City of Longview

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

Agenda

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, May 25, 2023 | **5:00 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 begin their regular meeting in the Longview City Hall Training Room, 1525 Broadway, Longview, on Thursday, May 25, 2023 at a special start time of 5:00 p.m.

The City Hall is accessible for persons with disabilities. Special equipment to assist the hearing impaired is also available. Please contact the City Executive Office at 360.442.5004 48 hours in advance if you require special accommodations to attend the meeting. Please note - virtual attendees may comment verbally during public hearings only. Virtual attendees may also submit written comments to the Clerk's Office with the heading, "Public Comment for disbursement to the City Council".

https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82394132374

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: ***823 9413 2374***

1. **CALL TO ORDER**
2. **INVOCATION*/FLAG SALUTE**
3. **ROLL CALL**

4. WORKSHOP

23-001045 PARKS AND RECREATION COMPREHENSIVE PLAN (TIME ESTIMATE 2 HOURS - 5:00 P.M. - 7:00 P.M.)

5. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

23-001200 MAY 11, 2023 REGULAR MEETING MINUTES

6. CHANGES TO THE AGENDA

7. PRESENTATIONS & AWARDS

23-001202 RECOGNITION OF ASSISTANT CITY ATTORNEY STEPHEN SHUMAN

8. CONSTITUENTS' COMMENTS (Thirty Minutes)

9. PUBLIC HEARINGS

23-001184 PUBLIC HEARING – AMEND THE 2023 - 2028 SIX YEAR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PLAN (TIP) AND RIVERCITIES TRANSIT PROGRAM OF PROJECTS (POP)

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
CONDUCT THE PUBLIC HEARING AND MOTION TO ADOPT RESOLUTION NO. 2451.

10. BOARD & COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

23-001198 HARD SURFACE REQUIREMENTS (19.78.060) CODE REVISION

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
MOTION TO DIRECT THE CITY ATTORNEY TO PREPARE AN ORDINANCE ACCEPTING THE PROPOSED CODE REVISION

23-001197 ZONING CODE CHANGES TO INDUSTRIAL ZONING DISTRICTS (19.58)

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
MOTION TO DIRECT THE CITY ATTORNEY TO PREPARE AN ORDINANCE ACCEPTING THE PROPOSED CODE REVISION

11. ORDINANCES & RESOLUTIONS

23-001201 ORDINANCE NO. 3486 BLAKE FIX

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
MOTION TO ADOPT ORDINANCE NO. 3486

12. MAYOR'S REPORT

13. COUNCILMEMBERS' REPORTS

14. CONSENT CALENDAR

23-001134 APPROVAL OF CLAIMS

23-001195 SET PUBLIC HEARING – 2024-2029 SIX YEAR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (TIP) AND RIVERCITIES TRANSIT PROGRAM OF PROJECTS (POP)

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
MOTION TO SET THE CITY COUNCIL MEETING ON JUNE 22, 2023, AS THE DATE AND TIME FOR A PUBLIC HEARING ON THE 2024-2029 SIX-YEAR TIP/POP

23-001188 ORDINANCE NO. 3482 - UPDATING AND AMENDING INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE, CHAPTER 18.10, OF THE LONGVIEW MUNICIPAL CODE

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
MOTION TO ADOPT ORDINANCE NO. 3482 AND PROVIDING THAT THIS ORDINANCE SHALL BE IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT FROM AND AFTER JULY 1, 2023

23-001189 ORDINANCE NO. 3483 - ADOPTING THE 2021 STATE BUILDING CODES

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
MOTION TO ADOPT ORDINANCE NO. 3483 ADOPTING CHAPTERS 51-11c, 51-11r, 51-50, 51-51, 51-52, 51-56 AND 51-57 OF THE WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATIVE CODE AS AMENDED AND PROVIDING THAT THIS ORDINANCE SHALL BE IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT FROM AND AFTER JULY 1, 2023

23-001199 ORDINANCE NO. 3484 AND ORDINANCE NO. 3485 FOR ANNEXATION - 4504 OCEAN BEACH HWY

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
MOTION TO ADOPT ORDINANCE NO. 3484 AND ORDINANCE NO. 3485

15. CITY MANAGER'S REPORT

23-001185 INDIAN CREEK AND BEECH STREET - UPDATE

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
DIRECTION TO STAFF

23-001186 PUBLIC WORKS DEVELOPMENT FEES – FOLLOW-UP DISCUSSION

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
DISCUSSION ONLY

23-001187 NEW SIDEWALK PRIORITIZATION - REPORT

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
DISCUSSION 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:

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 2023 – 6:00 P.M.
THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 2023 – 6:00 P.M.

NEXT REGULAR WORKSHOP:

NEXT SPECIAL COUNCIL WORKSHOP:

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 2023 - 9:00 A.M - STRATEGIC AND OPERATIONAL PLANNING

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

PARKS & RECREATION

CITY OF LONGVIEW

PURPOSE

- Establish a Community Supported Road Map
- Identify Current & Future Needs
- Set Goals, Objectives, Standards & Guidelines
- Eligibility for State and Federal Grants

ENSURES THAT THE RIGHT ACTIONS ARE TAKING FOR THE RIGHT REASONS AT THE RIGHT TIME.

PARKS & RECREATION
CITY OF LONGVIEW

WHO ARE WE

- PARKS DIVISION
- RECREATION DIVISION
- URBAN FORESTRY DIVISION
- MINT VALLEY
  - GOLF COURSE OPERATIONS
  - RACQUET & FITNESS COMPLEX

- PARKS AND RECREATION BOARD
- TREE BOARD
- VISUAL ARTS COMMISION
- MINT VALLEY GOLF ADVISORY BOARD
- FACILITY USE AGREEMENTS:
  - SENIOR CENTER BOARD
  - YOUTH SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS

LET'S TALK PROCESS....

ANALYSIS & REVIEW

AUG 2022

SEPT - MAY 2022

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

PLAN DEVELOPMENT

WINTER - SPRING 2022 - 2023

MAY 2023

COUNCIL WORKSHOP

SEPA & PUBLIC HEARING

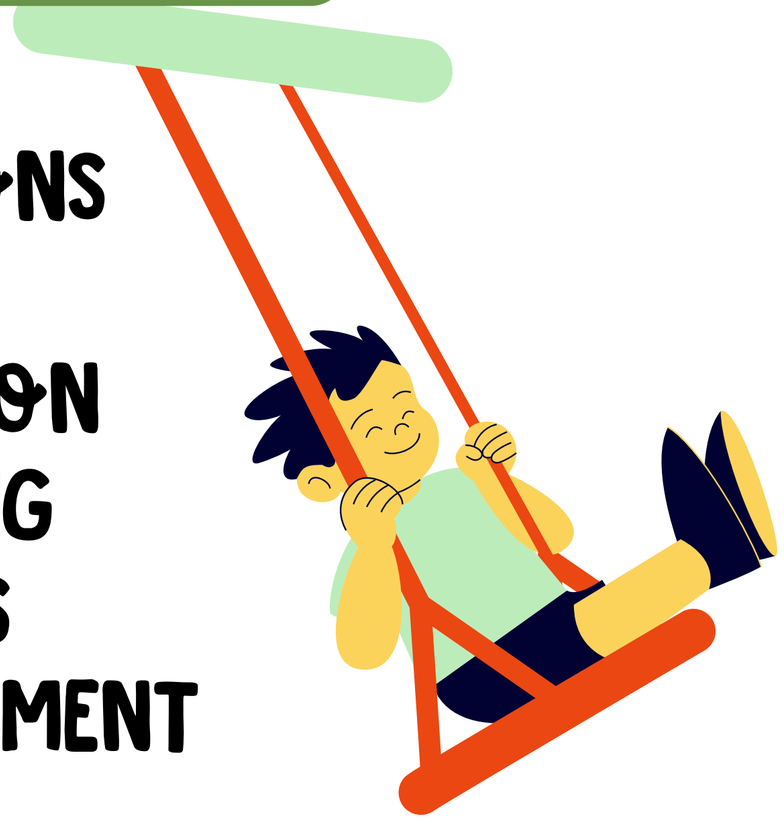
JULY 2023

SEPT 2023

FINAL ADOPTION

GOALS & OBJECTIVES

1. PLANNING
2. MANAGEMENT & OPERATIONS
3. PARKS MAINTENANCE
4. OPEN SPACE/ CONSERVATION
5. RECREATION PROGRAMMING
6. GOLF COURSE OPERATIONS
7. URBAN FORESTRY MANAGEMENT
8. TRAILS
9. PUBLIC ART
10. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT



PLANNING AREA

18 BEAUTIFUL PARKS &
645 ACRES OF GREEN SPACE

14,000+ TREES WITHIN THE
URBAN FOREST SYSTEM

3,600FT OF SHORELINE ACCESS
48 ACRES OF SHORELINE WATER

12 MILES TOTAL
OF TRAILS

GOLF COURSE, SENIOR CENTER
RENTALS, & OPERATIONS

ALL THIS EQUALS
ENHANCED
QUALITY OF
PLACE
TO THOSE WHO
LIVE, WORK,
AND VISIT

PARK CLASSIFICATIONS

1. The **SIZE** of the park
2. The **CHARACTERISTICS** of the park
3. The **GENERAL USE** of the park
4. The **SERVICE AREA** of the park
5. The **LEVEL OF SERVICE** standard
6. The **NEEDS ANAYSIS** for the park

PARK LEVEL OF SERVICE

Class	Level of Service	Existing Demand (2020) 37,914	Projected Demand (2030) >41,881*	Current Supply
I (Play Lot)	No numerical standard	-	-	1.2 acres
II (Neighborhood Park)	7 acres/1,000 population	265 acres	293 acres	262 acres
III (Passive Area)	No numerical standard	-	-	164 acres
IV (Community Park)	3 acres/1,000 population	113 acres	125 acres	269 acres
V (Regional Park)	No numerical standard	-	-	409 acres
VI (Special Use Facilities)	No numerical standard	-	-	-
VII (Trails)	1 mile/1,000 population	37 miles	41 miles	12 miles

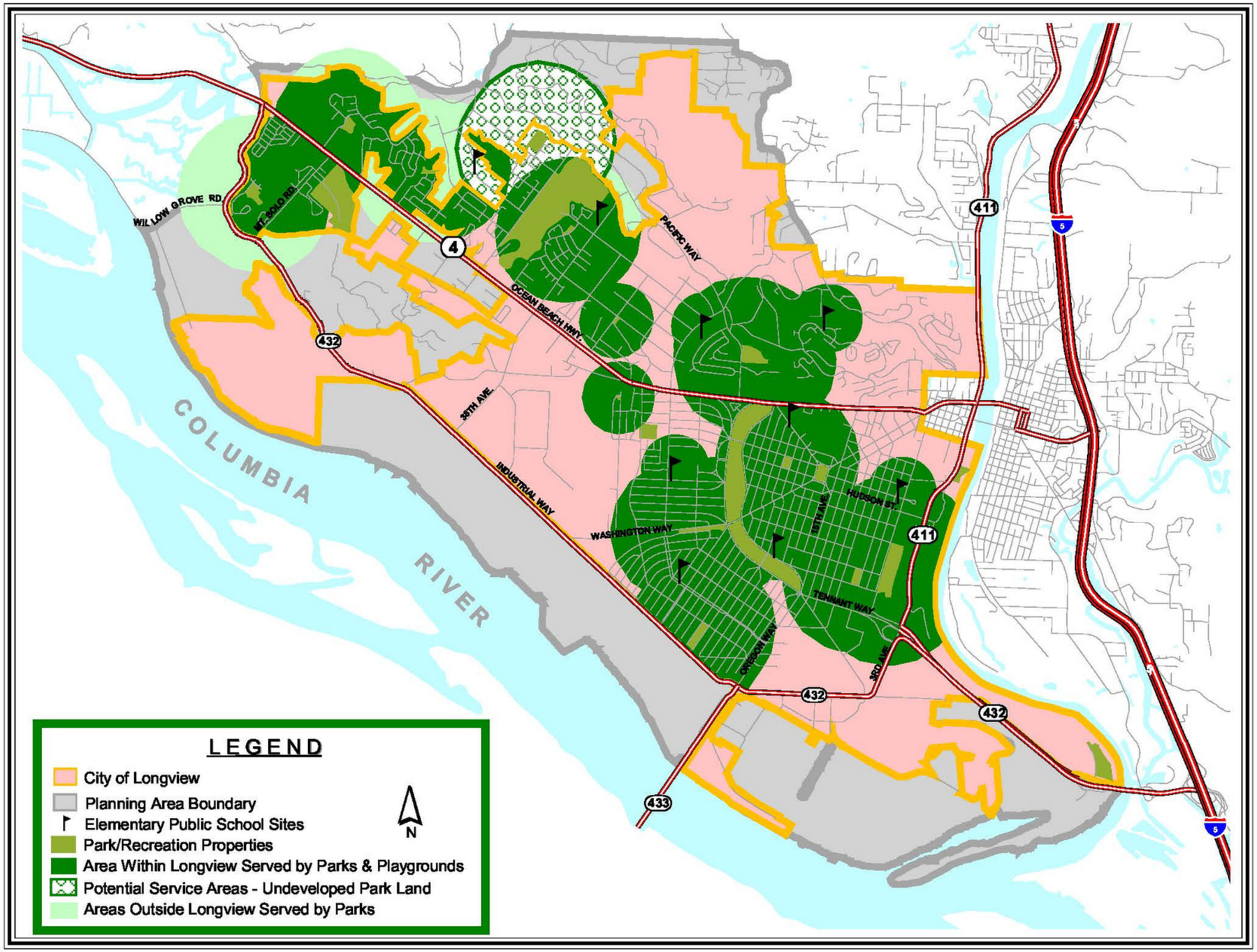
** Based on annual increase rate of 1% stated in the City of Longview Comprehensive Plan 2-6*

PARK LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS

Grade*	A (<10%)	B (11 - 20%)	C (21-30%)	D (31-40%)	F (>41%)

*Grade is percent difference between existing and demand

Class	Deficiency (2020/2030)	Current/Future Grade
I (Neighborhood Play Lot)	-	-
II (Neighborhood Park)	3 acres/31 acres	A /B
III (Neighborhood Passive Area)	-	-
IV (Community Park)	0 acres /0 acres	A / A
V (Regional Park)	-	-
VI (Special Use Facilities)	-	-
VII (Trails)	25 miles /29 miles	F / F


WILLOW GROVE RD
MT. SOLO RD.
4
OCEAN BEACH HWY.
PACIFIC WAY
411
5
432
39TH AVE.
INDUSTRIAL WAY
COLUMBIA
RIVER
WASHINGTON WAY
HUDSON ST.
411
TENNANT WAY
OREGON WAY
3RD AVE.
432
432
433
5
LEGEND
City of Longview
Planning Area Boundary
Elementary Public School Sites
Park/Recreation Properties
Area Within Longview Served by Parks & Playgrounds
Potential Service Areas - Undeveloped Park Land
Areas Outside Longview Served by Parks
N

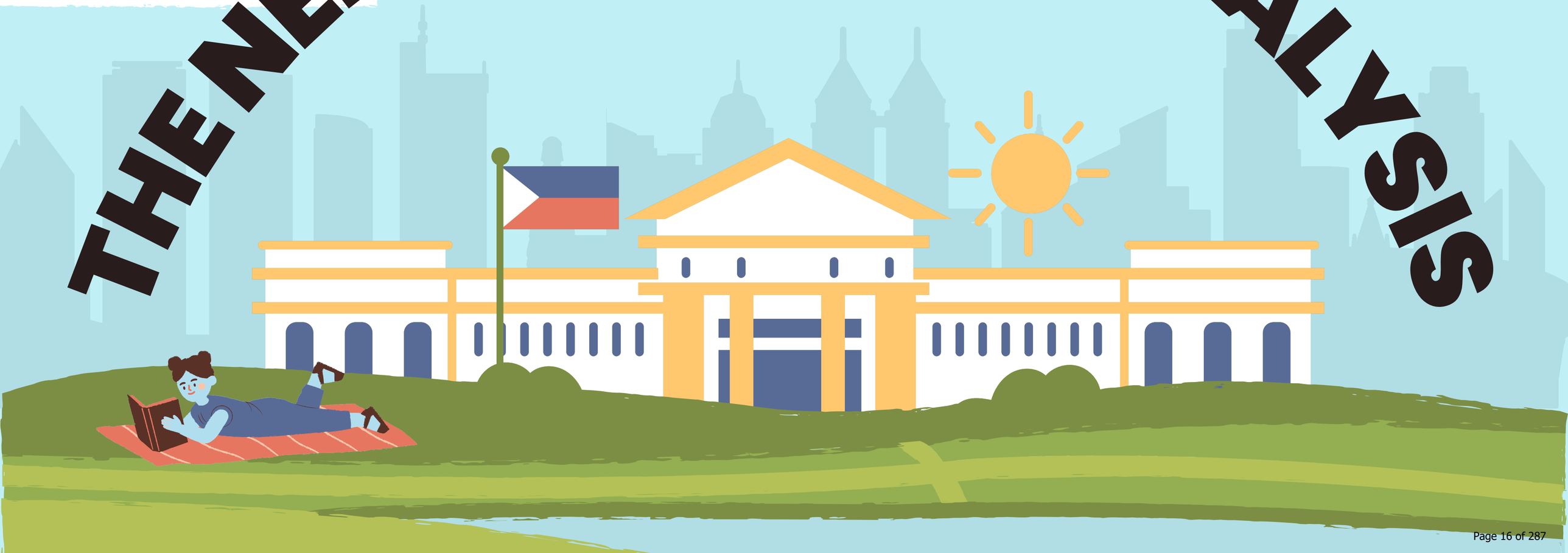
MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONS

LEVEL OF SERVICE

TIER 3

SINCE 2007

THE NEEDS & WANTS ANALYSIS



COUNCIL WORK SHOP

DISCUSS VISION & BROWN BAG FEEDBACK

THE MUST "DO"S

INSTALL:

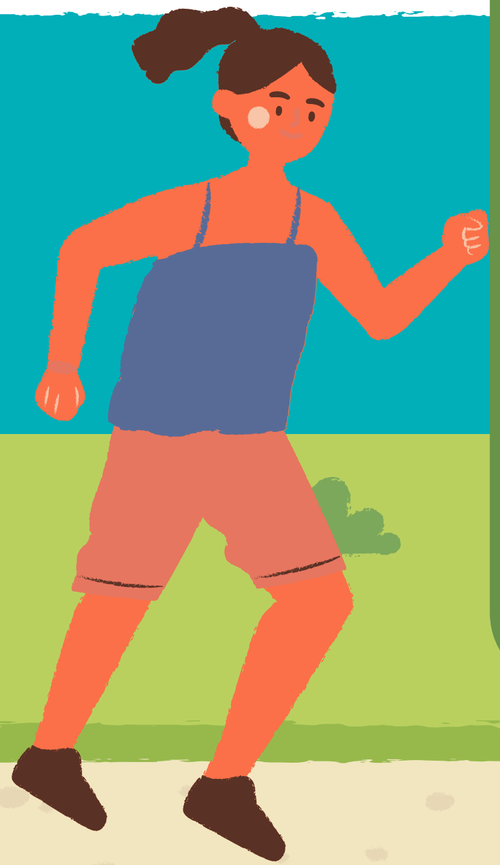
- REQUIRED UPDATES/REPAIRS
- RESTROOMS
- TRAILS

PLAN FOR:

- NEIGHBORHOOD PARK DEFICIENCIES
- REPLACEMENT SCHEDULES
- PRO ACTIVE MAINTENANCE

ENHANCEMENTS

- INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS
- INCLUSIVE PLAYGROUND
- SKATE PARK/BMX UPDATES
- FOCUS ON TEEN PROGRAMMING
- EXPAND CHILDCARE
- HOLIDAY DISPLAYS
- ARTWORK & SCULPTURES



BIG TICKET ITEMS

- SPORTS COMPLEX
- LARGE SCALE COMMUNITY EVENTS
- POCKET PARKS
- UNDEVELOPED PARK DEVELOPMENT
- COMMUNITY CENTER
- INDOOR SPORTS
- WATER/SPRAY PARK
- BOAT LAUNCHES

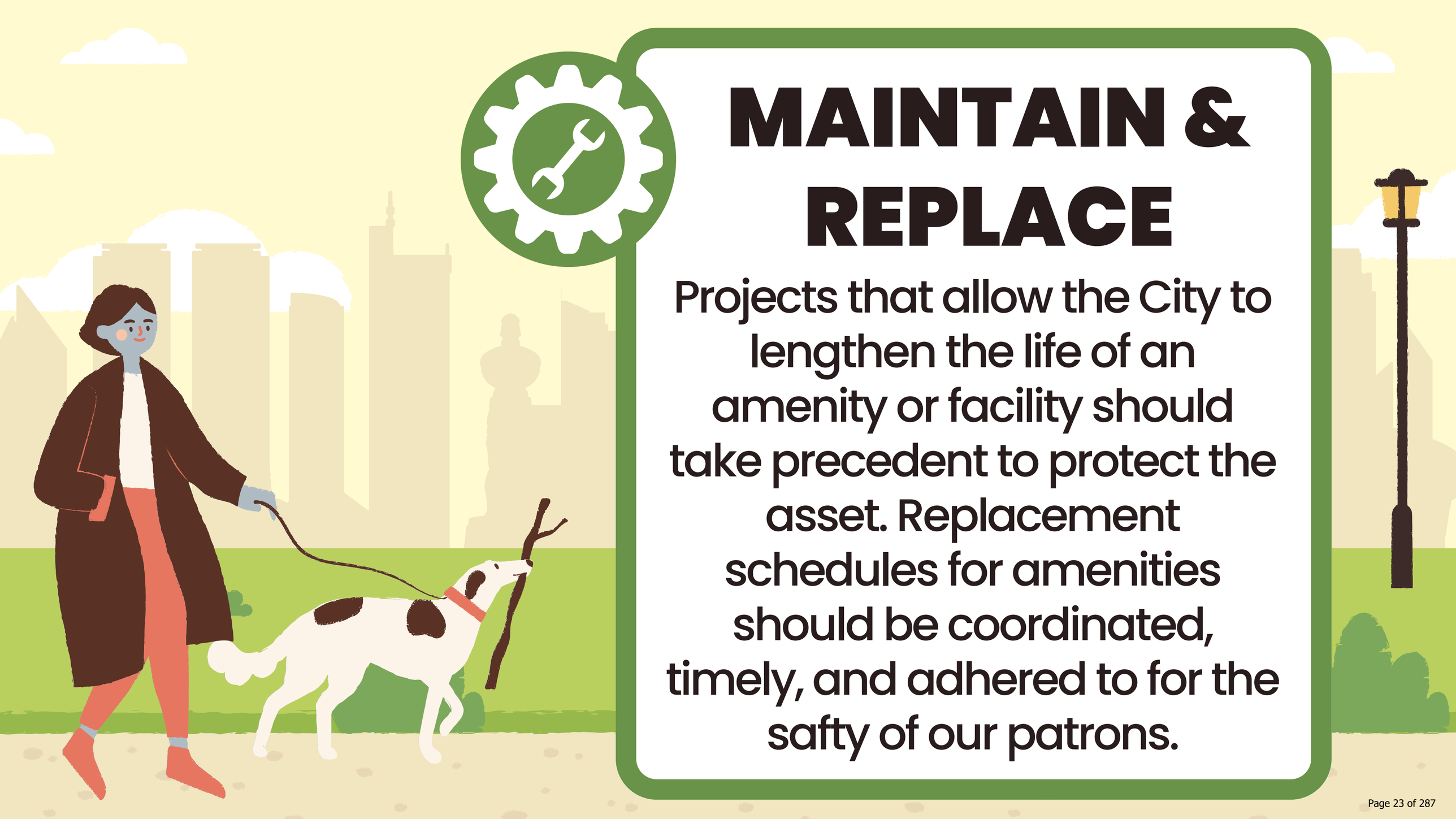
PROJECT PRIORITIES

- SAFETY/URGENT
- REPLACE/MAINTAIN
- TRAIL DEVELOPMENT
- UPGRADING EXISTING PARKS
- PARK LAND AQUISITION

SAFE/URGENT

Projects that enhance safety, such as upgrading restrooms or additional park lighting, should be placed as a high priority.

Projects not previously planned but need immediate action to protect the investment.

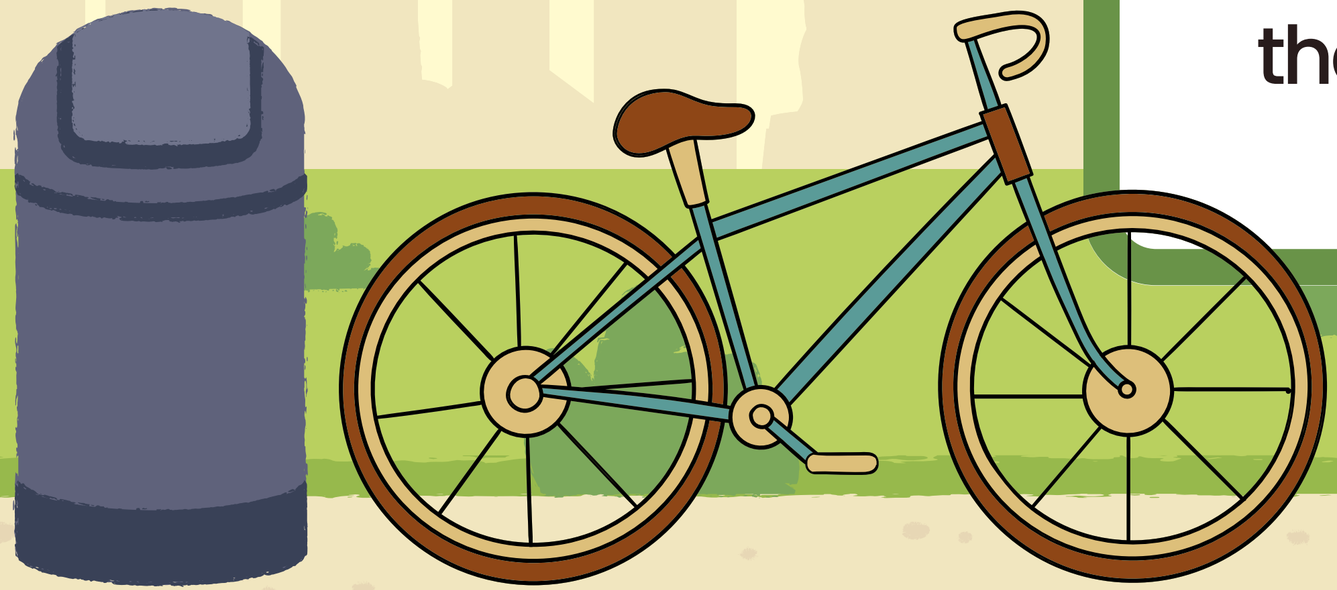


MAINTAIN & REPLACE

Projects that allow the City to lengthen the life of an amenity or facility should take precedent to protect the asset. Replacement schedules for amenities should be coordinated, timely, and adhered to for the safty of our patrons.

UPGRADE EXISTING

Projects providing for new features and amenities to existing parks will increase the value of the current system.



TRAIL DEVELOPMENT

Projects that would extend or connect a trail network throughout the City would allow for a more active community, reduce deficiency, and add to greater quality of place.

PARK LAND ACQUISITION

Projects that would positively impact the City's park land deficiency would aid in the future park and recreation needs of the community.

HOW DO WE GET THERE?

STATE/FEDERAL/OTHER GRANT FUNDING
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
PRIVATE/PUBLIC PARTNERSHIP
SPONSORS/TRADITIONAL PARTNERS
METROPOLITAN PARK DISTRICT
SPONSORSHIPS
ENDOWMENTS/DONATIONS
PARKS & RECREATION FOUNDATION
USER FEES

COMMENTS QUESTIONS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF PLAN

The purpose of the Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Plan is to develop and establish a community supported road map for the provision of high-quality parks, trails, facilities, programs, and open spaces throughout the City of Longview. The plan identifies current and future parks and recreation needs and sets forth goals, objectives, standards, and guidelines to improve the above-mentioned areas. Implementation of city policies and recommendations for future recreational facilities are included in this document. This plan was based on Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) guidelines.

The RCO Manual 2; Planning Policies and Guidelines (2021), provides direction for planning efforts such as this undertaking. It notes that "planning is vital to the success of any effort to provide recreation opportunities or to conserve habitat. Planning that engages people, supporters and opponents alike, will help ensure that the right actions are taken for the right reasons at the right time." Demonstrating eligibility for RCO funding is one of the principal objectives of this activity.

1.2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Longview's 2022 Parks and Recreation Plan is the result of efforts led by the Parks and Recreation Department staff in partnership with the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board. This Plan update continues the city's long history of planning and providing a high quality parks and recreation system. This plan responds to the many changes that have occurred over the past several years, reaffirms the system wide vision, goals and objectives, and outlines new strategies for the future.

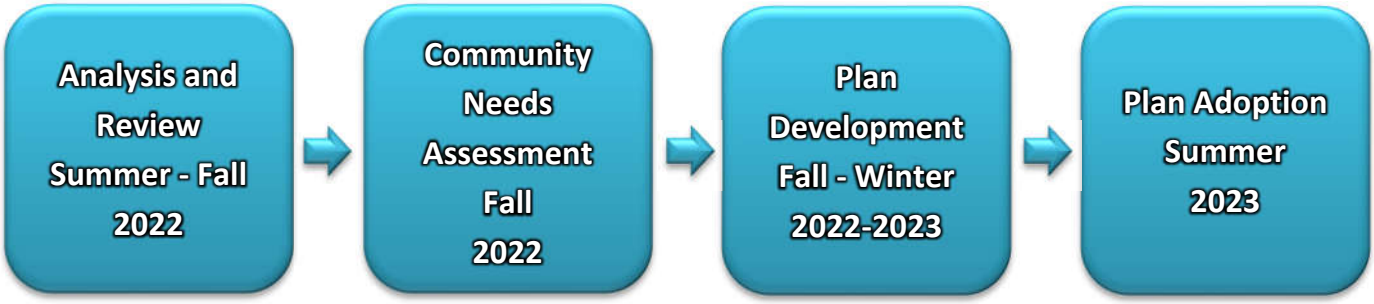
Updating the Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Plan will:

- Provide an update of the city's existing parks, open spaces, recreation facilities, and trails;
- Ensure the plan accurately reflects the changes in public perceptions, needs and interests related to the park and recreation system;
- Remain current with changing social, economic, and environmental conditions;
- Recommends new projects and implementation strategies to guide development of the system;
- Addresses state-wide requirements and renews the City's eligibility for grants through Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office;
- Aid in meeting the city wide initiatives set forth by Longview City Council.

The Population section of the document compares 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020 Census data, and is supplemented with 2020 Washington State Office of Financial Management data where appropriate. The planning process followed procedures recommended by the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) and the document contains the elements necessary to satisfy RCO planning requirements, thus making the City eligible to compete for state grants and other funding opportunities.

1.3 PLANNING PROCESS

The planning process for preparing the Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Plan update comprised of four phases depicted below.



- **Analysis and Review:** The initial phase consisted of a review of changes since the 2016 Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Plan, including changes in land use, system inventory, park improvements, funding opportunities, and partnerships.

- **Community Needs Assessment:** During this phase, the planning team conducted public outreach using a range of sources and met with City staff and community stakeholders to create a strong foundation to base the plan.

- **Plan Development:** During the third phase, the planning team collected input from the community and discussed the preferred future system with City staff and the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board. The planning team also revisited the goals and objectives with the outcomes of the first phase and developed updated recommendations and directions for the Comprehensive Plan update.

- **Plan Adoption:** The Plan Adoption phase consists of Draft Plan development with a detailed implementation strategy, public hearings to review the plan, recommendation from the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board, and adoption by City Council.

1.4 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Involvement from the public is a major contributor towards the Park and Recreation Comprehensive Plan update. The planning team solicited feedback from community members, stakeholders, and City leaders in a variety of ways to ensure that the updated plan reflects the priorities and needs of the community.

This plan will rely on the following primary public outreach opportunities:

- **Community Survey:** The survey is a key tool for broadening participation and validating the input received via the community open house events. The design on the survey will allow for comparison of data sets between the 2009, 2015, and current survey.

- **City Website:** The City's main website, along with the Parks and Recreation websites, will provide information about the Plan and the community involvement opportunities to the public throughout the planning process.

- **City Staff Strategy Session:** The planning team will meet with City department heads from parks, planning, and public works to identify opportunities, challenges, and needs facing the system. These meetings served to refine key recommendations in the updated plan.

- **Public Meetings:** The planning team will work with Park and Recreation Advisory Board, Mint Valley Golf Advisory Board, and Visual Arts Commission throughout the stages of the planning process. The meetings will serve as a time to go through each section of the plan and provide for feedback and suggestions from the advisory groups along the way.

- **Community Forum and Events:** These activities will allow the public to learn about the plan at specific Comprehensive Plan public meetings and at popular community events. There will be at least two events during when the survey was open which consisted of a series of open-ended topics that allowed participants to express their needs and provide comments related to the future of the system. Members of the planning team will be available to respond to questions and provide more detailed information about the project. The planning team used Parks and Recreation special events to educate, promote, and announce the community survey.

1.5 AMENDING THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

The planning process for parks, recreation, and open space does not end with the adoption of the Comprehensive Plan. Throughout the six years, factors such as population growth, new development, land acquisition, and community need could directly affect the planning for the future. The City will take a pro-active approach to track the progress of the plan to ensure it meets the needs of the community and make amendments as needed.

- **Development Review** - All planning throughout the City should be consistent between planning documents. This is crucial to ensure that smart growth and forward thinking development options include parks, recreation, and open space especially in areas of deficiency laid out within the plan.

- **Two Year Review** - The City, along with the appropriate board, will review the plan every two years to ensure that amenities, facilities, or other significant changes are reflected within the plan. This will enable to the City to show a measurable impact of daily work and guide future decisions. A two-year work plan that includes short term accomplishments, goals, and future initiatives will take place three times throughout the six year plan.

- **Six Year Update** - Every six years the City will undergo a full comprehensive update of the plan to maintain the eligibility of state and federal park and recreation grants.

2.0 GOALS & OBJECTIVES

The City of Longview's Parks and Recreation Department Mission: Create a healthy community by providing high quality park and recreation services to everyone.

2.1 OVERVIEW:

This comprehensive plan includes goals and objectives that are intended to guide the planning and decision-making process to ensure that parks and recreation services meet the needs of the community now and in the future. The goals set forth in this document are based upon citizen input and overall analysis of the parks and recreation system.

The goals within this document stem from the 2016 update of the comprehensive plan and have been added to and refined with the help of the community, boards, and city staff. The objectives state how the department endeavors to achieve these goals and ultimately ensure that actions taken by the department going forward align with its mission. The recommendations throughout the comprehensive plan serve as measurable action steps to meet the needs of the community, its stakeholders, and help reach the department's ultimate goal- our mission.

2.2 PLANNING

#1 GOAL: To systematically and efficiently plan and design for the sustainability of the park and recreation needs for the citizens of Longview.

PLAN-1) Work to reduce the impacts of developments and ensure provisions for open space by requiring all residential developments provide land for parks, trails, walkways, and open space through the land dedication ordinance.

PLAN-2) When funding and ability to maintain additional land becomes available, pursue private dedication of land through a variety of methods to facilitate public access to parks, and provide a continuous system of parks, trails, and open space.

PLAN-3) When possible, acquire any rail right-of-ways that are no longer in use to provide for multi-use trails designed for the exclusive use of non-motorized recreation and transportation.

PLAN-4) Continue to pursue opportunities for the development and/or partnership for community recreation and sport facilities.

PLAN-5) Support the City's efforts in creating a linkage system, which connects the park system, schools, and other important public facilities within the city and surrounding area (e.g., bicycle lanes and multi-use trails).

PLAN-6) Focus planning efforts in portions of the city that are underserved, marginalized, experiencing rapid growth, or currently lack recreation services and involve citizens.

PLAN-7) Partner with other city departments, governmental agencies, surrounding cities, and private organizations to coordinate park planning and land acquisition to maximize the benefits available from public lands for parks, trees, and recreational activities.

2.3 MANAGEMENT & OPERATIONS

#2 GOAL: Provide a quality park, recreation, urban forest, golf, open space, and trail system that is efficient to administer and cost effective to maintain.

M/OP-1) Provide clear and direct leadership that supports and promotes the department core values and focuses on the department mission.

M/OP-2) Offer staff training, acquire labor saving equipment, and develop effective strategies to streamline operations.

M/OP-3) Focus on reducing risk to public and employees by using multi-faceted strategies that minimize economic and health risks.

M/OP-4) Invest in preventative maintenance and timely upgrades/replacements to support the lifespan of park amenities and facilities.

M/OP-5) Encourage staff to seek out alternative funding sources such as federal, state, and local grants as well as sponsorships and partnerships.

2.4 PARKS

#3 GOAL: Protect Longview's natural beauty and areas to recreate by sustaining and maintaining the system of parks, trials, amenities, and open space.

