Areas along Longview's southern and eastern boundaries experienced increases in canopy, as much as 4% in some areas.



URBAN TREE CANOPY BY CENSUS BLOCKS

UTC and PPA were assessed by census blocks, representing the smallest unit of analysis. These boundaries are also valuable for assessing the equitable distribution of tree canopy throughout the city as the blocks are linked to all demographic and socioeconomic U.S. census data. Results indicated that urban tree canopy varies substantially throughout the City. A 74% majority of blocks ranged from 0-20% UTC and 26% ranged from 20-100%. Blocks containing over 40% UTC represented 7% of all parcels. A 72% majority of blocks ranged from 0-40% PPA. Both PPA and UTC percentages varied significantly by census blocks.

URBAN TREE CANOPY % BY CENSUS BLOCKS

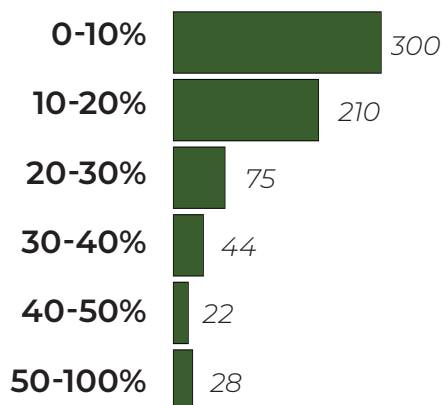


Figure 18. | Number of census blocks within percent canopy cover ranges.

POSSIBLE PLANTING AREA % BY CENSUS BLOCKS

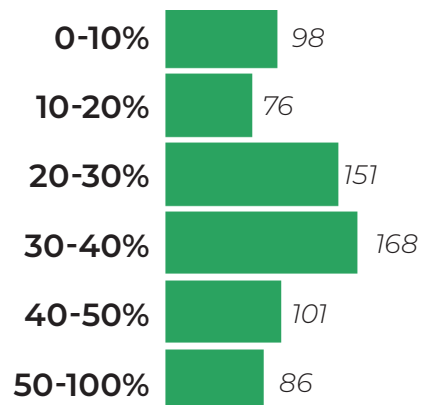


Figure 19. | Number of census blocks within percent possible planting area ranges.

URBAN TREE CANOPY CHANGE BY CENSUS BLOCKS

In this smallest geographic scale used in this study, finer details on where specific changes are occurring are evident and best viewed in GIS desktop software or an interactive web mapping application such as TreePlotter CANOPY. Some block groups lost as much as 9% of their canopy while others gained 10%. Tree canopy change within the 681 census blocks, again, consisted of both losses and gains. Losses in canopy ranged from 1 to 81%, and gains in canopy also ranged from 1 to 33%. Just over 31% of census blocks had no or very little change in canopy coverage due to their small size and/or lack of trees in both 2011 and 2019.

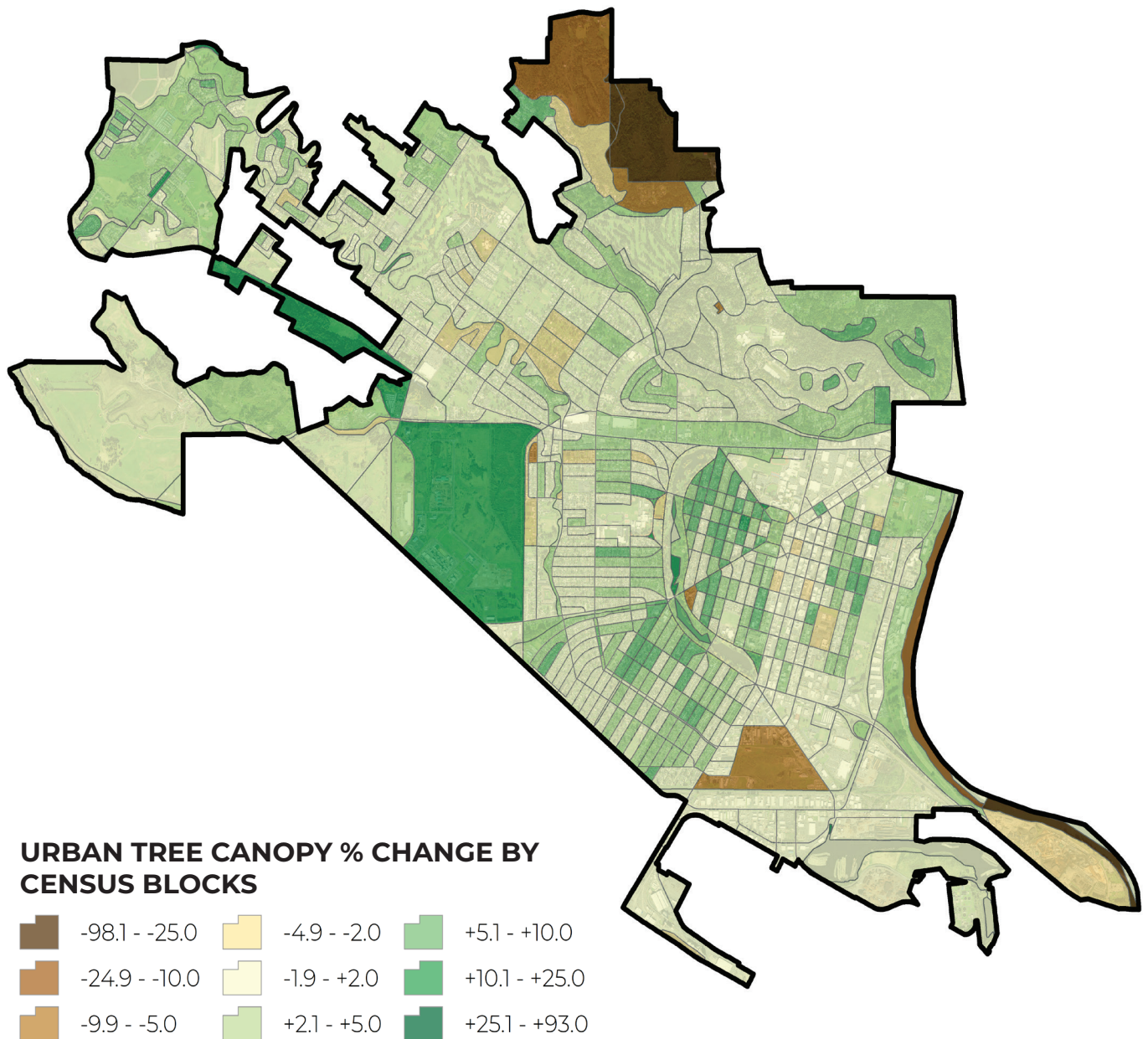


Figure 20. | Urban tree canopy in Longview by census blocks.

QUANTIFYING ECOSYSTEM BENEFITS

Using the best available science from i-Tree tools, values were calculated for some of the benefits and functions provided by trees and forests in Longview. The urban forest holds millions of dollars of savings in avoided infrastructure costs, pollution reduction, and stored carbon.

AIR QUALITY

Trees produce oxygen, capture air pollutants such as particulate matter directly on their leaves, improve public health, and reduce pollution indirectly by lowering air temperatures, reducing the formation of ozone. The existing tree canopy in Longview removes 45 tons of air pollution annually, valued at \$387,294.

STORMWATER AND WATER QUALITY

Trees and forests mitigate stormwater runoff which minimizes flood risk, stabilizes soil, reduces sedimentation in streams and marshland, and absorbs pollutants, thus improving water quality and habitats. On average, each acre of tree canopy in Longview absorbs 59 million gallons of water. This benefit of avoided runoff is valued at roughly \$282 per acre/per year. Extrapolated citywide, this means that Longview's existing tree canopy provides \$524,764 in annual stormwater runoff benefits.

CARBON STORAGE AND SEQUESTRATION

Trees accumulate carbon in their biomass; with most species in a temperate forest, the rate and amount increase with age. Longview's trees store approximately 74,496 tons of carbon, valued at \$12,705,376, and each year the tree canopy absorbs and sequesters approximately 1,823 tons of carbon dioxide, valued at \$311,041.

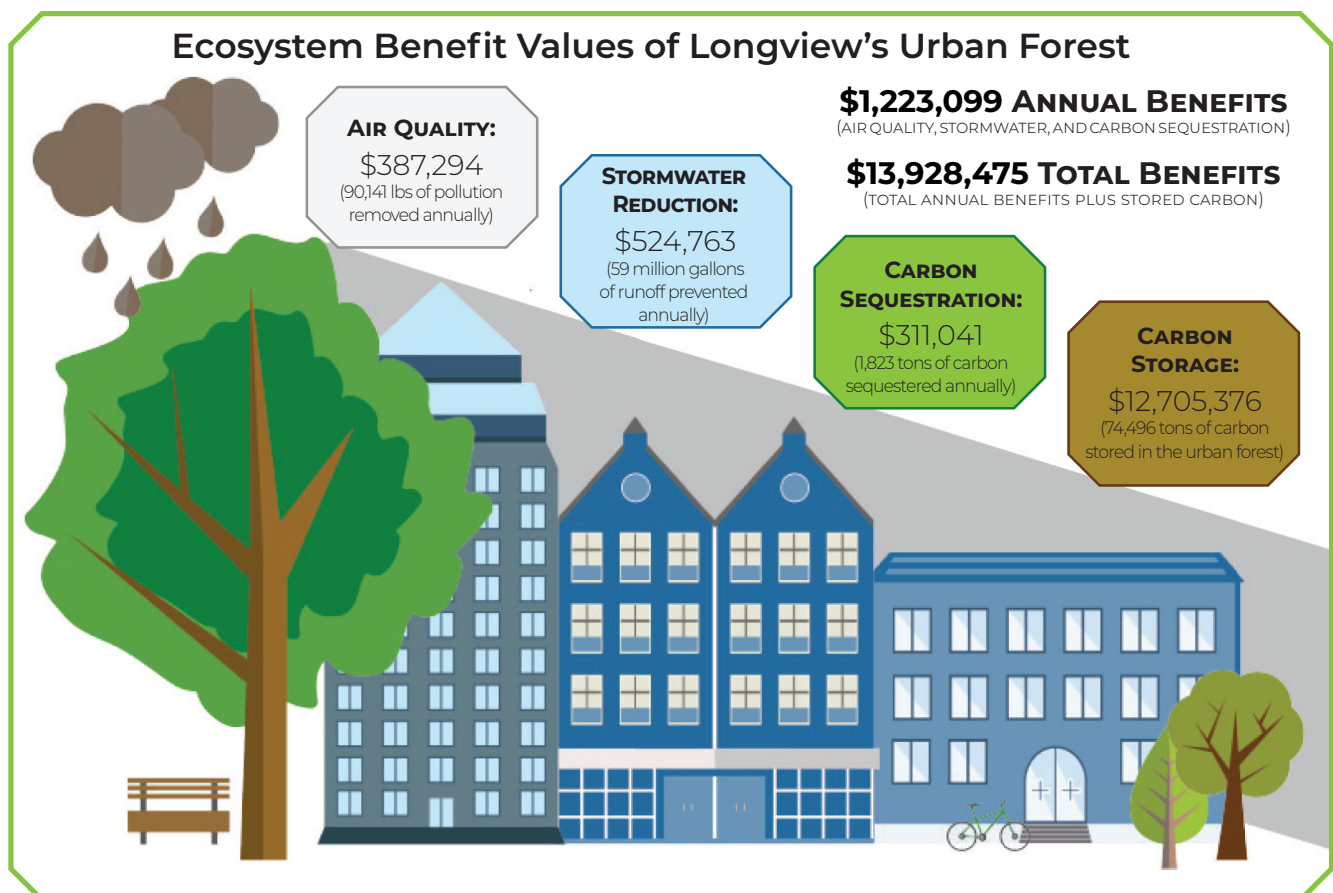


Figure 21. | Quantification of some of the monetary benefits of Longview's urban forest ecosystem services (based on 20% citywide tree canopy cover).

GREEN EQUITY ANALYSIS

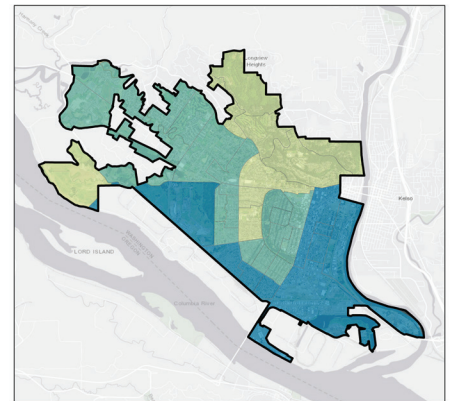
PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA DESCRIPTIONS

Urban tree canopy provides a multitude of direct and indirect benefits. To provide the most complete understanding of where those benefits are lacking, tree planting priorities were identified based on environmental, socio-demographic, and public health data sets.

Tree planting prioritization ranking is needs-based and designed to rank each census tract based on each area's need for a particular benefit that trees can provide. Rankings are sorted from high (blue) to low (yellow) and were calculated for each individual criteria as well as overall to show where multiple needs overlap. Viewing combined ranks show where tree canopy benefits can have the greatest impact by addressing multiple needs.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEMOGRAPHICS

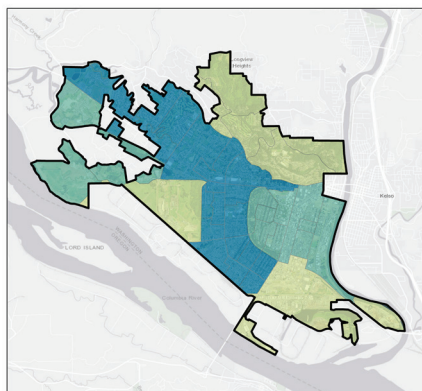
- **Asthma:** This indicator shows the percentage of residents 18 years or older with asthma. Model-based estimates have been provided by the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) branch of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) using 2019 data and 2010 census boundaries.
- **Mental Health:** Values equal the percentage of residents 18 years or older that self-reported mental health not good for 14 days or more out of the month. Evidence shows that mental disorders are strongly related to the occurrence and risk behaviors for chronic disease.



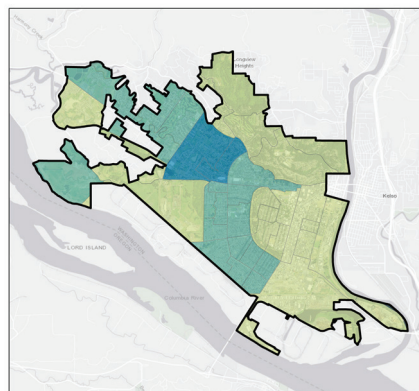
Asthma

ENVIRONMENTAL

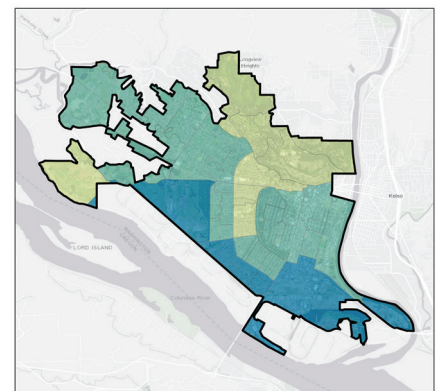
- **Stormwater:** Trees planted along roads can have greater benefits to water quality, runoff, and sedimentation.
- **Urban Heat Island:** The percentage of area that is impervious in residential, commercial, or industrial areas.



Stormwater



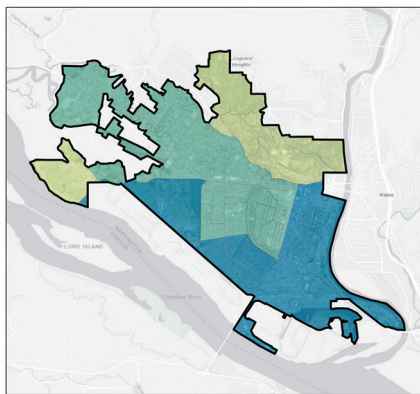
Urban Heat Island



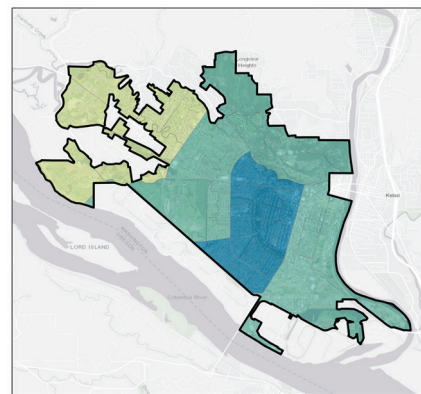
Mental Health

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DISPARITIES

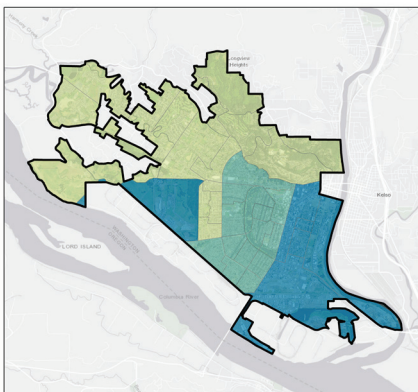
- **Overall Environmental Health Ranking:** This dataset ranked 19 indicators of community health, to provide cumulative environmental risks by each census tract to reduce environmental inequity in Washington's communities.
- **Environmental Effects:** This metric ranked residents' threat of lead exposure from housing; proximity to hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, proximity to National Priorities List sites (Superfund Sites), and closeness to wastewater discharge facilities.
- **Environmental Exposures:** Census tracts were ranked based on residents' threat of exposure to NOx-diesel emissions, ozone concentration, PM2.5 concentration, proximity to heavy traffic roadways, and toxic releases from facilities.
- **Socioeconomic Factors:** Vulnerable populations were determined based on the prevalence of limited English speaking, no high school diploma, poverty, minority populations, transportation expense, unaffordable housing, and unemployment levels.
- **Sensitive Populations:** This metric specified census tracts that contain populations with high death rates from cardiovascular disease and high percentages of low birth weights.



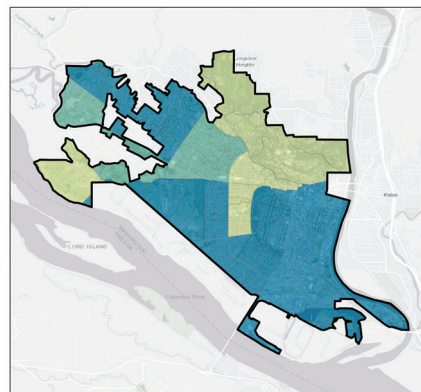
Overall Environmental Health Ranking



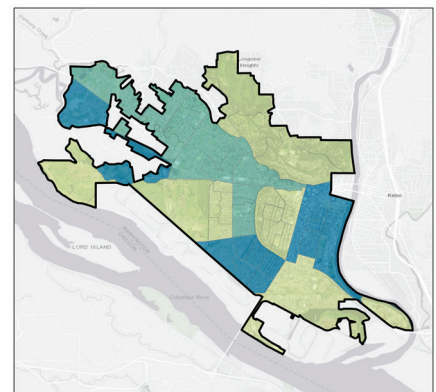
Environmental Effects



Environmental Exposures



Socioeconomic Factors



Sensitive Populations

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The City of Longview has demonstrated that it values its natural resources and wants to maintain a healthy and sustainable urban environment. Recurring assessments of the City's tree canopy represent important steps in ensuring the long-term health of its urban forest. A greater percent of canopy cover can be achieved with proper planning, investment, and care of existing trees. The City should continue to monitor the health of the urban forest and implement the following recommendations to ensure the urban forest is considered during future city planning and development to sustain and enhance the benefits that trees provide to the community.

To preserve, protect, and maintain Longview's tree canopy, the City should continue to have a tree canopy assessment performed at regular intervals such as through TreePlotter CANOPY subscription or continuing regular projects. As the City grows, they will be able to use these data to ensure that their urban forest policies and management practices prioritize its maintenance, health, and growth. The City's urban forest provides Longview with a wealth of environmental, social, and even economic benefits which relate back to greater community pride and interest in citywide initiatives and priorities. These results can be used to identify where existing tree canopy cover should be preserved, where there are opportunities to continue to expand the City's canopy cover, and which areas would receive the greatest benefits from the investment of valuable time and resources into Longview's urban forest.

**More than one half
of all tree canopy
and one third of
all plantable space
is in Low Density
Residential areas.**

1. Leverage the results of this assessment to promote the urban forest

The results of this assessment should be used to encourage investment in urban forest monitoring, maintenance, and management; to prepare supportive information for local budget requests/grant applications; and to develop targeted presentations for city leaders, planners, engineers, resource managers, and the public on the functional benefits of trees in addressing environmental issues. The land cover, tree canopy, and urban tree canopy change data should be disseminated to diverse partners for urban forestry and other applications while the data are current and most useful for decision-making and implementation planning. The information from this study can help establish new canopy cover goals for the short- and long-term to continue to expand Longview's urban forest to its known potential.

2. Use the urban tree canopy change data to identify areas to prioritize canopy expansion

The City and its various stakeholders can utilize the results of the UTC, PPA, and urban tree canopy change analyses to identify the best locations on City-owned and private property to focus future tree planting and canopy expansion efforts. Trees can play a large role in improving public health by improving air quality, lowering temperatures, reducing stormwater, and addressing climate change. The City can acquire parcels for public use as part of redeveloped neighborhoods to be used as carbon sinks to address community access to nature, climate, human health, and equity. The City can develop a proactive street tree maintenance program to take on the responsibility of planting and managing street trees, ensuring healthy trees are distributed equitably across the city. Given the majority of tree loss was attributed

to clearing of trees for new development, the City should evaluate city codes to increase tree preservation, create space for existing trees during the development process, and set aside space for new larger stature trees to be planted both on private property and within the public right-of-way to maximize the benefits of trees.

3. Develop outreach programs in residential areas

In Longview, 34% of all PPA is found in areas designated as Low Density Residential. The City should focus on community outreach and education programs to better inform citizens, businesses, and private landholders of the environmental, health, social, and financial benefits that trees provide and consider other strategies to help preserve existing trees and grow the tree canopy in the plantable space in residential areas. The City should explore options to develop grant programs for tree maintenance or removal of hazard or invasive trees within the city to remove barriers for overburdened communities which lack tree canopy. Tree giveaways, tree planting programs, and tree maintenance events can help to promote new tree plantings. To promote new plantings, expand the partnership with local contractors to plant more trees on redeveloped or newly developed property focusing on low-canopy and underserved neighborhoods.

4. Focus new plantings in high priority areas

To maximize impact, see greater return on investment, and provide the greatest number of benefits to the community, we recommend that the City focus planting and management efforts in areas with high weighted



priority rankings. Planting priority maps and data, such as the map on page 24, show the areas of highest priority for all planting prioritization criteria. The City should also use the GIS data and software tools provided to create unique weighted scenarios to focus efforts in targeted areas that meet specific criteria. For instance, the City could find areas that have low UTC, high PPA, a highly sensitive population, and the greatest benefits to temperature reduction (UHI). Focusing urban forest management resources on expanding and maintaining tree canopy in these areas will have positive impacts on multiple factors that the City has deemed important. Efforts should focus on outreach to the residents of these neighborhoods, as well as local business and land owners, in order to promote new tree plantings and continued maintenance of existing trees.