PARK-1) Develop a capital improvement plan for parks and facilities that can be funded at a level that allows for a reasonable implementation schedule.

PARK-2) Inventory and evaluate the current park restroom facilities, potential sites for additional restrooms, and then create and implement a restroom replacement and installation schedule.

PARK-3) Implement the playground equipment replacement program to bring all equipment into compliance with safety and accessibility guidelines.

PARK-4) Involve the community to review and update the upgrades to Cloney Park.

PARK-5) Seek out support for funding opportunities to implement the Roy Morse Master Plan, a multifaceted approach for new upgraded synthetic sports fields to meet the higher level of demand and use including but not limited to grants, private donations, and partnerships for department, public, school district, non-profit, and private use.

PARK-6) Identify and mitigate safety and security issues and maintain existing parks at current level of service standards that meet the public's desire for safety, cleanliness, and usefulness.

2.5 OPEN SPACES/CONSERVATION

#4 GOAL: Conserve Longview's history and character for future generations by providing open space as a balance to residential and commercial development.

OPEN-1) Conserve existing public lands currently in a natural state through careful planning and cooperative agreements between appropriate government agencies and private enterprises.

OPEN-2) Use appropriate acquisition methods to protect natural areas which are sensitive to urban development or represent a significant natural and visual asset.

OPEN-3) Support local native species planting efforts to ensure the continued viability and diversity of indigenous plant communities in specific park properties and promote the use of plants naturally adapted to local conditions through identification of native, nuisance, and prohibited plants.

OPEN-4) Encourage a significant percentage of public open space to be included when compatible in style, function, and funding as part of clustered residential and commercial development.

2.6 RECREATION

#5 GOAL: Provide high quality recreation programs throughout the community that are fun, educational, accessible, and safe for people of all ages and abilities.

REC-1) Be the leader for healthy living in our community by creating physical activity and play opportunities for all.

REC-2) Evaluate the needs and effectiveness of programs and activities through surveys and evaluation forms to identify community interests relating to programs, services, and opportunities.

REC-3) Create a title and secondary sponsorship program to promote partnership with organizations or agencies that align with the department mission to provide large scale community events at a free or reasonable cost to the community.

REC-4) Develop and implement effective marketing strategies to build awareness of programs, events, facilities, benefits of parks and recreation, and brand recognition to the community.

REC-5) Research options for increased use of technology and online tools to help participants register easier and find information faster and more readily available.

2.7 GOLF COURSE OPERATIONS

#6 GOAL: Provide excellent customer service by sustaining the current conditions of the course and offerings while maintaining a realistic financial management plan that can facilitate long term success.

GOLF-1) Manage golf playing surfaces for optimal performance and desired conditions through the maintenance of healthy and functional turf grass while maintaining a positive environmental impact.

GOLF-2) Explore ways to broaden and deepen the involvement of the golfing public, men's and women's clubs, and the Mint Valley Golf Advisory Committee in operational decision making processes where possible.

GOLF-3) Build upon and implement current Mint Valley Golf Course Marketing Plan to target the demographic gaps in golf participation in surrounding areas.

GOLF-4) Instruct and offer programs that develop junior golfers from beginner to advanced while cultivating the social, physical, emotional, and mental development to aide in creating lifelong golfers.

GOLF-5) Develop a plan for long-term fee structures by reviewing comparable golf course fees to ensure the course stays competitive within the market.

GOLF-6) Complete a facility infrastructure inventory to evaluate and identify capital improvement projects and create a timeline to plan priority of needs for upgrade and replacement.

2.8 URBAN FOREST

#7 GOAL: Protect and maintain a healthy urban forest that supports the preferred future of canopy and understory planning.

UF-1) Promote the street tree program through the planning process for new developments, and ensure the safety and well-being of existing tree inventory during construction projects.

UF-2) Update the City of Longview Urban Forest Management Plan to protect trees and preserve their role in defining the city's character using current industry standards.

UF-3) Continue practices that ensure ongoing Tree City USA and Tree City of the World designations are obtained annually.

UF-4) Incorporate urban forestry practices into the City's Storm Water Management Plan.

UF-5) Educate residents, public agencies, and the private sector in caring for the urban forest and deepening the community's connection to nature.

2.9 Trails

#8 GOAL: Create non-motorized trail network that provides for active recreation as well as links parks, schools, and community destinations throughout the city.

TR-1) Develop a trail network that provides for both recreation and transportation opportunities that include on and off street routes making travel fun, safe, and enjoyable.

TR-2) Incorporate a variety of trails into the network that include those designated as multi-use, interpretive, hiking or pedestrian only, ADA accessible, equestrian, and bicycle trails.

TR-3) Support the city's pedestrian and bicycle plan throughout the city as an active mode of transportation by constructing new trails as a linkage between parks and giving access to other public destinations.

TR-4) Partner with surrounding cities, private land owners, rails to trails, and diking district to provide opportunities for creating a connected community feel and allowing for longer distance trails.

2.10 PUBLIC ART

#9 GOAL: Support public art to enhance city infrastructure, create engaging space, strengthen community pride, commemorate history, and provide educational opportunities.

ART-1) Encourage support of public art through donations, purchases, and partnerships with the arts and business communities.

ART-2) Promote active participation and attendance of arts events by community residents.

ART-3) Continue to actively partner with the Visual Arts Commission and the Longview Outdoor Gallery to provide high quality art in appropriate locations.

ART-4) Support the arts by encouraging the display of public art in city parks, public spaces, and within and on city buildings to help commit to an aesthetically pleasing physical environment.

ART-5) Actively seek out and engage with groups to aid in the support of upkeep and maintenance of public art.

2.11 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

#10 GOAL: Encourage public involvement throughout the parks and recreation service and operation planning process to meet the needs of the citizens and allow for a sense of ownership.

PUB-1) Partner with the Longview Parks and Recreation Foundation that is dedicated to supporting, enhancing, and promoting park and recreation services to the community.

PUB-2) Explore alternate means of contacting and communicating with citizens through a variety of outlets such as email, social networks, quarterly guide, public forums, city website, and print advertisement.

PUB-3) Create a program to recruit, organize, and retain volunteers to assist the department on a variety of projects and programs that helps to operational costs as well as build ownership of the programs for the volunteers.

PUB-4) Allow for workshop style meetings where community members and leaders in locations throughout the county can gather input on current park and recreation needs and priorities.

3.0 PLANNING AREA

3.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANNING AREA

The city of Longview is located in the southwestern portion of Cowlitz County, Washington. It is situated at the confluence of the Cowlitz and Columbia rivers, approximately 70 miles east of the Pacific Ocean, 50 miles north of Portland, Oregon, and 150 miles south of Seattle, Washington. (Figure A) The Cowlitz River forms the city's eastern border flowing south between Longview and Kelso. The Columbia River forms part of Longview's southern border and separates Washington from Oregon. The river is spanned at Longview by the Lewis and Clark Bridge, which links the two states.

Longview is recognized by students of western American history as the first "planned city". Longview was incorporated in 1924 as a completely planned city where none had existed before. It was built according to a grand design, with private capital, and was guided carefully through each phase of early construction by its benefactor, Robert A. Long. The City consists of 21 neighborhoods (Figure B). Today, Longview is a thriving city with a very active Columbia River Port and strong links with Asia. Longview shares its location between Seattle and Portland with the city of Kelso, which is located directly east across the Cowlitz River. Longview remains the only planned city of its kind and is unlikely to be copied. Its future remains as challenging and exciting as its past.

Parks and recreation facilities and programs serve the residents of Longview as well as the surrounding area. Longview has the only municipal Recreation Division in Cowlitz County which lends itself as the go-to for programs and special events bringing residents and tourism from the surrounding area. The Recreation Division provides services for youth, adult, sports, special events, out of school, facility rentals, and specialized recreation program areas. The Parks and Urban Forestry Division maintains 18 parks and green space totaling over 645 acres and 14,000 trees that offer active and passive recreational opportunities to residents and preserves natural areas of the community. Facilities owned and operated by Longview include 3,600 feet of shoreline access, 48 acres of surface water, 12.5 miles of trails, 18 hole 72 par golf course, and 4 properties with unoccupied buildings used for city programs as well as rental facilities.

Figure A

COWLITZ COUNTY, WA

CITY OF LONGVIEW

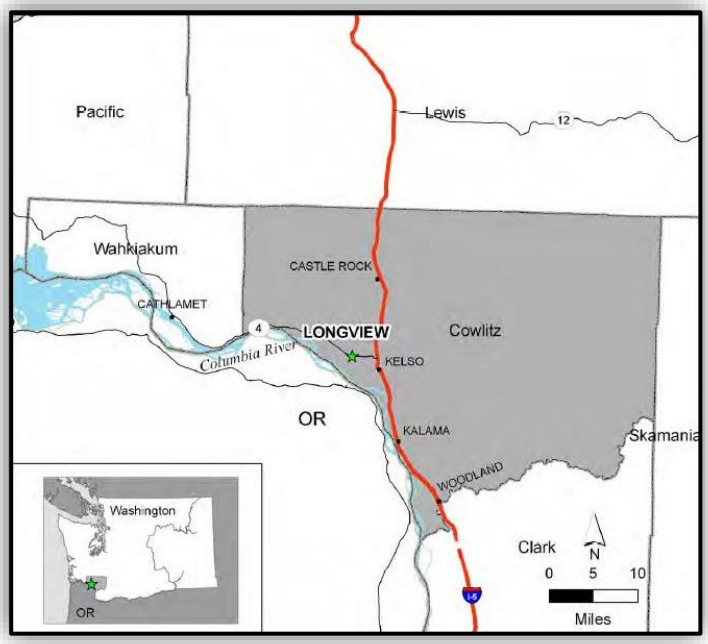
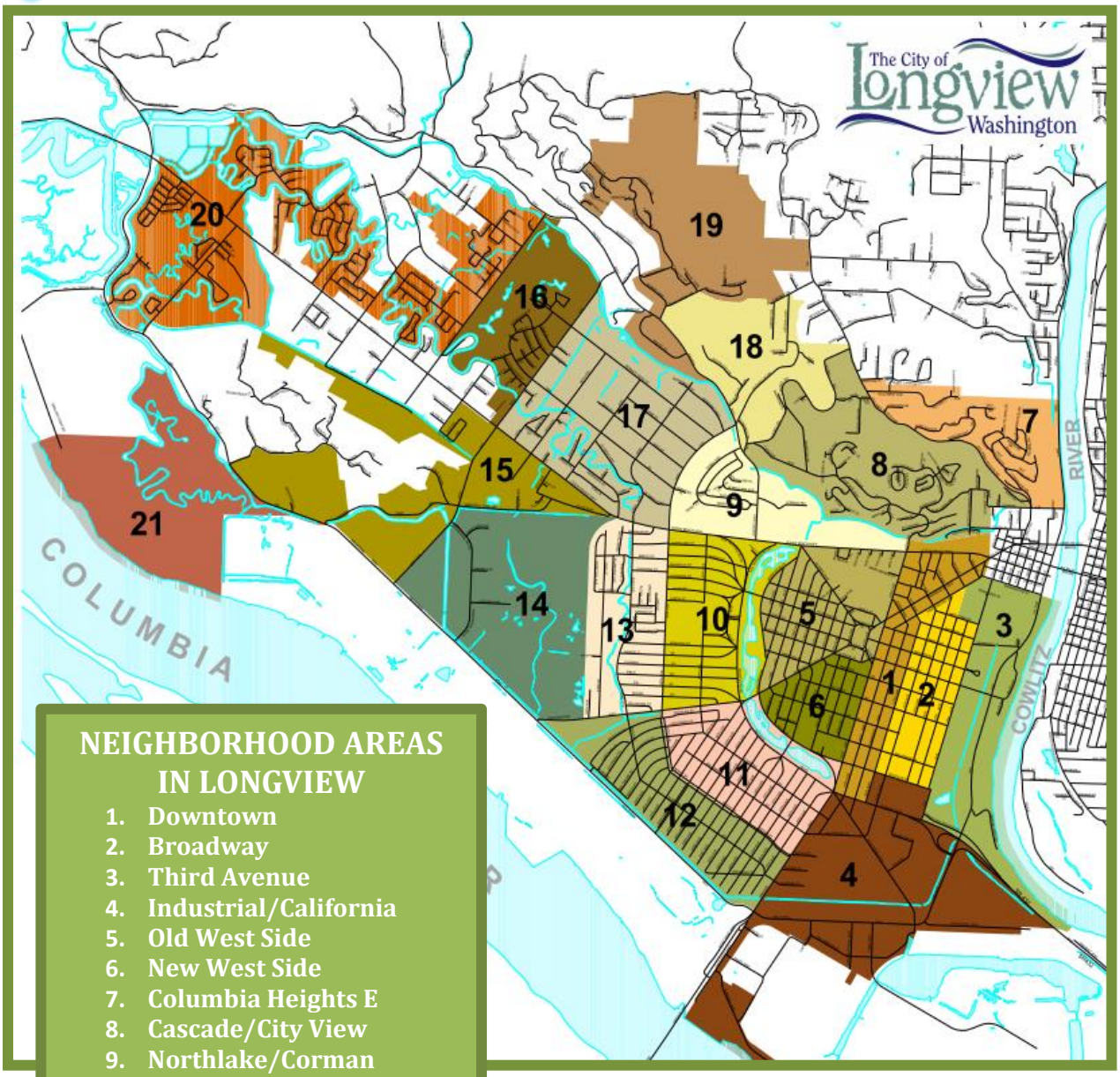


Figure B



NEIGHBORHOOD AREAS IN LONGVIEW

1. Downtown
2. Broadway
3. Third Avenue
4. Industrial/California
5. Old West Side
6. New West Side
7. Columbia Heights E
8. Cascade/City View
9. Northlake/Corman
10. Olympic East
11. St. Helens
12. Highlands
13. Olympic West
14. Mint Farm
15. Memorial Park
16. Mint Valley
17. Columbia Valley Gardens
18. Glenwood
19. Hillside Acres
20. West Longview
21. Barlow Point

The areas within Longview City limits experiencing the most rapid growth are West Longview (20), Hillside Acres (19), Glenwood (18), and Cascade/City View (8).

3.2 POPULATION

The Park and Recreation Comprehensive Plan is an element of the City of Longview's Comprehensive plan. The Planning Area Boundary (PAB) includes the area within city limits and those areas surround the city limits that receive city services or services can readily be provided, or are likely candidates for annexation over the next twenty years.

This section of the plan compares the city's 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2020 population data by Census Tracts. The purpose is to provide an understanding of the population shift from 1990 to 2020, and to more accurately identify where the city's future community and neighborhood parks should be located.

As of the Census of 2020[1], there were 37,824 people in 15,912 households, and 9,013 families. The city is 14.48 square miles with a population density was 2,555 inhabitants per square mile. The racial makeup of the city in 2020 was White 77.9%, Hispanic or Latino 8.7%, African American 1.8%, Native American 1.3%, Asian/Pacific Islander 1.1%, and 9.2% from two or more races.

Of the 9,013 family households, 39.27% had children under the age of 18 living with them. 64% were married couples living together, 25% had a female householder with no partner present, 11% had a male householder with no partner present. 43.3% were non-family households. 36.9% of all households were made up of individuals living alone and 19.4% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.32 and the average family size was 2.99.

The median age in the city was 39.4 years. 25% of residents were under the age of 19; 13% were between the ages of 19 and 29; 23% were from 30 to 49; 18% were from 50 to 64; and 21% were 65 years of age or older. The gender makeup of the city was 47.8% male and 52.1% female.

Key Facts - City of Longview

1990 Population[2] 31,449
2000 Population[3] 34,660
2010 Population[4] 36,834
2020 Population[5] 37,914
Approximate City Size[6] ..... 14.55 square miles
Overall Density[7] ..... 2,531 persons per square mile
Total Number of Housing Units[8] 15,266
Average Persons Per Household[9] 2.32
Median Household Income[10] $48,028
Projected Population in year 2030[11] 41,881

*See Figure C for population growth graph

Year	Population	Growth	Increase
2020	37,914	1%	379
2021	38,293	1%	383
2022	38,676	1%	387
2023	39,063	1%	391
2024	39,453	1%	395
2025	39,848	1%	398
2026	40,246	1%	402
2027	40,649	1%	406
2028	41,055	1%	411
2029	41,466	1%	415
2030	41,881		

Figure C - CITY OF LONGVIEW POPULATION GROWTH CHART

[1] United States Census
[2] 1990 Census
[3] 2000 Census
[4] 2010 Census
[5] 2020 Census
[6] City of Longview Comprehensive Plan
[7] 2020 Census
[8] 2020 Census
[9] 2020 Census
[10] 2020 Census
[11] 1% annual increase as provided in Longview Comprehensive Plan 2-6

3.3 CENSUS TRACTS & DATA

Cowlitz County Census Tract 21 – Downtown to 3rd Avenue

Years	1990	2000	2010	2020
Total Population	3,171	3,659	4,303	3,899
Percent Change	+2.62%	+15.39%	+17.6%	-10.36%

Cowlitz County Census Tract 9800 – Mint Farm & Industrial

Years	1990	2000	2010	2020
Total Population	710	864	509	571
Percent Change	-3.27%	+21.69%	-41.09%	+10.86%

Cowlitz County Census Tract 4 – Westside

Years	1990	2000	2010	2020
Total Population	3,734	3,705	3,612	3,996
Percent Change	-2.81%	-2.09%	-2.51%	+9.61%

Cowlitz County Census Tract 5.01 – St. Helens

Years	1990	2000	2010	2020
Total Population	2,987	2,810	2,826	2,902
Percent Change	-0.13%	-2.58%	+0.57%	+2.62%

Cowlitz County Census Tract 5.02 - Highlands

Years	1990	2000	2010	2020
Total Population	4,177	4,509	4,858	4,912
Percent Change	+1.19	+7.95%	+7.74%	+1.1%

Cowlitz County Census Tract 6.01 – Olympic West

Years	1990	2000	2010	2020
Total Population	3,750	3,782	3,867	3,871
Percent Change	+85.83%	+0.85%	+2.25%	.1%

Cowlitz County Census Tract 6.02 – Olympic East

Years	1990	2000	2010	2020
Total Population	3,351	3,083	3,017	3,144
Percent Change	+2.79%	-8%	-2.14	+4.04%

Cowlitz County Census Tract 7.03 & 7.05 & 7.06 – West Longview

Years	1990	2000	2010	2020
Total Population	3,271	5,618	8,630	9,041
Percent Change	+40.39%	+71.75%	+53.61	+4.55%

Cowlitz County Census Tract 7.02 – Mint Valley

Years	1990	2000	2010	2020
Total Population	3,087	2,984	3,079	3,160
Percent Change	+13.04%	-3.34%	+3.18%	+2.56%

Cowlitz County Census Tract 8 – Columbia Heights

Years	1990	2000	2010	2020
Total Population	3,261	3,637	6,727	7,144
Percent Change	-4.93%	+11.53%	+84.96%	+5.84+

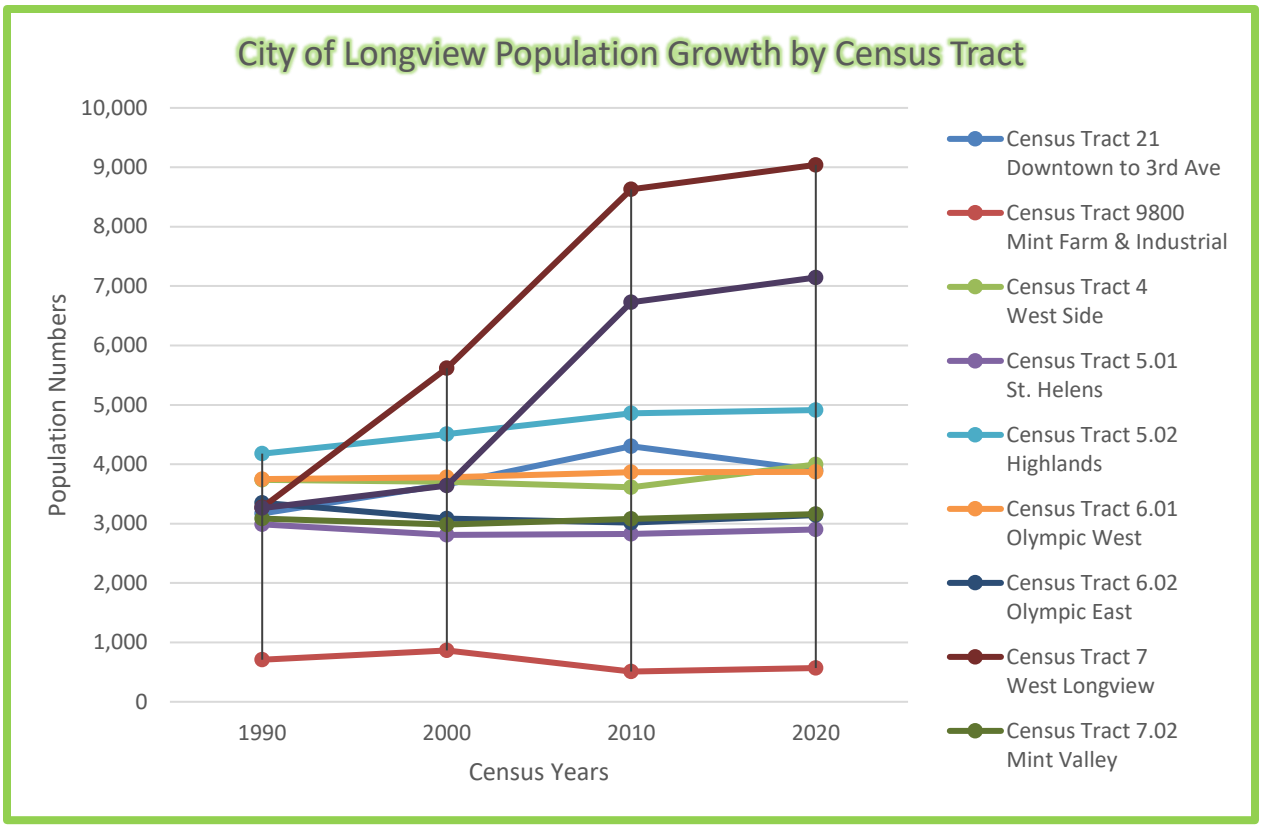
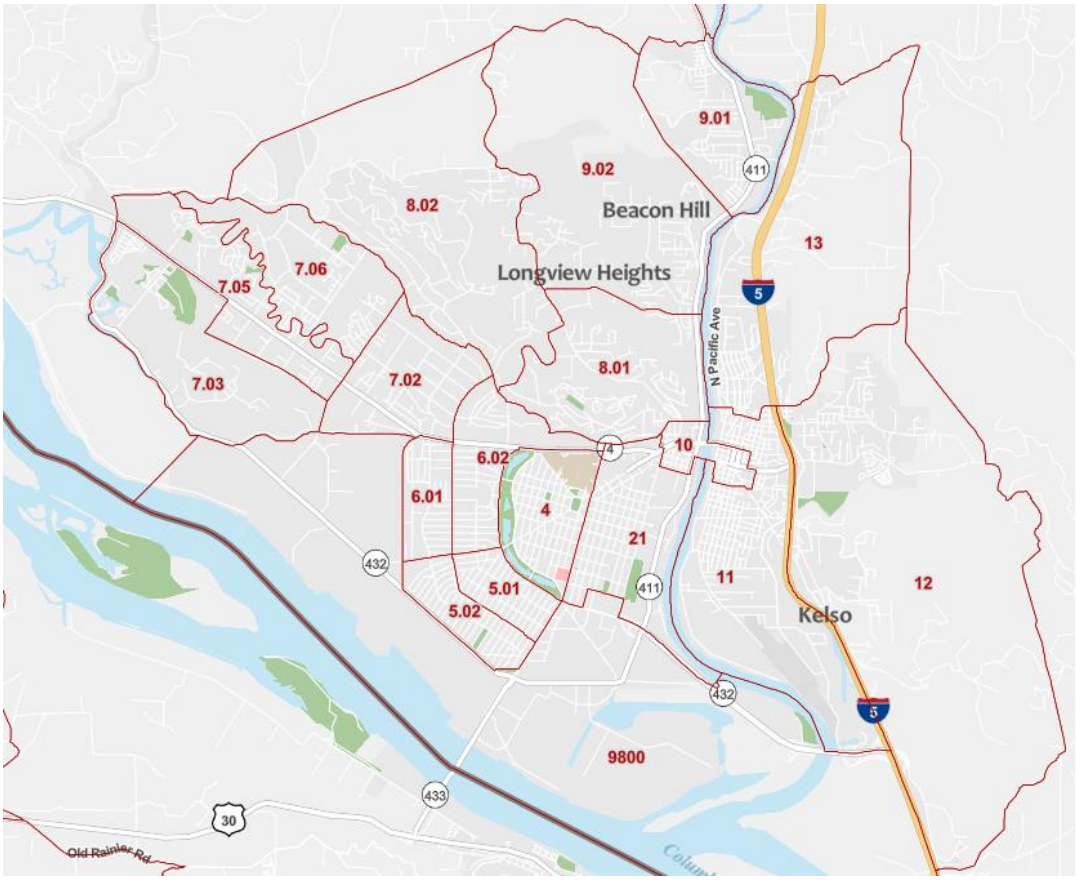


Figure D CITY OF LONGVIEW CENSUS TRACT MAP



4 CITY OF LONGVIEW LAND USE [12]

Longview's planned layout and zoning developed in the 1930s provided for a separation of land uses in most areas of the City—residential neighborhoods separated from business areas—except Downtown, which contains traditional mixed uses characterized by retail on the ground floor and residential or office uses above. The resulting fine-grained development pattern is still visible today, particularly in the core of the City, where wide boulevards emanate spokelike from the Civic Center out to the stable historic neighborhoods with interconnected streets in a grid pattern. Recent development exhibits a more auto-oriented development, less pedestrian friendly pattern along the major commercial and industrial corridors in the city, such as Ocean Beach Highway, Washington Way, and Tennant Way. Likewise, new residential development has tended to include more cul-de-sacs and curvilinear streets. Critical areas such as steep hillsides and wetlands have dictated and will continue to dictate patterns of usage in newer areas of the City.

Longview continues to evolve—new areas develop and old areas need to be maintained or rehabilitated. Routine review of the Land Use Element enables Longview to monitor both the progress of meeting the Comprehensive Plan's objectives and evaluating the relevance of objectives to any emerging issues and needs in the community.

Longview's zoning ordinance (LMC Title 19), which implements the City's Comprehensive Plan, has been updated periodically since the 1930s when it was first developed; however, there has not been a major evaluation of its effectiveness and its ability to implement the polices in the Comprehensive Plan. Future revisions to the City's zoning map and code will be necessary to ensure consistency with this updated Comprehensive Plan.

Current land use distribution in the City of Longview is as follows:

- Single Family Residential | 30%
- Multi-Family Residential | 3%
- Commercial | 4%
- Industrial | 23%
- Public Land | 14%
- Farm/Forest Land | 3%
- Vacant Land | 23%

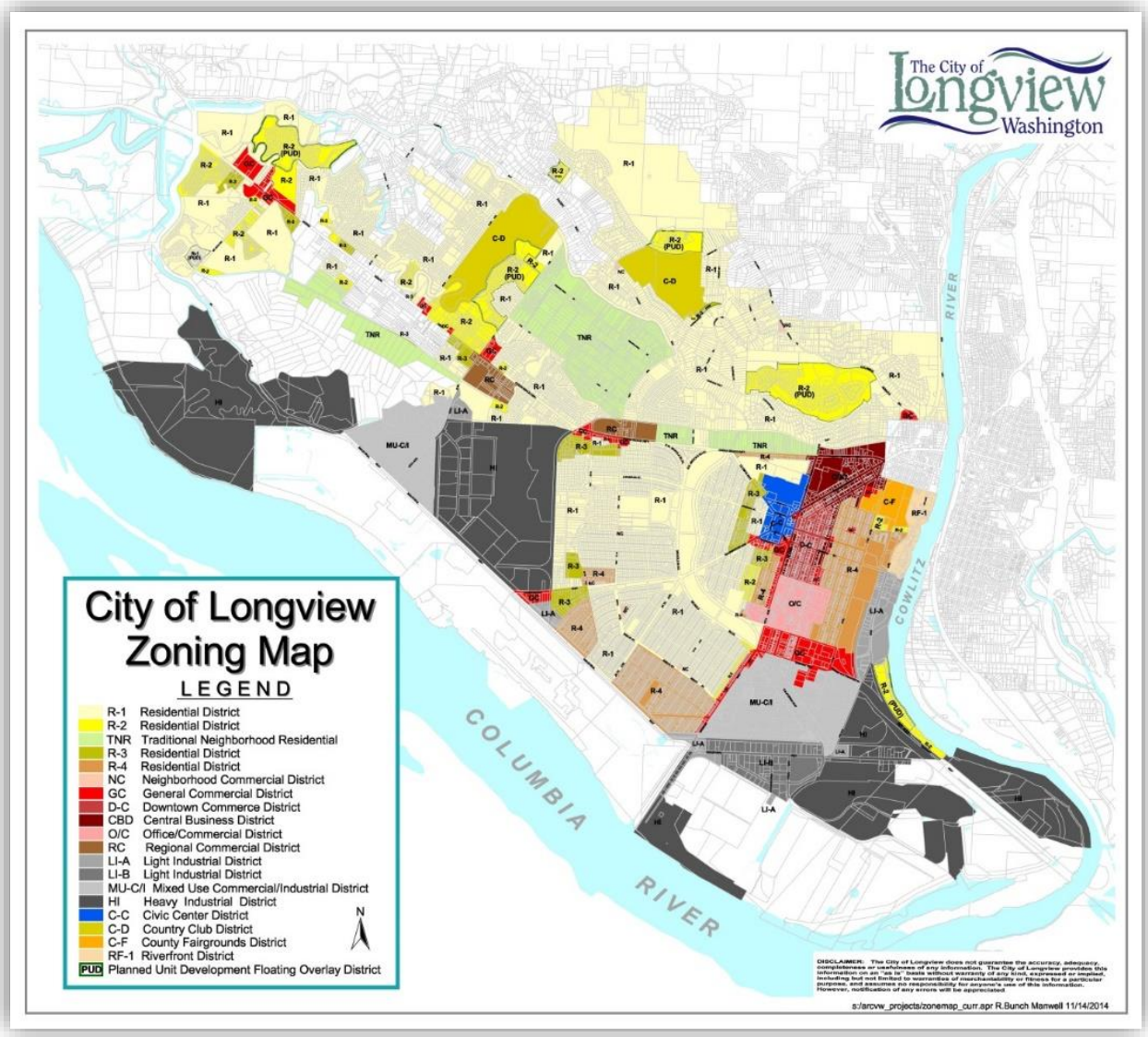
See Figure E for the full map of City of Longview Zoning. Approximately 49% of the vacant land in the city is zoned industrial; 48% is zoned residential; and 2% is commercially zoned.

Longview has a number of assets that make it a livable community. The City's history and heritage, location along the Columbia and Cowlitz rivers, City parks and open space areas, existing amenities such as the Columbia Theater, excellent schools, and its presence as a regional hub are all aspects that community members extol. However, the notion of enhancing the community's livability was also identified as vital to the City's economic health and well-being over the next 20 years. Improving community safety, diversifying the economy, enhancing the image of Longview, protecting natural resources, and maintaining attractive locations to live, work, and recreate were all identified as key to Longview's prosperity.

[12] City of Longview Comprehensive Plan

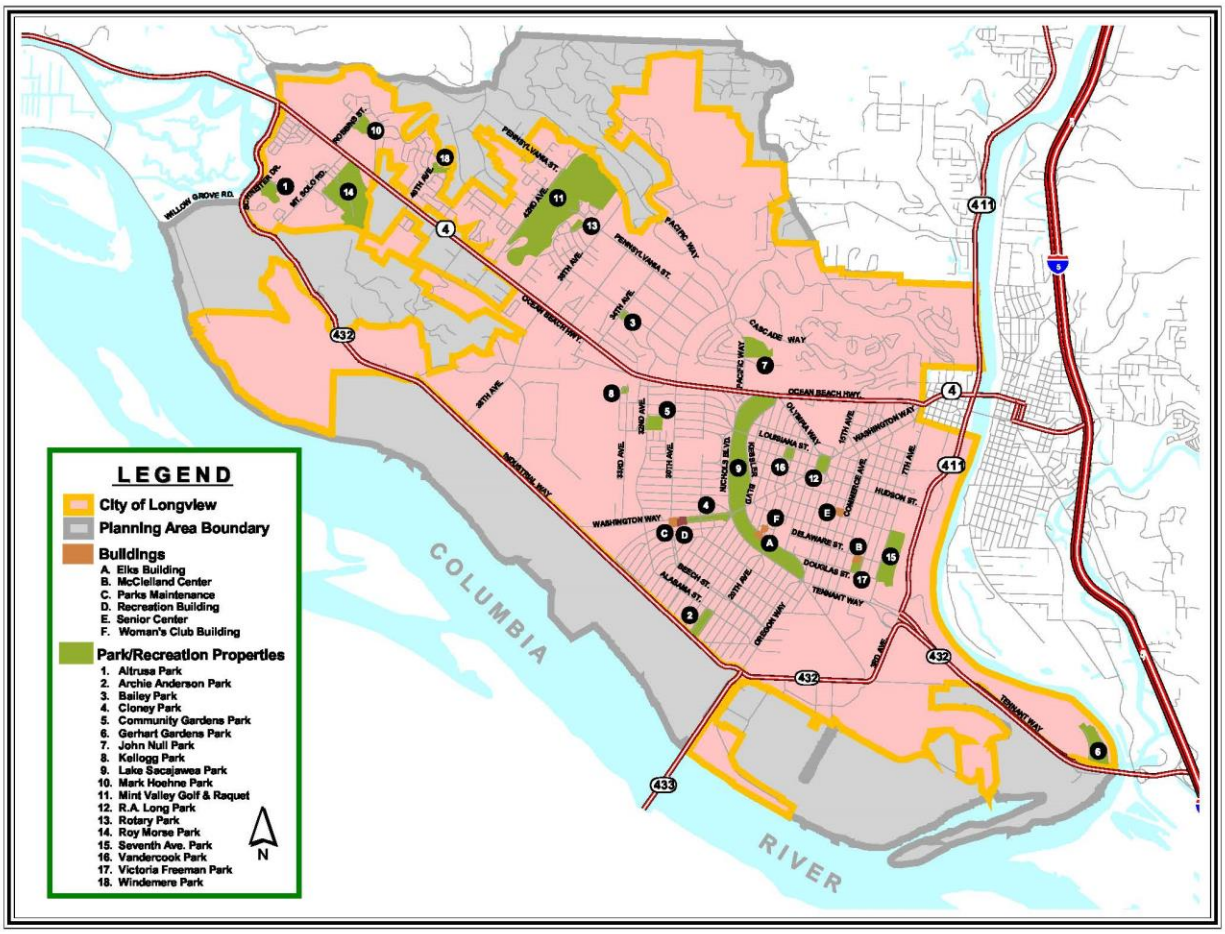
Figure E

CITY OF LONGVIEW ZONING MAP



3.5 PARK AND RECREATION SITES IN LONGVIEW

The City of Longview park and recreation sites include neighborhood parks that provide play space within single neighborhoods, community parks where citizens from around the community can gather to recreate and enjoy the outdoors, and special use areas and facilities to provide for recreation programs and as revenue generating rental facilities. Below is a map of the City of Longview Parks and Facilities (Figure F).



4.0 FACILITIES INVENTORY

4.1 PARK LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS (LOS)

Based on current parks and recreation "level of service" (LOS) standards (Figure D), Longview currently has a deficiency of neighborhood parkland, community parkland, and trail mileage, which will continue to increase as population growth occurs. See the table below. Geographically, West Longview and the northern area in the hills tend to be underserved by neighborhood parks. In the future, Longview should pursue acquisition of undeveloped parcels in areas where development is likely to occur in order to protect natural areas and environmentally sensitive sites and serve as the location for future parks and recreation facilities.

Figure D

PARK LEVEL OF SERVICE				
Class	Level of Service	Existing Demand (2020) 37,914	Projected Demand (2030) >41,881*	Current Supply
I (Play Lot)	No numerical standard	-	-	1.2 acres
II (Neighborhood Park)	7 acres/1,000 population	265 acres	293 acres	262 acres
III (Passive Area)	No numerical standard	-	-	164 acres
IV (Community Park)	3 acres/1,000 population	113 acres	125 acres	269 acres
V (Regional Park)	No numerical standard	-	-	409 acres
VI (Special Use Facilities)	No numerical standard	-	-	-
VII (Trails)	1 mile/1,000 population	37 miles	41 miles	12 miles
** Based on annual increase rate of 1% stated in the City of Longview Comprehensive Plan 2-6*				

PARK LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS					
Grade*	A (<10%)	B (11 - 20%)	C (21-30%)	D (31-40%)	F (>41%)
*Grade is percent difference between existing and demand					

Class	Deficiency (2020/2030)	Current/Future Grade
I (Neighborhood Play Lot)	-	-
II (Neighborhood Park)	3 acres/31 acres	A /B
III (Neighborhood Passive Area)	-	-
IV (Community Park)	0 acres /0 acres	A / A
V (Regional Park)	-	-
VI (Special Use Facilities)	-	-
VII (Trails)	25 miles /29 miles	F / F

4.2 CLASSIFICATION OF RECREATIONAL AREAS AND PARKS

The most commonly used measurement to classify parks is by:

- The **SIZE** of the park.
- The **CHARACTERISTICS** of the park.
- The **GENERAL USE** of the park.
- The **USER SERVICE AREA** of the park.

These factors are all interrelated and largely determine the recreational capabilities of the park site. Standards for these four elements have been developed from current practices in park system development.

PARK CLASSIFICATIONS FOR THE
LONGVIEW PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT

CLASS I:	**NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYLOT**
CLASS II:	**NEIGHBORHOOD PARK**
CLASS III:	**NEIGHBORHOOD PASSIVE AREA**
CLASS IV:	**COMMUNITY PARK**
CLASS V:	**REGIONAL PARK**
CLASS VI:	**SPECIAL USE FACILITIES**
CLASS VII:	**TRAILS**

Each of the City of Longview Parks is classified I - VII. It should be noted that many parks will occur in combinations due to their amenities and overlap services. For instance, neighborhood playground facilities will often be found within a community park. These facilities must then be recognized as not only serving as part of the community park, but also as forming user service areas for a neighborhood playground. Hence, a larger community or regional park will often be shown as also serving the city on a neighborhood level as a playground or passive recreation area.

A brief summary of each class of park is presented which includes size of park, characteristics, then general use, and the needs analysis for the type of classification. After each description of classification, a list of existing facilities will be named and described.

A: CLASS I - NEIGHBORHOOD PLAY LOT

Size:	One acre or less
Characteristics:	Play apparatus, paved multi-use area, small open area for group games and informal play, benches, and landscaping
General Use:	Active recreation area for preschool and lower elementary age children during school hours, weekends, and summertime
Service Area:	¼ mile or less (3 - 4 blocks) from park perimeter
Needs Analysis:	Because of their limited-service capacity, the acquisition of additional playlots is not recommended. The emphasis should be placed on acquiring sufficient land to develop additional neighborhood parks.

CLASS I - EXISTING NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYLOTS

PARK NAME	ACRES	AMENITIES	SERVICE LEVEL
BAILEY PARK	0.76	Playground, basketball court, picnic shelter, play area, benches, and picnic tables.	Basic
KELLOGG PARK	.44	Playground, benches, and picnic table	Basic

B: CLASS II - NEIGHBORHOOD PARK

Size: Two to fifteen acres (desirable size - 7+ acres) May also be larger if it services an area with dense residential population

Characteristics: Playground apparatus, ball fields, multi-purpose game courts, tennis courts, picnic areas, a shelter or recreation building, and a restroom

General Use: All ages

Service Area: ¼ to ½ mile radius from the perimeter

Needs Analysis:

Current Supply: 12 neighborhood parks totaling 262 acres

Standard Required: 7 acres per 1,000 population = 265 acres (based on a population of 37,914)

Current Deficiency: 3 acres

Future Need: 7 acres per 1,000 population = 293 acres (based on a 2030 population projection > 41,881)

Future Deficiency: 31 acres

CLASS II - EXISTING NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

PARK NAME	ACRES	AMENITIES	SERVICE LEVEL
7th AVE PARK	29.8	Playground, softball fields, soccer fields, picnic shelter, benches, concession buildings, restrooms, and open play area.	Basic
ALTRUSA PARK	6	Playground, basketball court, picnic shelter, benches, and nature trail	Basic
ARCHIE ANDERSON PARK	6.5	Inclusive playground, lighted basketball court, story walk, baseball field, picnic tables, restroom, out building, parking lot, and police satellite station.	Basic & Enhanced
CLONEY PARK	5.6	Playground, skate park and bowl, BMX track, picnic shelter, walking path, benches, and open play area	Basic & Specialized
JOHN NULL PARK	11	Playground, baseball fields, concession stand, batting cage, lighted tennis courts, picnic tables, open play area, parking lot, and restrooms	Basic & Enhanced
LAKE SACAJAWEA PARK	127	Playgrounds, covered basketball court, walking path, fishing docks, arboretum, Japanese garden, picnic shelter, rental areas, open natural areas, Audubon birding highway, planting beds, educational signs, restrooms, benches, and access to Lake Sacajawea	Basic, Enhanced, & Specialized
MARK HOEHNE	5.06	Playground, grass area, benches, and picnic shelter	Basic
ROTARY PARK	1.41	Playground, tennis courts, picnic shelter, and benches	Basic
ROY MORSE PARK	60	Playground, ballfields, disc golf course, soccer fields, concession buildings, batting cages, picnic tables, horseshoe pits, maintenance building, parking lots, restrooms, tree nursery, and benches	Basic, Enhanced, & Specialized
VANDERCOOK PARK	2.95	Playground, tennis courts, shuffleboard, picnic tables, benches, open play space, and walking path	Basic & Enhanced
VICTORIA FREEMAN	3.13	Playground, community garden, open play space, picnic shelters, basketball court, and benches	Basic & Enhanced
WINDEMERE PARK	3.7	Playground, open play area, picnic shelter, parking lot, and benches	Basic

C: CLASS III - NEIGHBORHOOD PASSIVE AND PRESERVATION AREA

Size:	May range from less than an acre to over a hundred acres depending on the area intended to serve
Characteristics:	Could consist of wooded areas with hiking and nature trails; preservation and wetlands areas; diverse or unique natural resources such as lakes, streams, marshes, flora, fauna, and topography; gardens; open grass areas for informal uses; picnic facilities with shelters; and viewing areas with benches
General Use:	All ages, but often more heavily by adults
Service Area:	½ to 2 miles.
Needs Analysis:	Every effort should be made to protect natural area from the effects of development.

CLASS III - EXISTING NEIGHBORHOOD PASSIVE AND PRESERVATION AREAS

PARK NAME	ACRES	AMENITIES	SERVICE LEVEL
ALTRUSA PARK	6	Playground, basketball court, picnic shelter, benches, and nature trail	Basic
3rd AVE PARK	2.3	Open grass natural area – undeveloped	Basic
GERHART GARDENS	14	Swing set, boat launches, parking lots, picnic tables, portable restrooms, open play area, off leash dog park, and Cowlitz River access	Basic & Enhanced
LAKE SACAJAWEA PARK	127	Playgrounds, covered basketball court, walking path, fishing docks, arboretum, Japanese garden, picnic shelter and sites, rental areas, open natural areas, Audubon birding highway, planting beds, educational signs, restrooms, benches, and access to Lake Sacajawea	Basic, Enhanced, & Specialized
R.A. LONG PARK	5.5	Manicured historic site, walking paths, picnic tables, historic plaques and monuments, concrete plaza, gazebo, and benches	Basic & Enhanced
REGENCY PARK	7.8	Open grass natural area – undeveloped	Basic

D: CLASS IV - COMMUNITY PARK

Size: 16+ acres (desirable size - 25+ acres) may include smaller parks that provide for multi-use amenities and activities not offered elsewhere within the neighborhood or city

Characteristics: Playground equipment, athletic fields, tennis or multi-use courts, swimming pool, picnic areas, community center, restrooms, parking lot and trails

General Use: Active recreational use by all ages

Service Area: 1 to 2 mile radius as defined by physical boundaries

Needs Analysis:

Current Supply: 11 community parks totaling 269 acres

Standard Required: 3 acres/1,000 population = 113 acres (based on a population of 37,914)

Current Deficiency: 0 acres

Future Need: 3 acres/1,000 population = 120 acres (based on a 2030 population projection > 41,881)

Future Deficiency: 0 acres

CLASS IV - EXISTING COMMUNITY PARKS

PARK NAME	ACRES	AMENITIES	SERVICE LEVEL
7th AVE PARK	29.8	Playground, softball fields, soccer fields, picnic shelter, benches, concession buildings, restrooms, and open play area	Basic
ARCHIE ANDERSON PARK	6.5	Inclusive playground, lighted basketball court, story walk, baseball field, picnic tables, restroom, out building, parking lot, and police satellite station	Basic & Enhanced
CLONEY PARK	5.6	Playground, skate park, skate bowl, BMX bike track, picnic shelter, walking path, benches, and open area	Basic & Specialized
GERHART GARDENS	16.10	Swing set, boat launches, parking lots, picnic tables, portable restrooms, open play area, off leash dog park, and Cowlitz River access	Basic & Enhanced
JOHN NULL PARK	11	Playground, baseball fields, concession stand, batting cage, lighted tennis courts, picnic tables, open play area, parking lot, and restrooms	Basic & Enhanced
LAKE SACAJAWEA PARK	127	Playgrounds, covered basketball court, walking path, fishing docks, arboretum, Japanese garden, picnic shelter and sites, rental areas, open natural areas, Audubon birding highway, educational signs, restrooms, benches, and access to Lake Sacajawea	Basic, Enhanced, & Specialized
R.A. LONG PARK	5.5	Manicured historic site, walking paths, picnic tables, historic plaques and monuments, concrete plaza, gazebo, and benches	Basic & Enhanced
ROTARY PARK	1.41	Playground, tennis courts, picnic shelter, and benches	Basic
ROY MORSE PARK	60	Playground, ballfields, disc golf, concession buildings, batting cages, picnic tables, maintenance building, parking lots, restrooms, tree nursery, and benches	Basic, Enhanced, & Specialized
VANDERCOOK PARK	2.95	Playground, tennis courts, shuffleboard, picnic tables, benches, open play space, and walking path	Basic & Enhanced
VICTORIA FREEMAN PARK	3.13	Playground, community garden, open play space, picnic shelters, basketball court, and benches	Basic & Enhanced

E: CLASS V - REGIONAL PARK/FACILITY

Size:	Dependent upon the focus of the park and the requirements of activity(s)
Characteristics:	Natural wooded areas for hiking, day camps, nature study, etc. A lake or river shoreline for swimming, fishing and boat launch facilities. Sports complexes, multi-purpose community center, aquatics park, golf course, arboretum, camping facilities, amphitheater, playground equipment, picnic areas with shelters and parking
General Use:	All ages.
Service Area:	½ hour driving time to reach the facility
Needs Analysis:	The community should determine what facilities are deficient and what they are willing to support through taxes, user fees, grants and donations.

CLASS V - EXISTING REGIONAL PARKS/FACILITIES

PARK NAME	ACRES	AMENITIES	SERVICE LEVEL
7th AVE PARK	29.8	Playground, softball fields, soccer fields, picnic shelter, benches, concession buildings, restrooms, and open play area.	Basic
ARCHIE ANDERSON PARK	6.5	Inclusive playground, lighted basketball court, story walk, baseball field, picnic tables, restroom, out building, parking lot, and the Archie Anderson Park building.	Basic & Enhanced
CLONEY PARK	5.6	Playground, skate park, skate bowl, BMX bike track, picnic shelter, walking path, benches, and open play area	Basic & Specialized
GERHART GARDENS	16.1	Swing set, boat launches, parking lots, picnic tables, portable restrooms, open play area, off leash dog park, and Cowlitz River access	Basic & Enhanced
JOHN NULL PARK	11	Playground, baseball fields, concession stand, batting cage, lighted tennis courts, picnic tables, open play area, parking lot, and restrooms	Basic & Enhanced
LAKE SACAJAWEA PARK	127	Playgrounds, covered basketball court, walking path, fishing docks, arboretum, Japanese garden, picnic shelter and sites, rental areas, open natural areas, Audubon birding highway, planting beds, educational signs, restrooms, benches, and access to Lake Sacajawea	Basic, Enhanced, & Specialized
MINT VALLEY COMPLEX	147	18 hole golf course, six (6) hole par 3 course, driving range, pro shop, restaurant, cart storage building and maintenance buildings; restrooms, racquet complex with 4 tennis courts, 4 racquetball/walleyball courts and a fitness center; and parking.	Basic, Enhanced, & Specialized
ROY MORSE PARK	60	Playground, softball and baseball fields, disc golf course, soccer fields, concession buildings, batting cages, picnic tables, horseshoe pits, maintenance building, parking lots, restrooms, forest grove, tree nursery, and benches	Basic, Enhanced, & Specialized
VANDERCOOK PARK	2.6	Playground, tennis courts, shuffleboard, picnic tables, benches, open play space, and walking path	Basic & Enhanced

F: CLASS VI - SPECIAL USE FACILITIES

Special use facilities may be developed separately or as a part of a larger park development. They usually contain unique features set up to serve a special group or function.

CLASS VI - EXISTING SPECIAL USE FACILITIES

ELKS MEMORIAL BUILDING
This building is located in Lake Sacajawea Park and includes two activity rooms that house a computer lab, game room, as well as a rock wall. A teen drop-in center, the Boulevard, operates out of the facility.

MCCLELLAND ARTS CENTER
This building is located in Victoria Freeman Park and includes a large programming space, small meeting room, galley kitchen, office and parking. Recreation programs, art exhibits, special events and other rentals take place at the facility.

MINT VALLEY GOLF COURSE, RACQUET COMPLEX AND FITNESS CENTER
A 147 acre site providing an 18 hole regulation golf course, six (6) hole par 3 course, driving range, pro shop, restaurant, cart storage building and maintenance buildings; racquet complex with 4 tennis courts, 4 racquetball/walleyball courts and a fitness center; and parking.

SENIOR CITIZEN CENTER
This building is located in downtown Longview and includes a large meeting room, lounge, two small meeting rooms, a kitchen, offices and limited parking.

RECREATION AND PARKS ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS
These buildings are located in Cloney Park and house the administrative and programming staff offices and the maintenance equipment garage. In addition, some recreation programs are held at this site.

WOMAN'S CLUB BUILDING
This building is located on 21st Avenue in a residential area, across Kessler Boulevard from Lake Sacajawea. The building is used for general recreation programs and rentals. It has one large and one small meeting room, fireplace, kitchen, stage, storage, and parking lot.

COMMUNITY GARDENS
A 4 acre site used for irrigated community gardens. There are 125 year-round garden plots, 21 plots that are 10ft x 40ft, and 104 plots that are 20ft x 40ft. There is a garden committee that works closely with the city to ensure success and to work with the gardeners. The gardens have been at capacity in recent years since working with the committee.

G: CLASS VII - TRAILS

Size: Length of trails will vary depending on geographical restriction, location, or users served.

Characteristics: A path constructed of varying types of materials (gravel, cement, asphalt, etc) that enables access to multiple users to connect to nature and community points and inspire healthy activity.

General Use: Exercise, recreation, and transportation for all ages.

Service Area: ½ hour driving time to reach trailhead

Needs Analysis:

Standard: 1 mile/1,000 population

Current Supply: 12 miles

Standard required: 1 mile/1,000 population = 37 miles (based on a population of 37,914)

Current Deficiency: 25 miles

Future Need: 1 mile/1,000 population = 41 miles (based on a 2030 population projection > 41,881)

Future Deficiency: 29 miles

CLASS VII - EXISTING TRAILS

TRAIL NAME	MILES	LOCATION	SURFACE TYPE
ALTRUSA NATURE TRAIL	1.5	Altrusa Park/Mt Solo Housing Phases	Gravel
CLONEY TRAIL	.6	Cloney Park	Asphalt & Gravel
HIGHLANDS TRAIL	1.3	Archie Anderson Park/Industrial Way	Asphalt
LAKE SACAJAWEA TRAIL	3.6	Lake Sacajawea Park	Gravel
PACIFIC WAY TRAIL	2.6	Pacific Way/Dike Slough	Gravel
R.A. LONG TRAIL	.96	R.A Long Park	Cement
VANDERCOOK TRAIL	.52	Vandercook Park	Asphalt

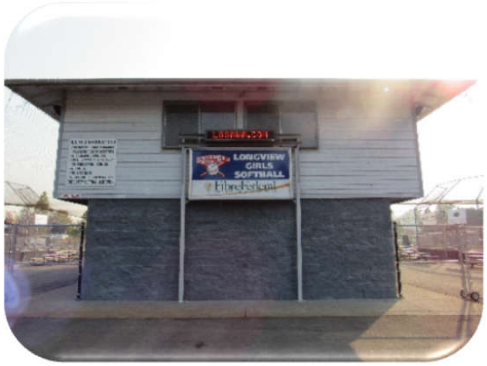
7TH AVENUE PARK

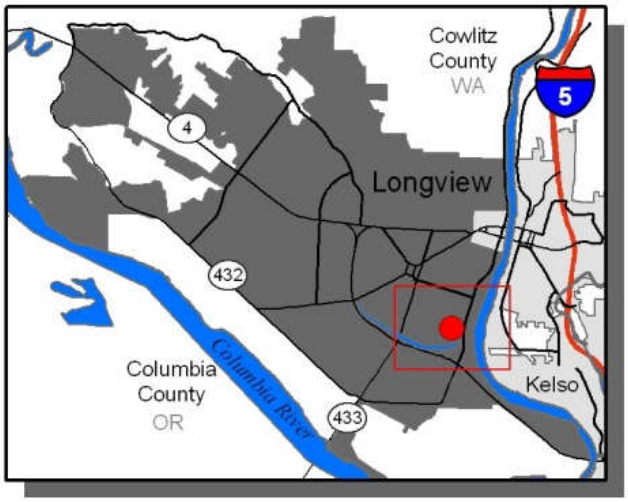
Park A

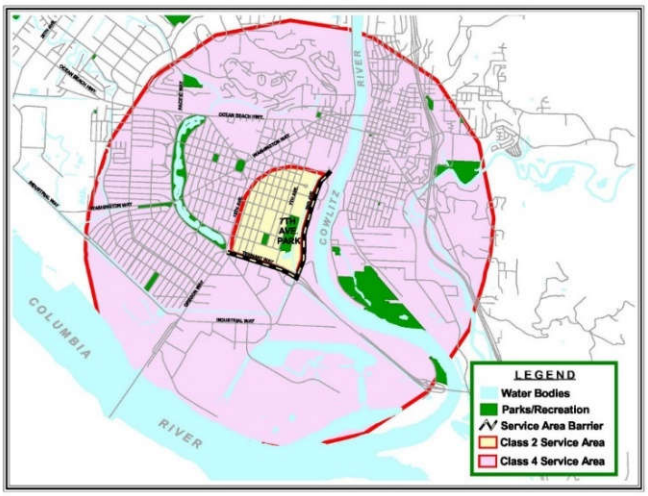
LOCATION	**920 7TH AVENUE**
ACREAGE	**29.8 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS II – NEIGHBORHOOD PARK** **CLASS IV - COMMUNITY PARK** **CLASS V - REGIONAL PARK**
SERVICE AREA	**½ MILE/2 MILE/½ HOUR DRIVE**

DESCRIPTION

Park amenities include a playground, picnic tables, covered picnic area, concession buildings, storage facilities, restrooms, Tom Hutchinson Soccer Complex, and softball fields.







7TH AVENUE PARK

Park A

LOCATION	**920 7TH AVENUE**
ACREAGE	**29.8 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS II – NEIGHBORHOOD PARK** **CLASS IV - COMMUNITY PARK** **CLASS V - REGIONAL PARK**
SERVICE AREA	**½ MILE/2 MILE/½ HOUR DRIVE**

MANAGEMENT & PARTNERSHIPS:

- **MANAGEMENT:**
  - City of Longview Parks Department pays water bill for irrigation
- **PARTNERSHIPS:**
  - Longview Soccer Club has a facility use agreement to maintain/manage fields
  - Longview Girls Softball has a facility use agreement to maintain/manage fields
  - Consolidated Diking Improvement District maintains vegetation along the slough
  - Longview School District, Lower Columbia College, and Columbia River Special Olympics has agreements with the youth organizations to host games on fields

MAINTENANCE:

- **LEVEL: BASIC**
  - Waterline and irrigation poses issues
  - Vandalism, camping, and crime is a continual problem
  - Ground garbage is excessive at this park
  - Cars from surrounding area use park parking lot for business and personal use

UPDATES SINCE LAST COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

- Trees were planted in open areas and soccer fields (2018)
- Security fencing installed at softball fields (2022)

REQUIREMENTS AND NEEDS:

- **ADA –** Additional parking spots, curb cuts, widening and repairing of current trails, trail access to mutt mitts, trail access to garbage, and widening/add hard surface to the entrance softball fields
- **SAFETY –** Removal and Replace
  - Parking lot needs additional lighting
  - Replace the bleachers
  - Crime prevention through environmental design
- **PLAYGROUND**
  - 2004 Installation
  - 2034 Replacement Scheduled

ENHANCEMENTS

- Field light installment
- Install artificial turf
- Picnic shelter upgrade
- Upgrade site furnishings
- Dog park installation
- Improve dike trail access
- Expediate the installation of a new inclusive playground due to the nature and amount of use of this park

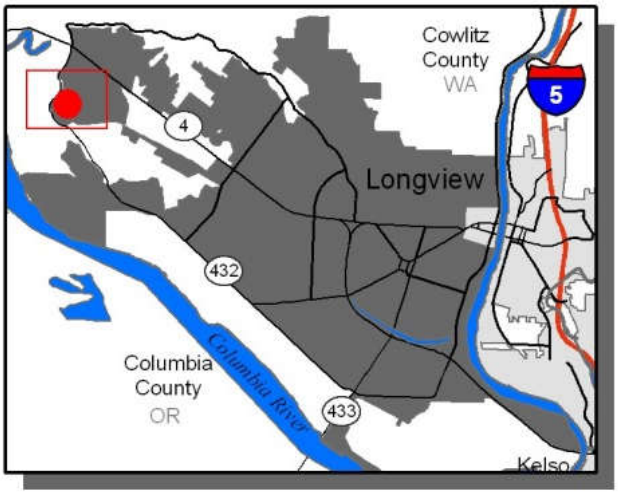
ALTRUSA PARK

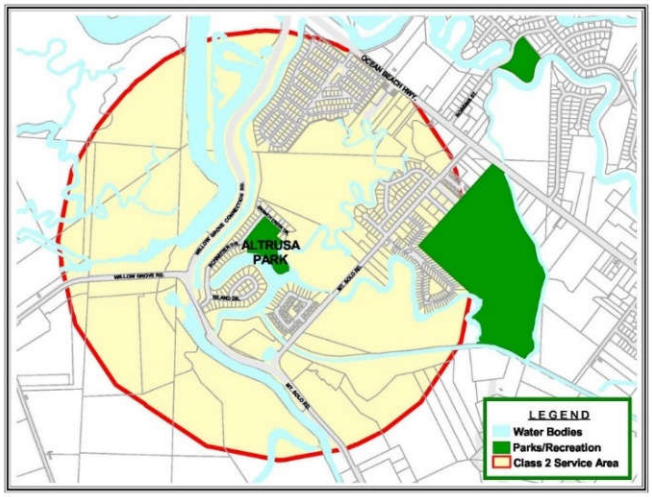
Park B

LOCATION	**SE CORNER OF SCHNEITER DR & BRANCH CREEK DRIVE**
ACREAGE	**6 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS II – NEIGHBORHOOD PARK**
SERVICE AREA	**¼ - ½ MILE**

DESCRIPTION

A 5.6 acre site with playground equipment, basketball court, picnic shelter, and benches. It also includes a 1.3-mile gravel nature trail along the slough.





ALTRUSA PARK

Park B

LOCATION	**SE CORNER OF SCHNEITER DR & BRANCH CREEK DRIVE**
ACREAGE	**6ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS II – NEIGHBORHOOD PARK**
SERVICE AREA	**¼ - ½ MILE**

MANAGEMENT & PARTNERSHIPS:

- **PARTNERSHIPS:**
  - Consolidated Diking Improvement District maintains vegetation along the slough
  - Mt. Solo Homeowners Association helps with maintenance through volunteer work parties and donation of landscape supplies

MAINTENANCE:

- **LEVEL: BASIC**
  - Trail maintenance is a challenge because of the width and proximity to water

UPDATES SINCE LAST COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

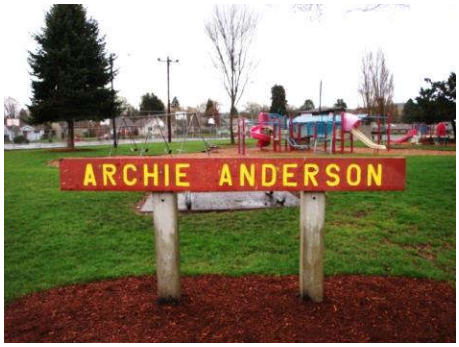
- Additional trees have been added along the trail in the open space (2018)
- Extension of the nature trail to connect to Branch Creek Drive (2022)

REQUIREMENTS AND NEEDS:

- **ADA** – Parking spots, curb cuts, widening and repairing of current trails, trail connection between the play areas and shelter, trail access to mutt mitts, and trail access to basketball courts and garbage. Add additional ADA site furnishings.
- **SAFETY**
  - Erosion control and tree maintenance around dike berm/trail
  - Control standing water areas on basketball court before permanent damage occurs
- **PLAYGROUND**
  - 2008 Installation
  - 2038 Replacement Scheduled

ENHANCEMENTS

- Continuation of trail within the housing development phases
- Continuation of trail along Willow Grove Cut Off to Ocean Beach Highway



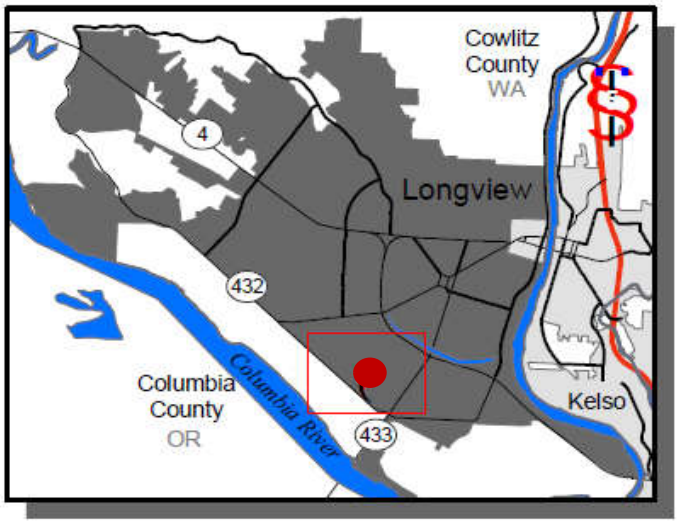
ARCHIE ANDERSON PARK

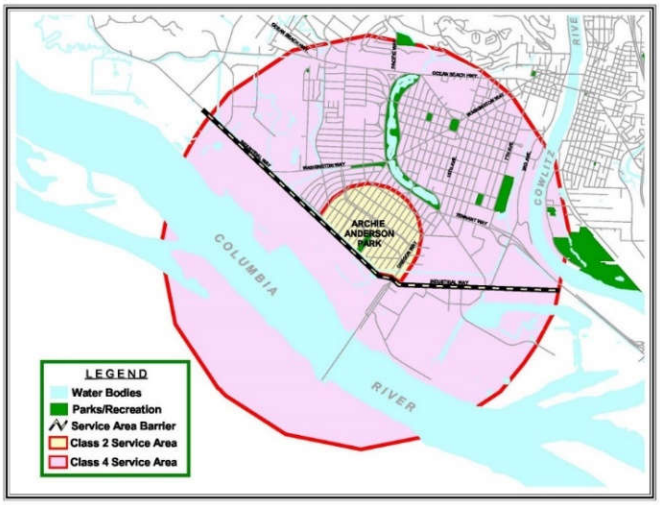
Park C

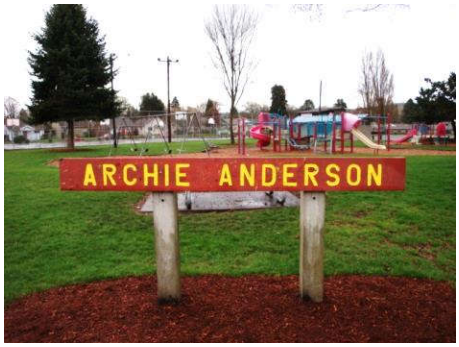
LOCATION	**BETWEEN 21ST & 22ND AT ALABAMA**
ACREAGE	**6.5 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS II – NEIGHBORHOOD PARK** **CLASS IV - COMMUNITY PARK** **CLASS V - REGIONAL PARK**
SERVICE AREA	**½ MILE/2 MILE/½ HOUR DRIVE**

DESCRIPTION

The park has lighted outdoor basketball courts, Felicia Conley inclusive playground equipment, story walk, baseball field, picnic tables, restroom, out building, parking lot, and the Archie Anderson Park Building that hosts the City of Longview Police Satellite office. The park also provides access to the 1.3 miles gravel Highlands Trail along Industrial Way.







ARCHIE ANDERSON PARK

Park C

LOCATION	**BETWEEN 21ST & 22ND AT ALABAMA**
ACREAGE	**6.5 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS II – NEIGHBORHOOD PARK** **CLASS IV - COMMUNITY PARK** **CLASS V - REGIONAL PARK**
SERVICE AREA	**½ MILE/2 MILE/½ HOUR DRIVE**

MANAGEMENT & PARTNERSHIPS:

- **MANAGEMENT:**
  - City of Longview Recreation Division organizes summer camp in partnership with the Longview School District
  - City of Longview Recreation and Police Department hosts National Night Out
- **PARTNERSHIPS:**
  - City of Longview Library maintains the story walk
  - City of Longview Police Department Satellite Office is hosted in the Park
  - Sandlot Baseball hosts a league
  - Lion's Den Boxing has a facility use agreement to maintain/manage the boxing club
  - Highlands Neighborhood Association hosts events
  - Food Lifeline hosts a food distribution program

MAINTENANCE:

- **LEVEL: BASIC AND ENHANCED**
  - Keeping restrooms open and operational takes additional work
  - Vandalism continues to be a problem on the buildings and playground

UPDATES SINCE LAST COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

- Archie Anderson Master Plan was adopted (2018)
- New playground was installed in (2019)
- Trees were installed on the back side of the park (2019)
- Archie Anderson Park Building was installed with new water/sewer lines (2022)
- Storywalk was installed around the parameter of the park (2022)

REQUIREMENTS AND NEEDS:

- **ADA** – Parking spots, curb cuts, widening and repairing of current sidewalks between the play areas, trail access to mutt mitts, and access to basketball courts and garbage. Add additional ADA site furnishings.
- **SAFETY**
  - Remove wooden bollards and replace
- **PLAYGROUND**
  - 2019 Installation
  - 2039 Replacement Scheduled

ENHANCEMENTS

- Installation of Master Plan
- Dog park installation
- Picnic shelter
- Community Garden
- Asphalt parking and roadway at backside of park

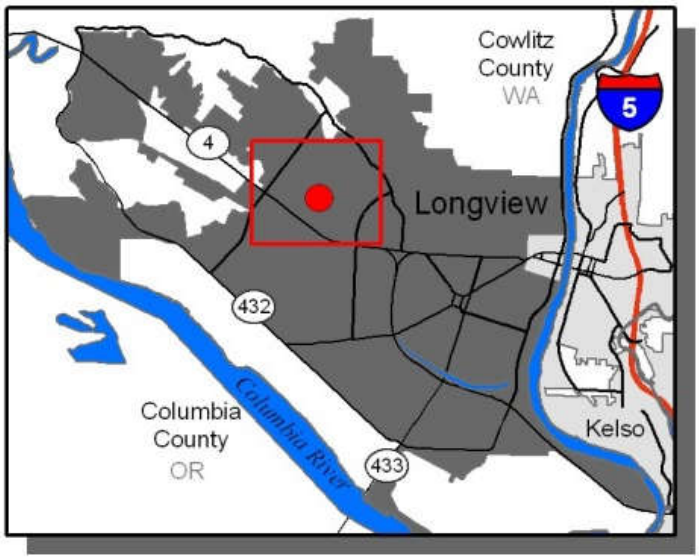
BAILEY PARK

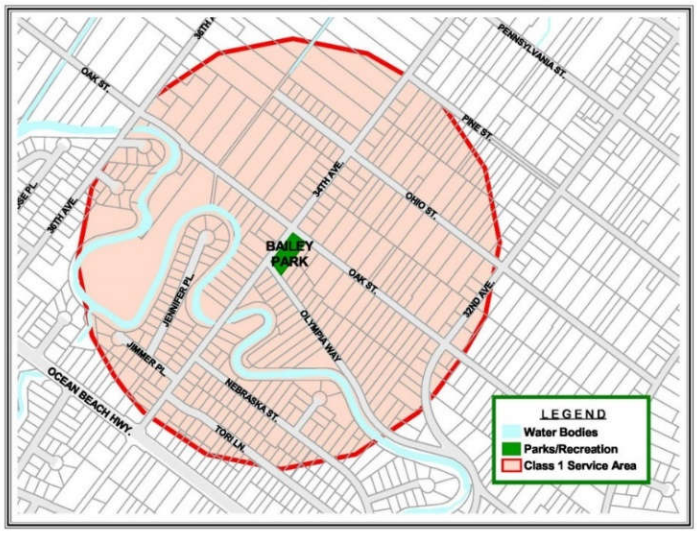
Park D

LOCATION	**3356 OLYMPIA WAY**
ACREAGE	**.76 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS I – NEIGHBORHOOD PLAY LOT**
SERVICE AREA	**¼ MILE**

DESCRIPTION

The park has playground equipment, half basketball court, picnic shelter, benches, and small open play area. There are no natural or man-made barriers to the service area.





BAILEY PARK

Park D

LOCATION	**3356 OLYMPIA WAY**
ACREAGE	**.76 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS I – NEIGHBORHOOD PLAY LOT**
SERVICE AREA	**¼ MILE**

MANAGEMENT & PARTNERSHIPS:

- **PARTNERSHIPS:**
  - City of Longview Utilities manages the sewer pump station on site

MAINTENANCE:

- **LEVEL: BASIC**
  - Drainage in turf areas is an issue

UPDATES SINCE LAST COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

- Installation of a basketball court (2019)
- Installation of the sewer pump station (2019)
- Installation of a new sidewalk (2019)

REQUIREMENTS AND NEEDS:

- **ADA** – Parking spots, curb cuts, widening and repairing of current trails, trail connection between the play areas and shelter, trail access to mutt mitts, and trail access to garbage.
- **SAFETY**
  - Modify the footprint of playgrounds to remove barriers between play equipment
  - Shelter needs to be removed and replaced
  - Benches and picnic tables need replacement
- **PLAYGROUND**
  - 1997 Installation
  - 2023 Replacement Scheduled

ENHANCEMENTS

- No enhancements requested

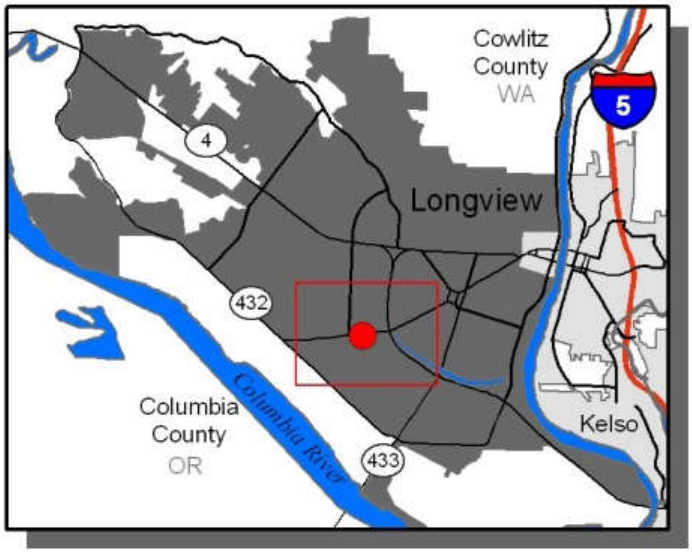
CLONEY PARK

Park E

LOCATION	**SW CORNER OF WASHINGTON WAY AND NICHOLS BLVD**
ACREAGE	**5.6 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS II – NEIGHBORHOOD PARK** **CLASS IV - COMMUNITY PARK**
SERVICE AREA	**½ MILE/2 MILE**

DESCRIPTION

The park has playground equipment, skate park, skate bowl, BMX bike track, picnic shelter, .5-walking/biking path, open play area, trees, and is bisected by 28th Avenue.