REPORT

APPENDIX

ACCURACY ASSESSMENT

Classification accuracy serves two main purposes. Firstly, accuracy assessments provide information to technicians producing the classification about where processes need to be improved and where they are effective. Secondly, measures of accuracy provide information about how to use the classification and how well land cover classes are expected to estimate actual land cover on the ground. Even with high resolution imagery, very small differences in classification methodology and image quality can have a large impact on overall map area estimations.

The classification accuracy error matrix illustrated in Table A1 contain confidence intervals that report the high and low values that could be expected for any comparison between the classification data and what actual, on the ground land cover was in 2019. This accuracy assessment was completed using high resolution aerial imagery, with computer and manual verification. No field verification was completed.

THE INTERNAL ACCURACY ASSESSMENT WAS COMPLETED IN THESE STEPS:

1. Two hundred and twenty five sample points, or approximately 15 points per square mile area in Longview (15 sq. miles), were randomly distributed across the study area and assigned a random numeric value.
2. Each sample point was then referenced using the NAIP aerial photo and assigned one of five generalized land cover classes ("Ref_ID") mentioned above by a technician.
3. In the event that the reference value could not be discerned from the imagery, the point was dropped from the accuracy analysis. In this case, no points were dropped.
4. An automated script was then used to assign values from the classification raster to each point ("Eval_ID"). The classification supervisor provides unbiased feedback to quality control technicians regarding the types of corrections required. Misclassified points (where reference ID does not equal evaluation ID) and corresponding land cover are inspected for necessary corrections to the land cover.¹
5. Accuracy is re-evaluated (repeat steps 3 & 4) until an acceptable classification accuracy is achieved.

SAMPLE ERROR MATRIX INTERPRETATION

Statistical relationships between the reference pixels (representing the true conditions on the ground) and the intersecting classified pixels are used to understand how closely the entire classified map represents Longview's landscape. The error matrix shown in Table A1 represent the intersection of reference pixels manually identified by a human observer (columns) and classification category of pixels in the classified image (rows). The blue boxes along the diagonals of the matrix represent agreement between the two-pixel maps. Off-diagonal values represent the number of pixels manually referenced to the column class that were classified as another category in the classification image. Overall accuracy is computed by dividing the total number of correct pixels by the total number of pixels reported in the matrix ($55 + 76 + 74 + 4 + 7 = 216 / 225 = 96\%$), and the matrix can be used to calculate per class accuracy percentages. For example, 55 points were manually identified in the reference map as Tree Canopy, and 55 of those pixels were classified as Tree Canopy in the classification map. This relationship is called the "Producer's Accuracy" and is calculated by dividing the agreement pixel total (diagonal) by the reference pixel total (column total). Therefore, the Producer's Accuracy for Tree Canopy is calculated as: $(55/55 = 1)$, meaning that we can expect that ~100% of all 2019 tree canopy in the Longview, VA study area was classified as Tree Canopy in the 2019 classification map.

Conversely, the "User's Accuracy" is calculated by dividing the total number of agreement pixels by the total number of classified pixels in the row category. For example, 74 classification pixels intersecting reference pixels were classified as Impervious, but 2 pixels were identified as Tree Canopy and 1 was identified as water in the reference map. Therefore, the User's Accuracy for Tree Canopy is calculated as: $(74/77 = 0.961)$, meaning that ~96% of the pixels classified as Impervious in the classification were actual Impervious. It is important to recognize the Producer's and User's accuracy percent values are based on a sample of the true ground cover, represented by the reference pixels at each sample point. Interpretation of the sample error matrix results indicates this land cover, and more importantly, tree canopy, were accurately mapped in Longview in 2019. The largest sources of classification confusion exist between vegetation and impervious.

¹ Note that by correcting locations associated with accuracy points, bias is introduced to the error matrix results. This means that matrix results based on a new set of randomly collected accuracy points may result in significantly different accuracy values.

Table A1. | Error matrix for land cover classifications in Longview, WA. (2019).

		Reference Data					
		Tree Canopy	Vegetation	Impervious	Soil / Dry Veg.	Water	Total Reference Pixels
Classification Data	Tree Canopy	55	1	2	0	0	58
	Vegetation	0	76	0	1	0	77
	Impervious	0	2	74	1	0	77
	Soil / Dry Veg.	0	1	0	4	0	5
	Water	0	0	1	0	7	8
	Total	55	80	77	6	7	225

Overall Accuracy = 96%

Producer's Accuracy	
Tree Canopy	100%
Veg. / Open Space	95%
Impervious	96%
Bare Ground / Soil	67%
Water	100%

User's Accuracy	
Tree Canopy	95%
Veg. / Open Space	99%
Impervious	96%
Bare Ground / Soil	80%
Water	88%

ACCURACY ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Interpretation of the sample error matrix offers some important insights when evaluating Longview's urban tree canopy coverage and how well aligned the derived land cover data are with interpretations by the human eye. The high accuracy of the 2019 data indicates that regardless of how and when it was achieved, the City's current tree canopy can be safely assumed to match the figures stated in this report (approximately 20%).

GLOSSARY/KEY TERMS

Land Acres: Total land area, in acres, of the assessment boundary (excludes water).

Non-Canopy Vegetation: Areas of grass and open space where tree canopy does not exist.

Possible Planting Area - Vegetation: Areas of grass and open space where tree canopy does not exist, and it is biophysically possible to plant trees.

Soil/Dry Vegetation: Areas of bare soil and/or dried, dead vegetation.

Total Acres: Total area, in acres, of the assessment boundary (includes water).

Unsuitable Impervious: Areas of impervious surfaces that are not suitable for tree planting. These include buildings and roads and all other types of impervious surfaces.

Unsuitable Planting Area: Areas where it is not feasible to plant trees. Airports, ball fields, golf

courses, etc. were manually defined as unsuitable planting areas.

Unsuitable Soil: Areas of soil/dry vegetation considered unsuitable for tree planting. Irrigation and other modifiers may be required to keep a tree alive in these areas.

Unsuitable Vegetation: Areas of non-canopy vegetation that are not suitable for tree planting due to their land use.

Urban Tree Canopy (UTC): The "layer of leaves, branches and stems that cover the ground" (Raciti et al., 2006) when viewed from above; the metric used to quantify the extent, function, and value of the urban forest. Tree canopy was generally taller than 10-15 feet tall.

Water: Areas of open, surface water not including swimming pools.

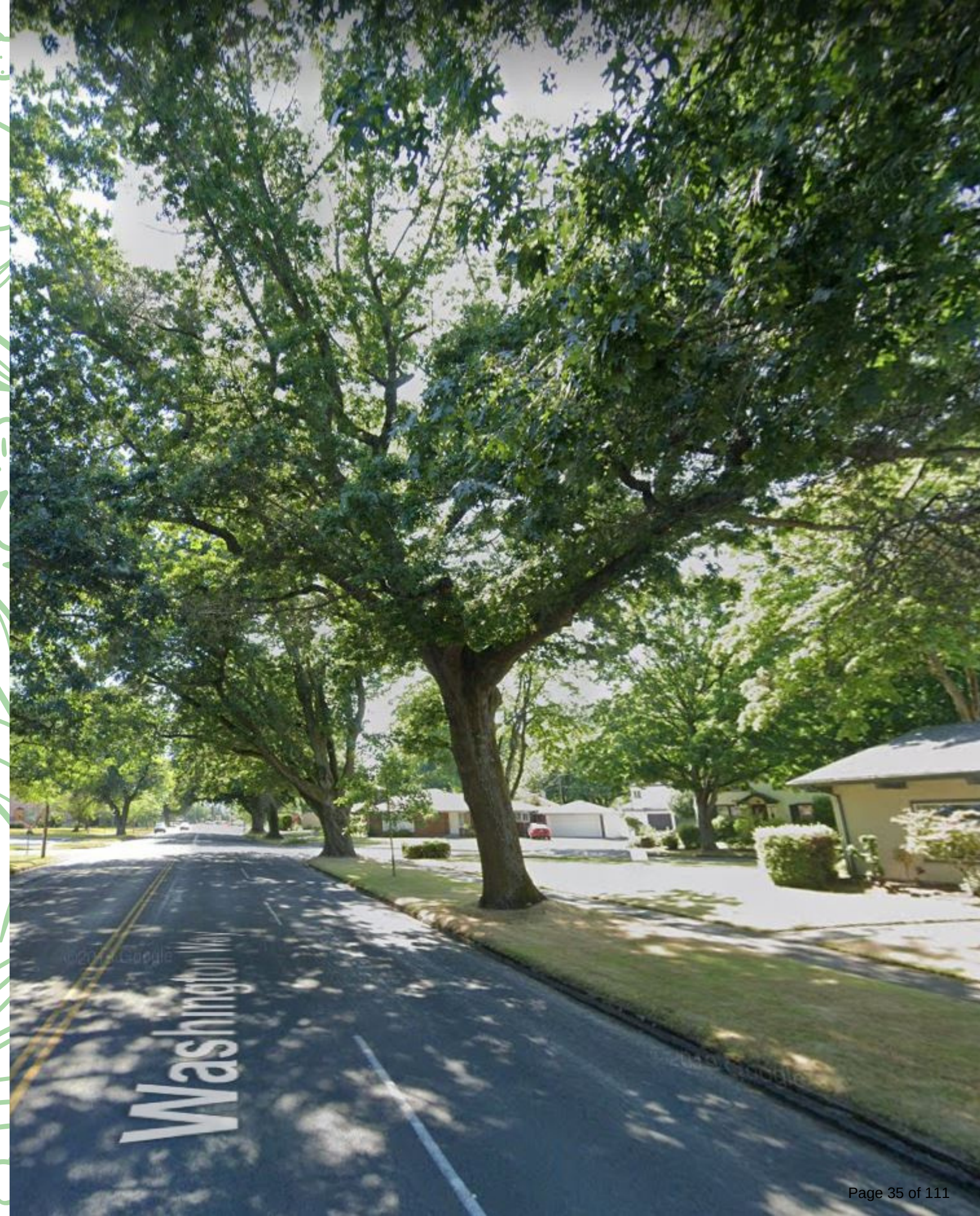
MAY | 2022

URBAN TREE CANOPY
ASSESSMENT
LONGVIEW, WASHINGTON





URBAN TREE CANOPY ASSESSMENT



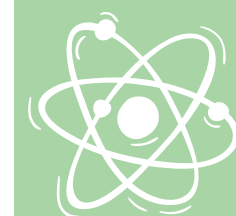


EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



PURPOSE

Why did we embark on an Urban Tree Canopy Assessment



METHODOLOGY

How did we do the assessment and find the results



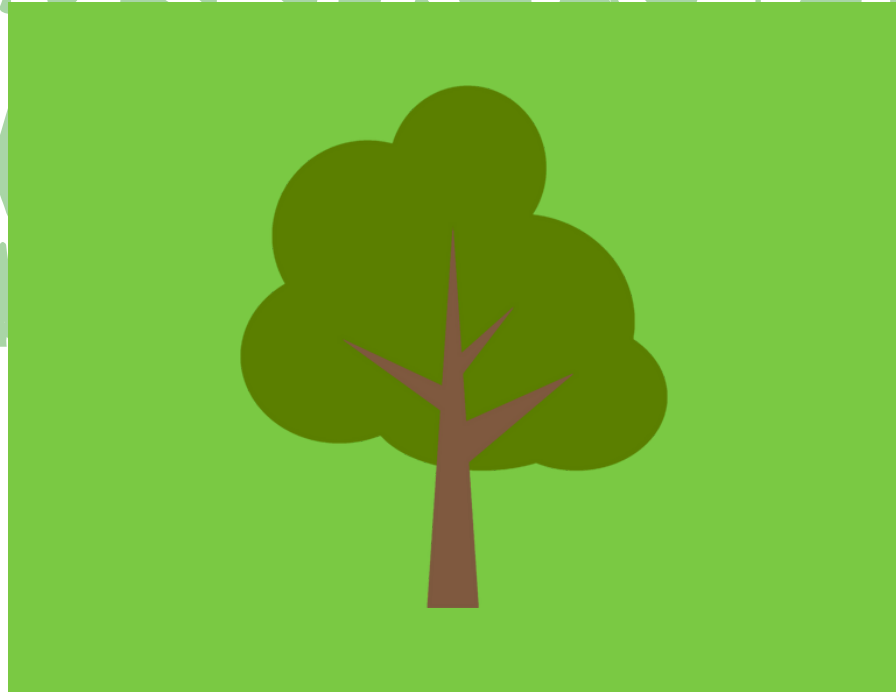
OUR FOREST

Our trees, possible planting areas, and what other type of land do we have



CHANGE

Looking at how the forest has changed over the last decade



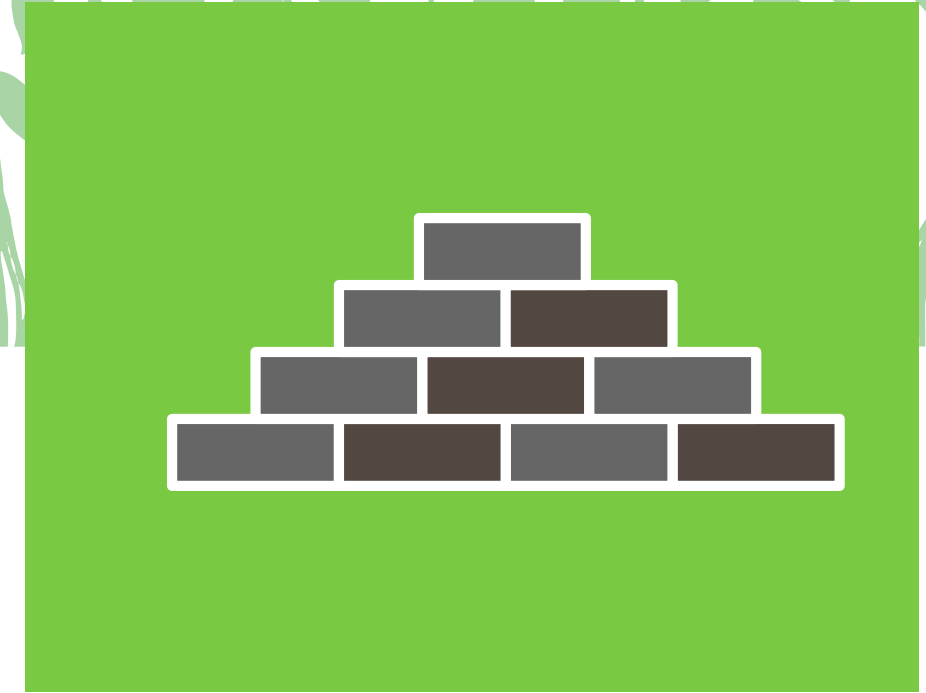
URBAN TREE
CANOPY

20%



POSSIBLE PLANTING
AREA

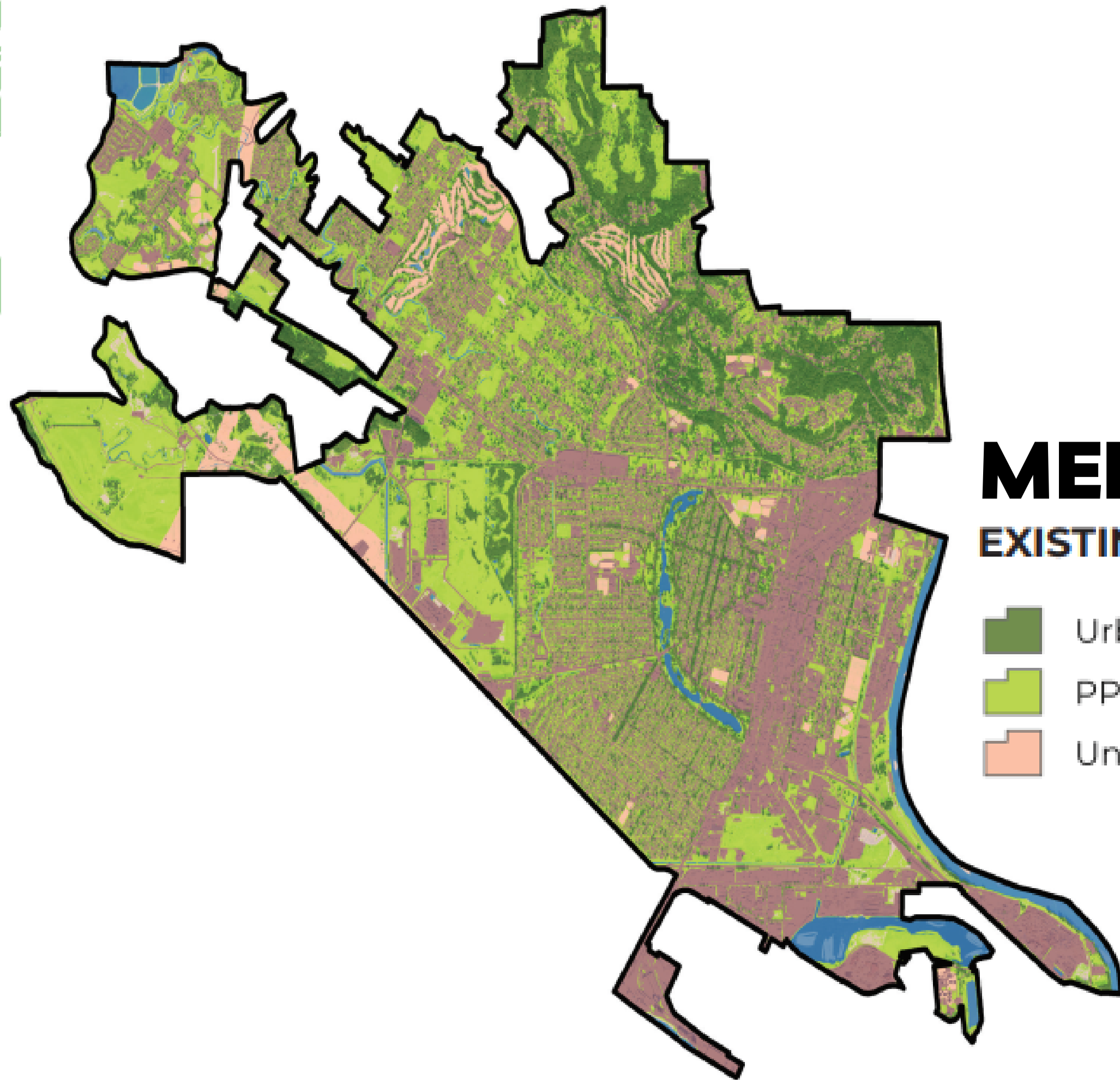
39%



IMPERVIOUS
SURFACE

36%

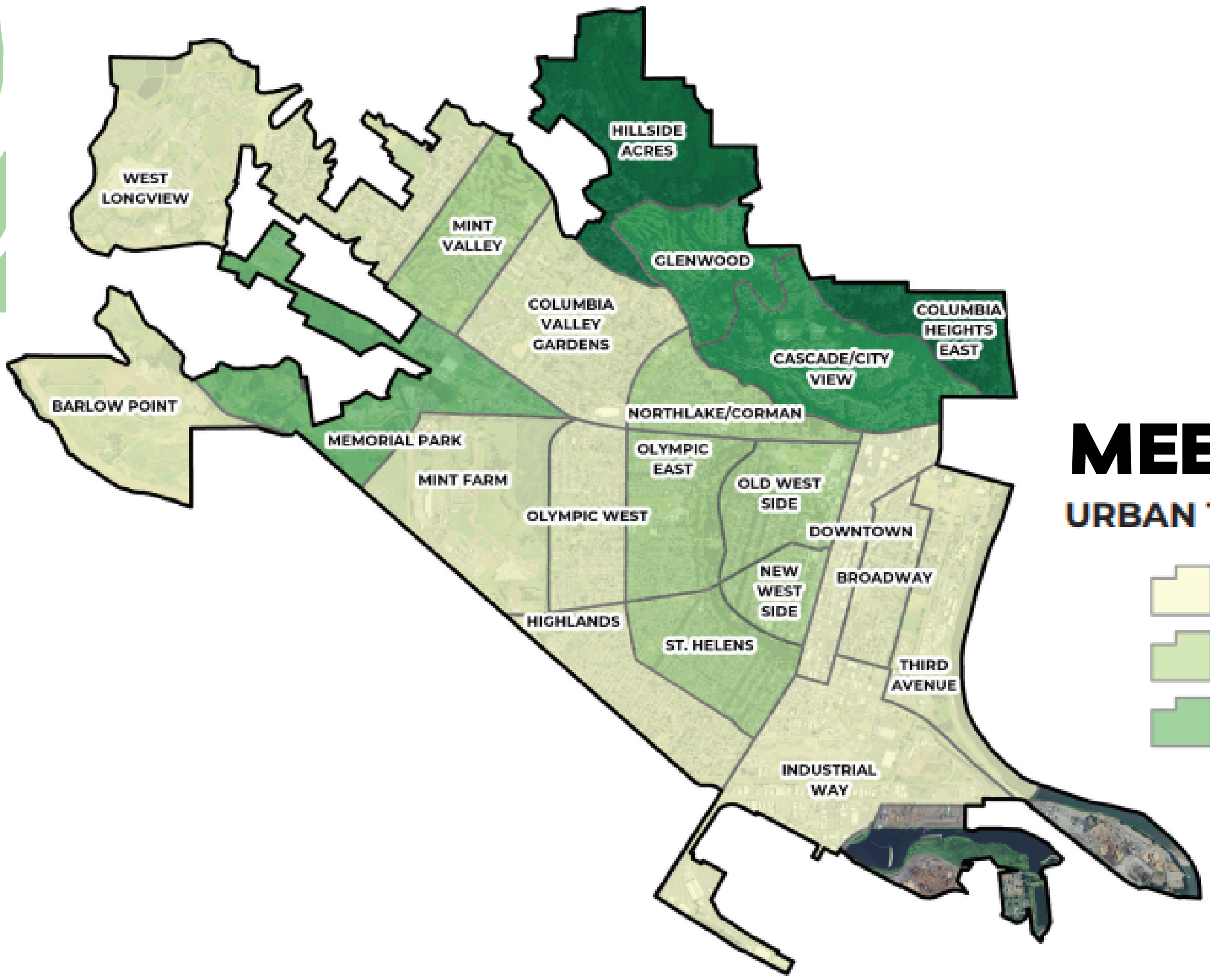
MEET YOUR CITY



MEET YOUR CANOPY

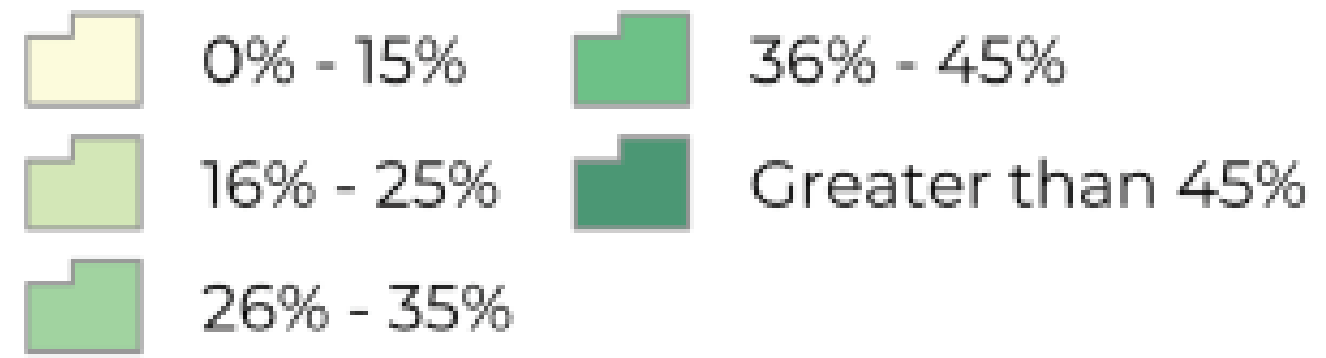
EXISTING AND POTENTIAL TREE CANOPY

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|
|  | Urban Tree Canopy |  | Unsuitable Impervious |
|  | PPA Vegetation |  | Unsuitable Soil |
|  | Unsuitable Vegetation |  | Water |



MEET YOUR NEIGHBORS

URBAN TREE CANOPY % BY NEIGHBORHOOD



TREE CANOPY CHANGE



**TOTAL CHANGE
2011 - 2019**

**2011 - 1,770 ACRES
2019 - 1,844 ACRES
INCREASE OF 1%**



LAND USE CHANGE

PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

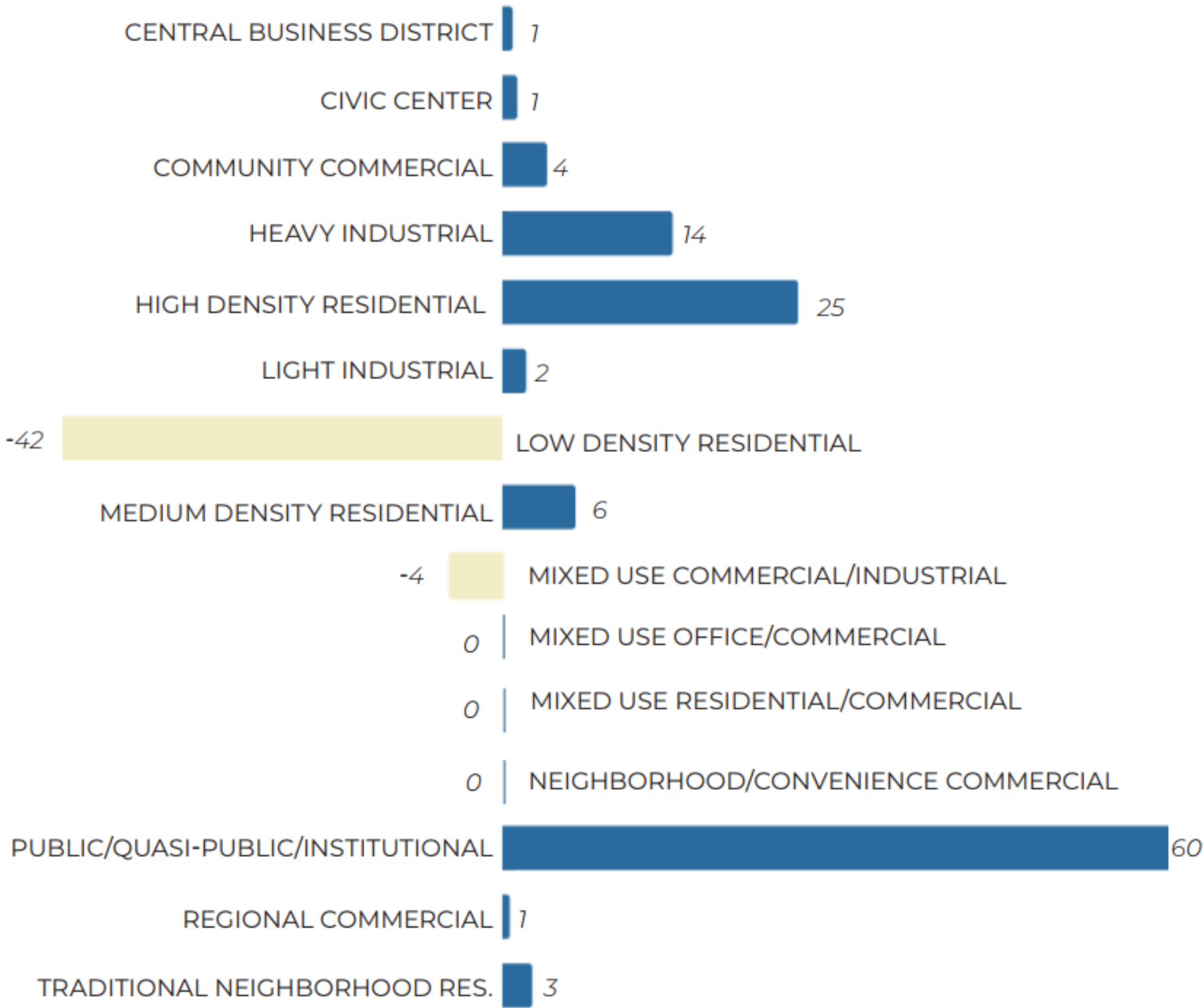
Canopy gains and losses in each of the identified land use categories



MONITOR PLANTING AREAS

“ THE BEST TIME TO PLANT A TREE WAS 20 YEARS AGO, THE SECOND BEST TIME IS NOW. ”

URBAN TREE CANOPY CHANGE BY LAND USE (ACRES)





GREEN EQUITY ANALYSIS

FINDING THE GREATEST IMPACT

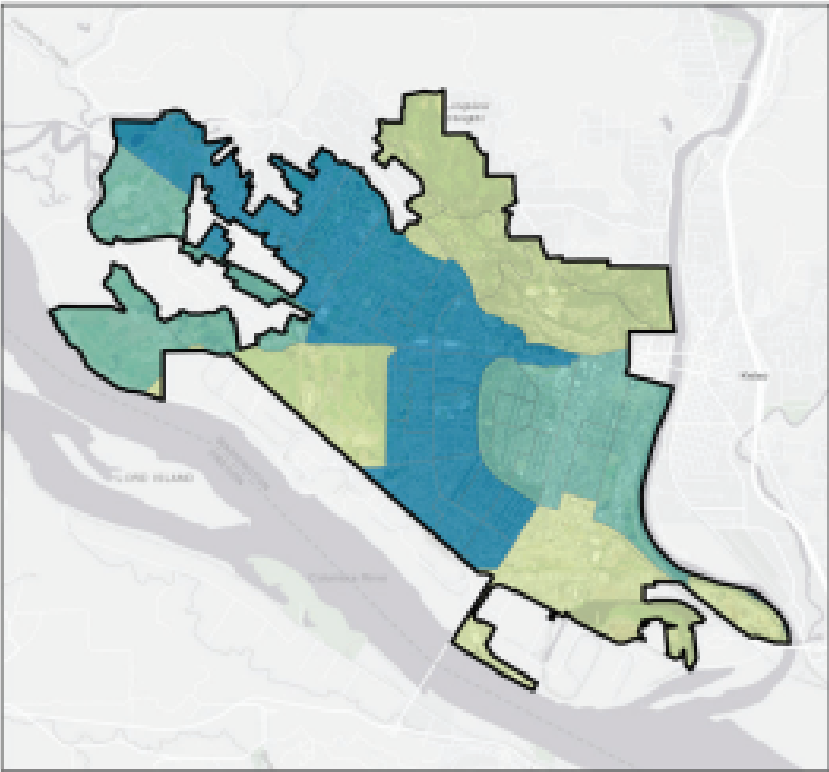
Planting Priorities Based on:

- 1) Environmental
- 2) Socio-demographic
- 3) Public Health

LET'S GET STARTED

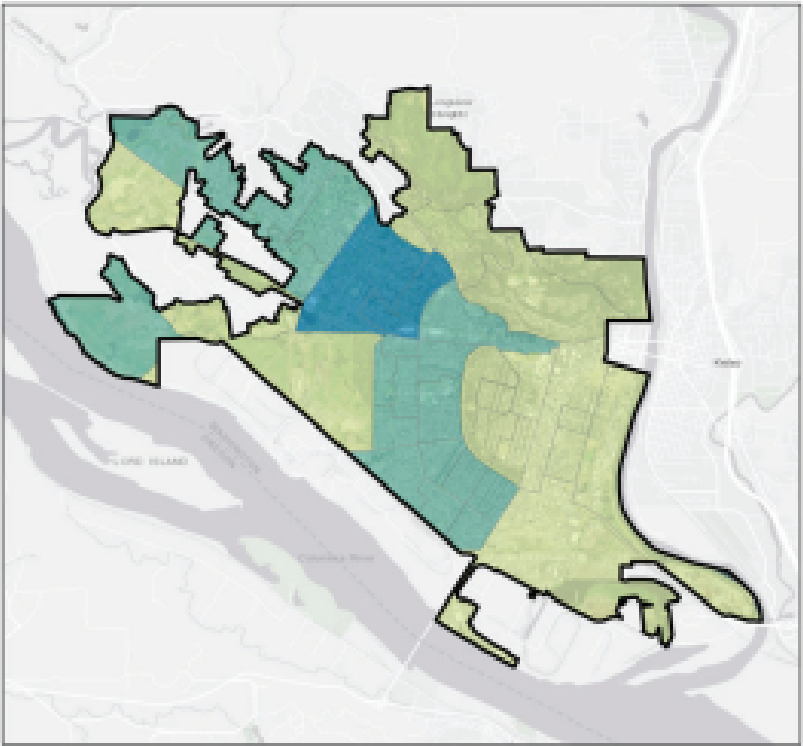
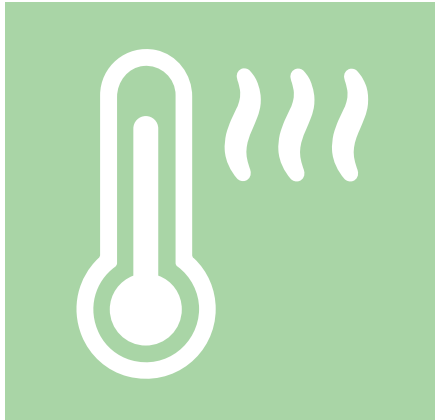
ENVIRONMENTAL EQUITY

STORMWATER



Stormwater

HEAT ISLAND EFFECT

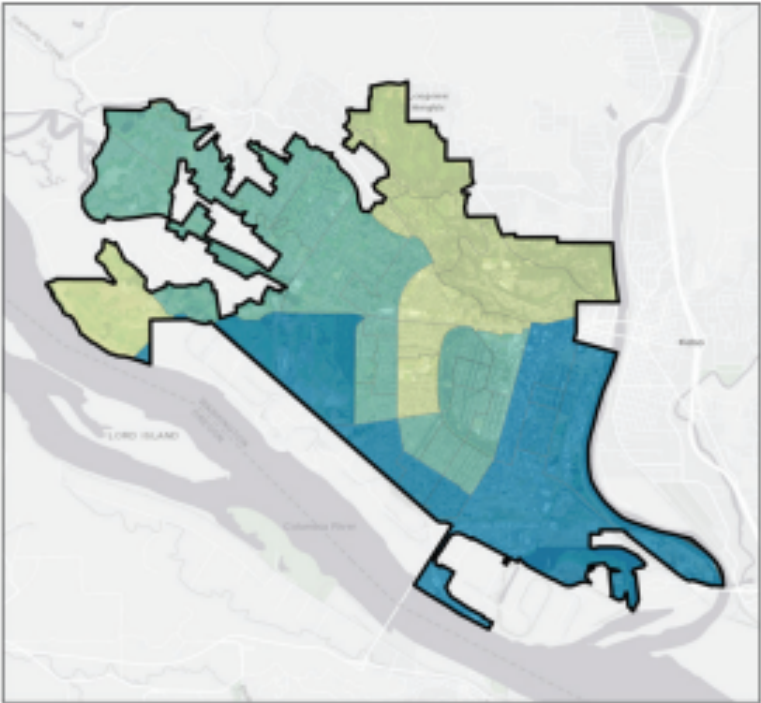


Urban Heat Island



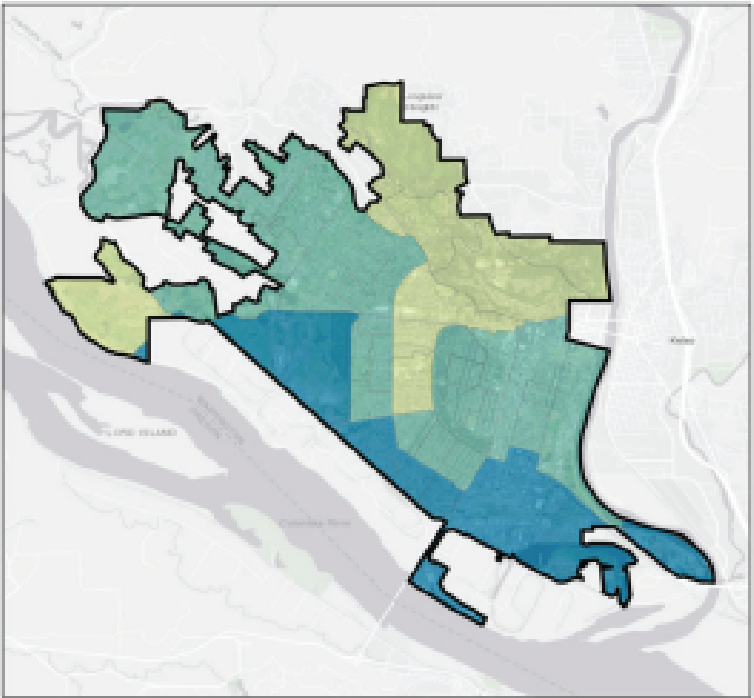
PUBLIC HEALTH EQUITY

ASTHMA



Asthma

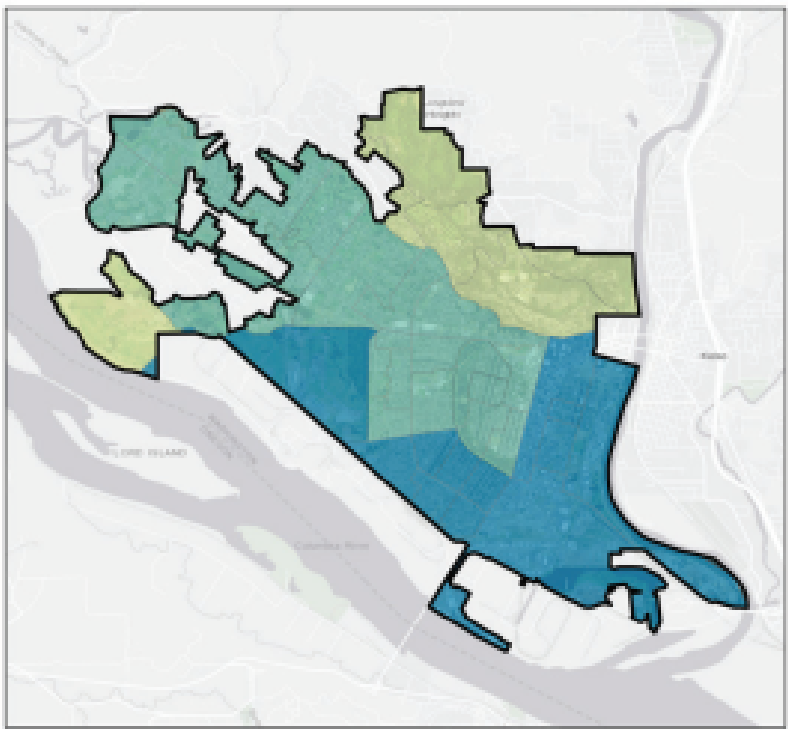
MENTAL HEALTH



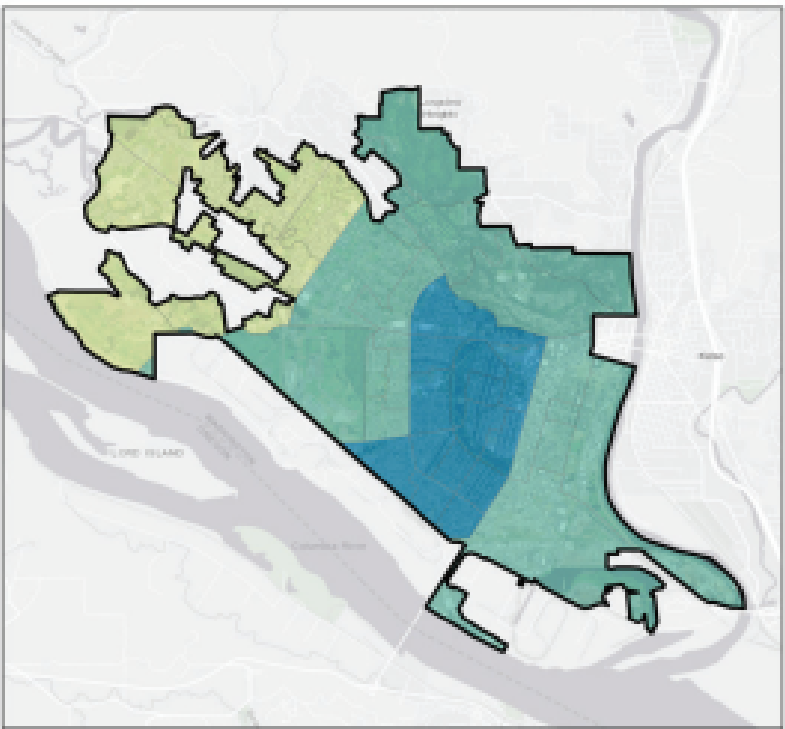
Mental Health



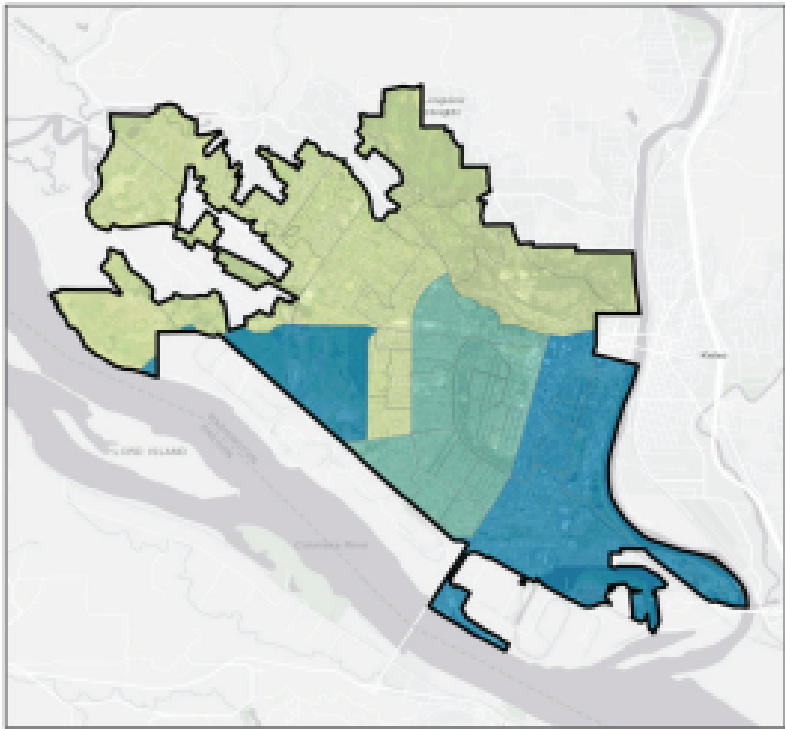
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DISPARITIES