CLONEY PARK

Park E

LOCATION	**SW CORNER OF WASHINGTON WAY AND NICHOLS BLVD**
ACREAGE	**5.6 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS II – NEIGHBORHOOD PARK** **CLASS IV - COMMUNITY PARK**
SERVICE AREA	**½ MILE/2 MILE**

MANAGEMENT & PARTNERSHIPS:

- **MANAGEMENT:**
  - City of Longview Recreation Division organizes skating and BMX events
- **PARTNERSHIPS:**
  - Lower Columbia Community College painted the skate elements
  - Unorganized/involved skater and BMX user groups

MAINTENANCE:

- **LEVEL: BASIC AND SPECIALIZED**
  - Vandalism is a continual issue
  - Trash and ground garbage continues to be a problem

UPDATES SINCE LAST COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

- Drainage at BMX track (2019)
- Skate park safety evaluation conducted (2021)
- Cloney inclusive playground master plan (2022)
- Repainted skate park elements (2022)

REQUIREMENTS AND NEEDS:

- **ADA** – Additional parking spots, widening and repairing of current trails, trail access to mutt mitts, concrete leveling in and around picnic shelter, and curb cuts to cross street
- **SAFETY**
  - BMX top dressing and rock screening
  - Skate park minimum safety fixes identified in evaluation
  - Skate bowl resurface
- **PLAYGROUND**
  - 1997 Installation
  - 2024 Replacement Scheduled

ENHANCEMENTS

- Implement inclusive playground master plan
- Skate park redesign and implementation
- Installation of a pump track
- Extended trail system to entire park
- Install a parking lot
- Install a restroom
- Remove the fencing between the Recreation building and the park

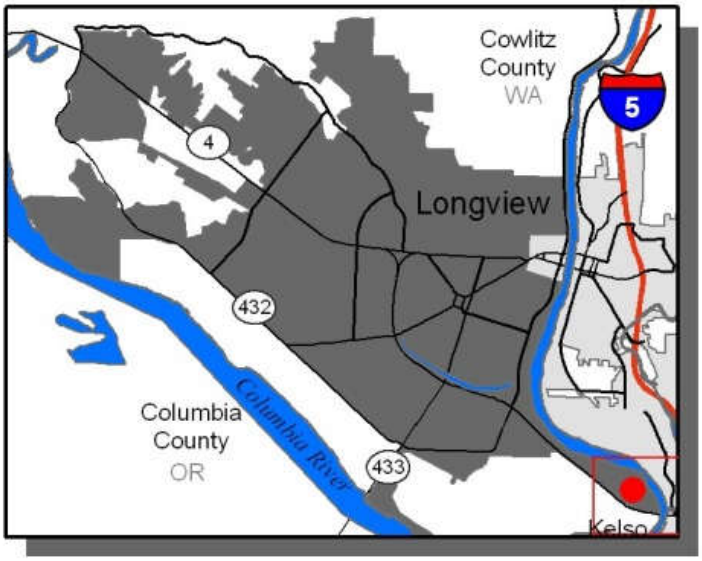
GERHART GARDENS PARK

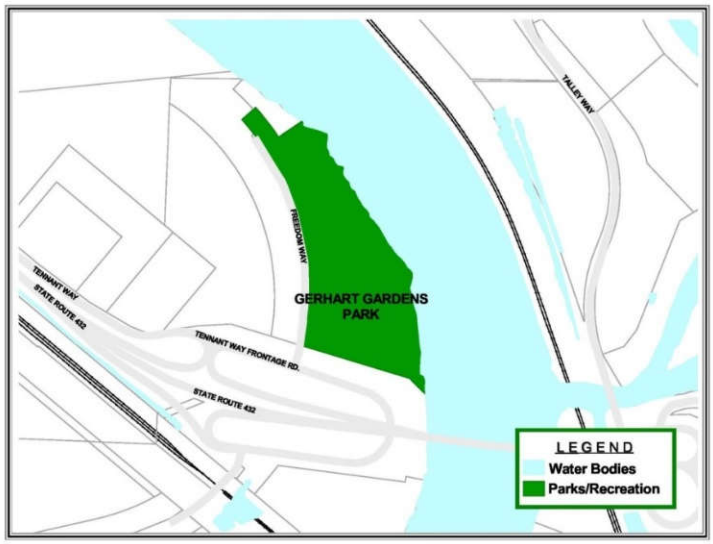
Park F

LOCATION	**40 TENNANT WAY**
ACREAGE	**16.1 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS III – NEIGHBORHOOD PASSIVE AREA**
	CLASS V – REGIONAL PARK
SERVICE AREA	**2 MILE/ ½ HOUR DRIVE OR MORE**

DESCRIPTION

The park is situated along and accesses the Cowlitz River. It has a swing set, two boat launches, large parking lots, picnic tables, portable restrooms, open field area for play, and off leash dog park area with covered picnic shelter.





GERHART GARDENS PARK

Park F

LOCATION	**40 TENNANT WAY**
ACREAGE	**16.1 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS III – NEIGHBORHOOD PASSIVE AREA** **CLASS V – REGIONAL PARK**
SERVICE AREA	**2 MILE/ ½ HOUR DRIVE OR MORE**

MANAGEMENT & PARTNERSHIPS:

- **PARTNERSHIPS:**
  - Unincorporated volunteer group helps with upgrades to dog park

MAINTENANCE:

- **LEVEL: BASIC AND ENHANCED**
  - Portable toilets are placed at dog park and boat ramp
  - Camping and illegal dumping is an issue at this park
  - Neighboring business produces airborne organic matter
  - Park has ongoing invasive species mitigation

UPDATES SINCE LAST COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

- Playground, volleyball, and horseshoe pits were removed (2017)
- Reopened the lower river boat ramp (2020)
- Storage and waterlines installed at dog park (2021)

REQUIREMENTS AND NEEDS:

- **ADA** – Parking spots, curb cuts, access to dog park, and hard scape repair
- **SAFETY**
  - Parking lot requires resurfacing and striping
  - Cowlitz River and boat launches need to be dredged
  - Parking lot light installation
  - Wooden bollard replacement

ENHANCEMENTS

- Upgrades to boat launches
- Kayak launch
- Fish cleaning station
- Additional restrooms

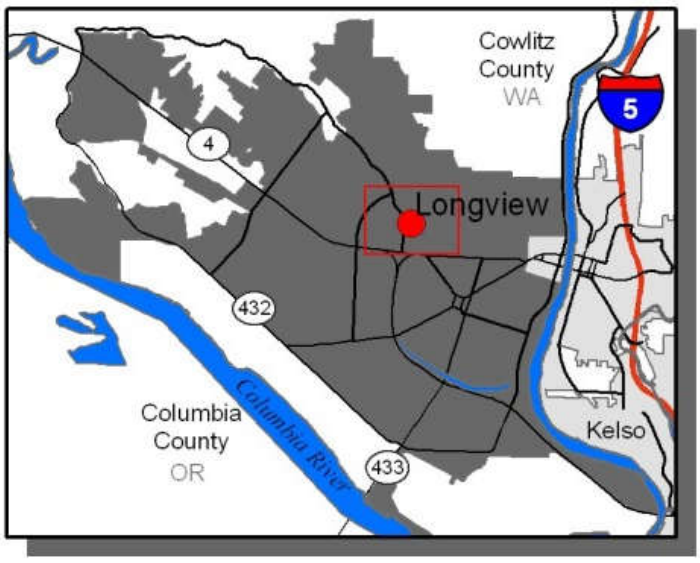
JOHN NULL PARK

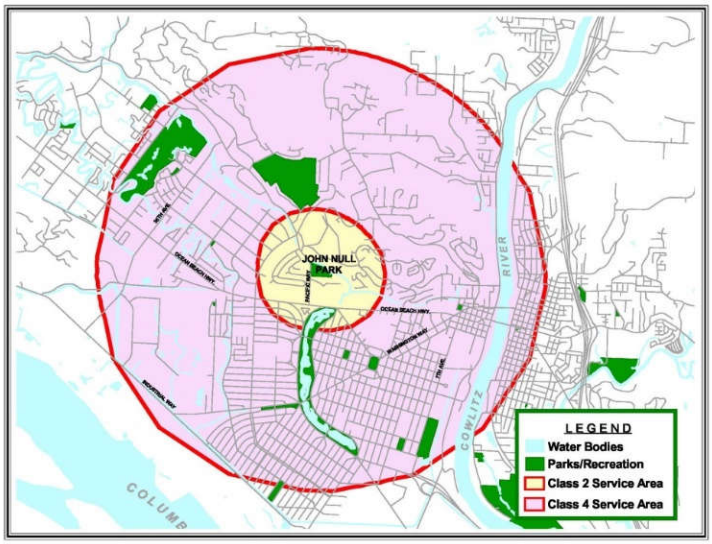
Park G

LOCATION	**2656 PACIFIC**
ACREAGE	**11 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS II – NEIGHBORHOOD PARK** **CLASS IV - COMMUNITY PARK** **CLASS V - REGIONAL PARK**
SERVICE AREA	**½ MILE/2 MILE/½ HOUR DRIVE**

DESCRIPTION

A 11-acre site with playground equipment, baseball fields, concession stand, batting cages, lighted courts with tennis and pickleball lines, picnic tables, open play area, parking lot, and restrooms.





JOHN NULL PARK

Park G

LOCATION	**2656 PACIFIC**
ACREAGE	**11 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS II – NEIGHBORHOOD PARK** **CLASS IV - COMMUNITY PARK** **CLASS V - REGIONAL PARK**
SERVICE AREA	**½ MILE/2 MILE/½ HOUR DRIVE**

MANAGEMENT & PARTNERSHIPS:

- **MANAGEMENT:**
  - City of Longview Recreation Division organizes a family camp out
  - City of Longview pays for water for field irrigation
- **PARTNERSHIPS:**
  - Longview Youth Baseball has a facility use agreement to maintain/manage fields
  - Consolidated Diking Improvement District maintains vegetation along the slough
  - Three Rivers Christian School does minor maintenance to courts during season

MAINTENANCE:

- **LEVEL: BASIC AND ENHANCED**
  - Aging waterline and irrigation systems need continual repair
  - Trees in open space need maintenance
  - Keeping restrooms open and operational takes additional work

UPDATES SINCE LAST COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

- New safety nets installed over public area near baseball fields (2019)

REQUIREMENTS AND NEEDS:

- **ADA –** Additional parking spots, curb cuts, widening and repairing of current trails, trail access to mutt mitts, concrete leveling in playing areas, trail access to garbage, and widening the entrance to tennis courts and add a path to the opening
- **SAFETY**
  - Retrofit tennis court lights– ballasts changed to LED
  - Replace irrigation system
  - Restroom facility
  - Utility line upgrade
  - Resurface and level parking lot and sidewalks
  - Replace bleachers, benches, and picnic tables
  - Subgrade dug outs brought to ground level – prevent water pooling
- **PLAYGROUND**
  - 2009 Installation
  - 2039 Replacement Scheduled

ENHANCEMENTS

- Install artificial turf
- Walking trail around outside of park
- Installation of a dog park
- Installation of pickleball courts
- Picnic shelter
- Resurface the tennis courts
- Upgrade the field lights

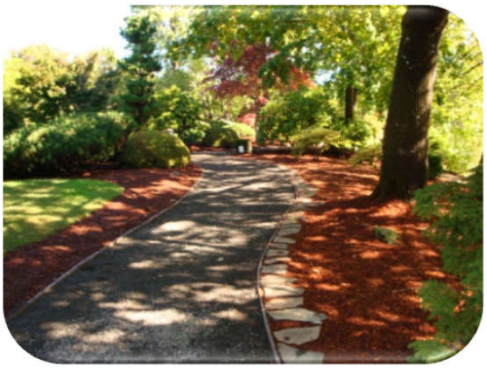
LAKE SACAJAWEA PARK

Park H – A (Ocean Beach to Louisiana)

LOCATION	**BETWEEN OCEAN BEACH HWY & LOUISIANA**
ACREAGE	**127 ACRES (Total Park)**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS III – NEIGHBORHOOD PASSIVE** **CLASS IV – COMMUNITY PARK** **CLASS V – REGIONAL PARK**
SERVICE AREA	**2 MILES TO ½ HOUR DRIVE**

DESCRIPTION

The park encompasses a total of 127 acres. The area from Ocean Beach Highway to the Louisiana Bridge on the north end of the lake encompasses an arboretum setting with tree identification tags, lighted gravel trail, Japanese garden, picnic sites and outdoor rental areas.



LAKE SACAJAWEA PARK

Park H – A (Ocean Beach to Louisiana)

LOCATION	**BETWEEN OCEAN BEACH HWY & LOUISIANA**
ACREAGE	**127 ACRES (Total Park)**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS III – NEIGHBORHOOD PASSIVE** **CLASS IV – COMMUNITY PARK** **CLASS V – REGIONAL PARK**
SERVICE AREA	**2 MILES TO ½ HOUR DRIVE**

DESCRIPTION

The park encompasses a total of 127 acres. The area from Ocean Beach Highway to the Louisiana Bridge on the north end of the lake encompasses an arboretum setting with tree identification tags, lighted gravel trail, Japanese garden, picnic sites, and outdoor rental areas.

MANAGEMENT & PARTNERSHIPS:

- **MANAGEMENT:**
  - City of Longview Recreation Division coordinates park rentals
- **PARTNERSHIPS:**
  - Portland Japanese Gardeners exchange for sharing of maintenance knowledge

MAINTENANCE:

- **LEVEL: BASIC AND SPECIALIZED**
  - Japanese Island takes additional skill and upkeep to maintain
  - Aquatic health management

UPDATES SINCE LAST COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

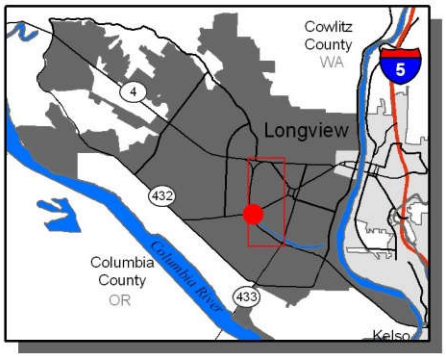
- Torri gate replacement (2020)
- Fishpond work (2021)

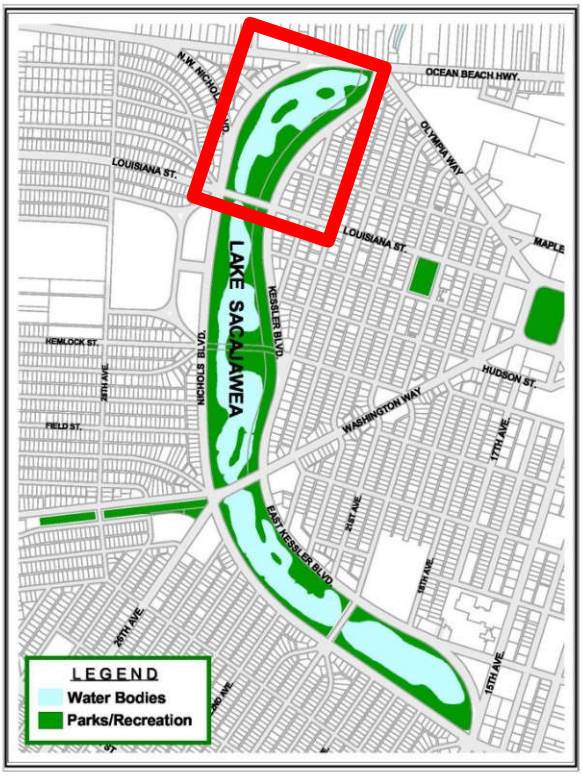
REQUIREMENTS AND NEEDS:

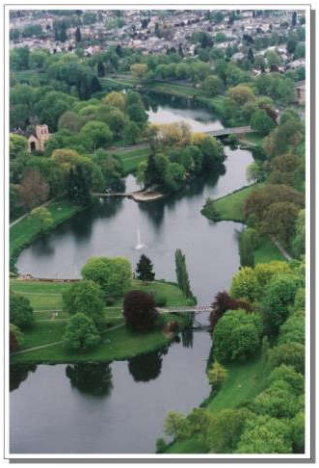
- Mature tree removal
- Replacement of panels at island
- Refurbish the teahouse
- Path drainage and erosion control

ENHANCEMENTS

- Update information signs
- Create island overlook wedding site
- Reestablish planting beds and health







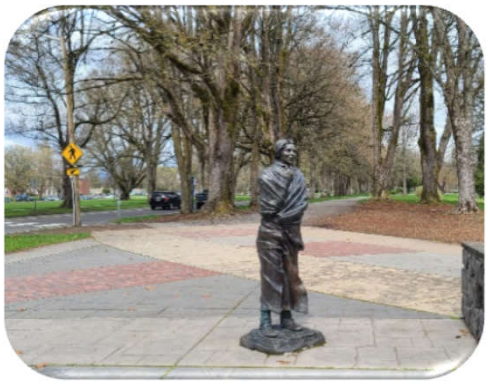
LAKE SACAJAWEA PARK

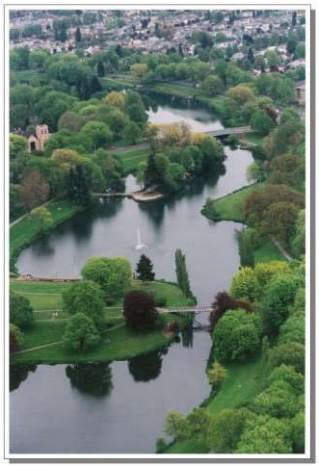
Park H – B (Louisiana to Pedestrian Bridge)

LOCATION	**BETWEEN LOUISIANA & PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE**
ACREAGE	**127 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS III – NEIGHBORHOOD PASSIVE**
	CLASS IV – COMMUNITY PARK
	CLASS V – REGIONAL PARK
SERVICE AREA	**2 MILES TO ½ HOUR DRIVE**

DESCRIPTION

The park encompasses a total of 127 acres. The area the Louisiana Bridge to the pedestrian bridge on the north end of the lake encompasses an arboretum setting with tree identification tags, lighted gravel trail, azalea and rhododendron gardens, off street parking, and picnic sites





LAKE SACAJAWEA PARK

Park H – B (Louisiana to Pedestrian Bridge)

LOCATION	**BETWEEN LOUISIANA & PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE**
ACREAGE	**127 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS III – NEIGHBORHOOD PASSIVE**
	CLASS IV – COMMUNITY PARK
	CLASS V – REGIONAL PARK
SERVICE AREA	**2 MILES TO ½ HOUR DRIVE**

DESCRIPTION

The park encompasses a total of 127 acres. The area the Louisiana bridge to the pedestrian bridge on the north end of the lake encompasses an arboretum setting with tree identification tags, lighted gravel trail, azalea and rhododendron gardens, off street parking, and picnic sites

MANAGEMENT & PARTNERSHIPS:

- **MANAGEMENT:**
  - City of Longview Recreation Division coordinates park rentals
- **PARTNERSHIPS:**
  - Longview Go 4th Committee organizes large independence day festival
  - Longview School District hosts cross country meets

MAINTENANCE:

- **LEVEL: BASIC AND SPECIALIZED**
  - Aquatic health management

UPDATES SINCE LAST COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

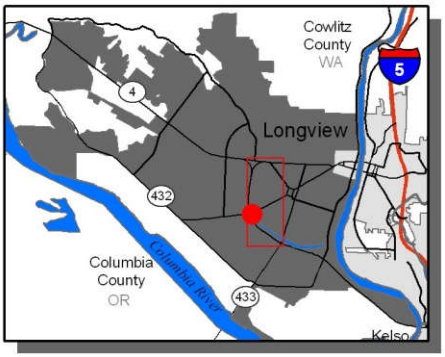
- No improvements/enhancements

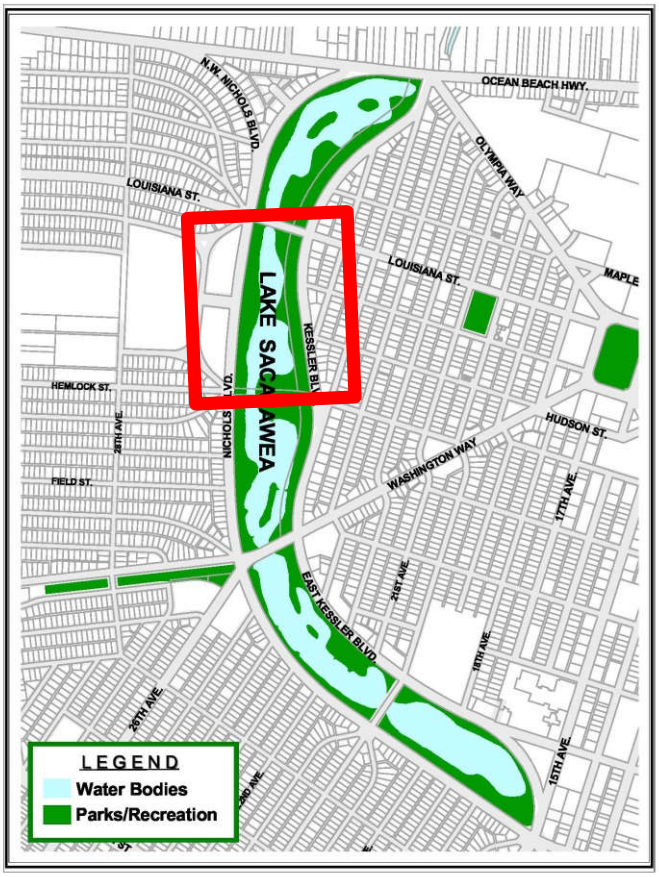
REQUIREMENTS AND NEEDS:

- Mature tree removal
- Path drainage and erosion control
- Aquatic weed management

ENHANCEMENTS

- Path light replacement to match
- Reestablish planting bed





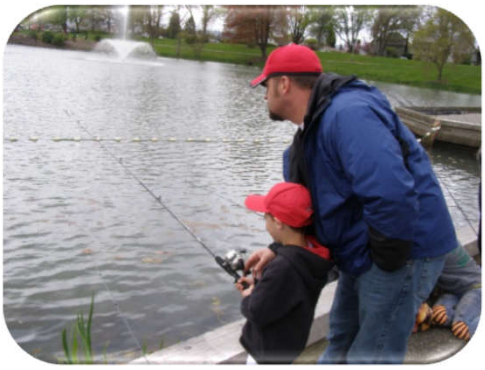
LAKE SACAJAWEA PARK

Park H – C (Hemlock Street to Washington Way)

LOCATION	**BETWEEN HEMLOCK & WASHINGTON WAY**
ACREAGE	**127 ACRES (Total Park)**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS III – NEIGHBORHOOD PASSIVE**
	CLASS IV – COMMUNITY PARK
	CLASS V – REGIONAL PARK
SERVICE AREA	**2 MILES TO ½ HOUR DRIVE**

DESCRIPTION

The park encompasses a total of 127 acres. The area from Hemlock Plaza to the Washington Way bridge in the middle of the lake encompasses is the heart of the park. Many community events are held within this area. This area includes open play space, lighted gravel trail, Hemlock Plaza playground, Martin Dock, Lion's Island, fishing docks, perennial garden, bronze sculptures, picnic sites, flagpole, boating hand launch, restroom facility, and lake concessionaire location.



LAKE SACAJAWEA PARK

Park H - C (Hemlock Street to Washington Way)

LOCATION	**BETWEEN HEMLOCK & WASHINGTON WAY**
ACREAGE	**127 ACRES (Total Park)**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS III – NEIGHBORHOOD PASSIVE** **CLASS IV – COMMUNITY PARK** **CLASS V – REGIONAL PARK**
SERVICE AREA	**2 MILES TO ½ HOUR DRIVE**

DESCRIPTION

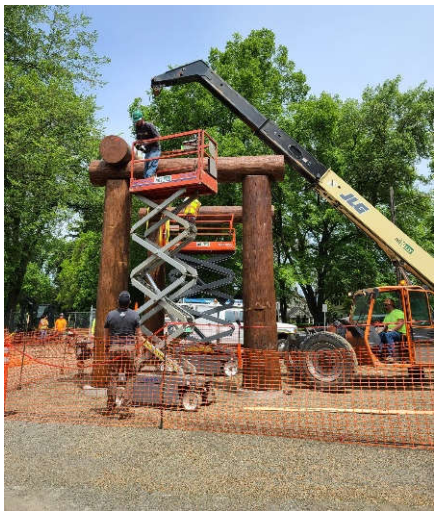
The park encompasses a total of 127 acres. The area from Hemlock Plaza to the Washington Way bridge in the middle of the lake encompasses is the heart of the park. Many community events are held within this area. This area includes open play space, lighted gravel trail, Hemlock Plaza playground, Martin Dock, Lion's Island, fishing docks, perennial garden, bronze sculptures, picnic sites, flagpole, boating hand launch, restroom facility, and lake concessionaire location.

MANAGEMENT & PARTNERSHIPS:

- **MANAGEMENT:**
  - City of Longview Recreation Division coordinates special events
    - Fun Runs, Concerts, Movies, Kids Fish-In Event

MAINTENANCE:

- **LEVEL: BASIC, ENHANCED, AND SPECIALIZED**
  - Aquatic health management
  - Restrooms
  - Special Event Support



UPDATES SINCE LAST COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

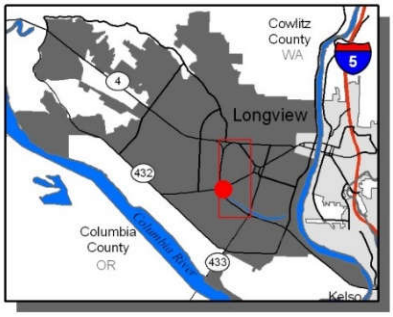
- New restrooms and sidewalks (2022)
- Log arch replacement (2022)

REQUIREMENTS AND NEEDS:

- Mature tree removal
- Path drainage and erosion control
- Aquatic weed management
- Martin Dock repair/replacement
- Irrigation repair

ENHANCEMENTS

- Lion's Island shelter replacement
- Upgrades to fishing piers



PLAYGROUND

- 2010 - INSTALLED
- 2040 - REPLACEMENT

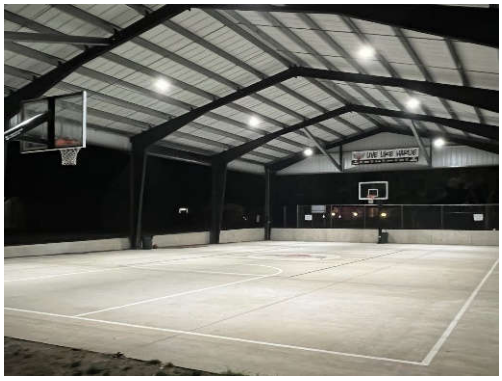
LAKE SACAJAWEA PARK

Park H – D (Washington Way to 15th Avenue)

LOCATION	**BETWEEN WASHINGTON WAY & 15th AVE**
ACREAGE	**127 ACRES (Total Park)**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS III – NEIGHBORHOOD PASSIVE**
	CLASS IV – COMMUNITY PARK
	CLASS V – REGIONAL PARK
SERVICE AREA	**2 MILES TO ½ HOUR DRIVE**

DESCRIPTION

The park encompasses a total of 127 acres. The area from Washington Way bridge to 15th Avenue is at the south end of the lake. This area of the lake has two facilities for rent, a building and picnic shelter. This area of the lake includes Elk's Memorial Building and playground, Harlie's Hoops covered basketball court, lighted gravel trail, Lion's Shelter and playground, fishing docks, picnic sites, and two public restroom facilities.



LAKE SACAJAWEA PARK

Park H – D (Washington Way to 15th Avenue)

LOCATION	**BETWEEN WASHINGTON WAY & 15th AVE**
ACREAGE	**127 ACRES (Total Park)**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS III – NEIGHBORHOOD PASSIVE** **CLASS IV – COMMUNITY PARK** **CLASS V – REGIONAL PARK**
SERVICE AREA	**2 MILES TO ½ HOUR DRIVE**

DESCRIPTION

The park encompasses a total of 127 acres. The area from Washington Way bridge to 15th Avenue is at the south end of the lake. This area of the lake has two facilities for rent, a building and picnic shelter. This area of the lake includes Elk's Memorial Building and playground, Harlie's Hoops covered basketball court, lighted gravel trail, Lion's Shelter and playground, fishing docks, picnic sites, and two public restroom facilities.

MANAGEMENT & PARTNERSHIPS:

- **MANAGEMENT:**
  - City of Longview Recreation Division coordinates teen center and garden at Elks

MAINTENANCE:

- **LEVEL: BASIC, ENHANCED, AND SPECIALIZED**
  - Aquatic health management
  - Restrooms
  - Facility maintenance

UPDATES SINCE LAST COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

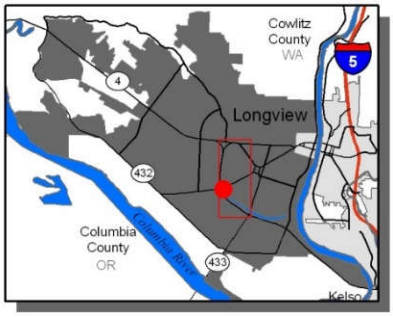
- New roof on Lion's Shelter (2019)
- Harlie's Hoops Covered Basketball Court (2020)

REQUIREMENTS AND NEEDS:

- Mature tree removal
- Path drainage and erosion control
- Aquatic weed management
- 20th Avenue bridge replacement
- Drainage/water removal Harlie's Hoops Surface

ENHANCEMENTS

- 17th & Nichols Restroom Replacement
- Upgrades to fishing piers
- Reestablish planting bed at Grotto



PLAYGROUNDS – ELKS MEMORIAL

- 1998 - INSTALLED
- 2028 – REPLACEMENT

17TH & NICHOLS

- 2002 - INSTALLED
- 2032 - REPLACEMENT

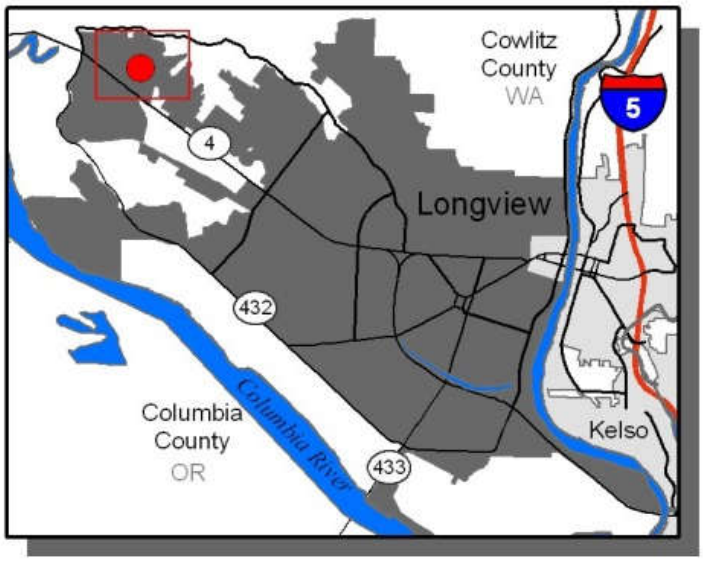
MARK HOEHNE PARK

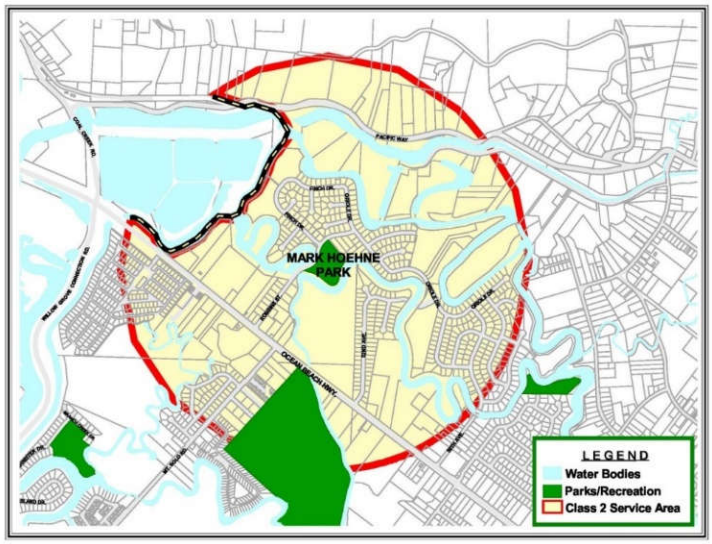
Park I

LOCATION	**2400 ROBBINS STREET**
ACREAGE	**5.06 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS II – NEIGHBORHOOD PARK**
SERVICE AREA	**¼ - ½ MILE**

DESCRIPTION

The park has playground equipment, open play area, shade trees, natural habitat, animal viewing, and a picnic shelter. There are drainage ditches on two sides which act as barriers to access for surrounding neighborhoods.





MARK HOEHNE PARK

Park I

LOCATION	**2400 ROBBINS STREET**
ACREAGE	**5.06 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS II – NEIGHBORHOOD PARK**
SERVICE AREA	**¼ - ½ MILE**

MANAGEMENT & PARTNERSHIPS:

- **PARTNERSHIPS:**
    - Consolidated Diking Improvement District maintains vegetation along the slough

MAINTENANCE:

- **LEVEL: BASIC**

UPDATES SINCE LAST COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

- Tree planting in the open space (2019)

REQUIREMENTS AND NEEDS:

- **ADA** – Parking spots, curb cuts, widening and repairing of current trails, trail connection between the play areas and shelter, trail access to mutt mitts, and trail access to garbage.
- **SAFETY**
    - Install cross walk for residents
- **PLAYGROUND**
    - 1998 Installation
    - 2024 Replacement Scheduled

ENHANCEMENTS

- Walking trail around the outside of the park
- Bridge across dike to allow access for additional residential use
- Sport court and/or field installation
    - Amenities that would attract teenagers and adults outside of a playground
- Additional benches near nature viewpoints
- Additional trees in open space to create height, diversity, and increased canopy coverage

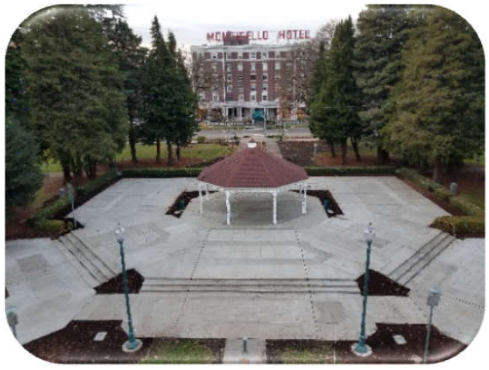
R.A. LONG PARK

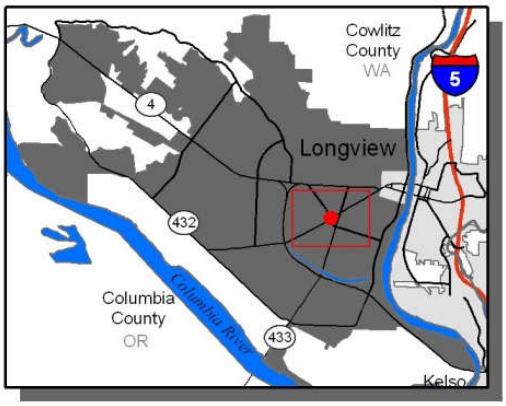
Park J

LOCATION	**CIVIC CIRCLE**
ACREAGE	**5.95 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS III – NEIGHBORHOOD PASSIVE**
SERVICE AREA	**2 MILES TO ½ HOUR DRIVE**

DESCRIPTION

A 5.5 acre manicured site with mature landscaping, walking paths, sitting and picnic areas, historic plaques and monuments, and a newly constructed plaza area with gazebo. This park sits in the heart of Longview's Civic Circle surrounded by historic building such as the Public Library, Post Office, and Monticello Hotel as well as City Hall.





R.A. LONG PARK

Park J

LOCATION	**CIVIC CIRCLE**
ACREAGE	**5.95 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS III – NEIGHBORHOOD PASSIVE**
SERVICE AREA	**2 MILES TO ½ HOUR DRIVE**

MANAGEMENT & PARTNERSHIPS:

- **MANAGEMENT:**
  - City of Longview Recreation organizes holiday music and Flip the Switch event
  - City of Longview Parks installs the holiday lighting display
- **PARTNERSHIPS:**
  - Historic Preservation Commission advises on historic aspects of the park
  - Longview Rotary Club hosts Squirrel Fest and Crafted Brewfest

MAINTENANCE:

- **LEVEL: BASIC & ENHANCED**
  - Outdated irrigation continues to be issue
  - Camping and illegal dumping including employee safety
  - Ageing trees will need increased maintenance
  - Crime prevention through environment design

UPDATES SINCE LAST COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

- Installation of gazebo and sidewalk replacements (2019)
- History signs installed (2019)
- Rapid rectangular flashers installed at four pedestrian crossings (2019)
- Arbor day tree installed (2021)

REQUIREMENTS AND NEEDS:

- **ADA** – Parking spots and curb cuts
- **SAFETY**
  - Increased hardscape cleaning
  - Repair to damaged concrete
  - Irrigation upgrades are necessary

ENHANCEMENTS

- Holiday light and music enhancements
- Replacement of ageing sidewalks
- Installation of master plan

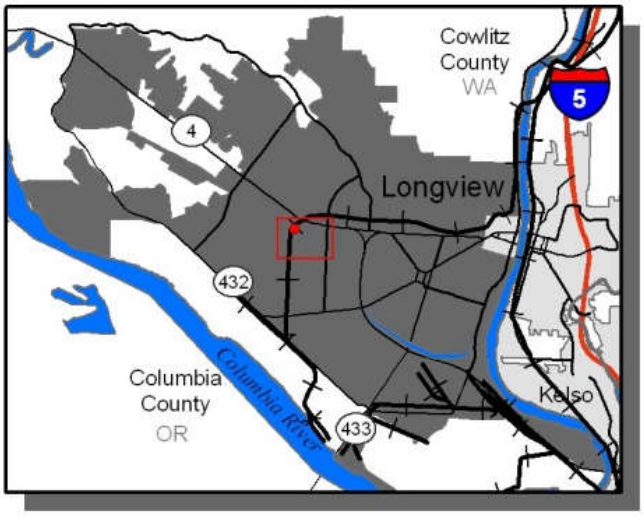
RALPH KELLOGG PARK

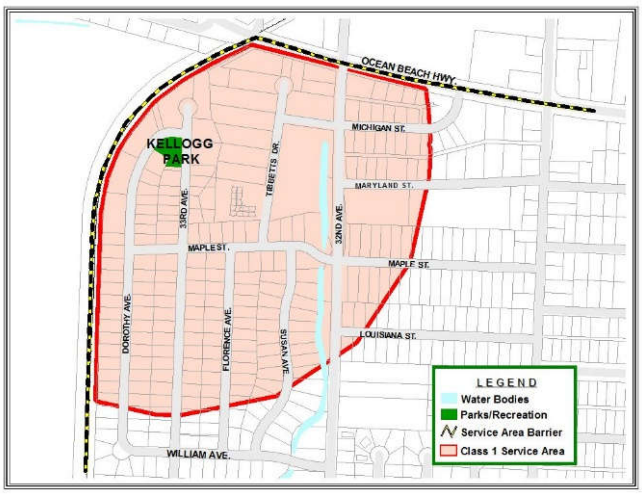
Park K

LOCATION	**SW CORNER OF 33RD AVE AND DOROTHY AVE.**
ACREAGE	**.44 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS I – NEIGHBORHOOD PLAY LOT**
SERVICE AREA	**¼ MILE**

DESCRIPTION

A .5 acre site located at the northern confluence of Dorothy and 33rd avenues, south of Ocean Beach Highway. The park has updated playground equipment, small path, open grass area, and picnic tables.





RALPH KELLOGG PARK

Park K

LOCATION	**SW CORNER OF 33RD AVE AND DOROTHY AVE.**
ACREAGE	**.44 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS I – NEIGHBORHOOD PLAY LOT**
SERVICE AREA	**¼ MILE**

MANAGEMENT & PARTNERSHIPS:

- **MANAGEMENT:**
  - City of Longview Parks

MAINTENANCE:

- **LEVEL: BASIC**

UPDATES SINCE LAST COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

- Playground equipment (2017)
- Bench (2017)
- Sidewalk (2022)

REQUIREMENTS AND NEEDS:

- **ADA** – Parking spots and curb cuts, picnic table, trail access to playground, and accessible benches.
- **SAFETY**
  - Installation of new swing set needed, not installed with playground

ENHANCEMENTS

- More shade trees

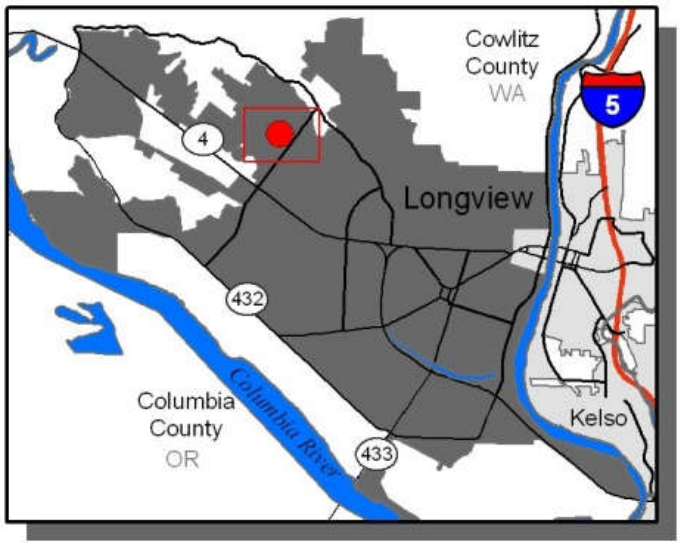
ROTARY PARK

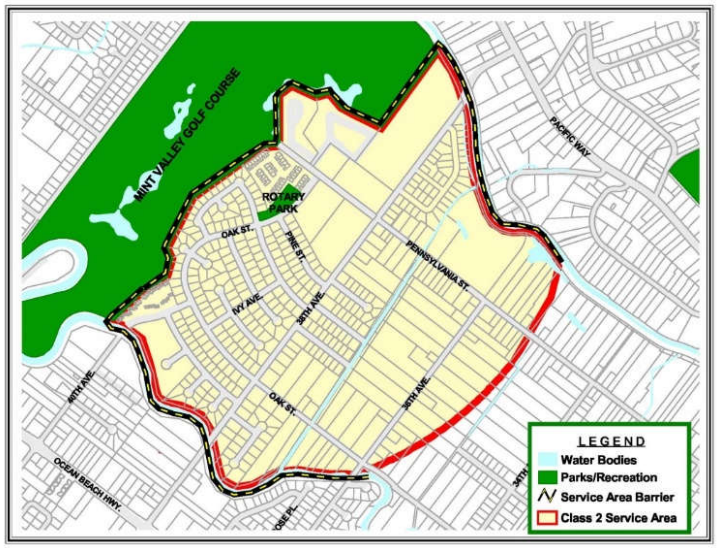
Park L

LOCATION	**1416 21st AVENUE**
ACREAGE	**1.41 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS II – NEIGHBORHOOD PARK** **CLASS IV – COMMUNITY PARK**
SERVICE AREA	**½ MILE**

DESCRIPTION

This park is in West Longview. The park has playground equipment, tennis courts, picnic shelter, open play space, and picnic tables.





ROTARY PARK

Park L

LOCATION	**1416 21st AVENUE**
ACREAGE	**1.41 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS II – NEIGHBORHOOD PARK** **CLASS IV – COMMUNITY PARK**
SERVICE AREA	**½ MILE**

MANAGEMENT & PARTNERSHIPS:

- **MANAGEMENT:**
  - City of Longview Parks Department

MAINTENANCE:

- **LEVEL: BASIC**

UPDATES SINCE LAST COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

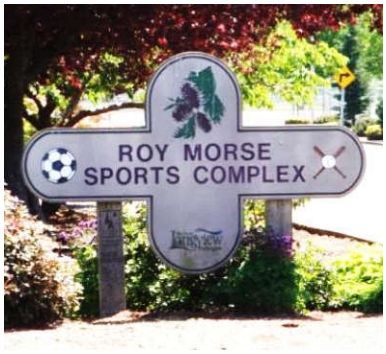
- No updates since last comprehensive plan

REQUIREMENTS AND NEEDS:

- **ADA** – Parking spots, curb cuts, widening and repairing of current trails, trail connection between the play areas and shelter, trail access to mutt mitts, and trail access to tennis court and entrances, and garbage. Add additional ADA site furnishings and sidewalk repair.
- **SAFETY:**
  - Tennis courts need to be fixed and resurfaced
- **PLAYGROUND**
  - 1998 Installation
  - 2028 Replacement Scheduled

ENHANCEMENTS

- Expansion of tennis courts, installation of pickleball courts



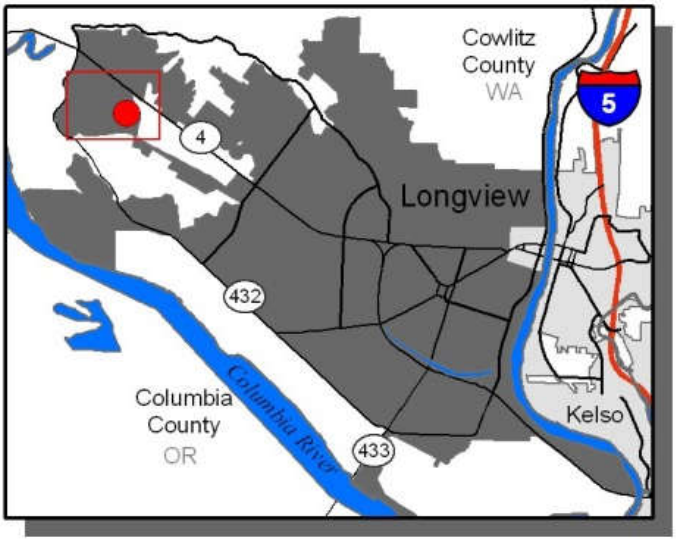
ROY MORSE PARK

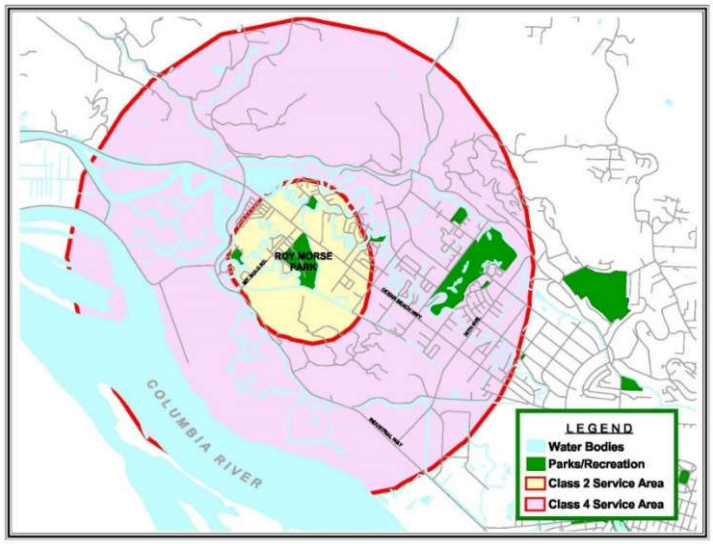
Park M

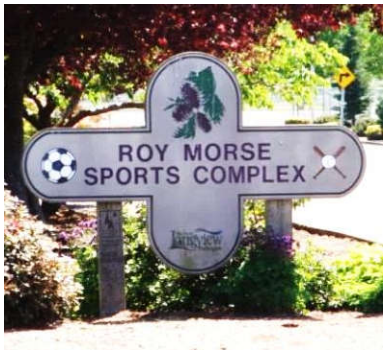
LOCATION	**REG SMITH DRIVE**
ACREAGE	**60 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS II – NEIGHBORHOOD PARK**
	CLASS IV – COMMUNITY PARK
SERVICE AREA	**CLASS V – REGIONAL PARK**
	2 MILES TO ½ HOUR DRIVE

DESCRIPTION

A sports complex that includes playground equipment, four softball fields , two baseball fields, soccer fields, 9-hole disc golf course, open play areas, concession buildings, bathrooms, batting cage, picnic facilities, horseshoe pits, maintenance garage, parking lots, paved trail, restrooms, forest grove, animal habitat, and urban forest tree nursery.







ROY MORSE PARK

Park M

LOCATION	**REG SMITH DRIVE**
ACREAGE	**60 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS II – NEIGHBORHOOD PARK** **CLASS IV – COMMUNITY PARK**
SERVICE AREA	**CLASS V – REGIONAL PARK** **2 MILES TO ½ HOUR DRIVE**

MANAGEMENT & PARTNERSHIPS:

- **MANAGEMENT**:
  - City of Longview Recreation Division operates adult softball league
  - City of Longview Recreation Division organizes a community wide Mud Day play day
  - Private rentals for tournaments and events
- **PARTNERSHIPS**:
  - City of Longview Utilities Department manages the sewer pump station on site
  - River Cities Baseball has a facility use agreement to maintain/manage baseball fields
  - Disc Golf Volunteer Group helps to maintain disc golf course
  - Consolidated Diking Improvement District maintains vegetation along the slough
  - City of Longview Street Department temporarily stores emergency debris

MAINTENANCE:

- **LEVEL**: **BASIC, ENHANCED, AND SPECIALIZED**
  - Sports fields, facility, irrigation, and restroom maintenance
  - Portable restrooms are provided year round
  - Vandalism and overnight camping has historically been an issue

UPDATES SINCE LAST COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

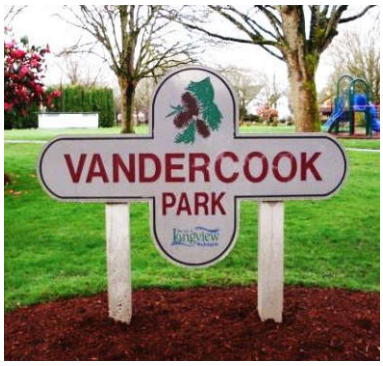
- Adoption of the Roy Morse Sport Complex Master Plan (2019)

REQUIREMENTS AND NEEDS:

- **ADA** – Additional parking spots, curb cuts, widening and repairing of current trails, trail access to mutt mitts, concrete leveling in playing areas, and trail access to garbage.
- **SAFETY**
  - Light poles on softball fields – poles have deteriorated
  - Irrigation on softball fields – antiquated system
  - Parking lot repaving/striping and sidewalks – fixing cracks and leveling
  - Bleacher – aging amenity
  - Benches and picnic tables – aging amenities
- **PLAYGROUND**
  - 2005 Installation
  - 2035 Replacement Scheduled

ENHANCEMENTS

- Master plan implementation
- Walking trail around outside of park
- Installation of a dog park
- Expanded disc golf course to 18 holes
- *<u>If No Master Plan:</u>*
  - Irrigation and field crowning
  - Outfield rolling
  - Additional all age amenities



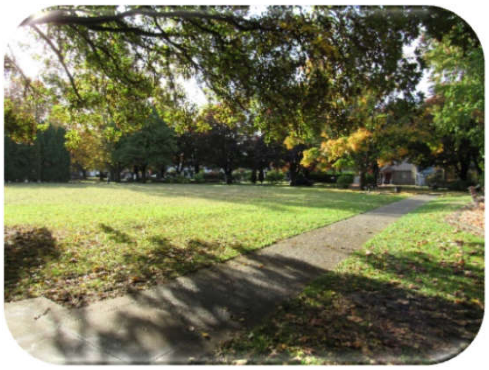
VANDERCOOK PARK

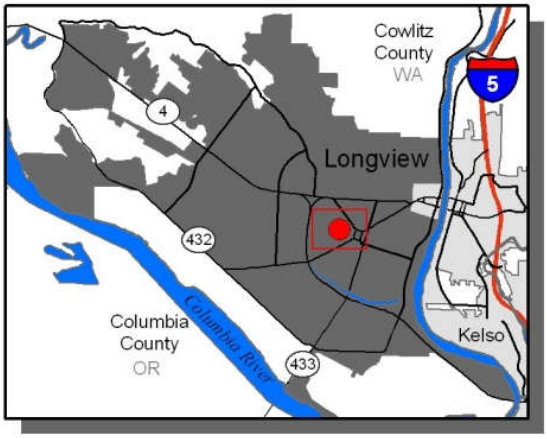
Park N

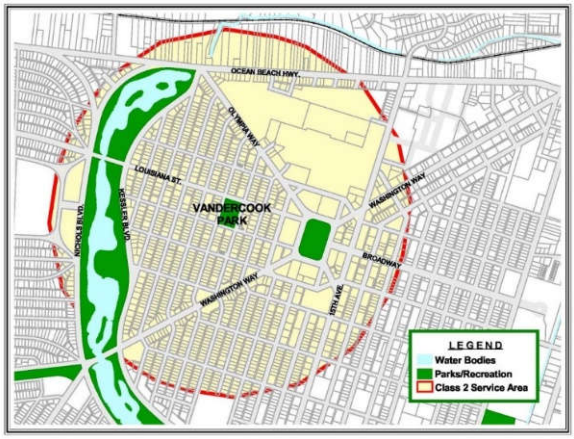
LOCATION	**1416 21st AVENUE**
ACREAGE	**2.95 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS II – NEIGHBORHOOD PARK** **CLASS IV - COMMUNITY PARK** **CLASS V - REGIONAL PARK**
SERVICE AREA	**½ MILE/2 MILE/½ HOUR DRIVE**

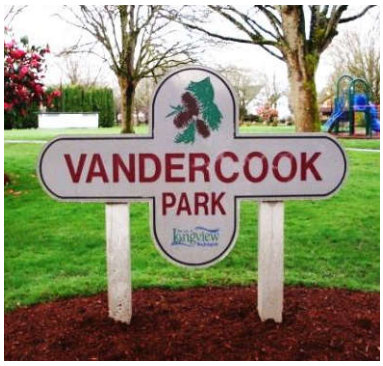
DESCRIPTION

A 2.6 acre site located between Louisiana and Larch streets and 20th and 21st avenues, east of Lake Sacajawea and west of the Civic Center. The park has playground equipment, tennis courts with pickleball lines, shuffleboard, picnic tables, open play area, mature trees, planting beds, and paved walking path. The arterial streets surrounding the park act as barriers.









VANDERCOOK PARK

Park N

LOCATION	**1416 21st AVENUE**
ACREAGE	**2.95 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS II – NEIGHBORHOOD PARK** **CLASS IV - COMMUNITY PARK** **CLASS V - REGIONAL PARK**
SERVICE AREA	**½ MILE/2 MILE/½ HOUR DRIVE**

MANAGEMENT & PARTNERSHIPS:

- **PARTNERSHIPS:**
  - Longview Pickleball Club provides minor upkeep and maintenance to courts

MAINTENANCE:

- **LEVEL: BASIC AND ENHANCED**
  - Restroom facility (to be installed 2023)

UPDATES SINCE LAST COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

- Resurface the shuffleboard court (2017)
- Resurface of the tennis court (2018)
- Restroom installation (2023)

REQUIREMENTS AND NEEDS:

- **ADA** – Additional parking spots, curb cuts, widening and repairing of current trails, trail access to mutt mitts, concrete leveling, and trail access to garbage, tables, and benches.
- **SAFETY**
  - Sidewalk replacement
- **PLAYGROUND**
  - 1998 Installation
  - 2028 Replacement Scheduled

ENHANCEMENTS

- Upgrade to tennis court surface
- Fence replacement around court
- Sculpture or interactive art
- Volleyball court installation
- Dog park installation

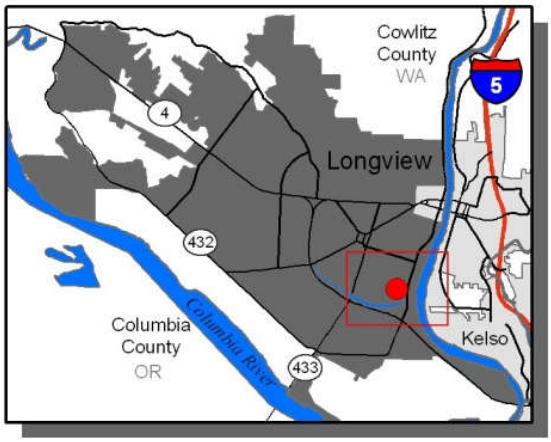
VICTORIA FREEMAN PARK

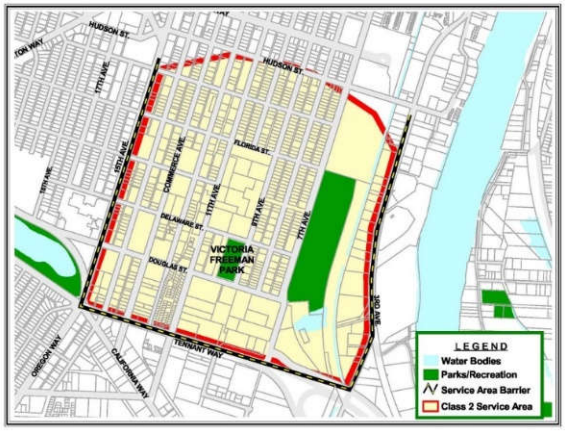
Park O

LOCATION	**9th AVE AT DELAWARE AND DOUGLAS**
ACREAGE	**3.13 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS II – NEIGHBORHOOD PARK**
SERVICE AREA	**½ MILE**

DESCRIPTION

The park has fenced playground equipment, community garden, informal soccer field, basketball courts, picnic shelters, open field play area, trees, and abuts the McClelland Center building and parking. Tennant Way on the south; that portion of Drainage Ditch #4 located along the eastern flank of 7th Avenue Park between Hudson Street on the north end and Tennant Way on the south end are man-made barriers.





VICTORIA FREEMAN PARK

Park O

LOCATION	**9th AVE AT DELAWARE AND DOUGLAS**
ACREAGE	**3.13ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS II – NEIGHBORHOOD PARK**
SERVICE AREA	**½ MILE**

MANAGEMENT & PARTNERSHIPS:

- **MANAGEMENT:**
  - City of Longview Recreation Division coordinates garden and field rentals
- **PARTNERSHIPS:**
  - Lower Columbia School Gardens and Master Gardeners help with community garden
  - PeaceHealth volunteers and donates to enhance garden
  - Cowlitz Tribe hosts a teaching garden

MAINTENANCE:

- **LEVEL: BASIC AND ENHANCED**
  - Irrigation system for gardens
  - Pet waste is a continual problem
  - Camping, vandalism, and illegal dumping in shelters
  - Drainage around playground an issue

UPDATES SINCE LAST COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

- Playground installation (2020)
- Community Garden installation in (2022)

REQUIREMENTS AND NEEDS:

- **ADA** – Additional parking spots, curb cuts, widening and repairing of current trails, trail access to mutt mitts, concrete leveling in picnic shelters, and trail access to garbage, tables, and benches.
- **SAFETY** Trail to playground from entrance gates
  - Shelter and concrete replacement
  - Install drainage control
- **PLAYGROUND**
  - 2020 Installation
  - 2050 Replacement Scheduled

ENHANCEMENTS

- Gazebo within community garden
- Parking spaces for the park
- Off leash dog park
- Bleachers for basketball court
- Trees for shade in playground

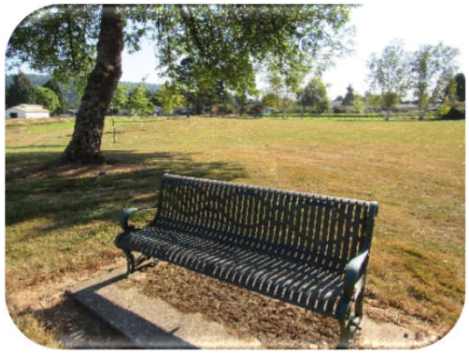
WINDEMERE PARK

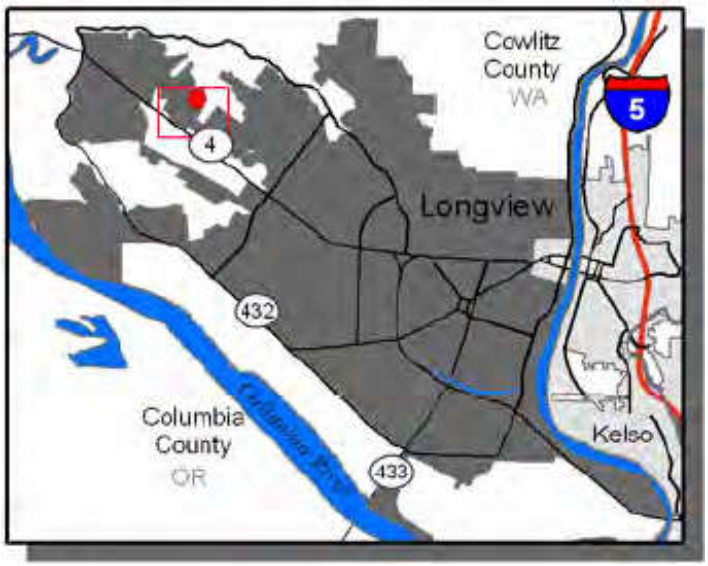
Park P

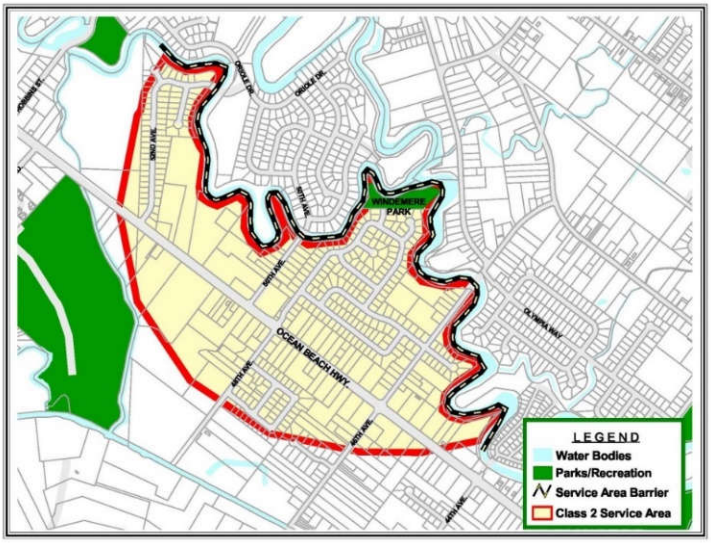
LOCATION	**2418 48th AVENUE**
ACREAGE	**3.7 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS II – NEIGHBORHOOD PARK**
SERVICE AREA	**½ MILE**

DESCRIPTION

The park has playground equipment, large open natural space, animal habitat, trees, picnic shelter and tables, and parking space. The drainage ditch along the north acts as a man-made barrier.







WINDEMERE PARK

Park P

LOCATION	**2418 48th AVENUE**
ACREAGE	**3.7 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS II – NEIGHBORHOOD PARK**
SERVICE AREA	**½ MILE**

MANAGEMENT & PARTNERSHIPS:

- **PARTNERSHIP:**
  - Consolidated Diking Improvement District maintains the slough vegetation

MAINTENANCE:

- **LEVEL: BASIC**
  - Drainage is an issue in the grass open field

UPDATES SINCE LAST COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

- No updates since last comprehensive plan

REQUIREMENTS AND NEEDS:

- **ADA** – Parking spots, curb cuts, widening and repairing of current trails, trail connection between the play areas and shelter, trail access to mutt mitts, and trail access to garbage.
- **SAFETY**
  - Shelter needs to be removed and replaced
  - Benches and picnic tables need replacement
  - Repave the parking area and concrete pad for picnic shelter
- **PLAYGROUND**
  - 1997 Installation
  - 2023 Replacement Scheduled

ENHANCEMENTS

- Construct walking trail around the perimeter of the park
- Install a dog park
- Additional trees to increase diversity, canopy, and help with stormwater run off
- Installation of amenities that would increase all age group usage
  - Example: Sport courts, sport fields, bocce court, or horseshoes

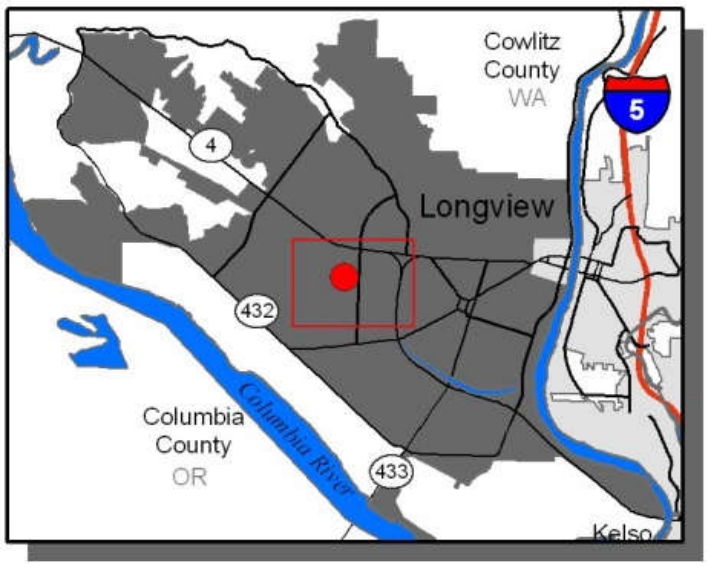
COMMUNITY GARDENS

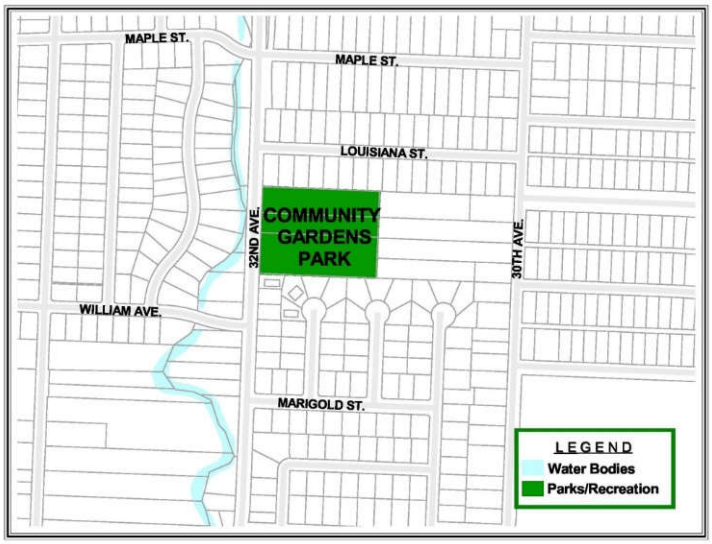
Park F

LOCATION	**32nd AVENUE**
ACREAGE	**4 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS VI – SPECIAL USE FACILITY**
SERVICE AREA	**COMMUNITY WIDE**

DESCRIPTION

A 4 acre site used for irrigated community gardens. There are 125 year-round garden plots, 21 plots that are 10ft x 40ft, and 104 plots that are 20ft x 40ft. There is a garden committee that works closely with the city to ensure success and to work with the gardeners. The gardens have been at capacity in recent years since working with the committee.





COMMUNITY GARDENS

Park F

LOCATION	**32nd AVENUE**
ACREAGE	**4 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS VI – SPECIAL USE FACILITY**
SERVICE AREA	**COMMUNITY WIDE**

MANAGEMENT & PARTNERSHIPS:

- **MANAGEMENT:**
  - City of Longview Recreation rents garden spaces and coordinates with renters

MAINTENANCE:

- **LEVEL: ENHANCED**
  - Ongoing rental of portable toilet
  - Parks division maintains the grounds
  - Drainage and standing water are issues
  - Antiquated irrigation system

UPDATES SINCE LAST COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

- Garden access on the east side near church was removed (2020)

REQUIREMENTS AND NEEDS:

- **ADA** – parking spaces, gate access, plot access, install raised beds, level road and pathways, and install firmer surfacing material
- **SAFETY/NEED**
  - Lighting at gate entry and parking area
  - Irrigation replacement
  - More off street parking
  - Drainage control
  - Composting area

ENHANCEMENTS

- Picnic pavilion
- Community storage
- Garden borders

LONGVIEW
COMMUNITY
GARDEN

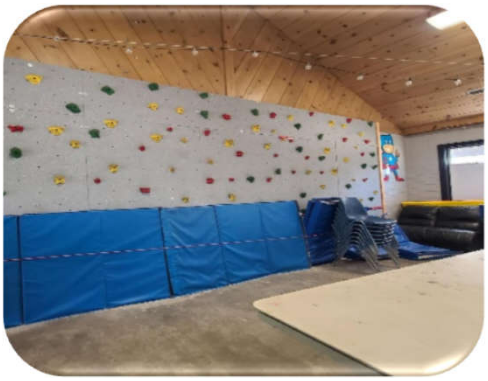
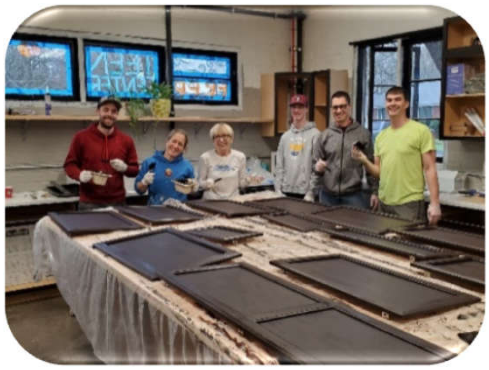
ELKS MEMORIAL BUILDING

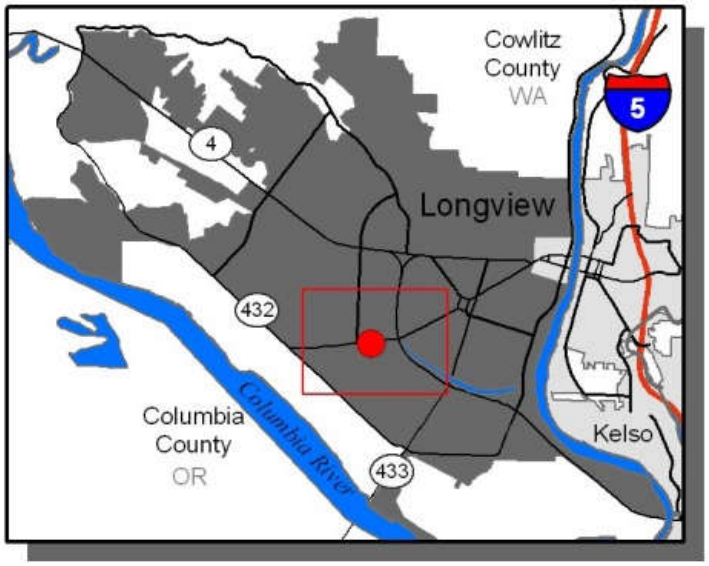
Facility A

LOCATION	**2121 KESSLER BOULEVARD**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS VI – SPECIAL USE FACILITY**
SERVICE AREA	**REGIONAL**

DESCRIPTION

This building is located in Lake Sacajawea Park and includes two activity rooms that houses a mobile computer lab, game room, commercial kitchen, as well as a rock wall. The teen drop-in center, the Boulevard, operates out of the facility and this facility is also used as a rental.



ELKS MEMORIAL BUILDING

Facility A

LOCATION	**2121 KESSLER BOULEVARD**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS VI – SPECIAL USE FACILITY**
SERVICE AREA	**REGIONAL**

MANAGEMENT & PARTNERSHIPS:

- **MANAGEMENT:**
  - City of Longview Recreation programs enrichment classes, summer day camps, "The Boulevard" teen program, k-5 school programs, and private rentals
- **PARTNERSHIPS:**
  - Building is considered historic and is under the review of the City of Longview Historic Preservation Commission

MAINTENANCE:

- Level: Specialized
  - Contract in place for routine cleaning
  - Parks division maintains the grounds
  - Information Technology department manages computer lab and Wi-Fi access
  - Facilities division maintains the building
    - pest control continues to be an issue

UPDATES SINCE LAST COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

- Upgraded to a mobile computer lab (2017)
- Exterior and interior of the building painted (2020)
- Concrete floor polished (2020)
- Computer lab repurposed and remodeled into commercial kitchen (2020)
- LED light retrofit throughout the building (2021)
- Keyless door entry (2022)

REQUIREMENTS AND NEEDS:

- **ADA** – automatic door, parking spot curb cut, curb cuts at midblock crosswalk, and sidewalk entrance repair
- **SAFETY/NEED**
  - Bathroom ventilation
  - HVAC system for cooling of facility
  - Doors need replaced throughout
  - Additional lighting at back entrance

ENHANCEMENTS

- Install additional windows
- Install garage doors
- Add storage options
- New furniture – tables, chairs, and couches
- Additional gaming systems
- Bathroom remodel

the boulevard

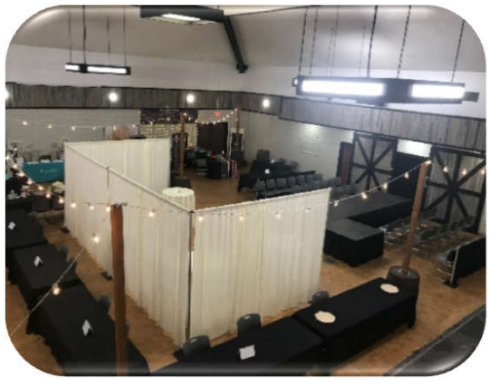
McCLELLAND CENTER

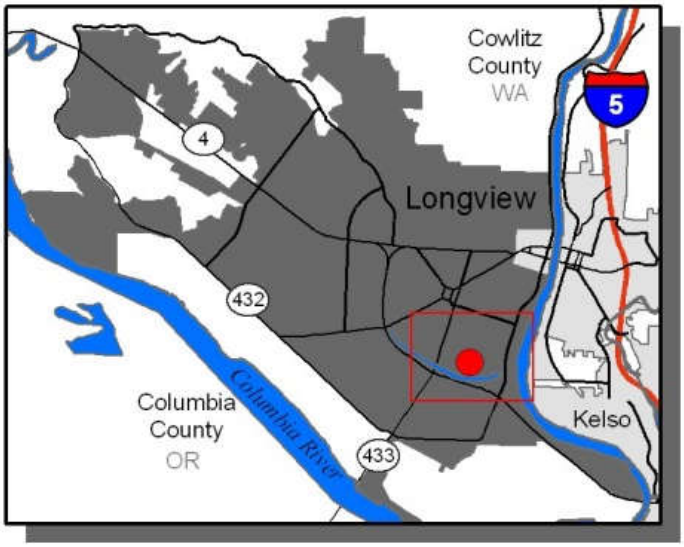
Facility B

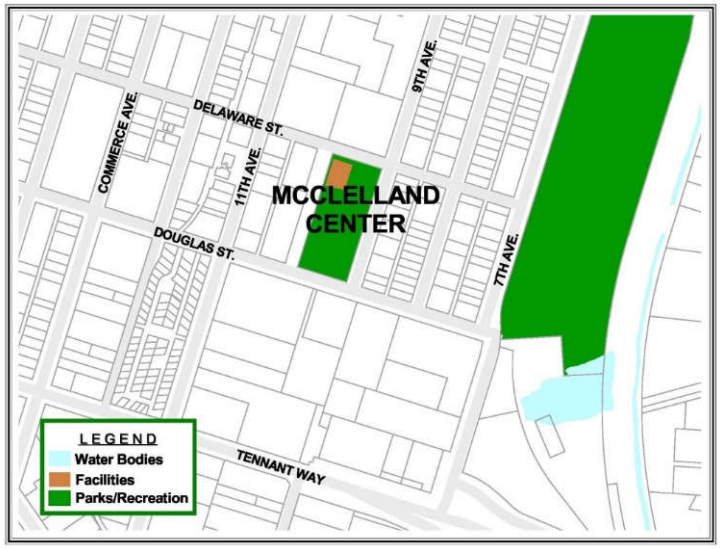
LOCATION	**951 DELAWARE STREET**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS VI – SPECIAL USE FACILITY**
SERVICE AREA	**REGIONAL**

DESCRIPTION

This building is located in Victoria Freeman Park and includes a large programming space, small meeting room, galley kitchen, office and parking. Recreation programs, art exhibits, special events and other rentals take place at the facility.