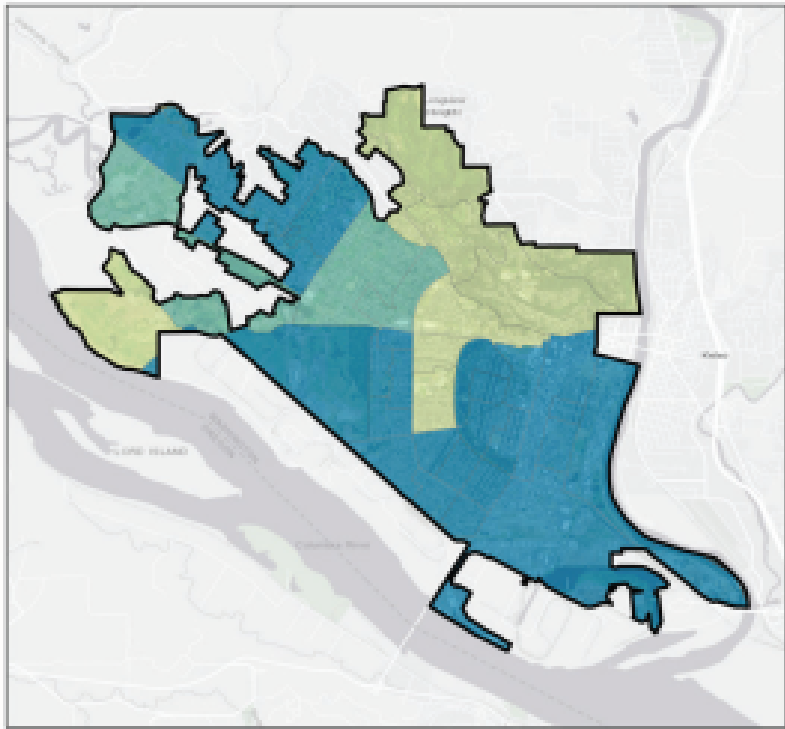
Overall Environmental Health Ranking



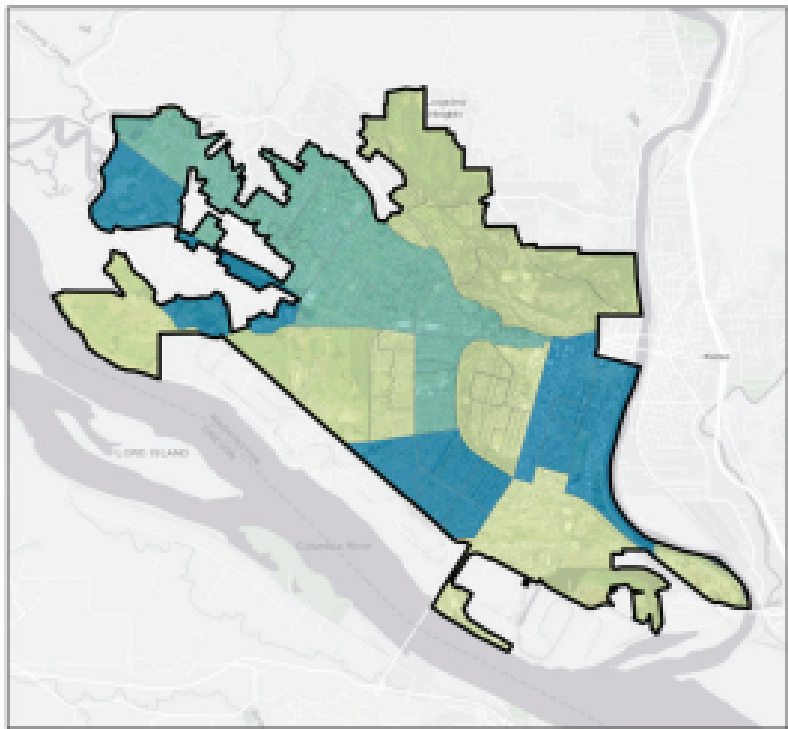
Environmental Effects



Environmental Exposures



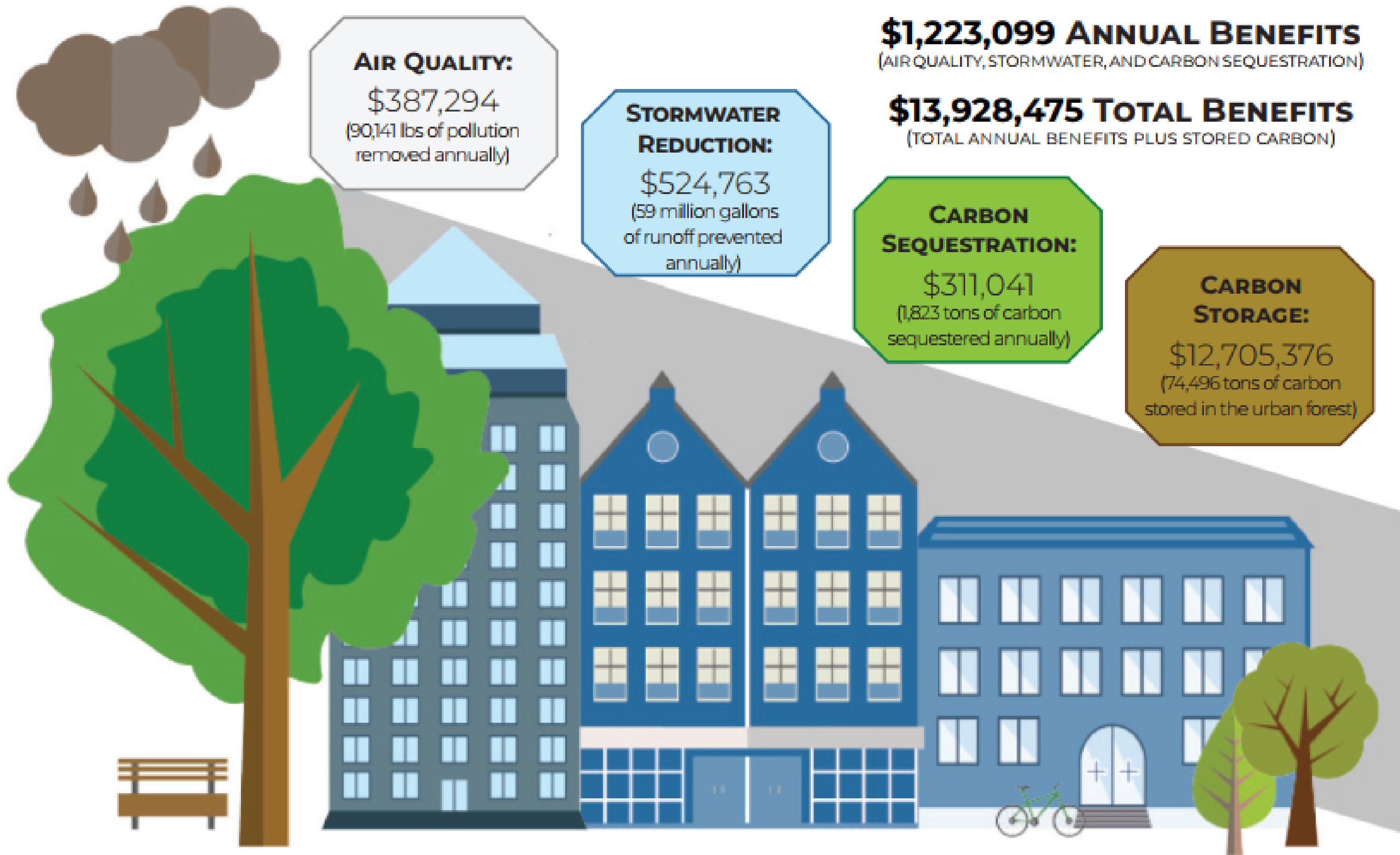
Socioeconomic Factors



Sensitive Populations



Ecosystem Benefit Values of Longview's Urban Forest



CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS



IDENTIFY PRIORITY LOCATIONS



OUTREACH & EDUCATION



POLICIES & FUTURE PLANNING

“

THE TRUE MEANING OF LIFE IS TO PLANT TREES, UNDER WHOSE SHADE YOU DO NOT EXPECT TO SIT

”





City of Longview

1525 Broadway
Longview, WA 98632
www.ci.longview.wa.us

Minutes

City Council

*Mayor MaryAlice Wallis
Mayor Pro Tem Michael Wallin
Council Member Ruth Kendall
Council Member Angie Wean
Council Member Spencer Boudreau
Council Member Hillary Strobel
Council Member Christopher Ortiz*

Thursday, June 9, 2022

6:00 PM

2nd Floor, City Hall

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, in accordance with RCW Chapter 42.30, that the City Council of the City of Longview, Washington, will conduct a regular meeting in the Longview City Hall Council Chamber, 1525 Broadway, Longview, on Thursday, June 9th, at 6:00 p.m. The topics of discussion follow.

Zoom meeting link: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89755827318>

Telephone options (dial any of the following numbers):

1-253-215-8782
1-346-248-7799
1-408-638-0968
1-669-900-6833
1-301-715-8592
1-312-626-6799
1-646-876-9923

Webinar ID: 897 5582 7318

The City Hall is accessible for persons with disabilities. Special equipment to assist the hearing impaired is also available. Please contact the City Executive Offices at 360.442.5004 48 hours in advance if you require special accommodations to attend the meeting.

1. **CALL TO ORDER**

Mayor Wallis called the meeting to order at 6:00 p.m.

2. **INVOCATION*/FLAG SALUTE**

22-000363 MARK SCHMUTZ, NORTHLAKE CHURCH

After the invocation provided by Mark Schmutz of Northlake Church, the flag salute was recited.

3. **ROLL CALL**

Present: Mayor Wallis, Mayor Pro Tem Wallin, Councilmember Kendall, Councilmember Wean, Councilmember Strobel, Councilmember Boudreau, Councilmember Ortiz arrived at 6:32 pm.

Staff Present: City Manager Kurt Sacha; City Attorney Jim McNamara; City Clerk Kaylee Cody; Administrative Assistant Nancy Vandehey; Public Works Director Ken Hash; Community and Economic Development Director Ann Rivers; Parks & Recreation Director Jen Wills; Police Captain John Reeves; Library Director Jacob Cole; Human Resources Director Chris Smith; Administrative Services Director Kris Swanson; Engineer Morgan Palmer; Planning Manager Adam Trimble

4. **WORKSHOP**

**22-000357 BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN MASTER PLAN WORKSHOP
(TIME ESTIMATE - 1 HOUR)**

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

**DIRECT STAFF TO PREPARE RESOLUTION TO ADOPT THE BICYCLE AND
PEDESTRIAN MASTER PLAN**

Public Works Director Ken Hash presented.

An individual, name and city unstated, provided public comment.

Clark Carroll of Longview provided public comment.

Dave Fine of Longview provided public comment.

George Winn of Longview provided public comment.

Cody Wells of Centrailia provided public comment.

Hawthorn Wright of Longview provided public comment.

Art Birkmeyer of Longview provided public comment.

Bill Kasch of Longview provided public comment.

Councilmember Kendall, seconded by Councilmember Wean, made a motion to direct staff to prepare a resolution for Council adoption of the Longview Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan. This passed unanimously.

5. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES**

**22-000366 MAY 26, 2022 REGULAR MEETING MINUTES
JUNE 2, 2022 WORKSHOP MINUTES**

Ruth Kendall asked that the wording be changed on the May 26th minutes under Councilmembers Reports from Alabama Encampment to Chronically Homeless Alternative project.

Councilmember Strobel, seconded by Councilmember Boudreau, made a motion to accept the amendment and approve the minutes from May 26, 2022 and June 2, 2022. This passed unanimously. Amended copies of May 26, 2022 minutes will be submitted to the Mayor and members of the City Council.

6. **CHANGES TO THE AGENDA**

7. **PRESENTATIONS & AWARDS**

8. **CONSTITUENTS' COMMENTS (Thirty Minutes)**

Shannon Gilman of Longview provided public comment.

Jason Still of Longview provided public comment.

Sammy Adolphson of Longview provided public comment.

An individual, name unstated, of Longview provided public comment.
Cody Wells of Centrailia provided public comment.
Hawthorn Wright of Longview provided public comment.
An individual, name unstated, of Longview provided public comment.

9. **PUBLIC HEARINGS**

22-000354 2022 ANNUAL CDBG PROGRAM GRANT ALLOCATIONS

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

- 1) HOLD A PUBLIC HEARING ON 2022 CDBG PROGRAM APPLICATIONS.**
- 2) MOTION TO ALLOCATE FUNDS AS FOLLOWS:**
\$210,732 TO ARCHIE ANDERSON PARK BUILDING
\$48,630 TO LONGVIEW SUPER SUMMERS
\$16,640 TO CLONEY PARK SKATEPARK AND BIKE PARK UPDATE PLAN
HIGHLANDS ADA SIDEWALK RAMP AND LIGHTING 'FLOAT LOAN' PROJECT: UP TO \$200,000

Planning Manager Adam Trimble presented.

Public Hearing opened at 7:49 pm.

Shannon Gillman of Longview provided public comment.

Hawthorn Wright of Longview provided public comment.

Jason Still of Longview provided public comment.

An individual, name unstated, of Longview provided public comment.

Public Hearing closed at 8:01 pm.

Mayor Pro Tem Wallin, seconded by Councilmember Boudreau, made a motion to designate funds as follows: \$210,732 to Longview Police Department Satellite location; \$48,630 to Longview Super Summers; and \$16,640 to City of Longview Parks and Recreation, Cloney Park Skatepark and Bike Park Update plan. This passed unanimously.

22-000355 2022 ANNUAL HOME PROGRAM GRANT ALLOCATIONS

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

- 1) HOLD A PUBLIC HEARING ON 2022 HOME PROGRAM APPLICATIONS.**
- 2) MOTION TO ALLOCATE FUNDS AS FOLLOWS:**

\$80,000 TO COMMUNITY HOUSE ON BROADWAY FOR TENANT BASED RENTAL ASSISTANCE, AND
DESIGNATE LOWER COLUMBIA COMMUNITY ACTION COUNCIL AS THE COMMUNITY HOUSING DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION. DIRECT REMAINING \$142,104 IN ENTITLEMENT FUNDS TO GO TO THE 2020 & 2021 HOSWWA SUNRISE VILLAGE APARTMENTS PROJECT, NEW RENTAL CONSTRUCTION.

Planning Manager Adam Trimble presented.

Public hearing opened at 8:12 pm.

Jennifer Westerman, Executive Director of Housing Opportunities of Southwest Washington, provided public comment.

Ilona Kerby, Executive Director of Lower Columbia CAP, provided public comment.

Public hearing closed at 8:15 pm.

Councilmember Strobel, seconded by Councilmember Wean, made a motion to allocate the funds as follows: \$80,000 to Community House on Broadway for tenant based rental assistance; and designate Lower Columbia Community Action Council as the community housing development organization; and direct remaining \$142,104 in entitlement funds to go to the 2020 and 2021 HOSWWA Sunrise Village apartments project, new rental construction. This passed unanimously.

22-000356 2022 ANNUAL DOCUMENT RECORDING FEE PROGRAM GRANT ALLOCATIONS**RECOMMENDED ACTION:**

- 1) HOLD A PUBLIC HEARING ON 2022 DOCUMENT RECORDING FEE APPLICATIONS.**
- 2) MOTION TO ALLOCATE \$20,604 TO EMERGENCY SUPPORT SHELTER AND \$32,000 TO COMMUNITY HOUSE ON BROADWAY.**

Planning Manager Adam Trimble presented.

Public Hearing opened at 7:19 pm.

Hawthorn Wright of Longview provided public comment.

Sherri Tinoco, Director of Development at Emergency Support Shelter, provided public comment.

Public Hearing closed at 8:22 pm.

Councilmember Kendall, seconded by Councilmember Wean, made a motion to allocate \$20,604 to Emergency Support Shelter and \$32,000 to Community House on Broadway. This passed unanimously.

22-000359 PUBLIC HEARING – SIX YEAR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (TIP) 2023- 2028 AND RIVERCITIES TRANSIT PROGRAM OF PROJECTS (POP)**RECOMMENDED ACTION:****CONDUCT THE PUBLIC HEARING**

Public Works Director Ken Hash presented.

Public Hearing opened at 8:39 pm.

Jason Still of Longview provided public comment.

An individual, name and city unstated, provided public comment.

Hawthorn Wright of Longview provided public comment.

An individual, name and city unstated, provided public comment.

Public Hearing was closed at 8:50 pm.

22-000360 RESOLUTION NO. 2410 - ADOPT 2023 - 2028 SIX YEAR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PLAN AND RIVERCITIES TRANSIT PROGRAM OF PROJECTS**RECOMMENDED ACTION:****MOTION TO ADOPT RESOLUTION NO. 2410**

Councilmember Strobel, seconded by Councilmember Boudreau, made a motion to adopt Resolution 2410. This passed unanimously.

10. BOARD & COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS**11. ORDINANCES & RESOLUTIONS****22-000352 ORDINANCE NO. 3461 TO AMEND THE ZONING CODE FOR DOWNTOWN COMMERCE DISTRICT, D-C ZONE AND REPEAL ORDINANCE 3457, THE MORATORIUM ON CERTAIN LAND USE APPLICATIONS IN THE D-C ZONE.****RECOMMENDED ACTION:**

MOTION TO ADOPT ORDINANCE NO. 3461 AMENDING THE PERMITTED USES IN THE D-C ZONE, ADDING A DEFINITION FOR RESTAURANTS, AND REPEALING THE MORATORIUM ON CERTAIN LAND USE APPLICATIONS ENACTED UNDER ORDINANCE 3457.

Councilmember Strobel, seconded by Councilmember Boudreau, made a motion to adopt Ordinance 3461. This passed unanimously.

22-000390 RESOLUTION 2411: COMMEMORATING JUNE 19TH, THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE DATE WHEN THE LAST ENSLAVED AFRICAN AMERICANS WERE FREED

Councilmember Ortiz, seconded by Councilmember Strobel, made a motion to adopt Resolution 2411. This passed unanimously.

12. MAYOR'S REPORT

13. COUNCILMEMBERS' REPORTS

Councilmember Kendall provided a verbal report.

Councilmember Boudreau provided a verbal report.

Councilmember Wean provided a verbal report.

Councilmember Strobel provided a verbal report.

14. CONSENT CALENDAR

A motion was duly made and passed approving the items on the Consent Calendar as though acted on individually.

22-000364 APPROVAL OF CLAIMS

22-000361 PROJECT COMPLETION – 46TH AVENUE PUMP STATION REPLACEMENT

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

MOTION TO ACCEPT AS COMPLETE THE 46TH AVENUE PUMP STATION REPLACEMENT PROJECT

22-000362 CONSULTANT AGREEMENT WITH MACKAY & SPOSITO, INC. FOR ENGINEERING SERVICES FOR THE WASHINGTON WAY PAVEMENT REHABILITATION PROJECT

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

MOTION AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO EXECUTE THE CONSULTANT AGREEMENT WITH MACKAY & SPOSITO, INC.

22-000365 CONSULTANT AGREEMENT WITH GIBBS AND OLSON, INC FOR PRELIMINARY DESIGN AND COST ESTIMATE FOR THE CLARK CREEK PUMP STATION EVALUATION PROJECT

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

MOTION AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO EXECUTE THE CONSULTANT AGREEMENT WITH GIBBS AND OLSON, INC.

15. CITY MANAGER'S REPORT

City Manager Kurt Sacha introduced Library Director Jacob Cole.

16. **MISCELLANEOUS**

17. **EXECUTIVE SESSION**

18. **ADJOURNMENT**

The meeting was adjourned at 9:10 p.m.

*Nancy Vandehey
Administrative Assistant*

*Approved: _____
Mayor*

*** Any invocation that may be offered at the Council meeting shall be the voluntary offering of a private citizen, to and for the benefit of the Council. The views or beliefs expressed by the invocation speaker have not been previously reviewed or approved by the Council, and the Council does not endorse the religious beliefs or views of this, or any other speaker.**

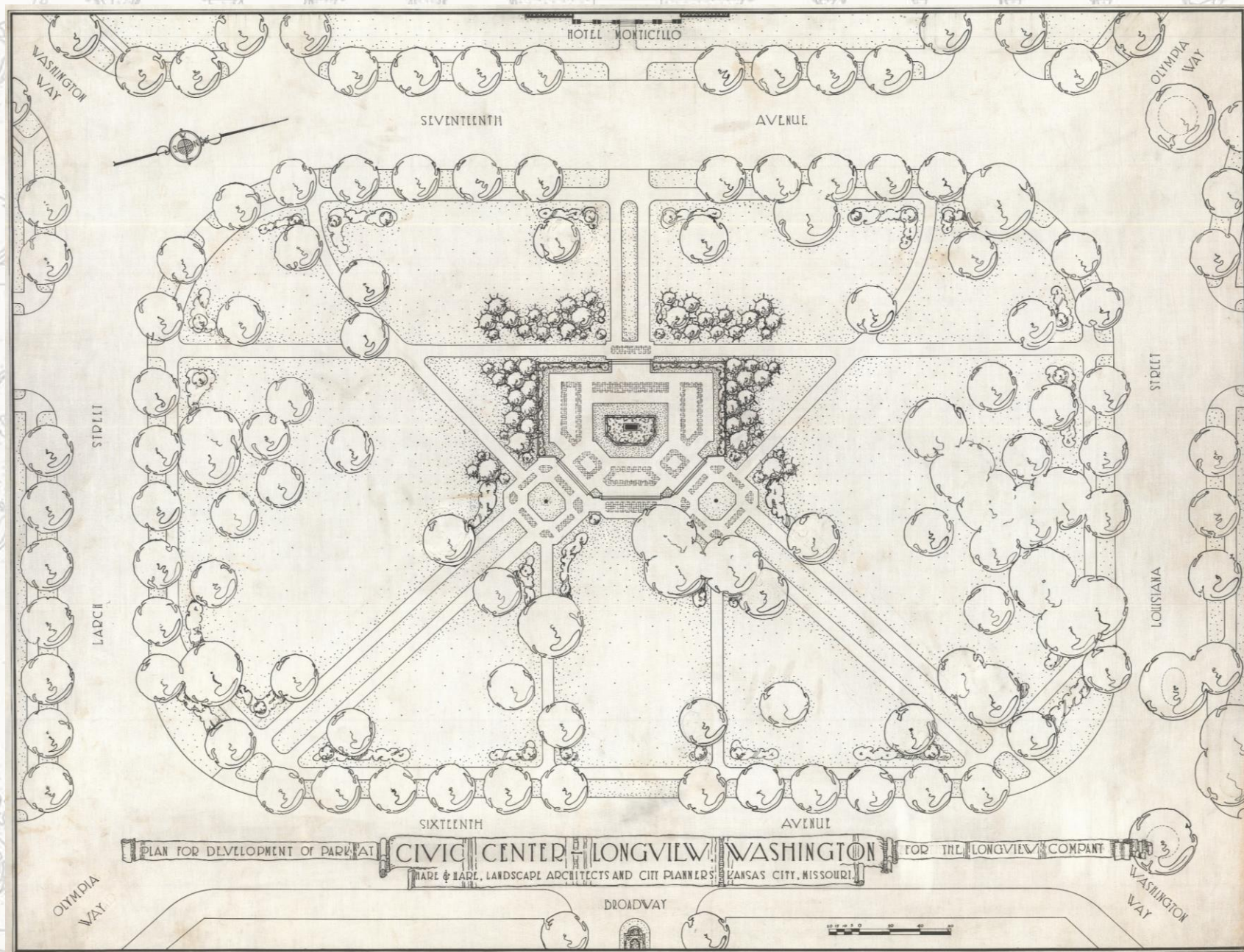
**NEXT REGULAR COUNCIL MEETINGS:
THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 2022 - 6:00 P.M.
THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 2022 - 6:00 P.M.**



City of Longview Historic Preservation Commission

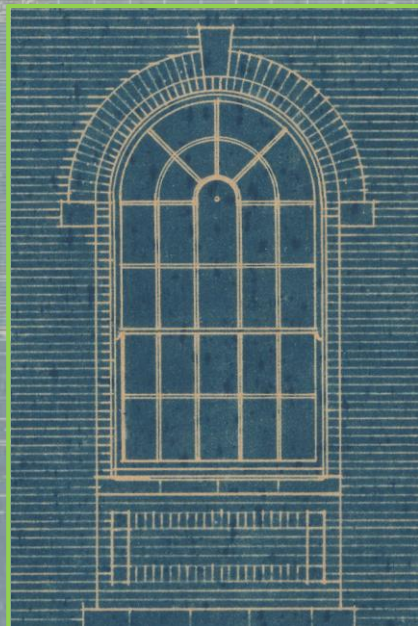
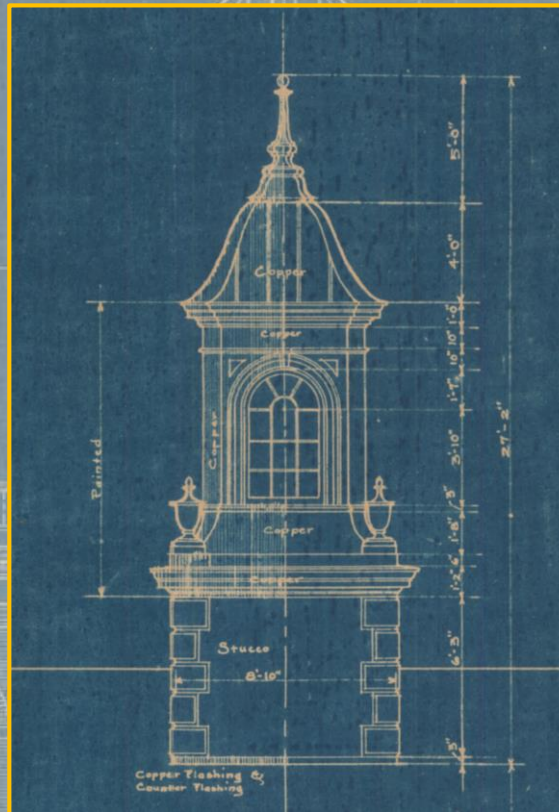
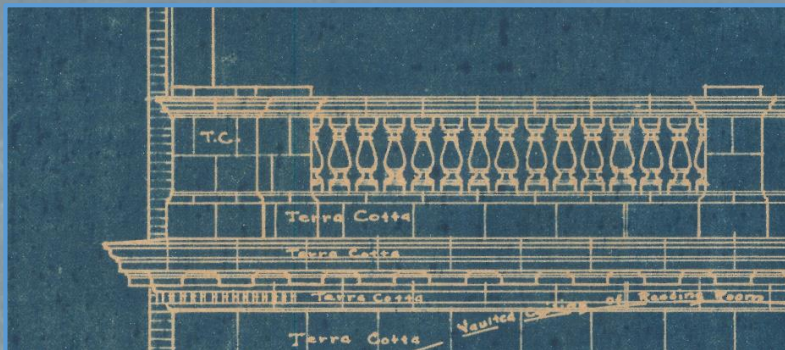
FY2022 Certified Local Government Grant