McCLELLAND CENTER

Facility B

LOCATION	**951 DELAWARE STREET**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS VI – SPECIAL USE FACILITY**
SERVICE AREA	**REGIONAL**

MANAGEMENT & PARTNERSHIPS:

- **MANAGEMENT:**
  - City of Longview Recreation programs enrichment classes and private rentals
- **PARTNERSHIPS:**
  - All City of Longview departments schedule use of the facility

MAINTENANCE:

- Level: Specialized
  - Contract in place for routine cleaning
  - Parks division maintains the grounds
  - Information Technology department manages computer lab and Wi-Fi access
  - Facilities division maintains the building
    - Pest control continues to be an issue
    - Vandalism and campers continues to be an issue

UPDATES SINCE LAST COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

- HVAC system was vandalized and removed (2021)
- Painted interior brick and walls (2021)
- Installed beautification upgrades and doors to storage (2021)
- LED light retrofit (2020)
- Keyless door entry (2022)

REQUIREMENTS AND NEEDS:

- **ADA** – automatic doors, water fountain, and bathroom remodel
- **SAFETY/NEED**
  - Landscaping upgrades to deter vandals
  - Exterior lighting upgrade
  - New flooring throughout
  - Replace ceiling tiles
  - Install new HVAC system
  - Replace garage doors
  - New exterior doors

ENHANCEMENTS

- Kitchen remodel
- New tables and chairs
- Bathroom remodel

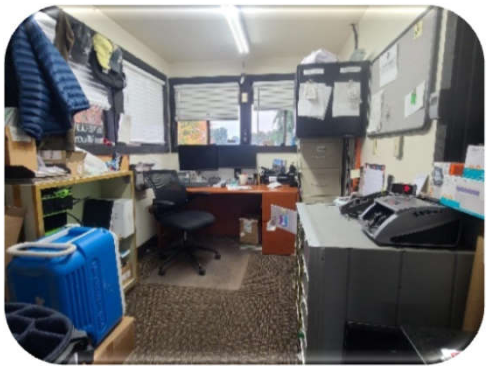
MINT VALLEY PRO SHOP

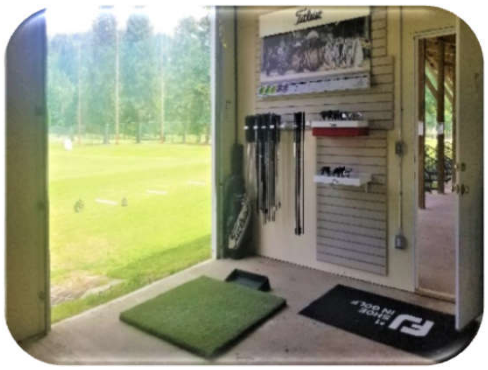
Facility C

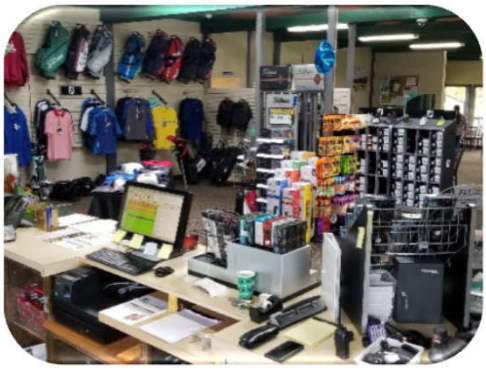
LOCATION	**4002 PENNSYLVANIA STREET**
ACREAGE	**147 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS VI – SPECIAL USE FACILITY**
SERVICE AREA	**REGIONAL**

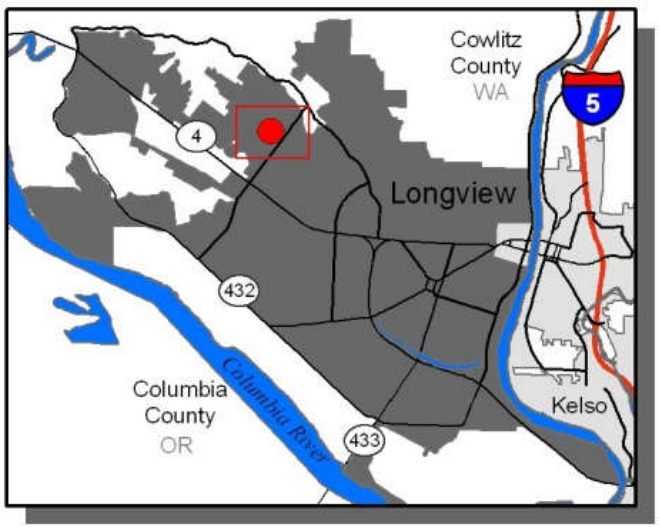
DESCRIPTION

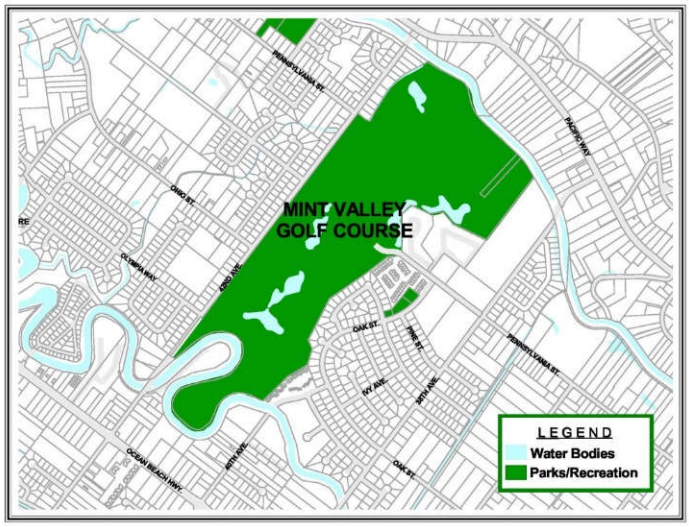
A 147-acre site that hosts the Mint Valley Golf Course Pro Shop management area that includes the pro shop which is fully stocked with golfing merchandise, Moe's @ the Mint restaurant with commercial kitchen, driving range with indoor teaching studio, club repair workspace, fifty rental carts stored under the facility, and two cart storage facilities for leasing space to individuals for private carts.











MINT VALLEY PRO SHOP

Facility C

LOCATION	**4002 PENNSYLVANIA STREET**
ACREAGE	**147 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS VI – SPECIAL USE FACILITY**
SERVICE AREA	**REGIONAL**

MANAGEMENT & PARTNERSHIPS:

- **MANAGEMENT:**
  - City of Longview manages daily, special event, retail, and restaurant operations
  - City of Longview Recreation organizes additional outside special events
- **PARTNERSHIPS:**
  - Men's and Ladies Clubs organizes leagues and tournaments
  - South Sound First Tee oversees the First Tee Program for youth
  - Valley Golf Academy coordinates lessons
  - Columbia River Special Olympics hosts their golf team
  - R.A. Long, Mark Morris, and other high schools host their leagues
  - Greater St. Helens host tournaments and district tournaments

MAINTENANCE:

- **LEVEL: SPECIALIZED**
  - City of Longview Facilities Department maintains the building
  - Contract cleaning of carpets, laundry, fire suppression, grease traps, and insect, avian, and rodent control

UPDATES SINCE LAST COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

- Cart storage facility (2017)
- Pro Shop remodel - expanded commercial kitchen installation with bar seating area, interior paint, new tables and chairs indoor and outside, updated merchandise and front desk area, and lighting and security camera upgrades (2019)
- Driving range update included new mats, siding, roof, and indoor learning center (2019)

REQUIREMENTS AND NEEDS:

- **<u>OUTSIDE OF THE FACILITY:</u>**
  - ADA – Parking spots, curb cuts, widening and repairing of sidewalks, and construction of a new ramp entrance
  - Pro Shop: replace outside lighting, siding, roof, trim, facia boards, retaining walls, railings, decking, skylights, garage door, windows, exterior doors, irrigation, and foundation
  - Driving Range: replace poles and netting, gate on backside, irrigation, sliding door replacement, and install poles and netting on the backside of the range
  - Old Cart Storage: replace path to entrances, garage doors, roof, siding, flooring, and lighting

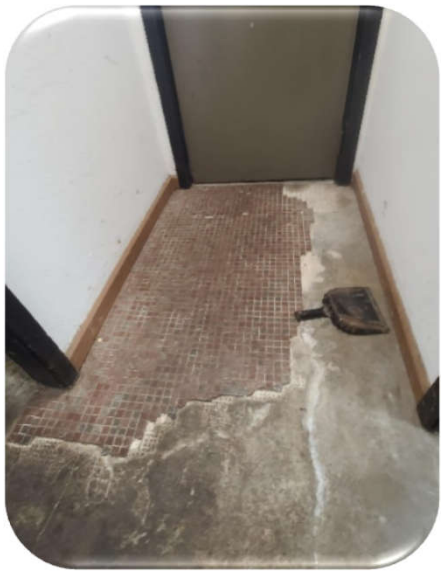
MINT VALLEY PRO SHOP

Facility C

LOCATION	**4002 PENNSYLVANIA STREET**
ACREAGE	**147 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS VI – SPECIAL USE FACILITY**
SERVICE AREA	**REGIONAL**

REQUIREMENTS AND NEEDS:

- **INSIDE OF THE FACILITY:**
  - ADA – install automatic door openers and repair the ADA bathroom to include the flooring, drywall, and ceiling
  - Upstairs
    - Men's and Women's restrooms needs to be remodeled
    - Electrical system needs to be upgraded
    - Door and window security system needs to be installed
  - Club Repair Room
    - Electrical and dry wall repair on walls and ceiling
    - Mitigate condensation, dry rot, and sewer line backup
  - Restaurant Supply Storage Room
    - Insulate for dripping condensation and climate control
    - Repair flooring, lighting, dry wall, and dry rot
  - Furnace Room
    - Replace furnace for heating and cooling
    - Replace lighting and shelving
  - Under Facility Cart Storage
    - Walk-in cooler replacement
    - Upgrade electrical connections for carts
    - Climate and moisture management



ENHANCEMENTS

- Tear down and replace Pro Shop
- Large deck for outside seating
- Picnic shelter
  - Large one for gatherings/tournaments
  - Small one for par 3 course and youth
- Heaters installed on the covered driving range
- New tables and chairs for the restaurant
- Additional lighting
- New carpet
- Expanded kitchen with extra storage
- Additional display cases and shelving
- New tables and chairs for outside seating
- Picnic Tables
- Extend covered driving range

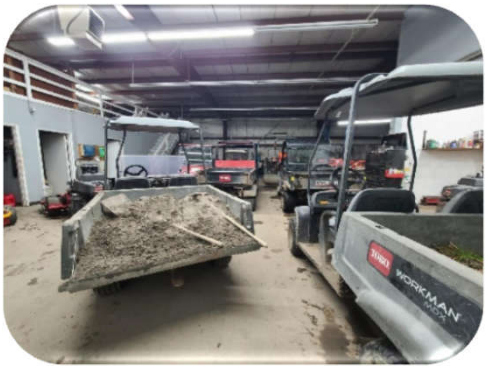
MINT VALLEY MAINTENANCE

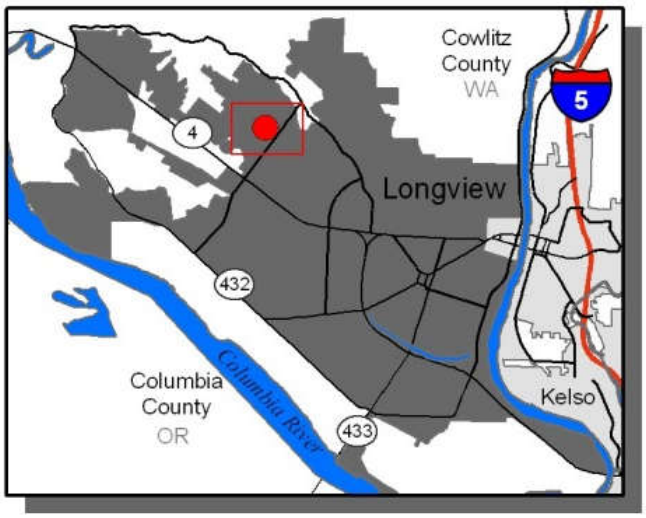
Facility C

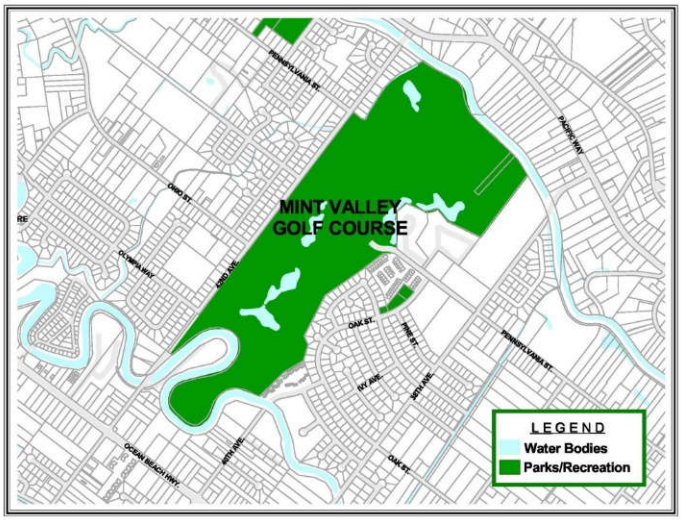
LOCATION	**4002 PENNSYLVANIA STREET**
ACREAGE	**147 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS VI – SPECIAL USE FACILITY**
SERVICE AREA	**REGIONAL**

DESCRIPTION

A fully maintained 147-acre site with 18-hole regulation golf course, six (6) hole par 3 course, driving range, practice greens, two cart storage facilities, maintenance buildings, on course restrooms, 4.5 miles of cart paths, irrigation system, and the fleet of equipment ranging in sizes and capabilities needed to do the work.







MINT VALLEY MAINTENANCE

Facility C

LOCATION	**4002 PENNSYLVANIA STREET**
ACREAGE	**147 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS VI – SPECIAL USE FACILITY**
SERVICE AREA	**REGIONAL**

MANAGEMENT & PARTNERSHIPS:

- **MANAGEMENT:**
  - City of Longview maintains the grounds and equipment
- **PARTNERSHIPS:**
  - Diking District aids in maintaining slough, trail, and water levels
  - Urban Forestry crew elevates and removes trees
  - Stormwater Division helps maintain ponds
  - Utilities Division helps with the pump station and irrigation
  - Other local courses help trade supplies and equipment

MAINTENANCE:

- **LEVEL: SPECIALIZED**
  - Golf course specific turf management
  - Hydraulic irrigation system
  - Aquatic health management
  - Equipment fleet upkeep and maintenance
  - Restroom facilities

UPDATES SINCE LAST COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

- Driving range targets, field goal post, and chipping green installed (2017)
- Dike trail opened to the public (2017)
- Drainage replacements and changes were made on 2, 12, 16, and 18 (Various years)
- Sanding (2018)
- Fence removed from hole 5 (2022)
- Tree removals (2022)
- 100ft polls and nets on the backside of driving range (Budgeted for 2023)

REQUIREMENTS AND NEEDS:

- Irrigation replacement of 50 year old system
- Reinstate full time staff position
- Fuel tank replacement
- Fix asphalt cart paths
- Driving range net replacement
- Garage door replacement
- Storage for fertilizer and fungicide
- Heating/drying/ventilation system
- Upgrade lighting
- Replace aging equipment
- Succession planning

MINT VALLEY MAINTENANCE

Facility C

LOCATION	**4002 PENNSYLVANIA STREET**
ACREAGE	**147 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS VI – SPECIAL USE FACILITY**
SERVICE AREA	**REGIONAL**

ENHANCEMENTS

- Covered area for tournaments, events, and outdoor eating
- Replace bathrooms on 4 & 10
- Bathroom on the Par 3 Course
- Install junior tee boxes
- Asphalt maintenance parking lot
- Pond dredging Rebuilt 7 & 11 tee boxes
- Repair or re-engineer hole 17 wall
- Expand par 3 course to 9 holes
- Reinstate the sanding program
- Bunker renovation
- Bunker sand replacement program
- Culvert and pipe replacement within the dike
- Repave and paint the public parking lot
- Additional tree removal
- Install new hole signs
- Add parking lot lighting
- Expand cart path widths
- Replace pump to use stormwater to irrigate

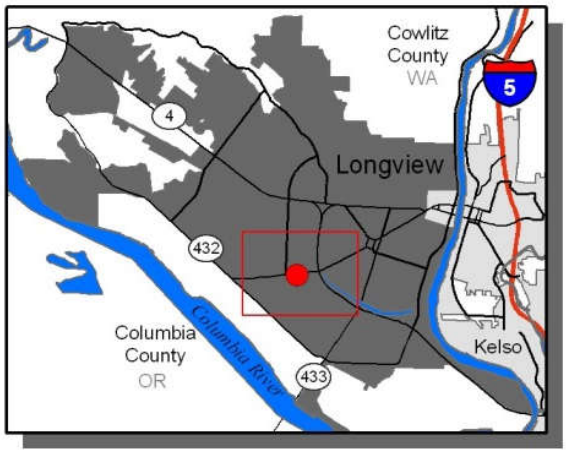
PARKS MAINTENANCE

Facility D

LOCATION	**2920 DOUGLAS STREET**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS VI – SPECIAL USE FACILITY**
SERVICE AREA	**REGIONAL**

DESCRIPTION

This building, as well the shop, shed, bays, yard and old fire tower around it, houses the staff, vehicles, equipment and supplies for the Parks and Urban Forestry divisions. The building is located next to the Recreation Building and to the west of Cloney Park.



PARKS MAINTENANCE

Facility D

LOCATION	**2920 DOUGLAS STREET**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS VI – SPECIAL USE FACILITY**
SERVICE AREA	**REGIONAL**

MANAGEMENT & PARTNERSHIPS:

- **MANAGEMENT:**
  - City of Longview Parks and Urban Forestry manages the building, shop, shed, bays, yard, equipment, and old fire tower.

MAINTENANCE:

- Level: Specialized
  - Parks division responsible for routine cleaning and grounds maintenance
  - Information Technology department manages all office suites and Wi-Fi
  - Facilities division maintains the building

UPDATES SINCE LAST COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

- Ductless Heat Pump (2019)
- New Security Door (2019)
- Bay Heaters Installed (2021)
- Three Offices Painted and Updated (2023)
- Staff Meeting Room Painted with New Furniture (2023)
- Removal of Outdated Heated System (2023)
- New Siding on Shop (Planned 2023)

REQUIREMENTS AND NEEDS:

- **ADA** – automatic doors and ramp for public entry
- **SAFETY/NEED**
  - Waterline Replacement in Bay
  - Outdoor Lighting
  - Automatic Gate Fix

ENHANCEMENTS

- Resurface Asphalt Parking Lot
- Additional Storage Needed
- Covered Outdoor Break Area
- Install Door into Staff Meeting Room

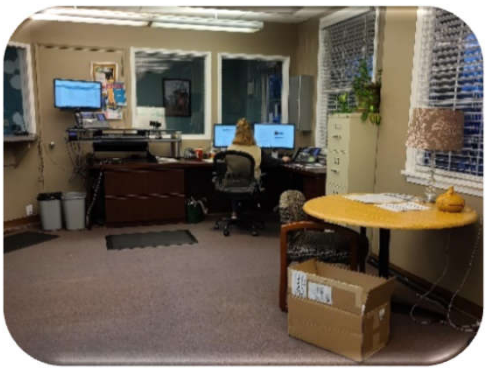
RECREATION BUILDING

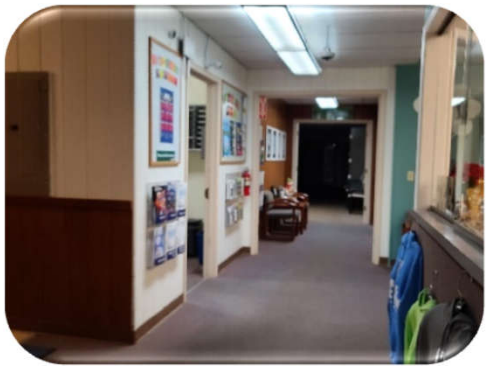
Facility E

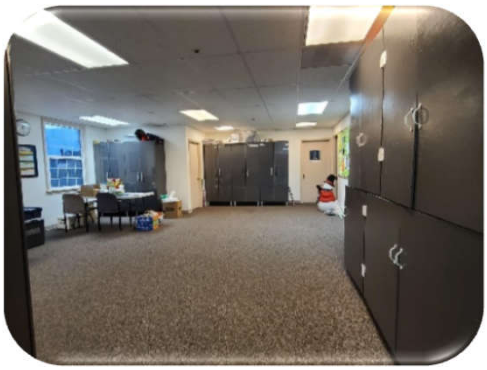
LOCATION	**2920 DOUGLAS STREET**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS VI – SPECIAL USE FACILITY**
SERVICE AREA	**REGIONAL**

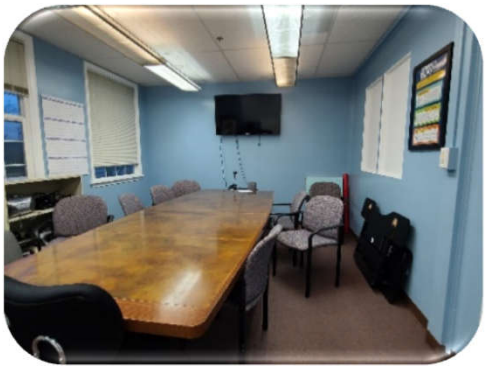
DESCRIPTION

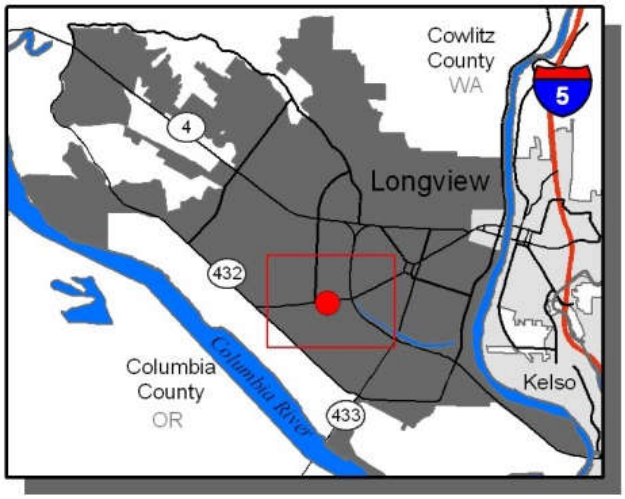
This building is located in Cloney Park and houses the administrative and programming staff offices. This is the main office for rental and registration for recreation programs. This facility is also used for recreation programs.

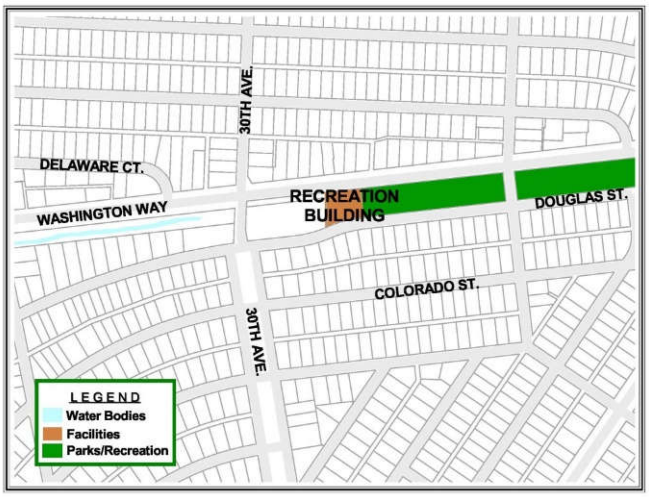












RECREATION BUILDING

Facility E

LOCATION	**2920 DOUGLAS STREET**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS VI – SPECIAL USE FACILITY**
SERVICE AREA	**REGIONAL**

MANAGEMENT & PARTNERSHIPS:

- **MANAGEMENT:**
  - City of Longview Recreation manages the office facility, customer service and reregistration, hosts classes/programs/trainings, and storage for programs

MAINTENANCE:

- Level: Specialized
  - Contract in place for routine cleaning
  - Parks division maintains the grounds
  - Information Technology department manages all office suites and Wi-Fi
  - Facilities division maintains the building
    - Electricity capacity
    - Water odor

UPDATES SINCE LAST COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

- Two outdoor storage facilities – building and container (2016)
- Exterior paint and lighting (2016)
- Keyless door entry (2017)
- LED light retrofit (2019)
- Installed beautification upgrades and doors to storage (2022)

REQUIREMENTS AND NEEDS:

- **ADA** – automatic doors, water fountain, and bathroom remodel
- **SAFETY/NEED**
  - Landscaping upgrades to deter vandals
  - Exterior lighting upgrade
  - New flooring throughout
  - Replace ceiling tiles
  - Install new HVAC system
  - Replace garage doors
  - New exterior doors

ENHANCEMENTS

- Kitchen remodel
- New tables and chairs
- Bathroom remodel

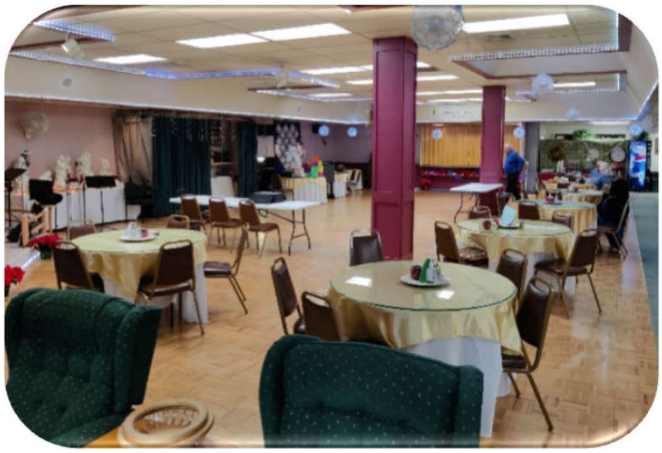
SENIOR CENTER

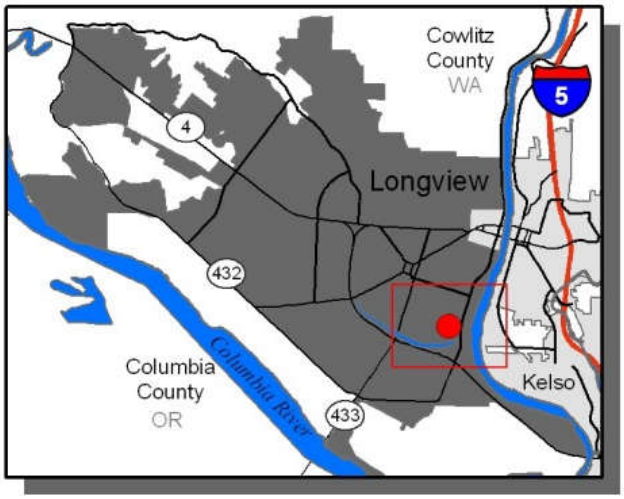
Facility F

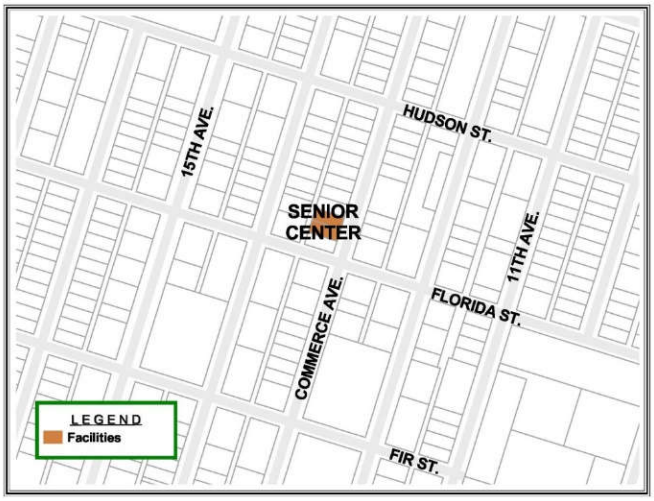
LOCATION	**1111 COMMERCE AVENUE**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS VI – SPECIAL USE FACILITY**
SERVICE AREA	**REGIONAL**
POPULATION SERVED	**SENIORS**

DESCRIPTION

This building is located in downtown Longview and includes a large meeting room, lounge, two small meeting rooms, a kitchen, offices and limited parking.







SENIOR CENTER

Facility F

LOCATION	**1111 COMMERCE AVENUE**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS VI – SPECIAL USE FACILITY**
SERVICE AREA	**REGIONAL**
POPULATION SERVED	**SENIORS**

MANAGEMENT & PARTNERSHIPS:

- **MANAGEMENT:**
  - City of Longview Recreation coordinates an exclusive facility use agreement with the Longview Senior Center Association, a non-profit organization
  - Senior Center Association hires a part time program/facility coordinator
- **PARTNERSHIPS:**
  - Longview Senior Center Association Board for facility use and needs

MAINTENANCE:

- Level: Specialized
  - Senior Center Association coordinates cleaning and upkeep
  - Facilities division maintains the building
    - Roof leaks and subsequent flooring damage continues to be an issue
    - Homeless encampments and trash around entrances

UPDATES SINCE LAST COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

- Bathroom upgrades (2019)
- Back storage room renovation/conversion to multipurpose room (2019)
- New ramp installed (2019)
- New roof installed (2023)

REQUIREMENTS AND NEEDS:

- **ADA** – keyless entry, automatic doors, water fountain, and bathroom remodel
- **SAFETY/NEED**
  - Exterior lighting
  - New flooring in all rooms
  - Reconfigure back entrance
  - Front awning reinforcement/replacement

ENHANCEMENTS

- City plans no enhancements outside of capital investments needed for exterior facility maintenance, upgrades are initiated by the Senior Center Association as per the facility use agreement with prior approval by the City of Longview for installment

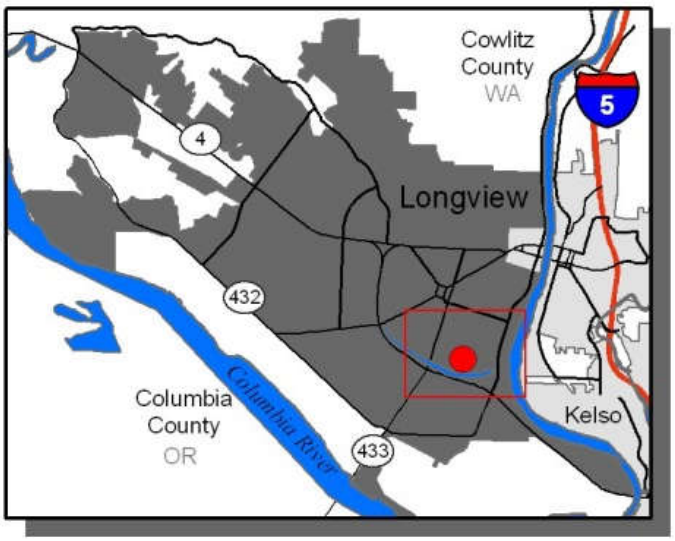
WOMAN'S CLUB BUILDING

Exhibit V

LOCATION	**835 21st AVENUE**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS VI – SPECIAL USE FACILITY**
SERVICE AREA	**REGIONAL**

DESCRIPTION

This building is located on 21st Avenue in a residential area, across Kessler Boulevard from Lake Sacajawea. The building is used for general recreation programs and rentals. It has one large and one small meeting room, fireplace, kitchen, stage, storage, and parking lot.