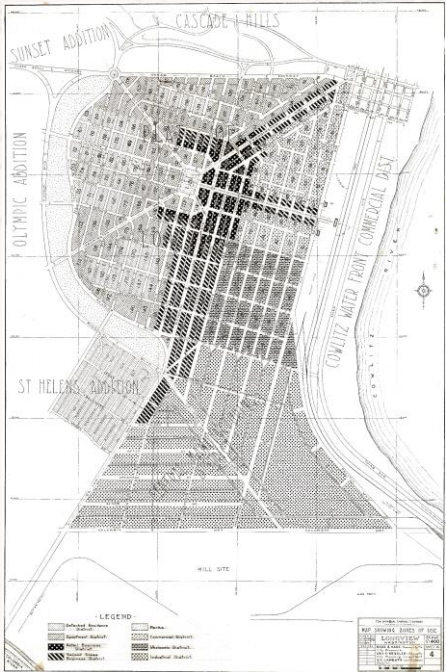


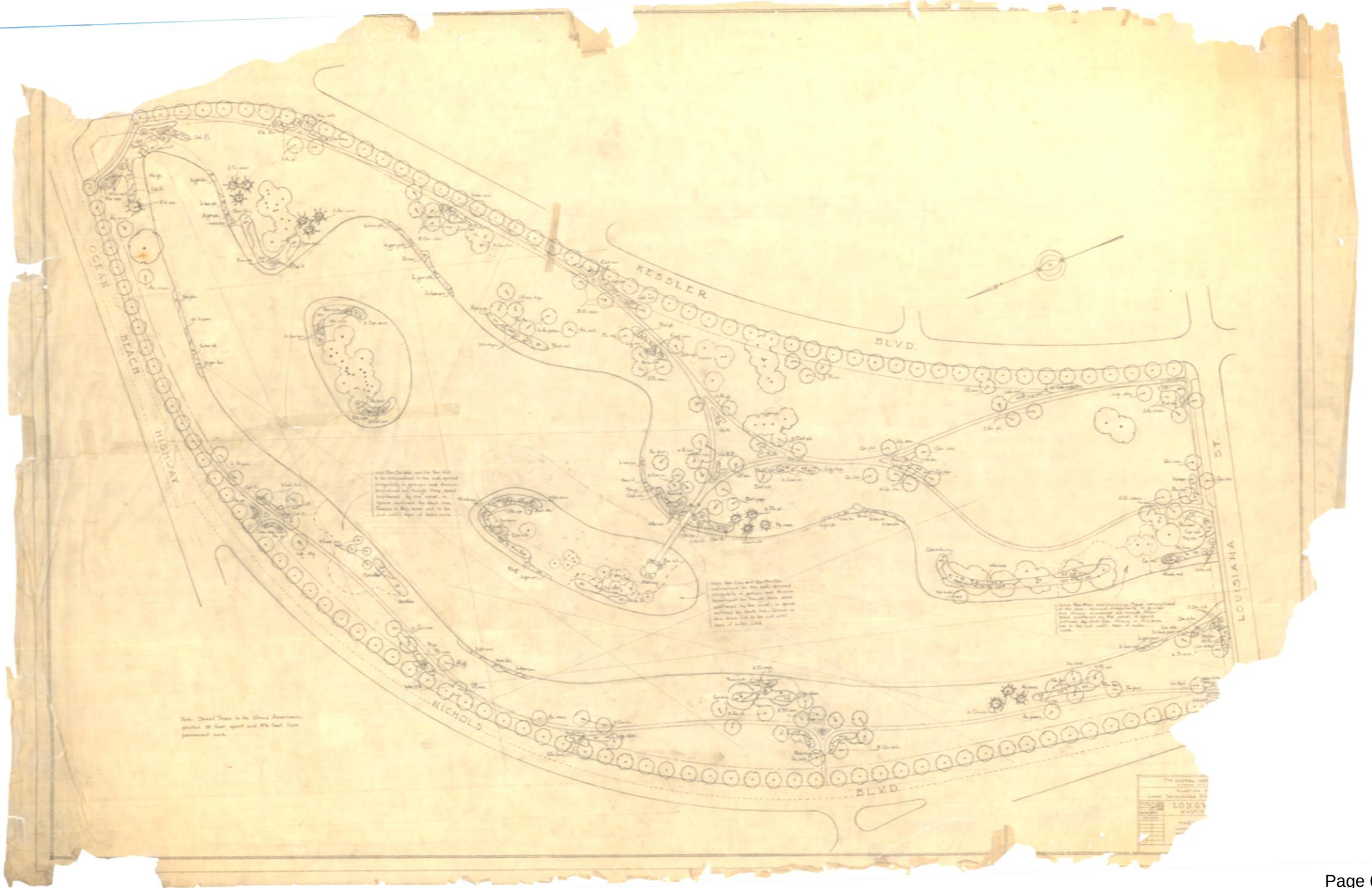


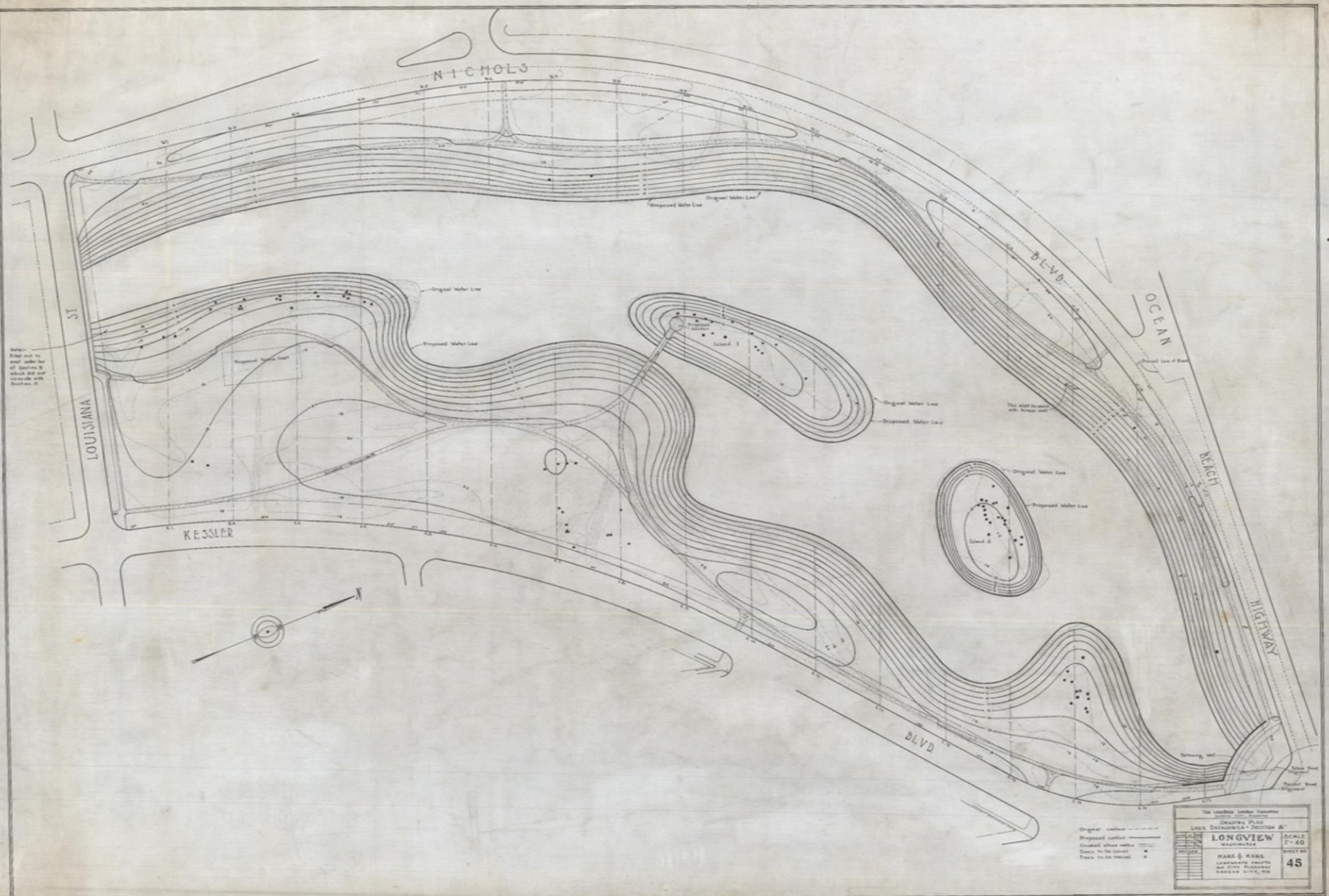
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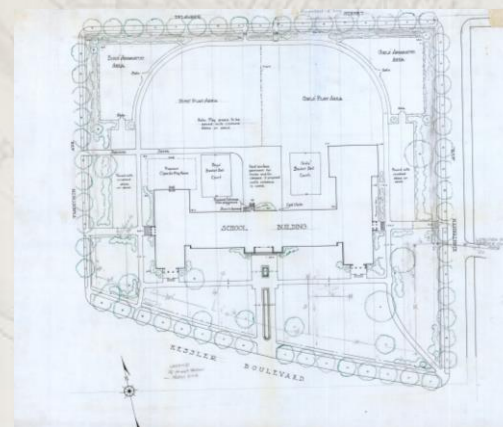
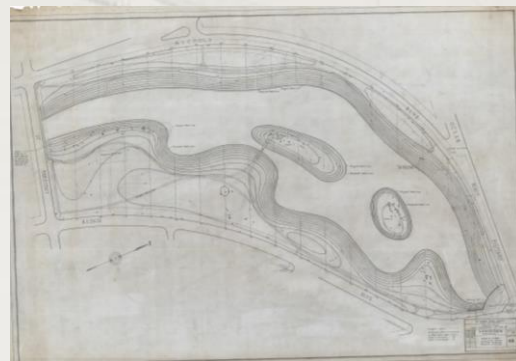
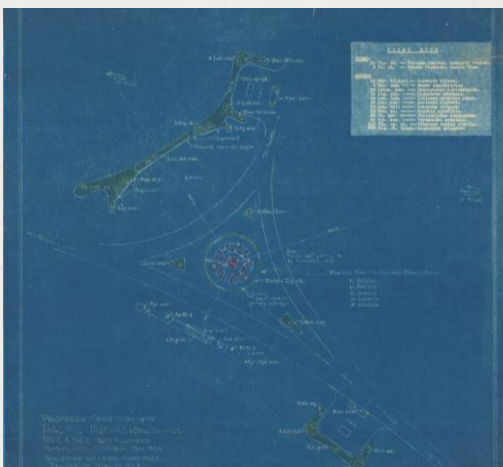
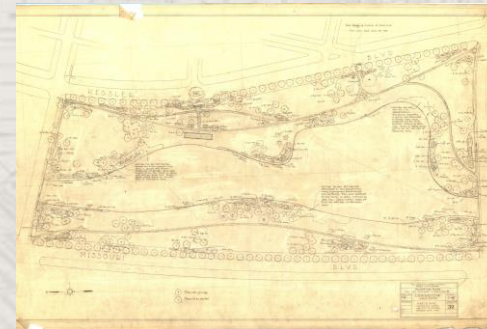
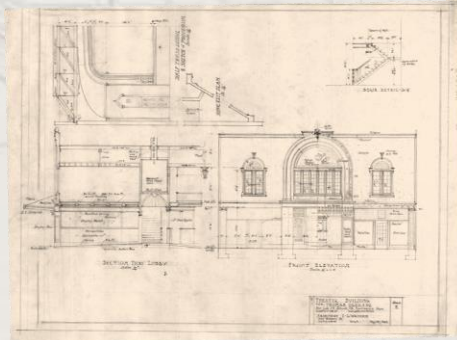
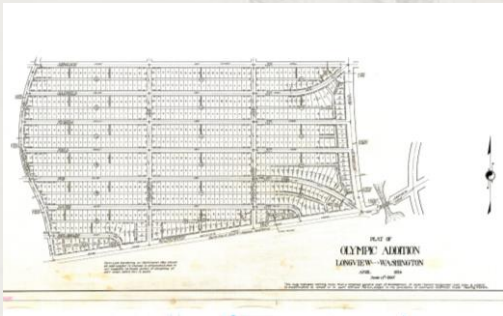
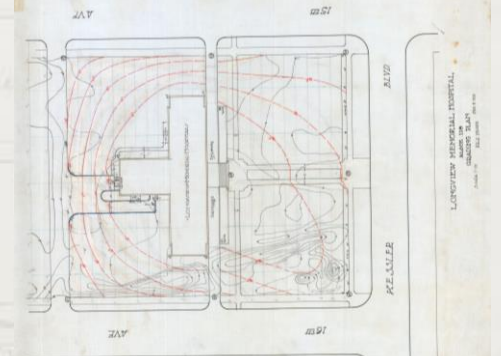
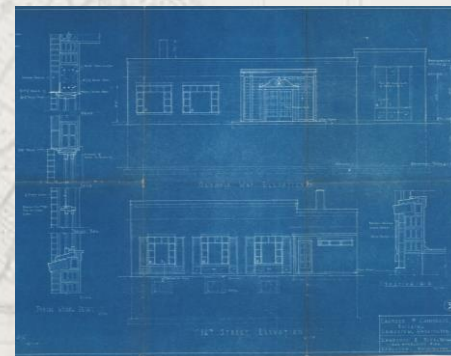
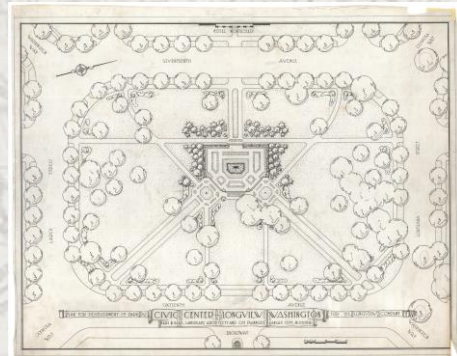
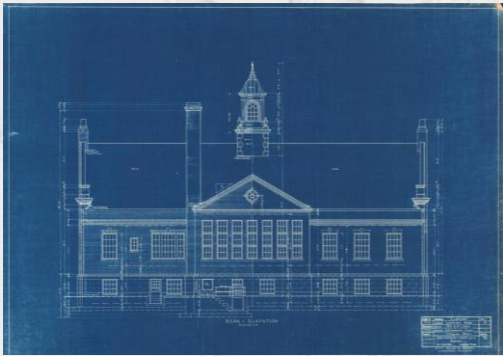


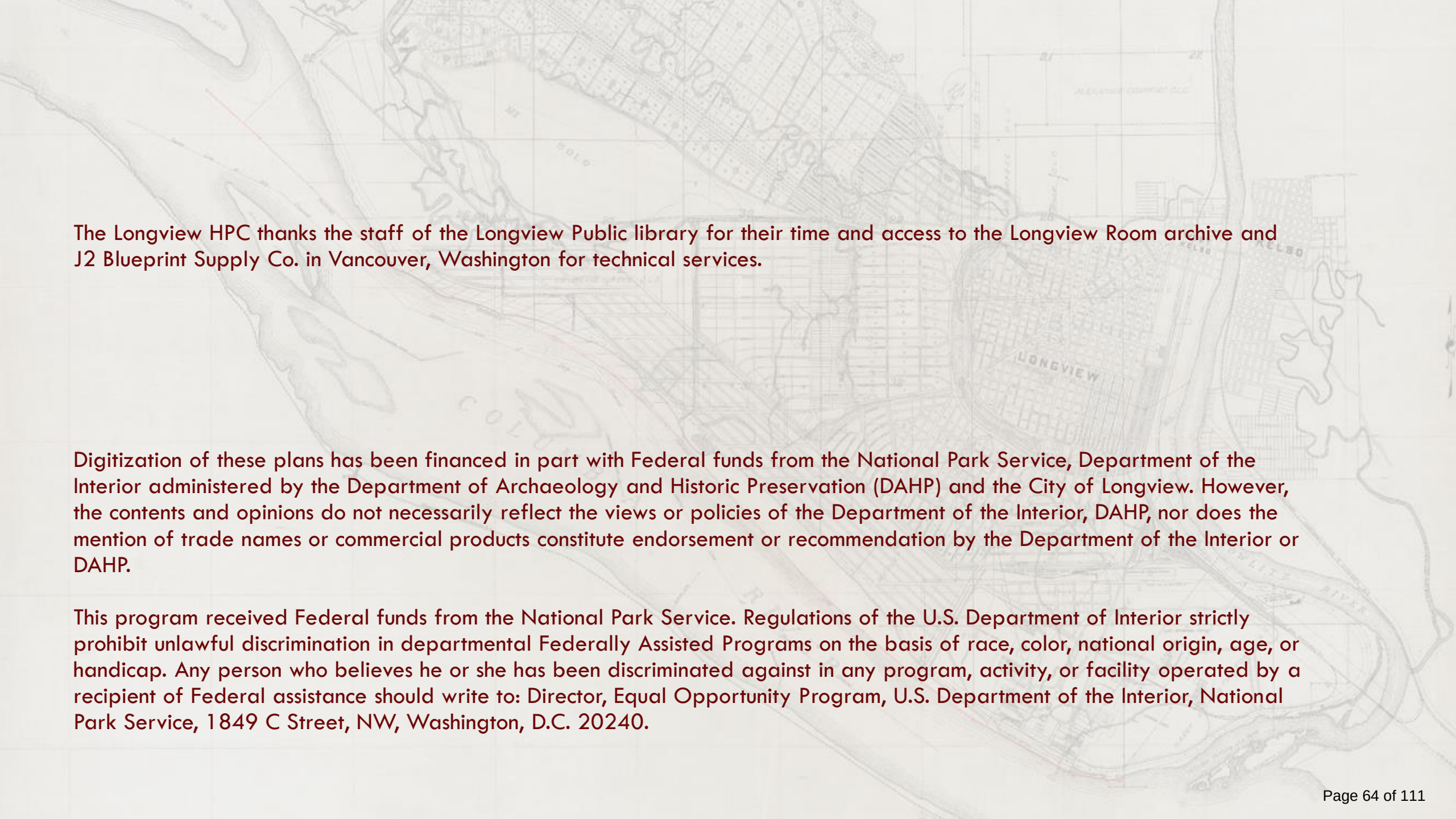
FRONT-ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"











The Longview HPC thanks the staff of the Longview Public library for their time and access to the Longview Room archive and J2 Blueprint Supply Co. in Vancouver, Washington for technical services.

Digitization of these plans has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior administered by the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) and the City of Longview. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, DAHP, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior or DAHP.

This program received Federal funds from the National Park Service. Regulations of the U.S. Department of Interior strictly prohibit unlawful discrimination in departmental Federally Assisted Programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, or handicap. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility operated by a recipient of Federal assistance should write to: Director, Equal Opportunity Program, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.



City of Longview

Agenda Summary

RESOLUTION NO. 2412 – ADOPTION OF THE LONGVIEW BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN MASTER PLAN

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

MOTION TO APPROVE RESOLUTION 2412 TO ADOPT THE LONGVIEW BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN MASTER PLAN

COUNCIL STRATEGIC INITIATIVE ADDRESSED:

Improve transportation system

CITY ATTORNEY REVIEW: YES

SUMMARY STATEMENT:

The City Council should consider adopting the Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan as a tool for achieving the Complete Streets vision. The Master Plan provides a vision and implementation strategy for improving conditions for bicycling and walking in Longview, over time. The Master Plan was developed through a collaborative, public process. Many other cities and counties in Washington and across the United States have bicycle and pedestrian master plans.

A copy of the draft plan can be downloaded from the City's website:

<https://www.mylongview.com/659/Longview-Bicycle-and-Pedestrian-Master-P>

STAFF CONTACT:

Ken Hash, Public Works Director

Attachments:

1. Res 2412 - Adopt Bike Ped Plan
2. Bike Ped Master Plan Staff Report

RESOLUTION NO. 2412

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING A MASTER PLAN ENTITLED – LONGVIEW BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN MASTER PLAN, FOR THE CITY OF LONGVIEW, WASHINGTON.

WHEREAS, the City of Longview, finds that the establishment of “Complete Streets” is of significant importance to the vitality of the City of Longview; and

WHEREAS, on November 7, 2019, the City Council adopted Ordinance No. 3413, also known as the Complete Streets Ordinance; and

WHEREAS, the Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan recognizes the importance of these activities from both a residential and a commercial standpoint; and

WHEREAS, the Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan identifies important transportation and recreational issues and outlines recommended implementation strategies; and

WHEREAS, the Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan is consistent with, and actively promotes the goals of the Longview Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, a lengthy public process was utilized, including review and comment by the Complete Streets Committee, elected City officials, community leaders, and two open houses to develop and prepare this Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan in order to ensure Longview residents had a chance to actively participate; and

WHEREAS, on June 9, 2022 the City Council directed staff to prepare this resolution for their adoption; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Longview that the City of Longview adopts the Longview Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan.

PASSED by City Council of the City of Longview, Washington, and approved by its Mayor at a regular meeting of said Council held on the 23rd day of June 2022.

MAYOR

ATTEST:

City Clerk

June 2, 2022

TO: City Council

FROM: Ken Hash, City Engineer

SUBJECT: Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan Overview and Recommendations

What is the Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan?

The Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan provides a vision and implementation strategy for improving conditions for bicycling and walking in Longview, over time. The Master Plan describes proposed City policy changes that can make Longview supportive of active transportation. It lists specific infrastructure projects to improve streets for walking and biking. The Master Plan also provides ideas for partnerships with community organizations and other public agencies to fostering a walking and biking culture to maximize the return on investment on infrastructure projects. The Master Plan is an implementation tool for achieving the City's Complete Streets vision.

How was the Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan developed?

The Master Plan was developed through a collaborative, public process. Beginning in early 2021, a team consisting of Complete Streets Advisory Committee members, other residents, volunteers, and City staff drafted the Plan from scratch. The team used other local agency master plans for inspiration and guidance on important components of a successful bicycle and pedestrian plan.

The team contributed their experiences walking and biking around Longview. Many contributors also called on memories and knowledge of other cities that have exceptional infrastructure for pedestrians and bicyclists. The draft Plan is a mosaic of the community's values and experiences and this lends to its strength. By developing this Master Plan with volunteer staff and resources, the City saved money and time over hiring an external consultant.

The Master Plan development process also included extensive public outreach. City staff developed and hosted a virtual, public open house from February through March 2022. Staff also hosted an in-person open house on March 10, 2022 and invited the public to learn more about the draft Master Plan and provide comments. City newsletters and websites included advertisements and information to notify residents about these efforts. Staff reached out to local agency partners, including WSDOT, CWCOC, CDID, and Cowlitz County to ask for their input on the plan.