WOMAN'S CLUB BUILDING

Exhibit V

LOCATION	**835 21st AVENUE**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS VI – SPECIAL USE FACILITY**
SERVICE AREA	**REGIONAL**

MANAGEMENT & PARTNERSHIPS:

- **MANAGEMENT:**
  - City of Longview Recreation coordinates one time and ongoing private rentals
  - Site for summer day camps and enrichment classes
- **PARTNERSHIPS:**
  - Building is considered historic and is under the review of the City of Longview Historic Preservation Commission

MAINTENANCE:

- **LEVEL: SPECIALIZED**
  - Contract in place for routine cleaning
  - Parks division maintains the grounds
  - Information Technology department manages Wi-Fi access
  - Facilities division maintains the building - pest control continues to be an issue

UPDATES SINCE LAST COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

- Exterior painted (2019)
- Wi-Fi (2021)
- LED lighting retrofit (2021)
- Keyless entry installed (2021)
- New floor in women's restroom (2022)

REQUIREMENTS AND NEEDS:

- **ADA –** install push button automatic door and
- access to stage
- **SAFETY/NEED**
  - Failing chimney needs to be removed
  - Appliances need replaced
  - Windows and all doors need

ENHANCEMENTS

- New flooring
- Refurbish original wood interior doors
- New window coverings
- Install electric or natural gas insert
- Install HVAC cooling system

ALTRUSA PARK TRAIL

Trail A

LOCATION	**SE CORNER OF SCHNEITER DR & BRANCH CREEK DRIVE**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS VII – TRAIL**
SERVICE AREA	**REGIONAL**

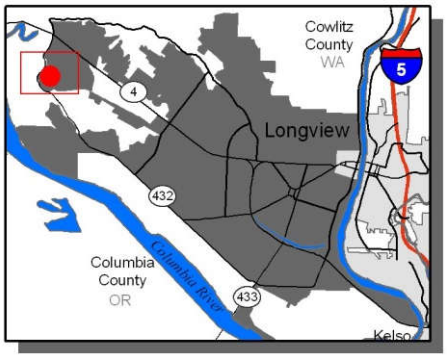
DESCRIPTION

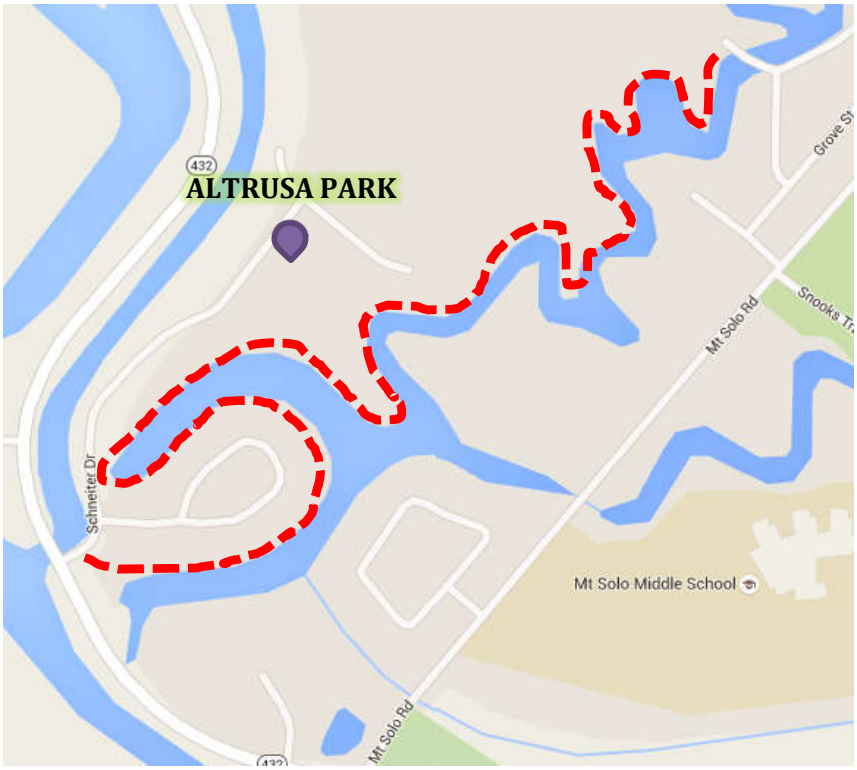
A 1.3 mile gravel trail that follows along the dike and slough area behind the homes of the Mt. Solo Phase I and II. This trail is a joint partnership between the City, Mt. Solo Homeowners Association, and CDID #1 to provide recreation access to diking trails. This trail connects homeowners in the west side of Longview to both building developments and to Altrusa Park.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Expand trail as development continues during land development phases
- Explore ways to connect to future diking trails
- Erosion control on berms adjacent to trail
- Tree elevation
- Invasive species removal (blackberry)
- Grading of trail surface

CDID #1
CONSOLIDATED DIKING IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1





CLONEY PARK TRAIL

Trail B

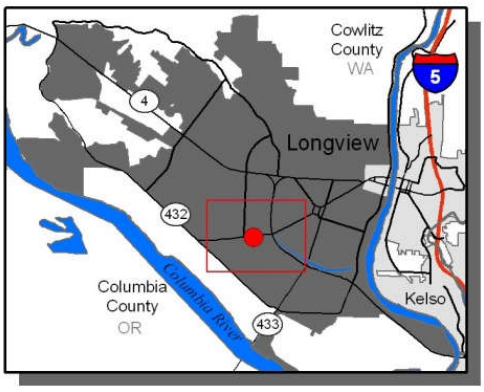
LOCATION	**2920 DOUGLAS STREET**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS VII – TRAIL**
SERVICE AREA	**REGIONAL**

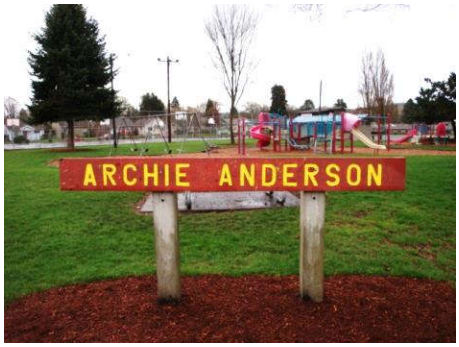
DESCRIPTION

A .25 mile paved trail located at Washington Way and 28th Avenue that encircles a playground, open play area, and picnic shelter. Additionally, this trail is located near both the Cloney Skate Park and BMX bike area.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Asphalt is buckling in areas and needs to be replaced
- Trail widening to accommodate ADA wheelchair accessibility
- Install additional lighting
- Replace asphalt where gravel patch was installed on path





HIGHLANDS TRAIL

Trail D

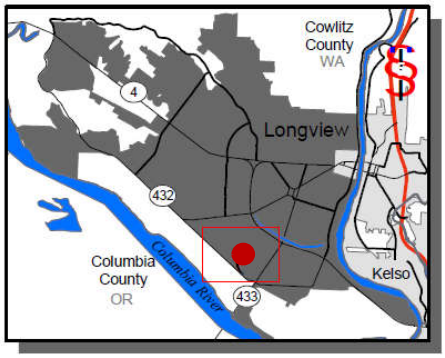
LOCATION	**ALONG INDUSTRIAL WAY BETWEEN OREGON WAY AND DOUGLAS STREET**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS VII – TRAIL**
SERVICE AREA	**REGIONAL**

DESCRIPTION

This 1.3 mile paved trail features landscaping, benches, streetlights, mutt mitt stations, and trash cans. It is located on the north side of the Industrial Way slough and runs from Carolina Street to Oregon Way. This trail provides access to Archie Anderson Park.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Add street signs at each street intersection to enable users to know where they are on the trail
- ADA access at each street termination that meets the trail
- Promote trail for recreational users
- Find ways to reduce vandalism and graffiti
- Explore ways to expand mileage to allow for additional safe non-vehicular options for travel on Industrial Way



LAKE SACAJAWEA TRAIL

Trail E

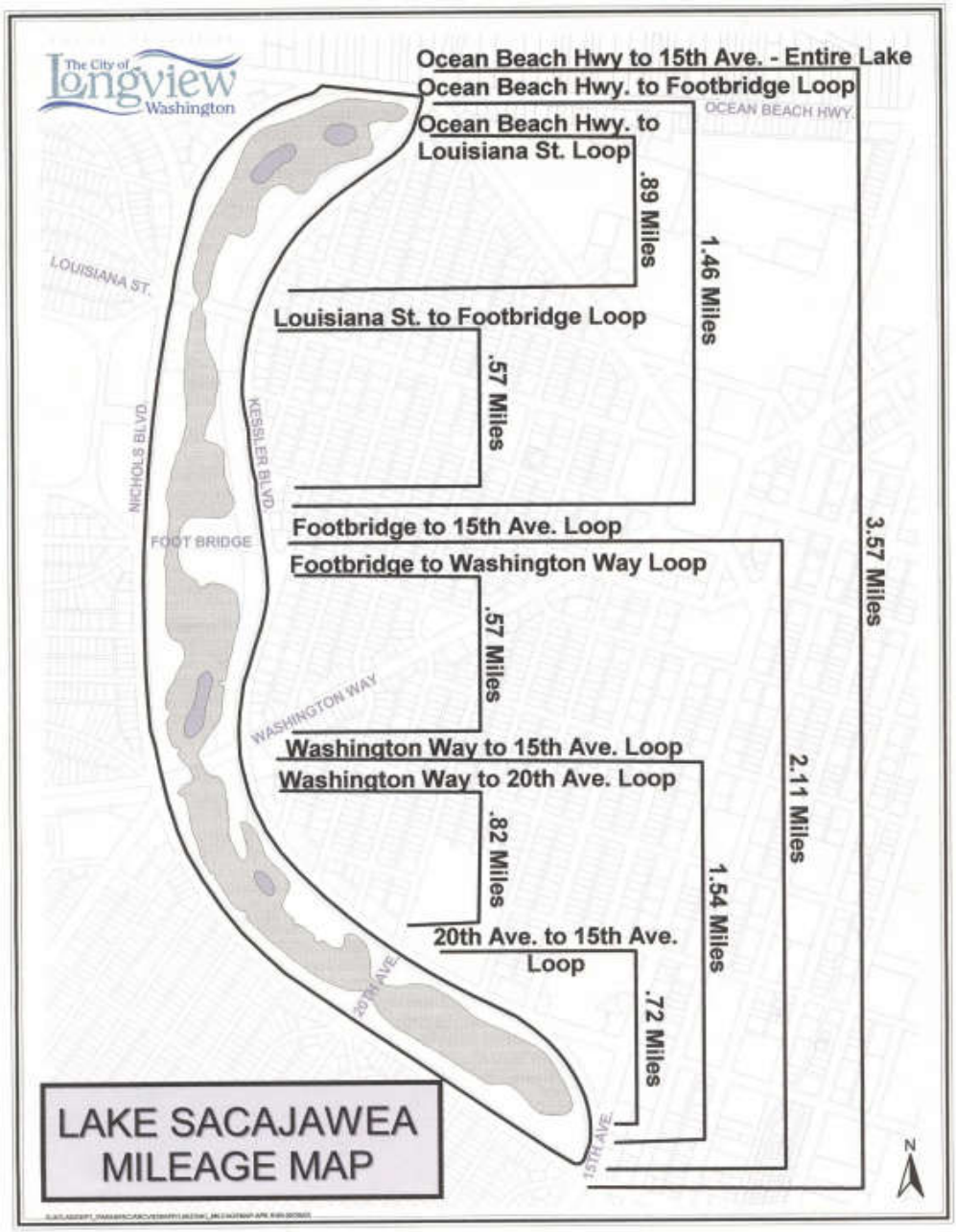
LOCATION	**BETWEEN KESSLER AND NICHOLS BLVDS.**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS VII – TRAIL**
SERVICE AREA	**REGIONAL**

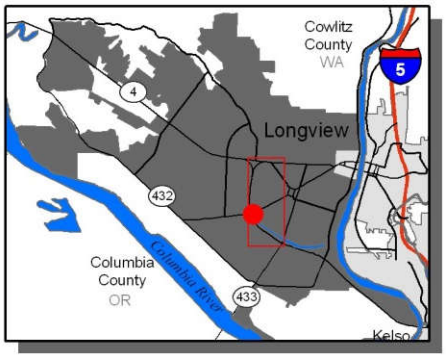
DESCRIPTION

A 3.6 mile gravel trail circles Lake Sacajawea Park. Along the trail visitors will come across benches, lighting, pedestrian bridges, playgrounds, picnic tables, picnic structures, arboretum information, rhododendron gardens, fountains, public art, nature watching, Japanese gardens, astrology information, mutt mitt stations, restrooms, and much more.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Explore options to prevent low area degradation, water retention, and erosion control
- Path widening in areas where it has narrowed
- Grading/crowning in sloping areas and high traffic areas
- Upgrade all lights to match historic poles
- Install additional path lighting
- Increase lighting under bridges for safety
- Continue support for the funding of path rock maintenance





PACIFIC WAY TRAILS

Trail F

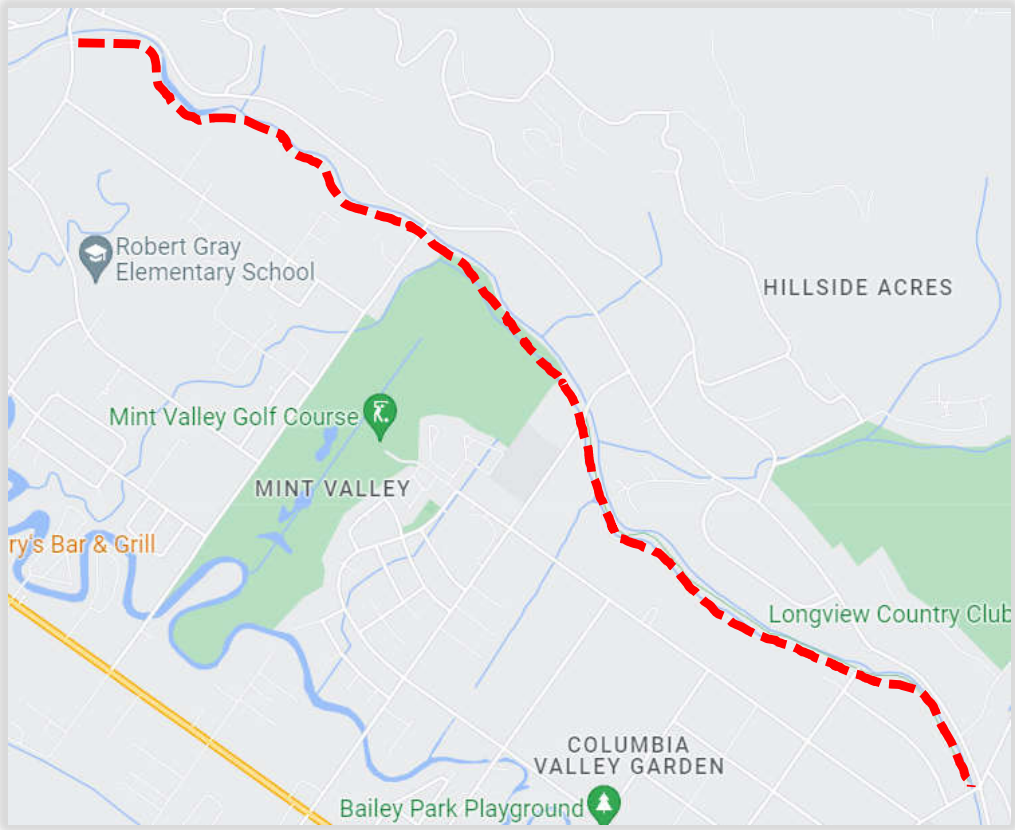
LOCATION	**30TH AVE & PACIFIC WAY**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS VII – TRAIL**
SERVICE AREA	**REGIONAL**

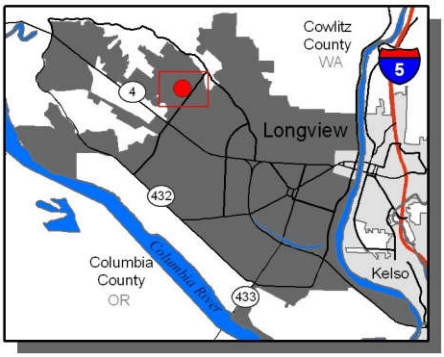
DESCRIPTION

This 2.5 mile gravel trail features a scenic route along the dike next to ditch #6 on the south side of Pacific Way. The trail begins at 30th Avenue and extends to 48th Avenue. The section near Mint Valley Golf Course was opened in 2018 and allows for a longer continuous trail. This trail is a joint partnership between the City and CDID #1 to provide recreation access to diking trails.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Work with diking district to connect future trails for additional mileage and connection
- Replace signs along golf course as needed when removed or destroyed
- Need for a restroom near the 30th Avenue start and the golf course /halfway point has been suggested
- Continued support for statewide efforts to keep Recreational Immunity in place for entities that allow public use of lands





R. A. LONG PARK TRAIL

Trail G

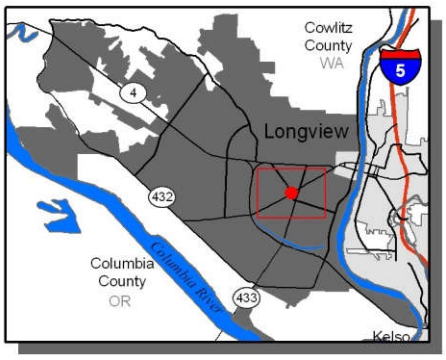
LOCATION	**CIVIC CIRCLE**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS VII – TRAIL**
SERVICE AREA	**REGIONAL**

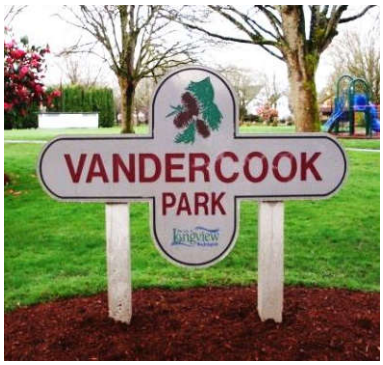
DESCRIPTION

This .3 gravel trail encompasses the tree lined park. The loop takes the visitor around the historic park which includes historical markers, benches, picnic table, and a newly installed plaza with a beautiful gazebo. This park is located within the City civic circle which also includes historical buildings such as the library, the Shay locomotive, the rose garden, and post office.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Concrete replacement or grinding to remove uneven panels
- Replacement of broken concrete panels





VANDERCOOK PARK TRAIL

Trail H

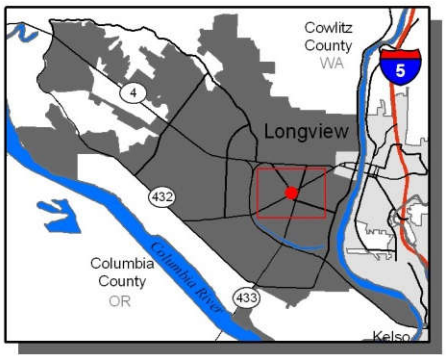
LOCATION	**BETWEEN LARCH & LOUISIANA STREET**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS VII – TRAIL**
SERVICE AREA	**REGIONAL**

DESCRIPTION

A .25 mile paved trail situated between Louisiana and Larch Street at 20th and 21st Avenue. The trail encircles the playground, picnic area, tennis courts, and shuffleboard court.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Replacement of broken panels
- Grind concrete between uneven panels

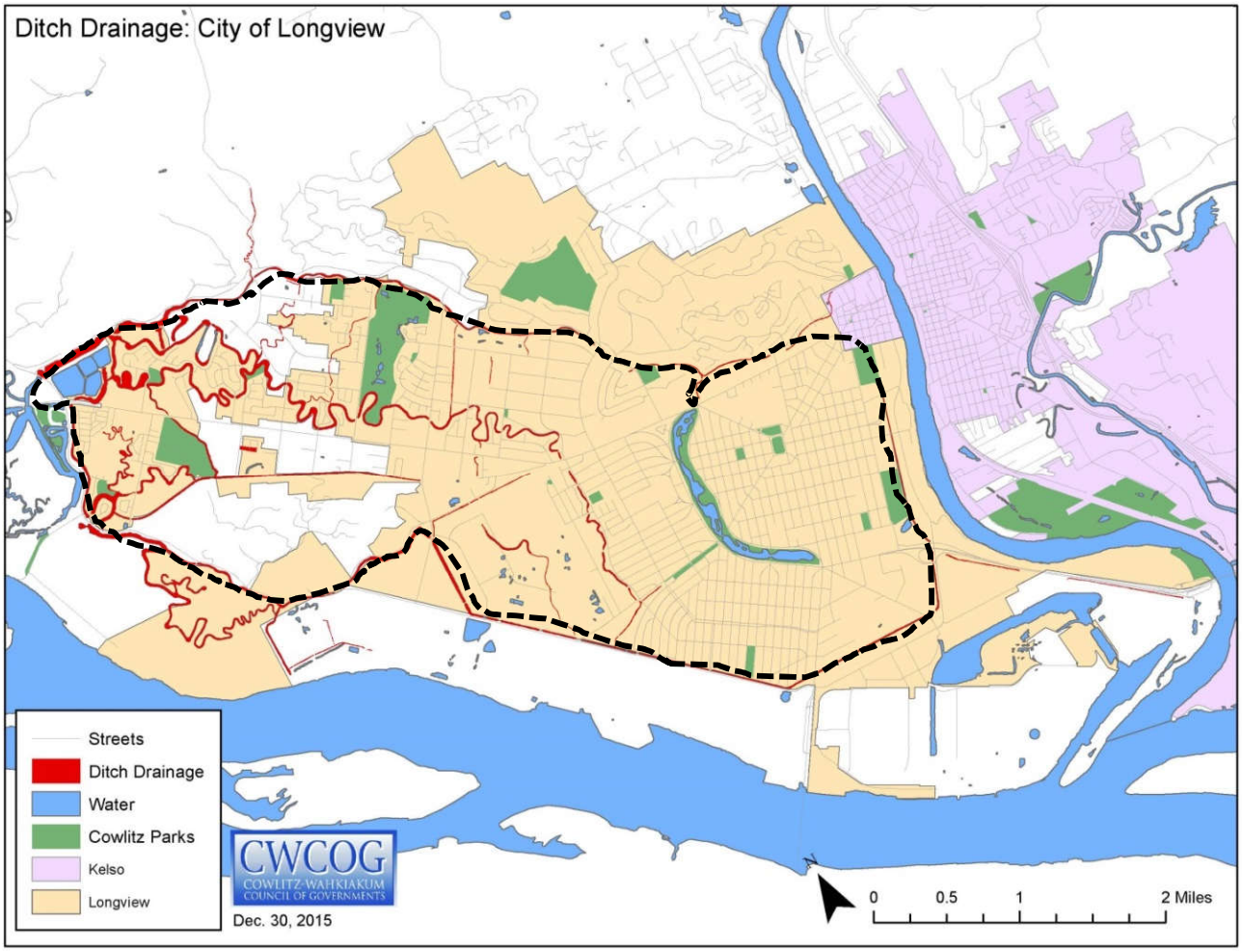


DIKING DISTRICT TRAILS

Exhibit X – Recommended Trail System to Pursue

DESCRIPTION

The City has a history of partnering with the diking district and other public utility groups to aid in the addition of publicly used trails (Appendix D). Below is a map of all the current ditches within the City of Longview. The Parks and Recreation Department already agrees to help maintain the Altrusa Trail, Pacific Way Trail, and the Gerhart Garden Trail all which reside on the top of dikes within the district. As the City continues to grow, less land is available for purchase or for installation of trails. Because of the trail deficiency within the City, it would be most advantageous to partner with the diking district to provide access to the already accessible land. Ditches meander through the City and could provide a wide array of connected trails that could be used for both recreation and non-vehicular modes of transportation. It is understood that the City and the Diking District are not the only two stakeholders; individual home owners, businesses, and other entities would have to be involved to coordinate a project of this nature. The City could help provide maintenance to the trails and in turn the diking district could provide access. With the lack of trail mileage, this partnership seems the most prosperous to the citizens to aid in the health of our community, allow for additional recreational tourism and help create a quality of place.

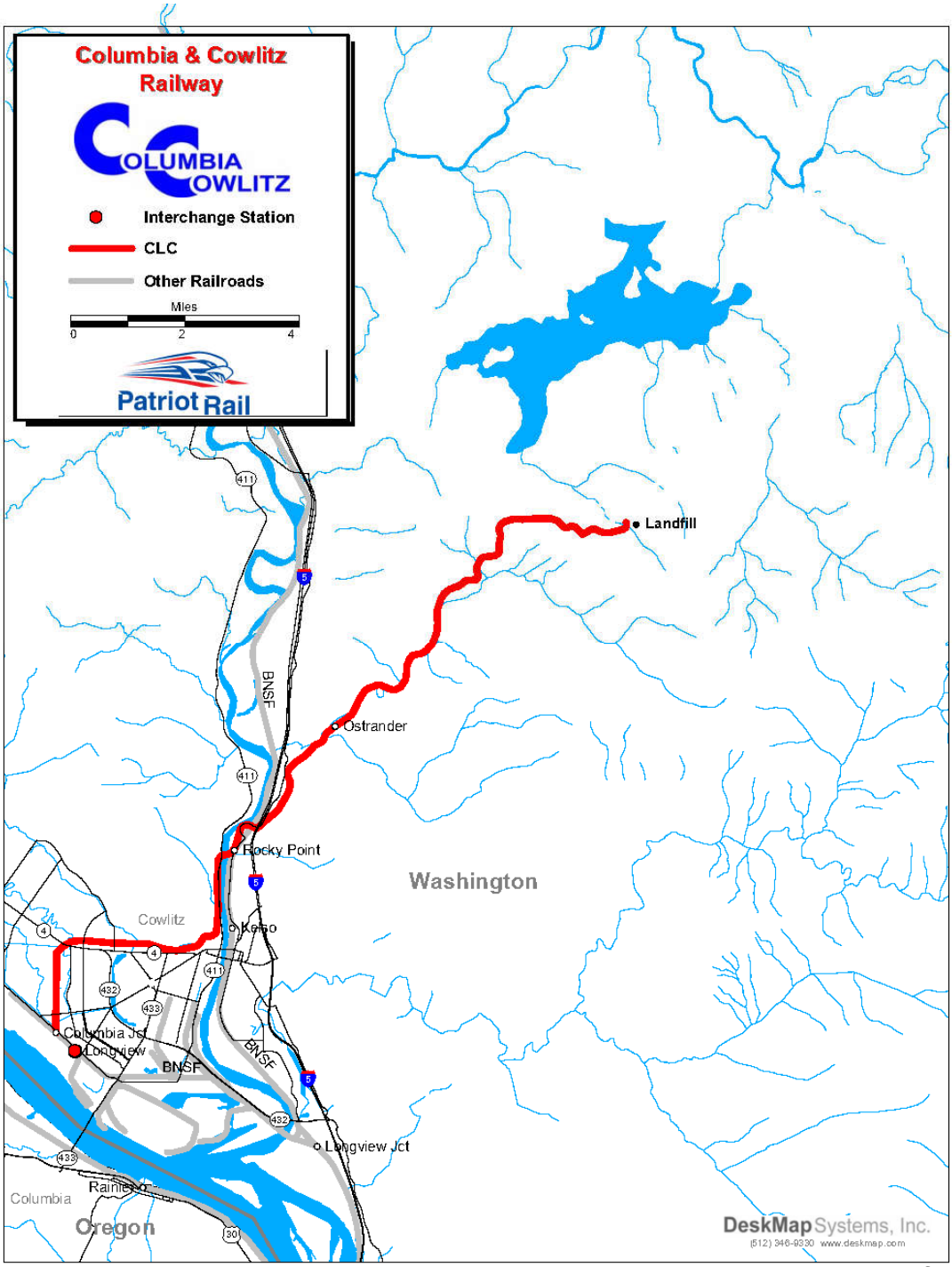


RAIL TO TRAIL OPPORTUNITIES

Exhibit X – Recommended Trail System to Pursue

DESCRIPTION

The City should support participating or partnering on a project to acquire and develop a former railroad right-of-way as a public trail, acquisition is anticipated through railbanking. The rail line is currently under the ownership and/or control of the Columbia & Cowlitz Rail Way and the Patriot Woods Railroad (Patriot Woods LLC). The potential rail corridor consists of three segments including; segment 1, the Cowlitz & Columbia section from MP 1.5 (just north of Ocean Bean Highway) to approximately MP 8.5 at Ostrander Junction; segment 2, from MP 8.5 o the Headquarters Landfill approximately MP 26; and, segment 3 from MP 26 to the Old Green Mountain Mill site at approximately MP 30. Rail-trails are an excellent repurposing of former railroad corridors, often transforming once-derelict properties into vibrant community assets. Rails-with-trails offer the same health, transportation and environmental benefits by utilizing existing resources when there may be limited appropriate space for multi-use trails. Rails-with-trails enhance local transportation networks by providing non-motorized connections that are sometimes preferable to on-road bike lanes or sidewalks located on congested, dangerous roadways.



SOUTH COWLITZ RIVER TRAIL

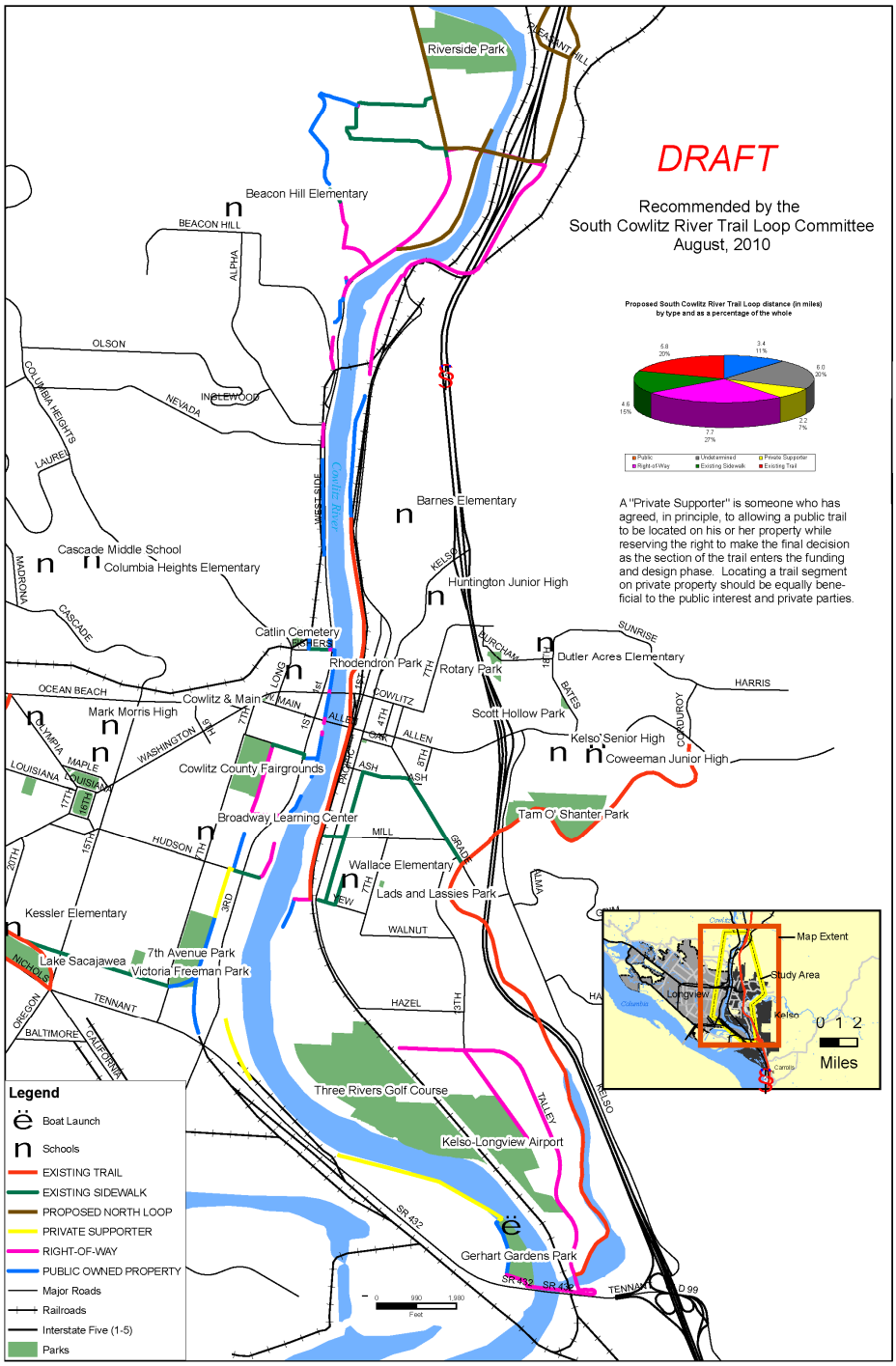
Exhibit X – Recommended Trail System to Pursue

DESCRIPTION

The goal of the proposed South Cowlitz River Trail is to connect Longview and Kelso on both sides of the Cowlitz River, with the Castle Rock-to-Lexington Loop Trail to the north and continuing south to Gerhart Gardens Park. The trail will substantially be located on public lands where public access can easily be guaranteed, and on some sections access can be achieved through various agreements or easements, or through purchase from willing sellers.

Where feasible, the trail is planned to run along the Cowlitz River, offering terrific views overlooking the water. Because some sections of the riverbank are privately owned or have insufficient shoreline, the plan shows alternate routes creating interesting diversity in scenery and topography.

Recommended South Cowlitz River Trail Loop



3RD AVENUE PARK

Undeveloped A

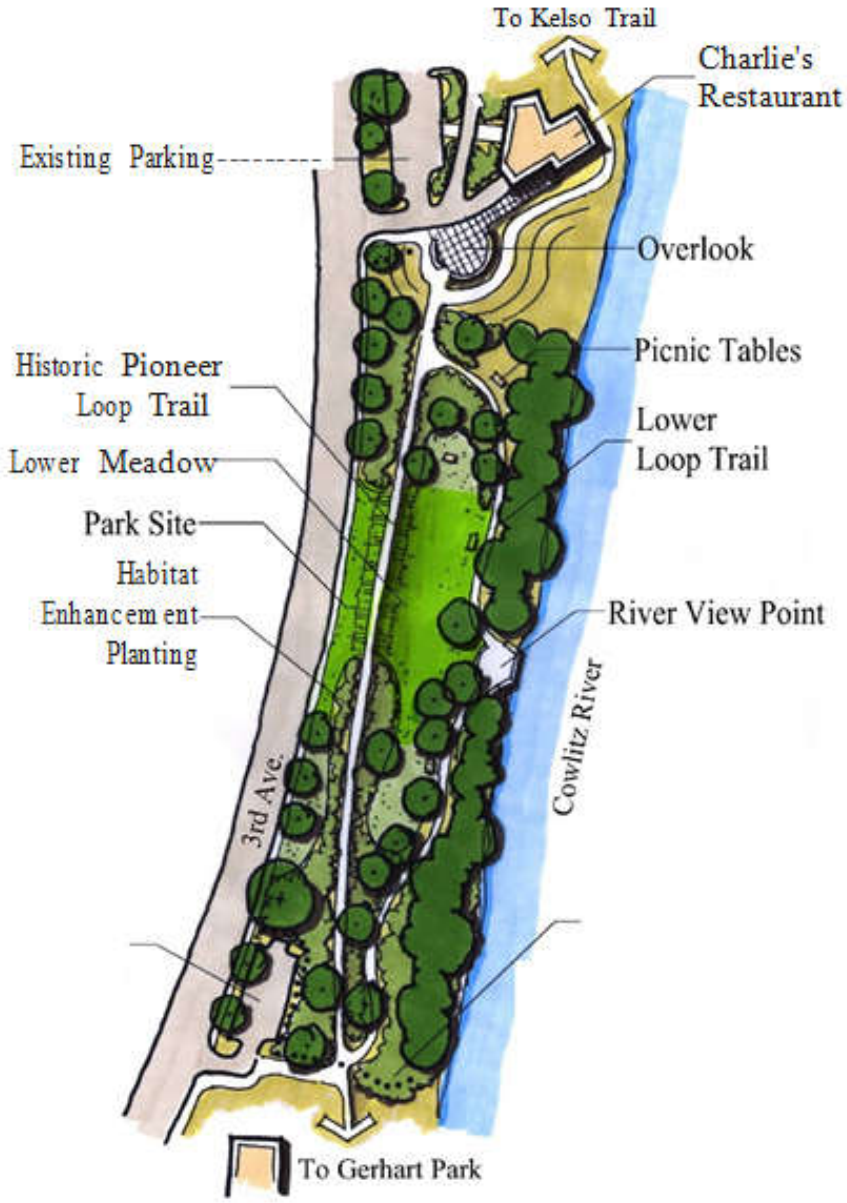
LOCATION	**REG SMITH DRIVE**
ACREAGE	**2.3 ACRES**
PARK TYPES	**CLASS III – NEIGHBORHOOD PASSIVE**
SERVICE AREA	**2 MILES**

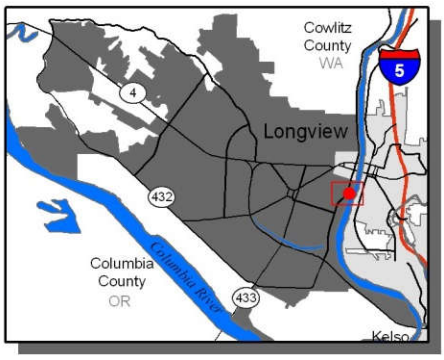
DESCRIPTION

This site is a 2.3 acre undeveloped property fronting the Cowlitz River. The adopted master plan includes developing the site as a trail head with river overlook areas and picnic tables. There will also be habitat enhancement plantings to provide for peaceful open space. This site would support future connectivity of the South Cowlitz River Loop Trail.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Work with diking district to secure all parcels under City of Longview Ownership
- Unlawful encampments and trash dumping continue to be issues while site remains undeveloped
- Create a funding plan to install community park and planned enhancements
- Create partnership with northern property owner for public parking usage





REGENCY PARK

Undeveloped B

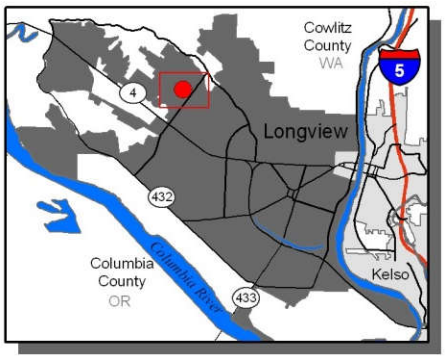
LOCATION	REG SMITH DRIVE
ACREAGE	7.8 ACRES
PARK TYPES	CLASS II – NEIGHBORHOOD PARK CLASS III – NEIGHBORHOOD PASSIVE
SERVICE AREA	½ MILE/2 MILES

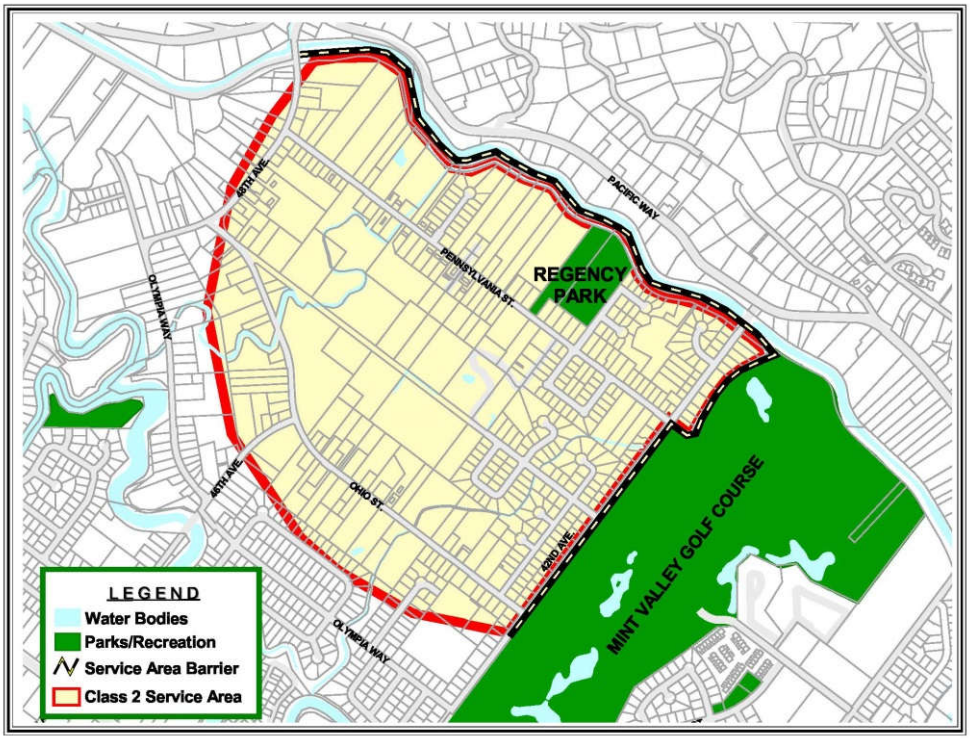
DESCRIPTION

A 7.8 acre site that currently being maintained by park maintenance, but not being used for park services as it is undeveloped. There is a park deficiency in this area, therefore the site should be developed to include play structures, open areas, and nature amenities due to the type of land use. Identified barrier is the golf course along 42nd Avenue to the east and irrigation ditch to the north of the park land.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Develop park as a Neighborhood Park and Passive Area





5.0 ANALYSIS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Identifying the demand for park and recreation facilities and programs is an important element in the planning process. It is also one of the most difficult tasks to assess because so many different variables influence recreation user participation and demand. The process that identifies needs includes the following:

1. The City of Longview Park Level Service Standards (LOS) determining deficiencies throughout the seven park classifications.