The City received over 280 comments through the public outreach effort. Comments from the public and agency partners were noted and incorporated into the revised Master Plan. The following statistics summarize the public involvement from each of the outreach events.

- Online open house :
 - Online February through March 15, 2022
 - 16 commenters
 - 61 comments

- In-person open house:
 - 4 hour open house on March 10, 2022 attended by Staff and Complete Streets Advisory Committee members
 - 28 sign-ins
 - 168 comments
- Agency outreach
 - Four agencies contacted (WSDOT, CWCOCG, Cowlitz County, and CDID#1)
 - Three agencies commented
 - 57 comments total

What are the key concepts of the Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan?

The Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan relies on several key concepts that differentiate this effort from any previous efforts to improve conditions for walking and biking in Longview. These concepts challenge some of our historic assumptions about transportation:

1. **Update policies** – Chapter 3 of the Master Plan lays out a policy vision for the City. These goals, objectives, and action items provide a step-by-step guide for achieving the Complete Streets vision. Many of these action items recommend the City update policy to current, industry best practices. Changes to existing City policies, like the parking code, street design standards, etc., will be necessary to steer future development towards the vision of Complete Streets.
2. **Network connectivity** – The transportation system should be thought of as a continuous network that is similar to a chain; it is no stronger than its weakest link. Longview has a network for motor vehicles that allows people to drive safely and conveniently between all destinations. A similar network must be developed for people walking and bicycling to allow safe and convenient access to all destinations.

Chapter 4 includes a list of proposed improvements to the pedestrian and bicycle network. The proposed pedestrian improvements include filling sidewalk gaps and the City should continue its ADA ramp and pedestrian pushbutton upgrade program to remove barriers for people with disabilities. The proposed bicycle network improvements in Chapter 4 provides a dense, interconnected network of bikeways, shared streets, and trails that connect most destinations within Longview. These pedestrian and bicycle network improvements aim to strengthen the transportation network and provide safe, convenient transportation options.

The list of projects in Chapter 4 divides the network down into discrete, logical and manageable projects. Although this is helpful for budgeting and project management, the projects should always be viewed in their context as part of the larger network. As the City builds each project, we will be assembling, connecting, and strengthening the network. The utility of the network will continuously increase as it is improved.

3. **All ages and abilities design** – The utility of the pedestrian and bicycle networks will only be fully realized when they are designed for people of all ages and abilities. This means that anyone, from a toddler to a retiree, can walk or bike safely and conveniently. Designing

for such a wide swath of the population requires pedestrian network designers to design sidewalks, curb ramps, and pushbuttons to ADA accessibility standards. Bicycle network designers should minimize traffic stress by providing context-appropriate separation between motor vehicles and bicyclists. A guiding question for pedestrian and bicycle facility designers' should be: will this design will allow my daughter or my grandfather to walk or bike here safely? Chapter 6 of the Master Plan provides a variety of resources that designers can use to build accessible, low-stress, and intuitive facilities in Longview's pedestrian and bicycle network.

4. **Bikes are an everyday transportation option** – The Master Plan teaches that the bicycle is a useful tool for everyday travel by everyday people. Many people consider bicycles for their recreational or entertainment value, using them on the weekends for adventure or renting them when on vacation. Many of us may rely on motor vehicles to perform day-to-day travel because we feel it is the only option. Our options feel limited because many existing streets are optimized for easy travel by motor vehicle. When we ask ourselves each day: how am I going to get to my destination? We answer “by car” because it is what seems easiest and safest.

The Master Plan's proposed network of safe, convenient facilities designed for all ages and abilities, aims to provide people with another option. Longview is perfectly suited for active transportation because most public services are located on flat land within about 5 miles of most residents. The bicycle is a low-cost, energizing, fun, and simple form of transportation that is perfect for many trips. Whether going to the grocery store, grabbing lunch with a friend, or visiting the dentist, all residents and visitors to Longview should have the option to answer “how am I going to get to my destination?” with “by bike” or “by foot”.

5. **All trips have a beginning, middle, and end** – Consider a typical trip: you leave your house, travel along your favorite street, and arrive at your favorite restaurant. When you arrive at your destination, where do you park? If you're driving a car, your answer is probably in the parking lot. If you're riding a bike, there may not be a safe, convenient place to park. Chapter 5 of the Master Plan recommends that the City consider end of trip facilities for bicycles in policies and in practice.

Existing City policy requires off-street parking for motor vehicles. This policy creates a community in which anyone can drive between destinations and accurately assume there will be a place to park their car at the destination. The same cannot be said about bicycle parking. Many destinations do not have reliable, safe options for parking your bike. Chapter 5 recommends the City build out a network of bike parking by revising the parking code and by investing in bike racks at City facilities, along major corridors, and at large festivals and events.

6. **Education and outreach increase the return on investment** – A majority of the Master Plan is dedicated to describing ways in which the physical infrastructure can be improved to create safe, convenient facilities for people to walk and bicycle in Longview. Chapter 7 lays out ways the City can encourage people to use infrastructure by partnering with

community organizations and local agencies and to develop bicycling and walking programs. The goals of education and encouragement programs are to share walking and bicycling information, to increase knowledge, confidence, and acceptance of walking and bicycling, and to foster a culture of walking and bicycling as safe and convenient transportation. These programs improve the return on investment of City infrastructure projects by encouraging residents to know about and use new and improved facilities. In turn, higher use drives the desire for improvements and makes the facilities more useful for all ages and abilities to enjoy.

How will the City implement the Master Plan?

The City will implement the Master Plan over many years through policy changes and infrastructure improvements. The Master Plan can be implemented as ambitiously as the City wishes. At a minimum, recommended bicycle and walking projects should be implemented as funding becomes available for street improvement projects. For example, the City can upgrade ADA ramps and re-stripe buffered bikeways during a pavement overlay project. The City should also actively pursue a variety of pedestrian and bicycle grant opportunities to provide additional funding for building out the network. Chapter 8 provides a list of potential funding sources as well as a proposed implementation schedule. As the network is built, increasing usage by the public will encourage further improvements.

Why should Longview adopt a Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan?

The City should adopt the Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan as a tool for achieving the Complete Streets vision. When the City enacted Ordinance No. 3413 in 2019, it began working towards its vision of a community in which residents and visitors of all ages and abilities are able to travel safely and conveniently on the city's transportation network. This effort identified that many existing streets are not currently safe nor convenient for a majority of residents. This Master Plan lays out specific goals, actions, and projects to achieve this vision and build a transportation network for people of all ages and abilities.

Which other public agencies have bicycle and pedestrian master plans?

Many other cities and counties in Washington and across the United States have bicycle and pedestrian master plans. A master plan is a useful tool for public agencies to help advance active transportation, multi-modal street network, and a built environment designed for all ages and abilities. Typically, a Master Plan consists of recommended policy changes, recommended list of infrastructure projects, and an implementation plan. Here are several other examples of Bicycle and Pedestrian plans:

- Clark County, WA – Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan, 2010 - https://clark.wa.gov/sites/default/files/dept/files/community-planning/bike-pedestrian-advisory-committee/10-1110_BPMP-Plan-wo-Appendices_PC_approved.pdf
- City of Pasco, WA – Bicycle & Pedestrian Master Plan, 2011 - <https://www.pasco-wa.gov/DocumentCenter/View/61039/PLAN-2011-002-Resolution-3347-Bike-Ped>
- City of Olympia, WA – Transportation Master Plan, 2021 - https://cms7files.revize.com/olympia/Document_center/Services/Transportation/Plans,%20Studies%20and%20Data/Transportation%20Master%20Plan/Transportation-Master-Plan.pdf
- City of Bellevue, WA – Pedestrian & Bicycle Transportation Plan, 2009 - https://bellevuewa.gov/sites/default/files/media/pdf_document/ped-bike-plan-2009.pdf
- City of Bellingham, WA – Bicycle Master Plan, 2014 - <https://cob.org/services/planning/transportation-planning/bike-master-planning>

Where can the public access the draft Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan?

There is a printed copy available for public viewing in the Engineering office at City Hall. In addition, the public can download a PDF of the draft Master Plan from the City's website:

<https://www.mylongview.com/659/Longview-Bicycle-and-Pedestrian-Master-P>.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Adopt the 2022 Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan by Resolution.

NEXT STEPS

- Support Staff in pursuit of grant requests
- Support Staff in implementation of policy change recommendations
- Fund annual maintenance and expansion of bicycle network
- Continue to fund annual sidewalk and ADA repair projects



City of Longview

Agenda Summary

RESOLUTION NO. 2413 - A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO RENEW THE INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT WITH THE CITY OF KELSO, COWLITZ COUNTY AND THE CONSOLIDATED DIKING IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1 REGARDING REGIONAL COOPERATION ON STORMWATER PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

MOTION TO APPROVE RESOLUTION NO. 2413.

COUNCIL STRATEGIC INITIATIVE ADDRESSED:

Provide sustainable water quality & environmental infrastructure
Continue effective financial management

CITY ATTORNEY REVIEW: REQUIRED

SUMMARY STATEMENT:

This is an extension of the 2016 interlocal agreement between Longview, Kelso, Cowlitz County and CDID #1 for joint stormwater education efforts supporting our respective municipal stormwater permits. Under the provisions of the Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit, the City of Longview is required to *“develop and implement an education and outreach program designed to reduce or eliminate behaviors and practices that cause or contribute to adverse stormwater impacts and encourage the public to participate in stewardship activities.”*

The Permit specifies that this program may be developed and implemented locally or regionally. Accordingly, the City of Longview has been working with other municipal stormwater permittees in Cowlitz County to develop a cooperative stormwater public education and outreach initiative.

The original 5-year term of the agreement ended in 2021. Per the terms of the agreement, “At the end of the five-year term, this Agreement may be extended for up to two additional five-year terms upon written agreement between the Parties.”

All of the parties wish to extend the agreement for another 5-year term as well as increase the total amount allocated from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY:

The modification to the Interlocal Agreement specifies the annual total cost and expenses for the regional program shall not exceed \$20,000, and that CDID #1 shall assume 5% of the total cost and expenses, with 56%, 18%, and 21% of the remainder shared by Longview, Kelso and the County, respectively. Therefore, the annual maximum total contribution from the City would be \$10,640. This funding would be provided from the Stormwater Utility fund that is already budgeted for public education.

STAFF CONTACT:

Steve Haubner, Stormwater Manager

Attachments:

1. Res 2413 Stormwater Education Interlocal w Exh A

Resolution No. 2413

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO RENEW THE INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT WITH THE CITY OF KELSO, COWLITZ COUNTY AND THE CONSOLIDATED DIKING IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1 REGARDING REGIONAL COOPERATION ON STORMWATER PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

WHEREAS; the Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit (Permit) issued by the Washington State Department of Ecology requires the City of Longview to provide for public education and outreach and;

WHEREAS, under guidelines of the Permit, public education and outreach efforts may be developed and implemented regionally; and

WHEREAS, the City of Longview, along with the City of Kelso, Cowlitz County and Consolidated Diking Improvement District No. 1, entered into a five-year interlocal agreement in 2016 to share costs and develop a collaborative public education and outreach program on stormwater issues and surface water quality under the brand of the "Cowlitz Clean Water Partners"; and

WHEREAS, all of the parties of the agreement wish to extend the interlocal agreement for an additional five-year term as allowed by clause 13 of the agreement and wish to increase the annual program cost limit under clause 5 to \$20,000.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Longview as follows:

Section 1. The City Manager is authorized to amend and extend the interlocal agreement with the City of Kelso, Cowlitz County and the Consolidated Diking Improvement District No. 1, with the text in Exhibit A which forms a part of this Resolution.

PASSED by the City Council of Longview, Washington, and approved by its Mayor this 23rd day of June, 2022.

Mayor

ATTEST:

City Clerk

Resolution No. 2413 - EXHIBIT A

The INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT FOR STORMWATER PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH adopted by the undersigned Parties in 2016 shall be extended for an additional five-year term beginning January 1 2022 and be amended as follows:

5. The Parties agree that the annual total costs and expenses for the program shall not exceed \$20,000.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Agreement is hereby executed by the Parties hereto on the date appearing above their signatures.

Date: _____, 2022.
THE CITY OF KELSO, WASHINGTON
By

Andrew Hamilton, City Manager

ATTEST:

Brian Butterfield, City Clerk

Date: _____, 2022.
THE CITY OF LONGVIEW, WASHINGTON
By

Kurt Sacha, City Manager

ATTEST:

City Clerk

James McNamara, City Attorney

Date: _____, 2022.
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
OF COWLITZ COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Arne Mortensen, Chairman

Dennis P. Weber, Commissioner

John Jabusch, Commissioner

ATTEST:

Tiffany Ostreim, Clerk of the Board

Douglas E. Jensen, Chief Civil Deputy

Date: _____, 2022.
CONSOLIDATED DIKING IMPROVEMENT
DISTRICT No. 1 OF COWLITZ COUNTY, WA
By

Amy Blain, District Manager

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Frank Randolph, Attorney for CDID No. 1



City of Longview

Agenda Summary

APPROVAL OF CLAIMS

Based upon the authentication and certification of claims and demands against the city, prepared and signed by the City's auditing officer, and in full reliance thereon, it is moved and seconded as shown in the minutes of this meeting that the following vouchers/warrants are approved for payment:

FIRST HALF JUNE 2022 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE: \$1,028,910.33

FIRST HALF JUNE 2022 PAYROLL:

\$350,811.22, checks no. 1311-1333

\$892,198.10, direct deposits

\$592,048.66, wire transfers

\$1,498,841.83 Total

STAFF CONTACT:

Nancy Vandehey, Admin Assistant

John Baldwin, Accountant

Dana Beck, Payroll Specialist

Attachments: None



City of Longview

Agenda Summary

ADOPT 2022 COUNCIL COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Motion to adopt the Longview City Council 2022 committee assignments.

CITY ATTORNEY REVIEW: N/A

SUMMARY STATEMENT:

At the May 3, 2022 Council Retreat, City Council assigned Council members to various community boards and committees.

Attached is the 2022 Council committee assignments.

STAFF CONTACT:

City Council Members

Attachments: None

City Council/Staff Committee Appointments
Established by Council on 2/1/92 and APPROVED BY COUNCIL ON _____

Name of Board/Committee	Mtg. Dates/Time/Location	2022 Rep.	2022 Alternate
<u>911 Public Authority</u>	Every 2 weeks Contact: 577-3179	Ruth	Mike
<u>Accessibility Advisory Committee</u>	Third Tuesday of January, March, May, July, September, November, 4:00 p.m. at City Hall Contact: Brian Loos 442-5024	MaryAlice	Spencer
<u>AWC Legislative Committee</u>		Hillary	
<u>Board of Volunteer/Intern Firefighters</u>	Meets as needed. Mayor, Council member, clerk, fire chief and one firefighter.	MaryAlice	
<u>Columbia Theatre for the Performing Arts (CTPA)</u>	Wednesdays, 5:30 p.m. 2018 mtgs: 1/31, 3/28, 5/23, 7/25, 9/26, 11/14. Henderson Lobby	Angie	Spencer
<u>Complete Streets Advisory Committee Liaison</u>	4 th Tuesday of every month, 5:00 p.m. Contact: 442.5202	Ruth	Angie
<u>Council Appointments Committee</u> Serves to make recommendations on membership appointments to the Downtown Advisory Committee, Historic Preservation Commission, LTAC, Mosquito Control District, Parks & Rec. Advisory Board, Planning Commission, Project Longview, PDA, and Sister City Commission	Meets as needed Contact: Exec Office – 442-5004	MaryAlice Hillary Ruth	Mike
<u>Council Committee on Homelessness</u>	Meets as needed.	Hillary Ruth Spencer	MaryAlice
<u>Cowlitz County Homeless Taskforce</u>		Ruth	
<u>Cowlitz Economic Development Council</u> (Serves to encourage and oversee the development and growth of the community.)	Third Wednesday, 7:00 a.m. Cowlitz PUD Contact: 423-9921	Hillary Kurt	Angie
<u>Cowlitz Transit Authority Board</u> (Oversees the operation of area-wide transportation system. CTA currently contracts with City of Longview to provide this service.)	Second Wednesday, 4 p.m. 2 ELECTED OFFICIALS (one alternate allowed) Contact: 442-5663	MaryAlice Mike	Spencer
<u>Cowlitz-Wahkiakum Council of Governments</u> (As a contributing member, the City appoints a rep. to serve on this advisory board for operations/policies of the Council of Governments.)	Fourth Thursday, Noon General Mtg Rm, Cowlitz County Admin 207 4th Ave N., Kelso 1 ELECTED OFFICIAL REQUIRED Contact: 577-3041	MaryAlice	Hillary
<u>Downtown Advisory Committee</u>	Third Tuesday of each month, 11:00 a.m. at City Hall. Contact: Adam Trimble 442-5092	Ruth	Spencer
<u>Fire Pension Board</u> (Oversees retirement monies and makes retirement decisions in accordance with RCW 41.16.) Requires Mayor, <i>City Treasurer</i> & <i>City Clerk</i>	Meets as needed Mayor's office or Small Conference Room Contact: City Clerk - 442-5041	MaryAlice	
<u>Golf Course Advisory Committee</u>	Quarterly, third Wednesday at 4:00 p.m. Recreation Building Contact: 442-5400	Angie	Christopher

Name of Board/Committee	Mtg. Dates/Time/Location	2022 Rep.	2022 Alternate
<u>Highlands Neighborhood Assn.</u>	Board: Second Monday, 5:00 pm General: Fourth Monday, 6:00 pm HNA center: 205 Carolina Street Contact: 442-5932 or 442-4144	Spencer	Christopher
<u>Housing Opportunities of Southwest Washington Board Liaison</u>	Fourth Monday, 4:00 pm HOSWWA offices 840 11 th Avenue Contact: 423-0140	MaryAlice	Hillary
<u>Kelso-Longview Chamber of Commerce Board</u> (Purpose is to enhance the Longview area business environment and improve the quality of life in our community)	Third Tuesday, Noon Mill City Grill MAYOR, MANAGER OR ASST. MANAGER, COUNCIL Contact: 423-8400	MaryAlice	Mike
<u>KLTV Liason</u>	Fourth Monday, 2:00 p.m. at KLTV	Hillary	Spencer
<u>LEOFF Disability Board (Fire & Police)</u> Established by state statutes and Longview Municipal Code, this board meets to act on medical/disability claims & other matters pertaining to Law Enforcement Officers and Fire Fighters Retirement System (LEOFF)	Last Wednesday at 8:30 a.m. REQUIRES 2 CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS Contact: 442-5041	Ruth Mike	MaryAlice
<u>Library Board of Trustees</u>	First Monday of each month, 4:00 p.m. in the Library Board Room	Hillary	Angie
<u>Loan Review Board</u> Created in 1983, board established to develop lending criteria, market loan program and review loan applications for City of Longview/EDA \$300,000 grant to revolving loan fund for economic recovery.	Meetings are called on an "as needed basis", usually no more than 2-3 per year. OPTIONAL Contact: Exec Office – 442-5004	Mike Hillary (Kurt non-voting)	
<u>Lodging Tax Advisory Committee</u> (Responsible for reviewing anything relating to the Tourism Tax prior to City Council taking action.)	Meets as necessary REQUIRES 1 COUNCIL MEMBER, WHO WILL ACT AS CHAIR Contact: Exec Office 442-5004	Mike	MaryAlice
<u>Longview Downtowners Liaison</u>	Second Thursday, 8:00 a.m. at Creekside Deli and 3:00 p.m. at Mill City Grill	Spencer	Ruth
<u>Longview School Board Liaison</u> (A group of elected officials that meets to determine how money is spent in the schools. Also reviews resignations and terminations, and approves new hires.)	Second and Fourth Mondays, 6:30 p.m. District Administration Bldg., 2715 Lilac Contact: 575-7016	Christopher	Hillary
<u>Lower Columbia Community Action Council Board</u> (Advisory/policy board for the operations and management of the Lower Columbia Community Action Council.)	Fourth Wednesday, 5:30 p.m. CAP office, 1526 Commerce Altrusa Room REQUIRES A MINIMUM OF 4 PUBLIC OFFICIALS ON BOARD (1 COUNCIL) Contact: 425-3430	Angie	Ruth
<u>Park Board Liaison</u> (Performs studies and makes recommendations regarding Longview's parks and recreation facilities to best meet public needs. Acts as a liaison between the public and the Parks and Recreation Department to provide feedback in regards to department needs.)	Third Monday, 5:00 p.m. Recreation Building Contact: 442-5400	Spencer	Christopher
<u>Project Longview</u> Established to carry out recommendations of Longview Community Assessment Task Force Report and Action Plan	First Tuesday, 6pm, Training Room. 1 COUNCIL MEMBER REQUIRED Contact: Exec Office 442-5004		
<u>Public Infrastructure Committee</u>		Mike Ruth Hillary	

Name of Board/Committee	Mtg. Dates/Time/Location	2022 Rep.	2022 Alternate
<u>Regional Airport Authority Board</u> (Responsible for management of the regional airport authority.)	Third Thursday, 3 p.m. Kelso Airport, 2215 Parrott Way Contact: 261-8268	Mike	Hillary
<u>Sister City Commission</u> Established by Resolution #1901 on 9/11/08 to assist, guide & make recommendations to City Council for exchanges & cultural activities.	Fourth Tuesday, 6:00 pm City Hall Small Conference Rm Contact: Exec Office 442-5004	Angie	Christopher
<u>S.W. Clean Air Agency (formerly SWAPCA).</u> (Created in 1968, Cowlitz, Clark, Lewis, Skamania, and Wahkiakum Counties banded together in response to the Washington Clean Air Act to conduct research and studies, and develop and enforce regulations with respect to air pollution.)	First Thursday, 3:00 p.m. 11815 NE 99 th St., Suite 1294, Vancouver, WA 1 ELECTED OFFICIAL REQUIRED Contact: 360-574-3058	Ruth	
<u>S.W. Washington Regional Transportation Planning Organization</u> (Representatives from Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, Lewis, Pacific and Grays Harbor Counties address regional transportation needs.)	Approx. every 3-4 months with notices to representatives, 2 p.m. Various locations/5 counties 1 ELECTED OFFICIAL REQUIRED Contact: CWCOC 577-3041 (COG)Co	Hillary	Christopher
<u>S. W. Washington Economic Development Commission/District Board</u>	TBD	Hillary	MaryAlice
<u>Three Rivers Regional Waste Water Authority</u>	Twice/year	Ruth	Mike
<u>Visioning Committee</u>		Angie Hillary Spencer	Christopher
<u>Water Operating Board</u>	As needed	Mike Ruth	



City of Longview

Agenda Summary

RECOMMENDED PHASE 1 CHANGES TO IMPROVE THE DOWNTOWN PARKING ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

RECOMMENDED ACTION: MOTION TO DIRECT THE CITY ATTORNEY TO PREPARE AN ORDINANCE TO REMOVE WARNINGS FOR OVERTIME PARKING VIOLATIONS AND CHANGE ON-STREET PARKING TIME LIMITS FROM 3 HOURS TO 2 HOURS, IN THE DOWNTOWN PARKING ENFORCEMENT ZONE.

COUNCIL INITIATIVE ADDRESSED:

Strengthen economic conditions & create new opportunities
Continue effective financial management

CITY ATTORNEY REVIEW: REQUIRED

SUMMARY STATEMENT:

City Council held a workshop June 1, 2022 on a recommendation from the Downtown Advisory Committee (DAC) to make changes to parking laws and consider options to improve the downtown parking enforcement program. Staff was directed to bring specific recommendations to implement improvements to the parking program in downtown.

Staff recommends a phased approach to implementing the recommendations of the DAC. Phase 1 reflects immediate steps to improve downtown parking conditions and parking enforcement. Phase 2 recommended changes rely on budget enhancement requests and will be presented at a future meeting.

Phase 1 recommendation:

1. Remove warnings- Direct the City Attorney to prepare an ordinance to eliminate warnings for overtime parking violations downtown. In 2021, 1,369 warnings were issued vs. 943 tickets, representing significant time and effort by enforcement staff. The Downtown Advisory Committee recommended 1 warning per year. Staff finds there should be no expectation of a warning for overtime parking.
2. Change all 3-hour on-street parking spaces downtown to 2-hour parking spaces. Direct the City Attorney to prepare an ordinance to modify the parking time limits downtown for 3-hour on-street parking spaces to 2-hour. Returning to the pre-2011 2-hour parking time limits on-street should affect the behaviors of employees and residents and improve availability of on-street spaces for shoppers.

Staff notes that the Phase 1 changes will not increase revenue enough to cover parking enforcement expenses and are intended as a sound first step. Staff anticipates Phase 2 will begin in 6 months, after implementation of Phase 1.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY: \$9,000 for on-street parking sign changes.

STAFF CONTACT:

Adam Trimble, Planning Manager

Attachments:

1. DOWNTOWN PARKING PHASE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS



DOWNTOWN PARKING

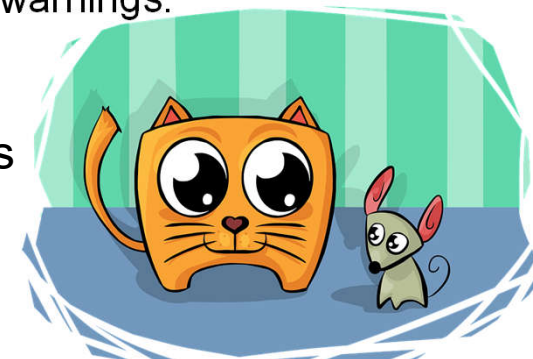
PHASE I RECOMMENDATIONS TO ADDRESS PARKING AVAILABILITY & ENFORCEMENT

A PHASED APPROACH TO IMPROVING PARKING

Improving Street Parking

- Street parking is highly desired for shoppers and businesses with no back entrance.
- 3-hour parking makes it feasible for employees and downtown residents to use street parking if they are willing to move their cars to different parking spaces throughout the day.
- Too many warnings being issued: Current LMC allows one warning per vehicle, per *quarter*.
 - In 2021, 1,369 warnings were issued vs. 943 tickets.
 - Significant time and effort by enforcement staff goes into issuing warnings.

Phase 1 reflects immediate steps to improve downtown parking conditions and parking enforcement. Phase 2 recommended changes rely on budget enhancement requests and will be presented at a future meeting.



PHASE I RECOMMENDATIONS

I) Remove warnings for over time parking.

- The Downtown Advisory Committee recommended 1 warning per year.
- Staff finds there should be no expectation of a warning for overtime parking.
- Advertising of the change will be conducted prior.



PHASE I RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED

2) Change all 3-hour on-street parking spaces downtown to 2-hour parking spaces.

- Returning to the pre-2011 2-hour parking time limits on-street should affect behaviors of employees and residents and improve availability of on-street spaces for shoppers.

Staff notes that the Phase 1 changes will not increase revenue enough to cover parking enforcement expenses and are intended as a sound first step. Staff anticipates Phase 2 will begin in 6 months, after implementation of Phase 1.



For Reference: Longview Municipal Code sections that could be amended.

11.50.070 Overtime parking – Civil infraction – Penalty. SHARE

The parking of a motor vehicle in an on-street parking space in excess of the time limits set forth in this chapter as applicable to such parking space is a parking infraction. The penalty for parking a motor vehicle for a period of time in excess of the time permitted in this chapter, during any calendar quarter period of time, is \$30.00 for the first violation, \$50.00 for the second violation, \$75.00 for the third violation and \$100.00 for the fourth and all subsequent violations; provided, however, that there shall be no monetary penalty imposed for the first occurrence of overtime parking by a motor vehicle during any calendar quarter;

(1) If the parking violation occurs during the first six months of any calendar year and the vehicle in violation of such time limits has not been the subject of a parking infraction under the provisions of LMC [11.62.030](#)(1) or (3)(b) during such six-month period of time; or

(2) If the parking violation occurs during the second six months of any calendar year and the vehicle in violation of such time limits has not been the subject of a parking infraction under the provisions of LMC [11.62.030](#)(1) or (3)(b) during such six-month period of time. (Ord. 3180 § 1, 2011; Ord. 2930 § 1, 2005; Ord. 2819 § 3, 2001; Ord. 2782 § 3, 2000; Ord. 2688 § 1, 1998; Ord. 2508 § 15, 1993).

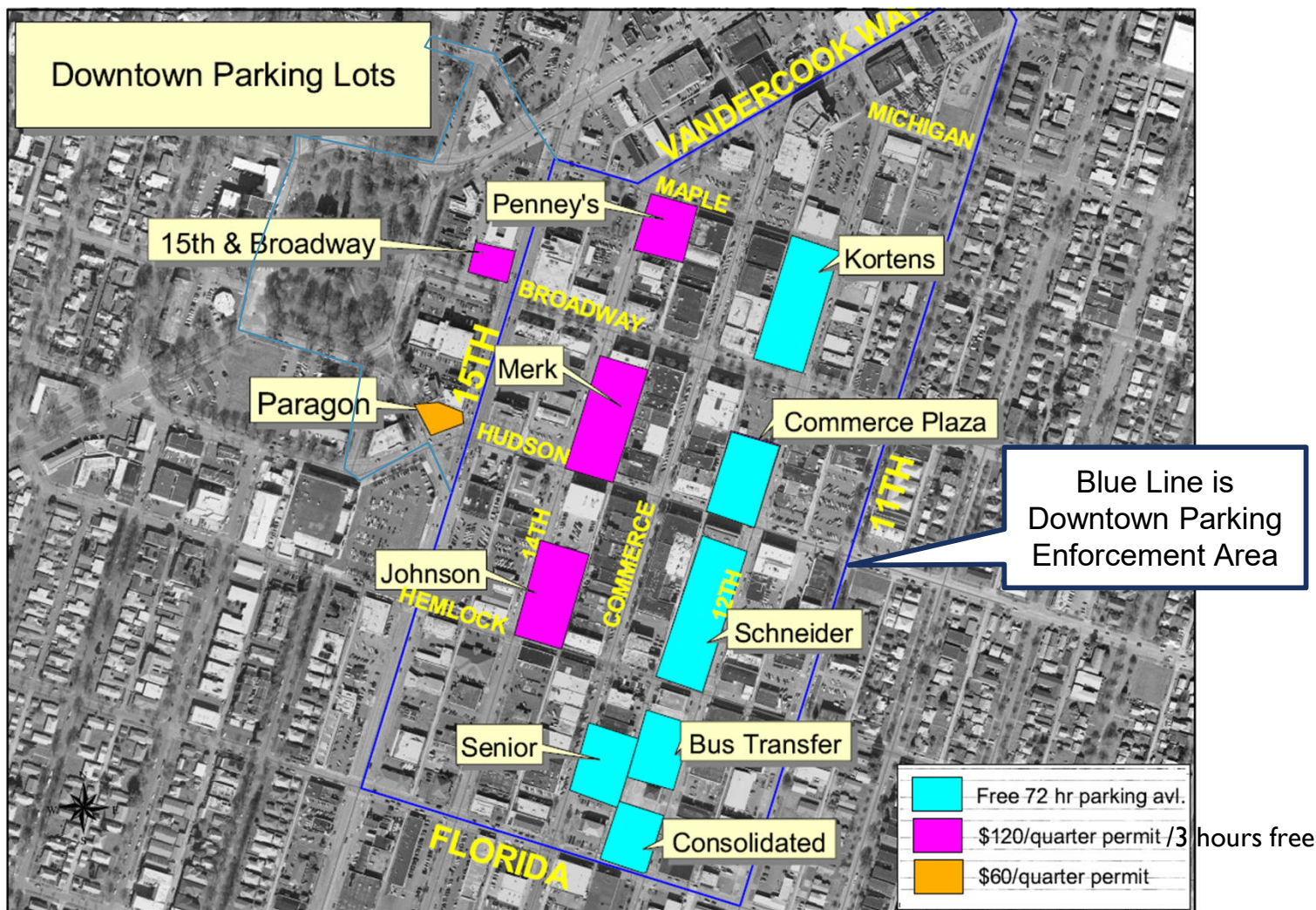
11.50.040 Basic time limitations applicable to on-street parking. SHARE

Motor vehicles may be parked on the public streets of the city without charge; provided, however, that between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on all days except Sundays and legal holidays, except as provided in LMC [11.50.045](#), and except as provided in Chapter [11.65](#) LMC, no person shall park a motor vehicle for more than **three two** hours in any of the parking spaces in the area of the city bounded by the following description:

1. Commencing at the intersection of the southerly side of Florida Street to its intersection with the westerly side of 16th Avenue; thence northerly along the westerly side of 16th Avenue to its intersection with the southeasterly side of Washington Way; thence northeasterly along the southeasterly side of Washington Way to its intersection with the easterly side of 11th Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly side of 11th Avenue to its intersection with the southerly side of Michigan Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Michigan Street to its intersection with the easterly side of 12th Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly side of 12th Avenue to its intersection with the northerly side of Broadway; thence easterly along the northerly side of Broadway to its intersection with the easterly side of 11th Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly side of 11th Avenue to its intersection with the southerly side of Hudson Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Hudson Street to its intersection with the easterly side of 12th Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly side of 12th Avenue to its intersection with the southerly side of Florida Street; thence westerly along the easterly projection of the southerly side of Florida Street to the centerline of 12th Avenue and the point of beginning of this description, all of which are situated within Plats of Longview number 2, 10, 11, Cowlitz County, Washington.
2. Block 76 westerly of 12th Avenue to its intersection with Fir Street on the northerly end and Delaware Street on the southerly end.

Notwithstanding the provisions set forth above in this section, the parking time limits described below shall be applicable to the following specified parking spaces located within said area:

- (1) Fifteen minutes in the following parking spaces:



RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Motion to direct the city attorney to prepare an ordinance to remove warnings for overtime parking violations and change on-street parking time limits from 3 hours to 2 hours, in the downtown parking enforcement zone.





Questions?

PHASE I RECOMMENDATIONS TO ADDRESS PARKING AVAILABILITY & ENFORCEMENT



City of Longview

Agenda Summary

POLICE DEPARTMENT 2021 ANNUAL REPORT

RECOMMENDED ACTION: FOR INFORMATION ONLY

COUNCIL STRATEGIC INITIATIVE ADDRESSED:

Council Initiative: Enhance Public Safety and Emergency Response

CITY ATTORNEY REVIEW: N/A

SUMMARY STATEMENT:

Longview Police Chief Robert Huhta will present the 2021 Annual Report for the Longview Police Department. It will include the following:

- 2021 Accomplishments
- Behavioral Health Unit
- Street Crimes Unit
- Crime Statistics
- Legislative Changes
- Employee Awards

STAFF CONTACT:

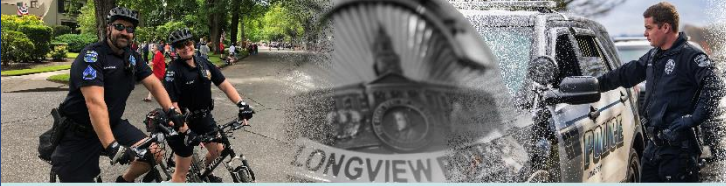
Robert Huhta, Chief of Police

Attachments:

1. Annual Report 2021Final

2021 Annual Report





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Longview Police Department Core Values

- **Integrity** without compromise
- **Courage** in adversity
- **Teamwork** above self
- **Service** above all



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2021 Police Accomplishments

- Behavioral Health Unit, WASPC grant partial funding
- Created in-house Records Unit
- Re-opened Office to public with increased online services
- Implemented a new Patrol schedule, wellness
- Successfully applied for Pedestrian safety grant to expand the bike officer program



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Behavioral Health Unit

- 376 calls for service
- Referral from SRO
- Response to individual with autism spectrum disorder
- In August, BHU was asked to respond to a call in-progress. When BHU arrived, they found an intoxicated woman who was upset and difficult to understand. BHU cleared the officers so they could respond to other calls, and began finding treatment options for this individual. BHU made a plan to meet up with this person again later in the evening, as BHU was able to secure transportation to Rainier Springs in Vancouver.

Crisis Calls for Service

Call Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
ITA	147	199	175	166	100
MENTAL	357	472	454	488	657
OD	112	92	87	94	108
SUICI	211	234	164	156	166
WELF	1803	1729	1590	1525	1711
DISORD	740	800	745	613	780
UNWANT	1014	1155	1317	906	1194
TOTAL	4384	4681	4532	3948	4716



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2021 Legislative Changes

- Blake Decision/ SB 5476
- “Tactics” HB 1054
- “Recordation of Custodial Interrogations” HB 1223
- “Juvenile Access to Attorneys” HB 1140
- “Use of Force” HB 1310

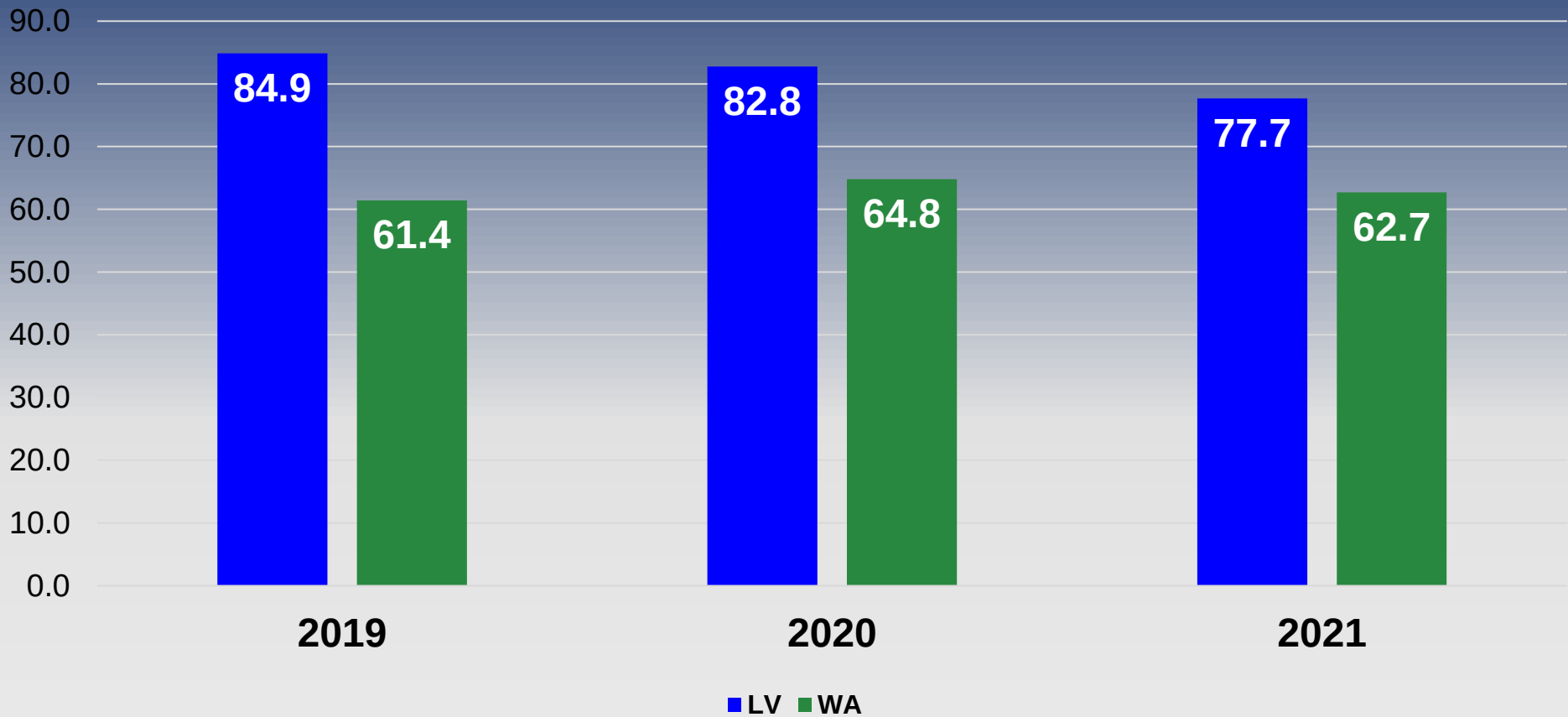


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Street Crimes Unit

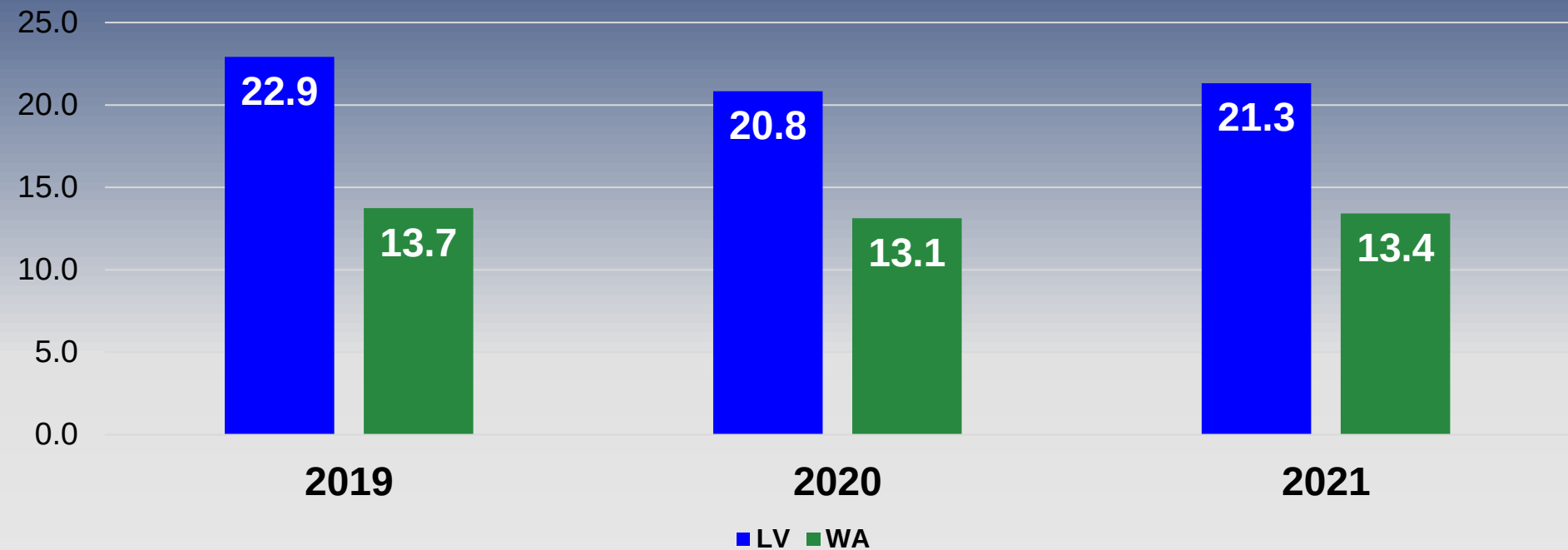
- During the search of the vehicle detectives located \$10,500 cash and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound of methamphetamine worth approximately \$3,000.
- Detectives located just over 2 pounds of heroin, worth approximately \$30,000, 1.75 pounds of methamphetamine, worth approximately \$12,000, and \$17,410 in cash.
- During the service of a search warrant detectives located over 2 ounces of meth., 17 pounds of marijuana and \$25,000 cash.
- During a drug investigation SCU Detectives served a search warrant on a vehicle. Detectives located more than 18 pounds of methamphetamine, blue M/30 Fentanyl pills and a firearm.

Longview vs WA Group A Offense Rate per 1000



LV 2021 Group A Offense rate is down 6% from 2020
WA 2021 Group A Offense rate is down 3% from 2020

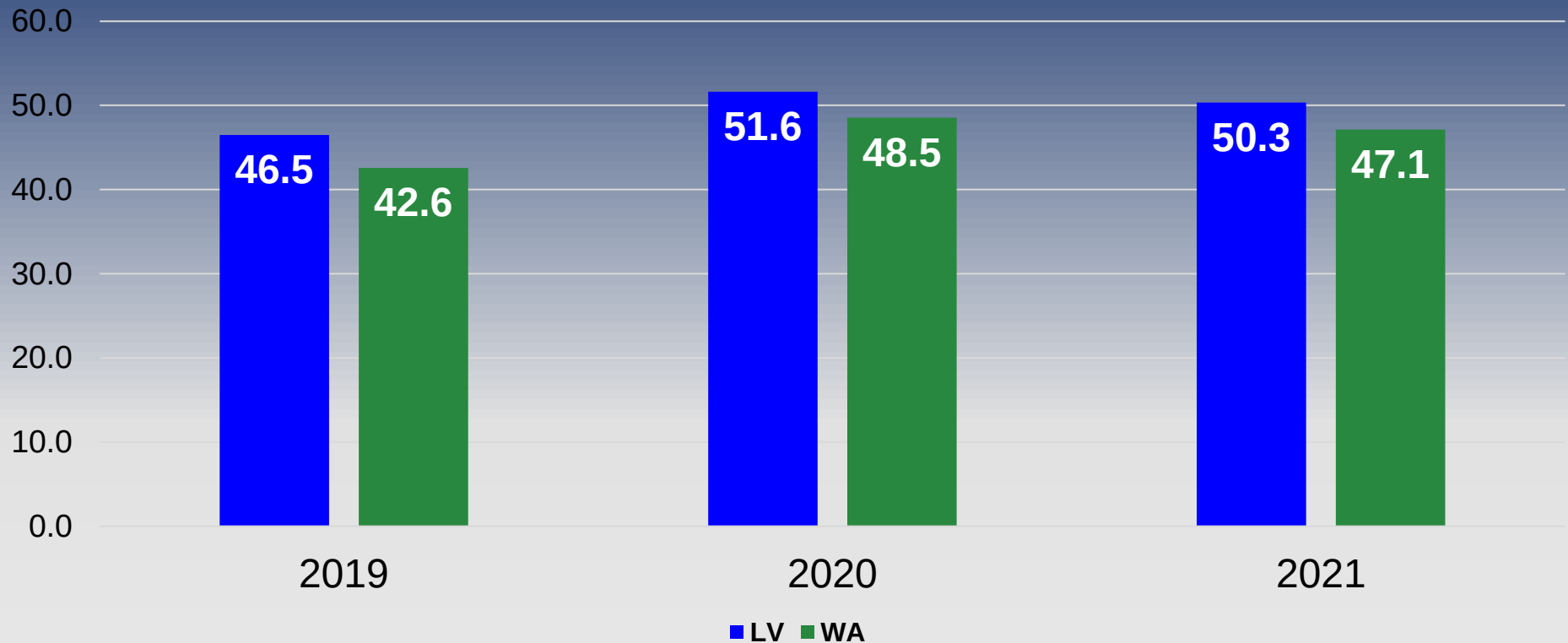
Longview and WA Group A *Persons* Crime Rate per 1000 population



2021 LV Crimes against *Persons* rate is up 2% from 2020
2021 WA Crimes against *Persons* rate is up 2% from 2020

NIBRS Group A persons offenses include Simple & Aggravated Assault, Homicide, Sex Offenses, Intimidation, Kidnapping, Violate NCO and more (not complete list)

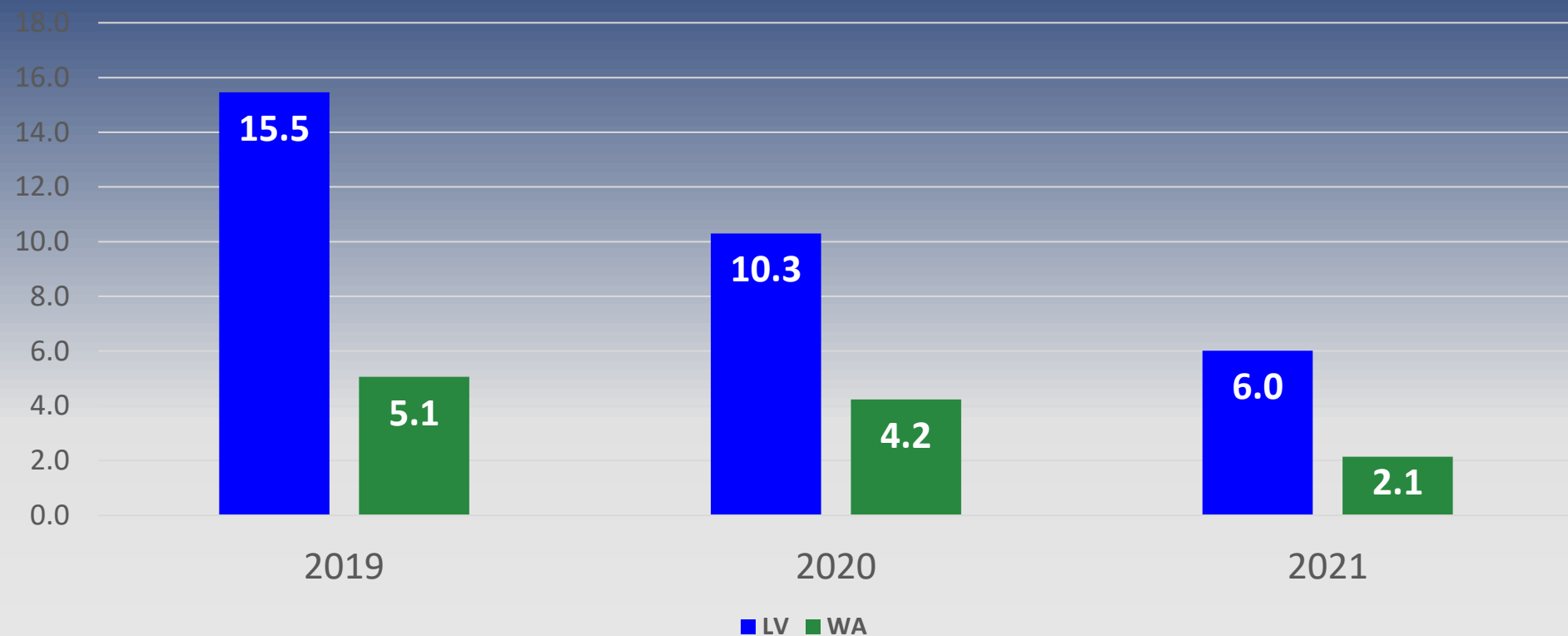
Longview and WA Group A *Property* Crime Rate per 1000 population



2021 LV Crimes against *Property* rate is down 3% from 2020
2021 WA Crimes against *Property* rate is down 3% from 2020

NIBRS Group A property offenses include Robbery, Burglary, Arson, Larceny, Auto Theft, Fraud, Stolen Property, Vandalism and more (not complete list)

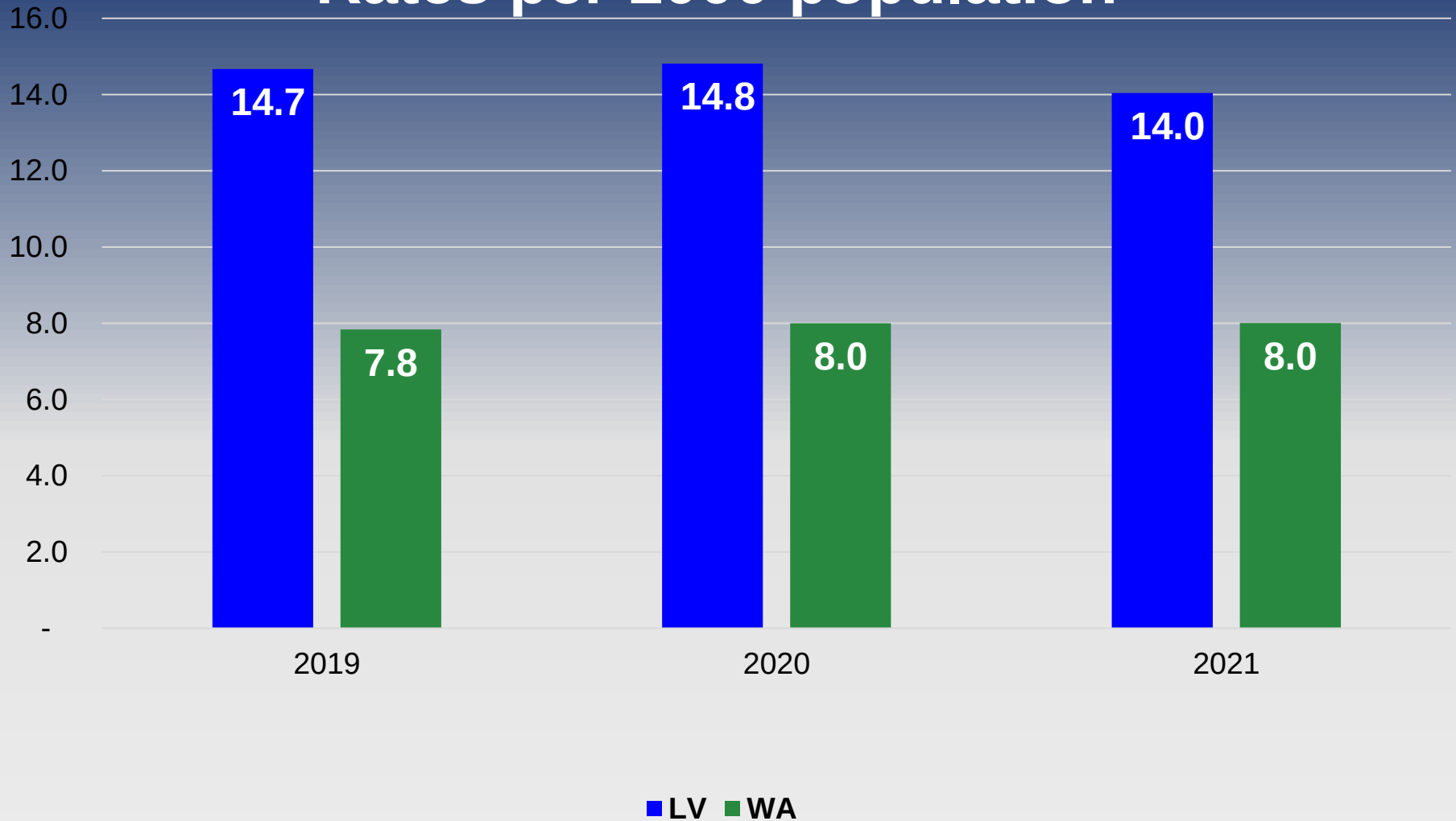
Longview and WA Group A *Society* Crime Rate per 1000 population



2021 LV Crimes against *Society* rate is down 43% from 2020
2021 WA Crimes against *Society* rate is down 49% from 2020

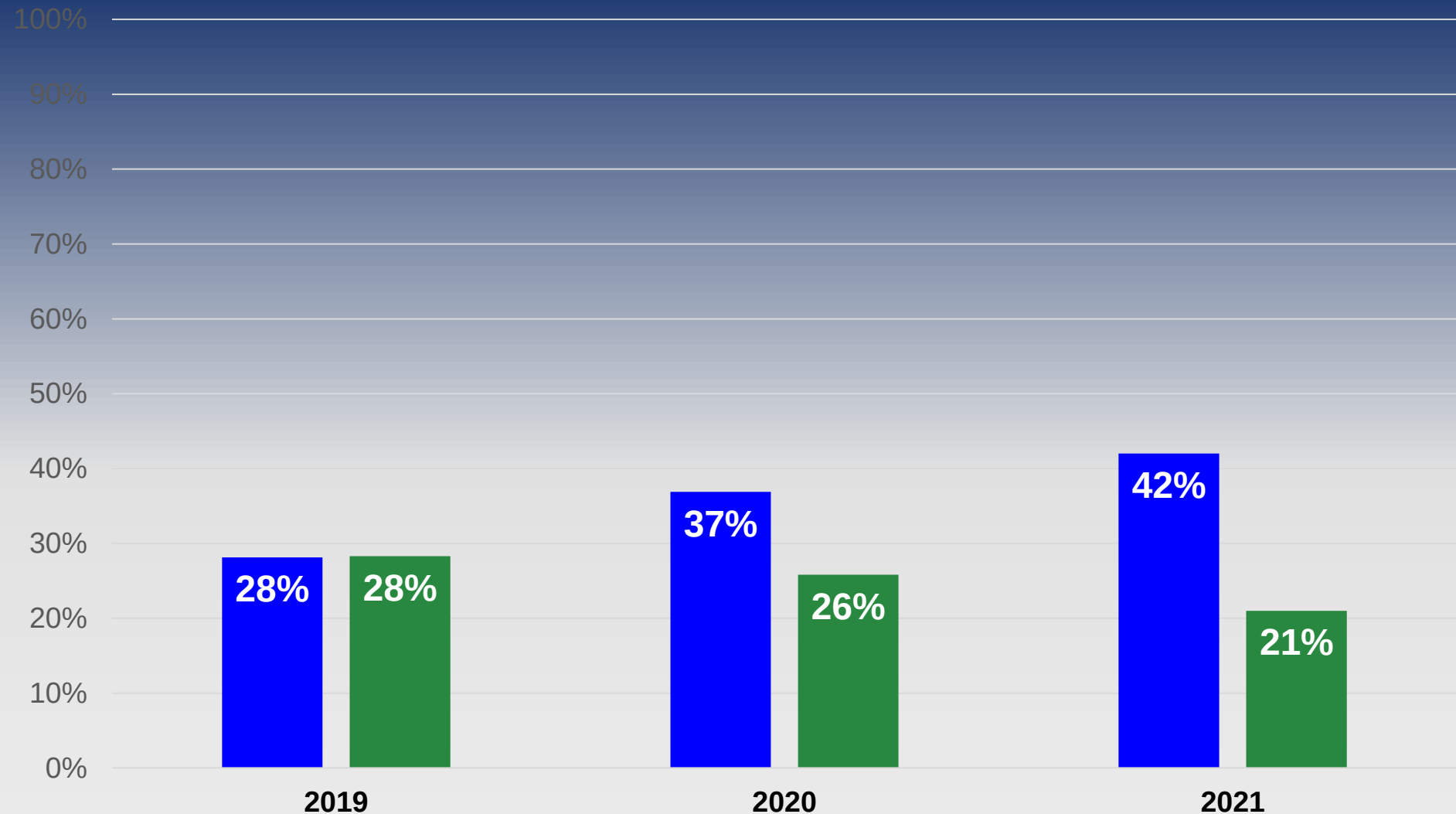
NIBRS Group A *Society* offenses include Drug violations, Pornography, Gambling, Prostitution, Weapons offenses and Animal Cruelty

Longview and WA DV Rates per 1000 population



LV DV rate is down 5% from 2020
WA DV rate is unchanged from 2020

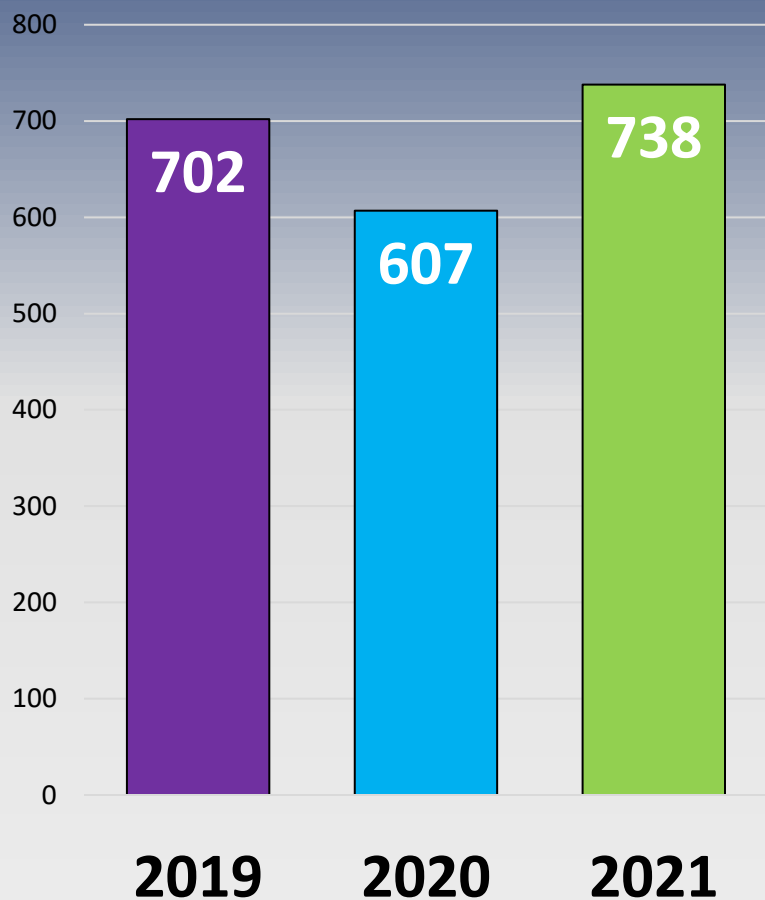
Longview vs WA Clearance Rates



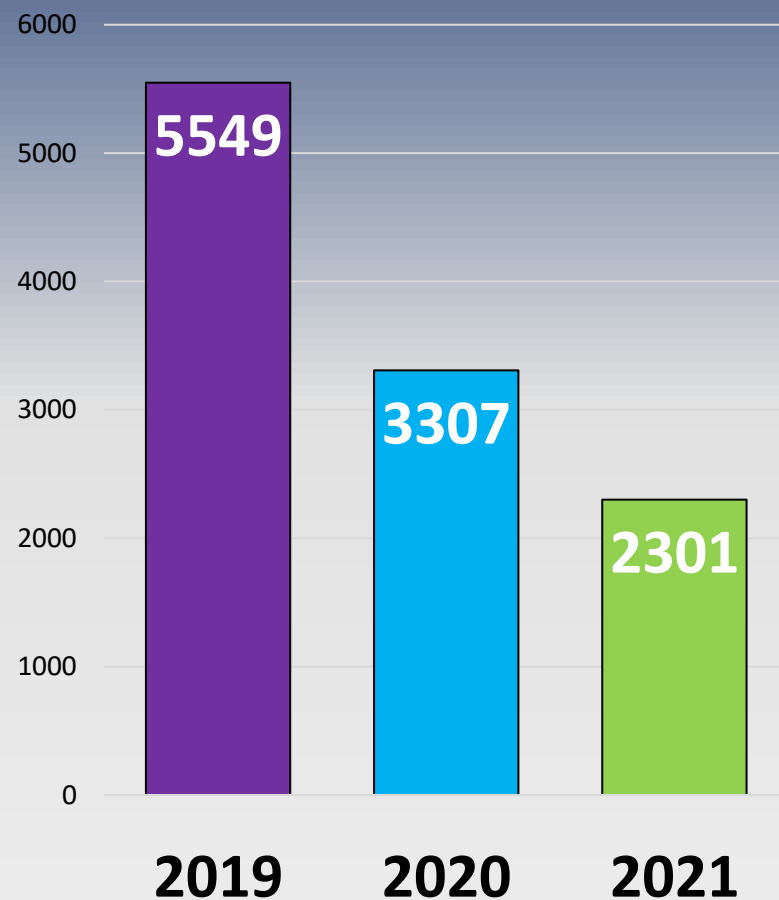
Clearance rate = number of crimes cleared / total number of crimes
LV clearance rate increased from 37% in 2020 to 42% in 2021.
WA clearance rate is down from 26% in 2020 to 21% in 2021.

Traffic Statistics

Collisions

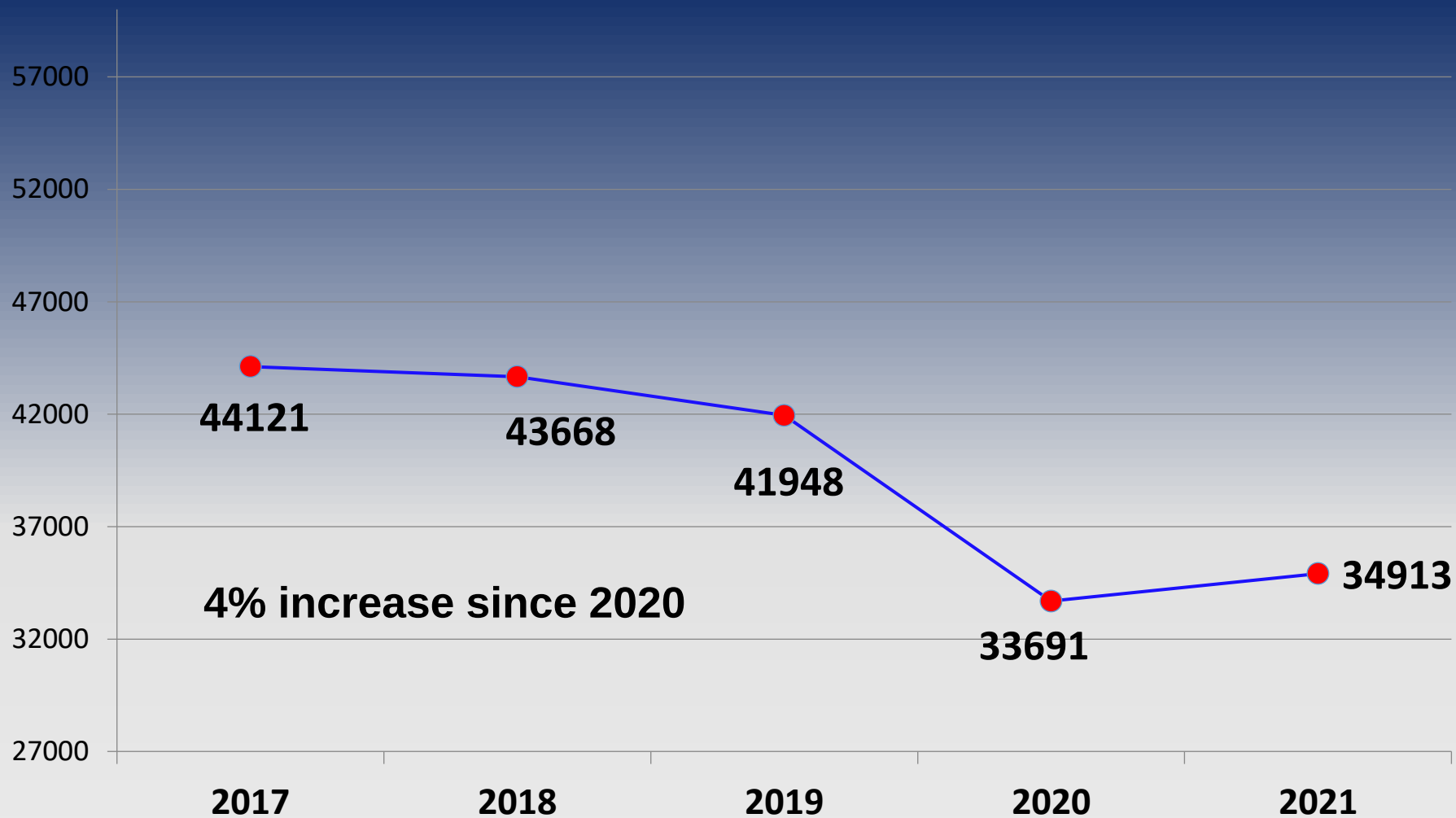


Citations



- Traffic collisions are up 22% from 2020
- Traffic citations are down 30% from 2020

LPD Calls for Service 5 Year Trend



Total includes on-line police reports via Coplogic

Calls for service are up 4% from 2020-2021

There were **5035** "held" or "preempted" calls in 2021 (14% of calls are held) 264 LEVEL 0

692 calls outside the city limits



Area 4
8103 Calls



Area 1
6899 Calls



Area 3
6410 Calls



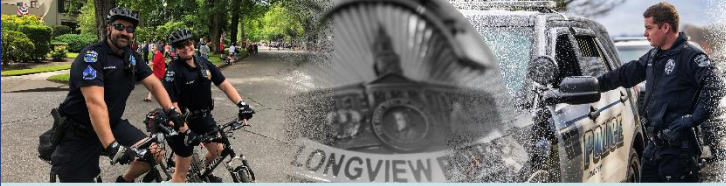
Area 2
11682 Calls



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Employee Awards

- 44 total awards
- 2 Lifesaving incidents
- Meritorious Service Awards – a team of Longview officers was asked with assist Columbia County with a suspect who was barricaded inside a vehicle after he had rammed a police car. The vehicle became disabled after the suspect rammed a police car. The suspect had a history of violent crimes and was known to carry weapons in the past. Columbia County had used sound tactics up to this point but lacked less lethal tools and training to take further action. A team of Longview officers traveled to Rainier and deployed less lethal tools and tactics to bring the suspect into custody safely.
- Exemplary performance & Lifesaving Awards – rescuing a suicidal man who had numerous deep lacerations. Officers applied two tourniquets and extricated the subject from an area with thick brambles, vines and vegetation.
- Chief's Award – presented to the new Records Supervisor for her work to start up the new LPD Records unit and involvement in the hiring and training of new staff.
- Letters of Commendation – locating a man trapped under a tractor and working as a team of officers to lift the tractor off the man.



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Questions?