2. Citizen survey conducted specifically to determine opinions regarding operations, development, and capital needs.

3. Citizen and user group input provided at public meetings of the Parks and Recreation Board, Arts Commission, Golf Advisory Committee, Community Open Houses and City Council.

4. Sections of the City of Longview 2016 citywide comprehensive plan that relates to parks and recreation.

5. Observations and analysis by the Parks and Recreation Department staff regarding demands, changing demographics, deficiencies, opportunities, and emerging issues.

6. Review of related plans from other city departments and outside organizations, and previously adopted plans such as the 2009 and 2016 Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Plan.

7. An inventory of accomplishments and assessments of how specific land acquisitions and park projects have answered previously identified needs and identified growth since the 2016 plan.

8. Assessment of need for facilities restoration and renewal based on the capital asset inventory replacement plan.

5.2 ACCOMPLISHMENTS SINCE 2016 PLAN

To assess current needs and determine reasonable expectations and strategies for meeting those needs, it is helpful to reflect on accomplishments that have addressed needs identified by the 2016 plan. The accomplishments listed represent progress in meeting those needs. Some of the accomplishments located within the park system were made possible as a partnership between City departments, youth athletic groups, volunteer groups, and citizen grants provided by the City such as the Neighborhood Park Grant Program as well as the Kuntz Family Trust Fund Grant Program. However, as the population increases, demographic changes occur, new issues emerge, economic downswings/upswings occur, and historic needs remain; ongoing evaluation is required.

PARK AND FACILITY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **7th Ave Park**
  - Trees were planted in open areas and soccer fields (2018)
  - Security fencing installed at softball fields (2022)
- **Altrusa Park**
  - Additional trees have been added along the trail in the open space (2018)
  - Extension of the nature trail to connect to Branch Creek Drive (2022)
- **Archie Anderson Park**
  - Archie Anderson Master Plan was adopted (2018)
  - New playground was installed in (2019)
  - Trees were installed on the back side of the park (2019)
  - Archie Anderson Park Building was installed with new water/sewer lines (2022)
  - Storywalk was installed around the parameter of the park (2022)
- **Cloney Park**
  - Drainage at BMX track (2019)
  - Skate park safety evaluation conducted (2021)
  - Cloney inclusive playground master plan (2022)
  - Repainted skate park elements (2022)
- **Community Gardens - 32nd Avenue Site**
  - Garden access on the east side near church was removed (2020)
- **Gerhart Gardens Park**
  - Playground, volleyball, and horseshoe pits were removed (2017)
  - Reopened the lower river boat ramp (2020)
  - Storage and waterlines installed at dog park (2021)
- **Hoehne Park**
  - Tree planting in the open space (2019)
- **John Null Park**
  - New safety nets installed over public area near baseball fields (2019)
- **Kellogg Park**
  - Playground equipment (2017)
  - Bench (2017)
  - Sidewalk (2022)
- **Lake Sacajawea Park**
  - New roof on Lion's Shelter (2019)
  - Harlie's Hoops Covered Basketball Court (2020)
  - New restrooms and sidewalks (2022)
  - Log arch replacement (2022)
- **R.A. Long Park**
  - Installation of gazebo and sidewalk replacements (2019)
  - History signs installed (2019)
  - Rapid rectangular flashers installed at four pedestrian crossings (2019)
  - Arbor day tree installed (2021)

- **Rotary Park**
  - No updates
- **Roy Morse Park**
  - Adoption of the Roy Morse Sport Complex Master Plan (2019)
- **Mint Valley Golf Course**
  - Cart storage facility (2017)
  - Pro Shop remodel - expanded commercial kitchen installation with bar seating area, interior paint, new tables and chairs indoor and outside, updated merchandise and front desk area, and lighting and security camera upgrades (2019)
  - Driving range update- new mats, siding, roof, and indoor learning center (2019)
  - Driving range targets, field goal post, and chipping green installed (2017)
  - Dike trail opened to the public (2017)
  - Drainage replacements and changes were made on 2, 12, 16, and 18 (Various years)
  - Sanding (2018)
  - Fence removed from hole 5 (2022)
  - Tree removals (2022)
  - 100ft polls and nets on the backside of driving range (Budgeted for 2023)
- **Vandercook Park**
  - Resurface the shuffleboard court (2017)
  - Resurface of the tennis court (2018)
  - Restroom installation (2023)
- **Victoria Freeman**
  - Playground installation (2020)
  - Community Garden installation in (2022)
- **Windemere Park**
  - No updates
- **Elks Building**
  - Upgraded to a mobile computer lab (2017)
  - Exterior and interior of the building painted (2020)
  - Concrete floor polished (2020)
  - Computer lab repurposed and remodeled into commercial kitchen (2020)
  - LED light retrofit throughout the building (2021)
  - Keyless door entry (2022)
- **Bronze Sculptures**
  - 7 Outdoor bronze sculptures donated by Longview Outdoor Gallery
  - Continued maintenance and repair
- **McClelland Center**
  - HVAC system was vandalized and removed (2021)
  - Painted interior brick and walls (2021)
  - Installed beautification upgrades and doors to storage (2021)
  - LED light retrofit (2020)
  - Keyless door entry (2022)
- **Recreation Administration Building**
  - Two outdoor storage facilities – building and container (2016)
  - Exterior paint and lighting (2016)

    - Keyless door entry (2017)
    - LED light retrofit (2019)
    - Installed beautification upgrades and doors to storage (2022)
- **Senior Center**
    - Bathroom upgrades (2019)
    - Back storage room renovation/conversion to multipurpose room (2019)
    - New ramp installed (2019)
    - New roof installed (2023)
- **Woman's Club Building**
    - Exterior painted (2019)
    - Wi-Fi (2021)
    - LED lighting retrofit (2021)
    - Keyless entry installed (2021)
    - New floor in women's restroom (2022)

RECREATION PROGRAM AND SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Recreation Programming
Longview Recreation strives to meet the recreational needs of our community and to be the "leader for healthy living" for Longview residents and those who visit.

The following programs were created to meet the growing interest in special events:

- Trick or Treat Family Walk
- Family Camp Out
- Drive In Movies
- R2L Bridge Run
- Crafted Brewfest
- Vintage Bazaar
- Earth Day at Lake Sacajawea
- The Big Day Wedding Expo
- National Night Out at Archie Anderson
- Disc Golf Tournaments at Mint Valley Golf Course

The R2L Bridge Run brought in over 400 participants in the first year with 56 cities represented outside of Cowlitz County.

The annual Father Daughter Ball hosts over 1,000 participants and sells out quickly, the department will look for was to add in additional sessions to accommodate demand.

The annual Kids Fish-In encourages kids to pursue fishing and get outside. Over 3,500 kids have received fishing poles from 2016 to 2022 .

Engaged an average of 12,000 youth, family, teen, adult ***annually*** in enrichment, education and physical fitness classes and activities

Annual attendance neared 40,000 at free family special events like Concerts at the Lake, Movies in the Park, Earth Day, Mud Play Day, and Extreme Machines.

Recreations' People & Partnerships
Recruited and trained over 300 volunteers, annually. Each donating time and expertise to assist in the successful implementation of programs and events.

Collaborate with over 80 businesses and agencies annually to bring quality recreational opportunities to the Longview community.

Sponsorships & Funding

- Since 2016 , the department has received $ 368,916 in cash from grants
- WRPA awarded $150,000 in SEEK funds to the department to provide summertime outdoor recreation opportunities for youth ages 6-14.
- Longview Parks and Recreation Foundation donated over $40,000 to renovate the commercial kitchen at Elks Memorial Building.
- Astound Broadband donated $15,000 to help relaunch the teen Friday night program
- Title sponsorships for family events have increased. These sponsorships packages offer businesses the opportunity to market their product to a captured audience of 40,000 while providing financial support for recreational l programs. The top title sponsored events include:
    - Kirkpatrick Concerts at the Lake
    - Comcast Movies in the Park
    - Comcast Breakfast with Santa
    - Comcast Turkey Trot
    - PeaceHealth R2L Run

Businesses and organizations are now reaching out to the department to partner for programs. This is a great way for businesses to support recreational efforts while aligning their brand to something that is family friendly and fun.

5.3 ASSUMPTIONS

As staff addresses demands for the next 6-years, there are assumptions that need to be addressed. These assumptions will act as a basis for some of the decisions that will be made affecting this plan. Some of these reflect changes from the 2016 plan.

- School facilities within the city historically contributed to meeting identified park needs. Public access has been restricted to school playgrounds, play equipment, gymnasiums, auditoriums, sport fields, and open space are used by residents when school is and out of session. While there is restricted access that disallows public use, partial credit needs to be

acknowledged in meeting recreational programming targets because of the facility use agreement between the school district and department. School facilities are not counted toward meeting city park and trail acquisition requirements.

- Port of Longview, Cowlitz County and City of Kelso facilities, and other adjacent cities to a lesser extent, do contribute to meeting city needs. Facilities located near the city, like Willow Grove Park, Riverside Park, and Kelso facilities such as the Catlin Spray Park and river trails provide facilities are used by Longview residents.

- Parks, trails, and open space exist within surrounding communities and there are schools, private entities, and the library that provide recreational activities, the City of Longview has the only municipal Recreation Division in Cowlitz County. So although the division's goal is to meet the recreational needs of the citizens, the division also has to plan for the greater community with regard to scope, participation, impact, and timeliness.

- Demographics are changing and affect needs. Resident population has grown from 36,834 in 2010 to approximately 37,914 by 2020. Needs will change dramatically as the city's population, economy, and footprint changes. Needs identified reflect this growth, and changing demographics include: 1) upward median age, 2) reduced persons per household, 3) increase in 65+ populations.

Facility planning needs and demand can partially be addressed by use of appropriate technology and upgrades. Efficiencies are gained by the restoration and modernization of selected existing facilities in concert with new facilities planning designed to increase capacity. The limited and thoughtful use of sport turf, lighting and all weather structures can significantly increase the capacity and use for selected facilities. With land values significantly escalating, technology and upgrades can provide a cost-efficient method for expanded capacity with reduced land acquisition costs.

5.4 PUBLIC INPUT

COMMUNITY SURVEY INPUT

The Parks and Recreation Department constructed a survey with the help of the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board that was placed on the City's website in October of 2022 (Appendix ???). Newspaper articles, radio announcements, fliers, posters, emails, Facebook posts, and other methods were used to notify residents and non-residents to complete the survey. There were 961 responses received. Staff wanted to receive opinions for everyone who uses park and recreation services, so there was no attempt made to restrict responses to just Longview Residents. To determine residency, two questions were asked regarding whether the respondents lived in city limits and how long they had lived there. 702 respondents (73%) stated that they lived within city limits, and more than 60% of the respondents having lived in Longview for 10 or more years.

After analyzing the park section responses, there are major themes that are worth noting:

- The top three reasons that respondents use the park system; enjoying being outdoors in nature, to walk trails and paths, and to get exercise.

- 62% of respondents visited the park system more than 20 times a year

- 97%of respondents rate natural open space in the community important or very important which is up from 84.4% during the previous comp plan survey.

- 74% would rate the physical condition of the parks as good to excellent, while 21% would say fair/satisfactory, 4% would say the condition is poor with the top two upkeep priorities to be safe paths/trails and clean operable restrooms.

- When asked what they would most like the city to choose as potential park improvements the top three priorities were 1) Walking/Biking Trails, 2) Upgrades to Park Restrooms, 3) Outdoor Courts

- Respondents were asked to report what their level of support would be for potential major projects that the department could initiate. The top improvement was installing an aquatic center, then an almost tie for second most support was developing multipurpose bike/walking trails, and lastly was a sports complex with artificial turf.

- When asked what the reason would be for seldom or never using City Parks, 59% of answerers said the question did not apply because they use the parks, but the top reason was that they felt unsafe. Many responders specifically wrote in that the bathrooms (lack of, upkeep, maintenance) and homelessness were the reasons they did not use the City parks.

- 497 surveyors chose to comment in the open-ended section about any thoughts, ideas, or concerns about parks. Restrooms, homelessness, pickleball, safety, trails, and playgrounds, were the main themes found in the comments.

After analyzing the recreation section responses, there are major themes that are worth noting:

- The primary reasons that respondents use recreation programs is for special events, followed by running and exercise, followed closely by participating in organized sports.

- When rating the recreational offerings by age group, respondents said we are meeting the needs of 5 - 12 year olds and 31 - 54 years old. The two age groups needing additional programing were Birth – 5 years and 13 – 17 years.

- The highest rated activity that respondents take part in is running, walking, hiking, or biking followed secondly by playing organized sports.

- When asked to check all the ways that respondents received information about recreation activities, there were two answers that stood out – social media and word of mouth. People are receiving information in a wide variety though and that means that an array of marketing strategies still proves the best way to reach the customer base.

- There were 219 responses to the open-ended section about recreation to provide comments, thoughts, or ideas. There are many things that staff will be able to use to plan for the next six years to meet the needs of the users of the programs. Many respondents spoke to the running events, pickleball courts, and the need for additional paths and trails around the area.

After analyzing the urban forestry section responses, there are major themes that are worth noting:

- 24% of respondents thought the total of number of trees have decreased in the last 10 years and 32% thought the health of the trees had decreased during that same period.

- The top three chosen benefits of trees included: 1) they improve the look and feel of the community, 2) they provide shade from hot weather, and 3) and they provide health benefits.

- 95% of respondents said the care and management of the trees was fair or better.

- The top three tree planting and care issues are 1) sidewalks and pavement lifting/cracking due to tree roots, 2) safety concerns for large trees and limbs, and 3) root damaging underground waterlines/utilities.

After analyzing the funding section responses, there are major themes that are worth noting:

- 95% of respondents would be willing to vote for a levied bond for $0.10 on every $1,000 of property tax for park and recreation facilities, up from 90% on the previous comp plan survey.

- Once again, restrooms, trails, and upgrades to neighborhood parks were the top three projects that respondents would be willing to support with tax dollars.

- When asked if respondents would rather support upgrading existing parks or support new installation/construction, almost 68% would support doing both followed by 21% willing to support upgrading current facilities. Only 6% would support only focusing on new installations or construction.

- In the final open-ended comment area, 148 responses were gleaned. Many of the themes touched upon again were restrooms, safety, trails, and homelessness.

6.0 MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONS

6.1 MAINTAINING THE PARKS & URBAN FOREST

The Parks Maintenance staff takes pride in the ability to provide a well maintained park system that increases the quality of life for those who live, work, play, and visit the City of Longview. The Parks Services division maintains 17 parks, 2 stand-alone trails, grounds around 12 facilities and 9 other areas types, including downtown, 7 medians, Mint Farm, Monticello Marker, Ocean Beach bus area, right-of-ways, Tennant Way, 2 undeveloped properties and 2 Welcome to Longview signs. This is a total of 342 acres and 11 miles of trails. Responsibilities include care of turf, shrubs and flowerbeds; irrigation and water systems; trail maintenance; installation and maintenance of playground equipment; cleaning and maintenance of restroom facilities; and oversight of park amenities such as a lake, tennis courts, fountains, athletic fields, skate park and boat launch.

The community values the importance of natural open space, in addition to well maintained parks. In the 2022 Comprehensive Plan Community Survey, 97% rated natural and open space as "very important" or "important" to the community. When asked about the physical condition of the Longview Parks, 75% of the responses on the online community survey selected "excellent" or "good" with 21% "fair" and 4% "poor".

From the community survey, feedback has indicated that the public (68%) would support both upgrading existing parks and support new installation/construction followed by 21% willing to support only upgrading current facilities. Only 6% would support focusing only on new installations or construction. The same survey question was asked for the 2016 Comprehensive Plan and there was an 8% increase in the public's interest in their tax dollars supporting both upgrading existing parks and new installations/construction.

The Urban Forestry Division is responsible for the care and maintenance of street, park, and city owned property trees located throughout the city. A total of 17,000 locations have been identified as potential places around the city for trees and currently 12,583 trees are planted. Maintenance includes pruning, removal, stump grinding, insect and disease control, planting of replacement trees, hand watering, staking, hazard evaluations, and sonic tomography.

The City will continue to focus efforts on existing parks and facilities to ensure that the community assets are maintained and preserved for the future while looking at ways to enhance the park system in a fiscally responsible way.

6.2 MANAGEMENT OF PARKS & URBAN FORESTRY

Starting in 2007 and ending in 2010, the parks division was directed to reduce the work force to be able to continue operation at minimum staffing levels through the recession. The division lost 6 employees throughout that time period, 1 park foreman, 1 park manager, 2 park maintenance technician II, and 2 part time staff members. The City has been able to maintain the parks within the resources available at a basic standard level of care, while aiming for the high standard the community values. The current effort of the parks division focuses on keeping the parks clean and safe for patrons, but does not allow for the enhanced or preventative maintenance and extending the life of replacement scheduled projects. The maintenance and projects not currently being

pursued have the potential to affect the long term investment that the community has made in park lands and facilities. Deferred maintenance and upkeep could be more costly to the City and should only be used in the short term.

To ensure that parks and facilities are managed efficiently and enable projects and plans to be implemented responsibility, a tiered "Park Maintenance Level of Service Plan" has been implemented. This tiered level of service will guide decisions made by division management on expectations, work load, and tasks able to be complete to the standard needed. This plan will identify three operating levels of maintenance. Each level specified will include a description of the level and what is included and excluded in each level.

The Park Maintenance Level of Service Plan (Table….) will serve as a starting point for the next 6 years. Since the adoption of the 2016 Plan, the City has ensured that all parks and facilities have received the basic level of maintenance needed to keep City assets safe. As additional resources become available, the higher level of service standards should be implemented to enhance and protect the investment of the community.

At the adoption of the 2023 - 2029 Comprehensive Plan, the parks maintenance division will have been operating at the basic level (LEVEL C) of service for 14 years. This includes 14 years of deferred maintenance and preventative care that will need to be addressed to protect park lands and facilities. As projects arise, work load, capacity, and ongoing maintenance requirements will need to be taken into account before decisions are made move forward. A list of deferred maintenance needs created in 2022 identified 31 projects with an estimate total cost of $12,365,000. Failure to fund these projects will lead to their continued deterioration and potential failure.

To move above the Level C basic level of care, additional resources are needed to provide for more or expanded opportunities throughout the City. The resources required are not solely money to support projects, but also include additional work force to carry out the projects and the future maintenance needs of the park facilities.

6.3 PARK MAINTENANCE LEVEL OF SERVICE

The City of Longview parks and urban forest require routine care and maintenance. To guide decisions on staff time, work load, and resources, three levels of operation will be implemented:

LEVEL C - The basic level of care for City of Longview Parks. This level includes the services that keep the City of Longview's parks clean and safe for park users. This level includes routine maintenance and mandatory preventative or required tasks.

LEVEL B - The second tier for level of care for the City of Longview Parks. This level includes the basic level of service with enhancements such as landscaping of shrub beds, a more frequent level of maintenance, and small projects and larger preventative tasks not previously undertaken due to budgetary/employment restrictions.

LEVEL A - The highest tier for level of care for the City of Longview Parks. This level includes the basic level of service with additional enhancements to include additional maintenance and frequency, implementation of capital improvement projects, planning and implementing replacement schedules, and ability to take on additional facilities.

Table…

City of Longview Parks Maintenance Operations Level of Service Plan

LOS	Description	May Include	May Exclude
A	Highest level of care; includes basic level and greatest standard of care with division, park, and facility enhancements.	Level C **PLUS:** • Annual Plantings • Capital Improvement Projects • Add. Urban Forest Management • Additional Turf Maintenance • Maintenance of Special Facilities • Upgrades to facilities	N/A
B	Enhanced level of care; includes basic level and higher standard of maintenance and frequency, and small projects	Level C **PLUS**: • Landscape Beds • Shrub Installation • Edging • Small projects • Preventative Urban Forest Tasks • Frequent Maintenance	Annual Plantings Large Projects
C	Basic level of care; regular maintenance to ensure cleanliness and safety and contribute of quality of life in Longview.	**Standard Tasks** • Mowing And Trimming • Playground Safety Inspections • Restroom Cleaning • Trash Removal • Ball Field Dragging • Irrigation Maintenance • Lighting Maintenance **Preventative Tasks** • Annual Fertilization • Pruning • Tree & Structure Evaluations	Landscape Beds Edging Annual Plantings Water Features Large Projects

6.4 PARK MAINTENANCE & URBAN FORESTRY OPERATIONS RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Decisions on capital projects and program enhancements should be based upon the long term maintenance costs and benefits to the city.** When planning and designing a project, the total cost of the project should be considered prior to making a decision- cost of the project, operating costs, and on-going maintenance costs. Many larger projects become the Public Works Department assignments. The City of Longview Parks and Recreation Department have skilled employees with institutional knowledge. When possible, having

involvement from the Parks and Recreation Department in the decision making process may aid in future cost savings of maintenance and operations. Capital project funding is more readily available than operational funding and decisions to move forward should take into consideration the operating impacts the implementation of such a project could incur.

2. **Monitor and manage urban forest health within the City of Longview.** One of the City's greatest assets is the street tree program. Management of the forest should be considered a priority to maintain the investment in the program and the beauty and quality of life it provides to the City. Even during the most critical budgetary times, the upkeep and maintenance of forest health will need to be addressed. Management of the forest should be addressed yearly and coincide with an adopted Urban Forest Management Plan. A removal and replacement plan should be approved to plan for the aging tree population.

3. **Staff the Parks Division to meet the long term needs of the parks and urban forest.** With the urban forest reaching maturity in areas throughout Longview and many of the park amenities scheduled for replacement, staffing levels do not currently meet the demands. At this time, there is only one manager for the Parks Division. This person oversees the day to day operations as well as budgetary and future management decisions. In the 2023 budget, a position for a supervisor was added. This position will help with the supervision of field workers and allow the manager to coordinate the larger projects and plans for the park and forest system. In addition to the supervisor, the Office Assistant should move into the Administrative Assistant position moving the employee from 75% to a full-time position. This move would allow for the Parks Manager to lessen the amount of administrative tasks from their work load and enable more focus on management of the division.

4. **Create Maintenance Management Plans for each park.** This consists of creating a full inventory of all assets in each park and the maintenance tasks related to each asset. These plans ultimately show how many staff hours are needed to maintain a park at the current service level and how much it costs to do so. It can also be used as a planning document as it shows which tasks are needed each month and their monthly frequency.

5. **Continue with the current division of maintenance responsibility for sport facilities.** The City will continue to maintain the sport field facilities currently hosting department activities or not currently being managed by a youth sports organization. Upon signed agreement, all other sport facilities should be maintained by the youth sports organization taking full responsibility for the fields. Should a youth sports organization no longer care for the facility, they will relinquish their field use agreement. If this occurs, the city will take over maintenance of the facility and maintain it to a standard that protects the asset, but not maintained at a level that will detract from other maintenance operations.

6. **Seek partnerships where equitable viable options are available.** The division should actively pursue partnerships with other departments, governmental agencies, businesses, non-profit groups, and volunteer organizations to help aid in the enhancement and maintenance of the park system. The City would benefit from working with other stakeholders within the community to be able to provide a wide variety of assistance in land easement, sponsorships, monetary donations, in-kind donations, and volunteer hours.

7. **Target areas for trails and make the extension or installation of trails a priority.** The City currently has a deficiency in trail mileage to total population ratio. Trails and paths

continue to be the number one amenity sought out or asked for within the parks system. If land becomes available through annexation or development, trail connectivity should be discussed as part of the planning process. Additionally, as part of seeking partnerships, working with private and public land owners to allow public access for trails should become a priority.

8. **Begin to create a strategy for succession planning.** Within the next five years, there is a potential in the Parks and Urban Forestry divisions for seven field staff to retire and with that will go well over 100+ years combined internal working knowledge. Without beginning a process for identifying and developing internal team members with the potential to fill these positions, there could be a decrease in the availability of experienced and capable employees that would be prepared to assume the tasks these staff currently do.

9. **Update the Urban Forestry Management Plan.** A full update to the Plan is approximately $50,000 through a contractor. To complete this goal, either funding sources need to be secured to hire a contractor or staff workload adjusted to allow for the time to work on this update.

6.5 PROVIDING RECREATION SERVICES

The Recreation Division staff takes pride in the ability to provide a high quality recreation programs that increase the quality of life for those who live, work, play, and visit the City of Longview. The top three reasons why citizens chose City of Longview recreation programs are to get exercise and be healthy, attend special events, and participate in family activities. It is the goal of the recreation division to be the leader for healthy living and to create long lasting memories that invoke family and community bonding.

Recreation provides comprehensive, year-round programs, activities, and special events designed to meet the needs of all Longview citizens. The division offers programs primarily at the McClelland Center, Woman's Club Building, Recreation Building, Elks Memorial Building, Senior Center, Longview Schools, city parks, local businesses, and partnering organizations. Programs are funded through a combination of fees, sponsorships, donations, and general fund resources. The Recreation Services Division is responsible for the administration of recreation programs and activities offered by the city including special events such as "Concerts in the Park". There are seven full-time employees, approximately 24 part-time employees, 150 - 200 volunteers donating 1000's of hours of time, and approximately 50 individuals instructing programs on a contractual basis.

6.6 MANAGEMENT OF RECREATION SERVICES

Starting in 2008 and ending in 2010, the recreation division was directed to reduce the work force to be able to continue operation at minimum staffing levels through the recession. The division lost two program areas (teen and senior) which consisted of one full time and 75% time Recreation Specialists. Additionally, the Recreation Division eliminated the full time Front Office Administrative position. Programs were suspended or removed and the City has been able to maintain the programs within the resources available at a minimum staffing level, while aiming for the high standard the community values. The current effort of the recreation division focuses on keeping the programs safe, fun, and affordable, but has not allowed for many new programs or enhanced services. The recreation needs of the community are being met to the best of the staffing

ability. When the Recreation Specialist positions were removed, two underserved and vulnerable populations no longer received planned recreation programs.

The City recognizes the importance of providing services to these two populations and has made concessions to offer free after-school programs, such as The Boulevard Teen Center for youth in grades 6-12, and to maintain the facility for senior center activities. The Recreation Division has also been able to expand paid offerings for teens during the summer with the addition of a nine-week teen summer camp, partially grant-funded.

When the Recreation Division removed the full time Front Office position, the office hours went from 8:00 - 5:00 pm down to 11:00 - 5:00 pm operated by a part time employee.

In 2017 City Council approved a new Recreation Specialist position focusing on community outreach and fundraising. This specific Specialist position provides administrative support to the projects and functions of the Recreation Department including marketing, communications, public relations, volunteer engagement, grant writing, sponsorship and promotion of programs.

To ensure that recreation programs are managed efficiently and enable projects and enhancements to be implemented responsibly, a tiered "Recreation Services Tiered Management Plan" will be implemented. This tiered level of service will guide division management on decisions pertaining to expectations, work load, and tasks able to be complete to the standard needed. This plan will identify 3 operating levels of maintenance. Each level specified will include a description of the level and what is included and excluded in each level.

The Recreation Services Tiered Management Plan (Table….) will serve as a starting point for the next 6 years. Since the adoption of the 2016 Plan, the City has ensured that all recreation programs have received the basic level of service to meet the needs of the citizens. As additional resources become available, the higher level of service standards should be implemented to enhance and protect the investment of the community. At the adoption of the 2023 - 2029 Comprehensive Plan, the recreation division will have been operating at the basic level (LEVEL C) of service for 12 years.

To be able to provide for a shift from the basic level of care, Level C, the division would need additional budgetary and staffing resources. Beyond internal resources, the division should continue seeking out partnerships with internal and external stakeholders to provide a higher level of service to the community. This is to include, but is not limited to, Longview Parks and Recreation Foundation, a Volunteer Program, a Scholarship Program, and a Sponsorship Program.

6.7 RECREATION SERVICES TIERED MANAGEMENT PLAN

The City of Longview recreation programs require proper planning, oversight, staffing, and evaluation to be successful. To guide decisions on staff time, work load, and resources, three levels of operation will be implemented:

LEVEL C - The basic level of service for City of Longview. This level includes the services that meet the basic needs of the City of Longview's citizens. This level includes on going after school programs, historically successful enrichment programs, some new programs, and ongoing special events.

LEVEL B - The second tier for level of service for the City of Longview. This level includes the basic level of service with enhancements basic facility improvements, a more

frequent level of program enhancements, new classes and events, and larger partnerships within the city.

LEVEL A - The highest tier for level of service for the City of Longview. This level includes the basic level of service with additional enhancements to include capital improvement projects, expansion of programs and program areas, planning and implementing replacement schedules, additional free or reduced programs, and large scale community events.

Table…

City of Longview Recreation Services

Tiered Management Plan

LOS	Description	May Include	May Exclude
A	Highest level of service; includes basic level and ability to expand to include division, program, and facility enhancements.	Level C **PLUS:** • Additional Program Areas • Capital Improvement Projects • Large Scale Events • Free Community Events • Expanded Office Hours • Large Program Enhancements • Upgrades to facilities	N/A
B	Enhanced level of service; includes basic level and minor expansion in services and program areas.	Level C **PLUS**: • Extra Afterschool Sites • Expanded Summer Programs • Small Community Events • Additional Free/Reduced Registration • Program Enhancements • Facility Improvements	Capital Improvement Projects Large Scale Events Additional Program Areas
C	Basic level of service; ongoing programs to ensure recreational needs are being met, are safe, and contribute of quality of life in Longview.	**Standard Tasks** • After School Programs • Enrichment Programs • On-going special events • Program registration • Facility Rentals • Senior Center activities • Marketing & Brochure • Adult Sports Leagues	Large community events Expanded Program Areas Small Community Events Standard Office Hours Free/Reduced Offerings Free/Reduced Registrations

6.8 RECREATION SERVICES & OPERATIONS RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Decisions on capital projects and program enhancements should be based upon the long term and overall benefits to the city.** When planning and designing a project or program, the total cost of the project should be considered prior to making a decision- cost of the project, operating costs, and on-going maintenance costs. Many larger projects become the Public Works Department assignments. The City of Longview Parks and Recreation Department have skilled employees with institutional knowledge. When possible, having involvement from the Parks and Recreation Department in the decision making process may aid in future cost savings of maintenance and operations. Capital project funding is more readily available than operational funding and decisions to move forward should take into consideration the operating impacts the implementation of such a project or enhancement could incur.

2. **Implement Cost Recovery Method.** The Recreation Division will strive to achieve a 50% cost recovery on all budget items by 2030. Setting a goal like this will help establish pricing methodologies among services and program areas moving forward.

3. **Staff the Recreation Division to meet needs of citizens and surrounding community.** With continual expanding recreation needs, growing population, and the fact that the City of Longview has the only municipal Recreation Division in the county, the staffing level of the division does not currently meet the needs of the community. The division receives many requests to expand services throughout the city, hold additional events, and provide a wide range of recreational opportunities not able to fit into the available staff's work load. Additionally, without a full time staff person at the front office the division is unable to communicate, register, and connect with our patrons as effectively or efficiently as possible. As the budget allows, the positions of Recreation Specialist and Front Office Assistant would greatly aid in meeting the needs of the community.

4. **Continue to work with youth sport organizations, outside organizations, and internally to maximize the use of sport facilities.** The City will continue to partner with youth sport organizations to provide recreational opportunities for youth at the designated youth sport facilities. Working with these volunteer organizations ensures the complexes are being used without additional management and resources from the Recreation Division. The City coordinates sports leagues, tournaments, and special events at parks, trails, and school district facilities. The City should seek outside partners to coordinate facility use of adult sport complexes; the City's programs will be considered the first priority and then should be supplemented with outside use.

6. **Seek ways to expand partnerships with Longview School District (LSD) and Longview Parks and Recreation Foundation (LPRF).** LSD has had a long-standing partnership with Longview Parks and Recreation. Going forward, our mission will be to find new ways to partner and expand the offerings to Longview's youth. LPRF was created in 2018 with the sole purpose of helping to enhance Longview Parks and Recreation's offerings. As our partnership grows, we will continue to provide information as they work to raise and secure new funding sources.

7. **Target populations, areas, parks, and neighborhoods throughout the City to spread recreation services to maximize citizen participation.** The Recreation Division should

evaluate where all current programs are being conducted to identify where deficiency in services might occur. Continuing to hold programs consistently at the same facilities might deter different user groups from participating in programs. Additionally, when providing programs throughout the city it will help to showcase city facilities, amenities, and assets.

8. **Capitalize on indoor and outdoor facility rentals.** The Recreation Division should market rental facilities to garner additional revenue. Utilizing rental time when internal programs are not being held within the City's rental facilities should be a priority. The division should create a marketing strategy specific for the use and rental of the facilities and create different pricing strategies to entice a broad range of user groups.

PARK & FACILITY NEEDS

D: DEFERRED MAINTENANCE: Category identifies items with pre-existing conditions that have not been resolved and continue to deteriorate.

E: EMERGING NEED: Category identifies new emerging needs with the primary intention of resolving safety & security concerns and catching things early.

W: WANTED ENHANCEMENT: Category identifies additional requests to enhance the current condition of the facility to meeting the growing need for newer and modernized facilities.

7th Avenue Park		
D	Shelter Upgrade	$50,000
E	Playground Replacement (2034)	$150,000
W	Dog Park Installation	$20,000
	Total 7th Avenue Park	$220,000
Altrusa Park		
E	Playground Replacement (2038)	$150,000
W	Water Tap	$15,000
W	Irrigation for Sports Field	$50,000
	Total for Altrusa Park	$215,000
Archie Anderson		
D	Asphalt access to Highlands Trail	$30,000
D	Restroom Replacement	$125,000
D	Parking Lot Resurfacing/Safety Barricades	$200,000
E	Playground Replacement (2049)	$200,000
E	Basketball Court Resurfacing/Hoops (2029)	$150,000
W	Solar Park Lighting	$60,000
W	Installation of Trail Loop within Park	$85,000
	Total for Archie Anderson Park	$765,000
Master Plan	(2018 Estimate) Implementation	$5,700,000
Bailey Park		
D	Playground Replacement (2022)	$100,000
D	Shelter Replacement	$30,000
D	Path Replacement	$25,000
	Total for Bailey Park	$155,000
Cloney Park		
D	Playground Replacement (2022) - Universally Accessible	$1,500,000
D	Trail Upgrade	$30,000

D	Shelter Replacement	$30,000
D	Resurface of Skate Bowl	$50,000
D	Redesign and Construct of Skate Park	$700,000
D	BMX Track Drainage and New Material	$30,000
W	Installation of Pump Track at BMX site	$750,000
	Total for Cloney Park	$3,090,000
Community Gardens		
D	Irrigation system	$50,000
D	Road enhancement	$25,000
E	ADA Entrance and Parking	$10,000
	Total for Community Gardens	$85,000
Gerhart Gardens Park		
D	Restroom Replacement	$200,000
D	Parking lot resurfacing	$300,000
E	River Dredging	
W	Boat Ramp Installation	$750,000
W	RV Campground and Amenities	$3,000,000
	Total for Gerhard Gardens Park	$4,250,000
John Null Park		
High Need	Tennis Light and Control Upgrade	$35,000
D	Tennis Court Resurface	$45,000
E	Parking Lot Pavement	$60,000
E	Playground Replacement (2039)	$200,000
W	Dog Park Installation	$20,000
W	Picnic Shelter Installation	$25,000
	Total for John Null Park	$385,000
Lake Sacajawea Park		
D	Bathroom at 17th & Nichols	$750,000
D	Upgrade shelters	$750,000
D	Playground Replacement - Elks (2026 - Pirate Themed)	$125,000
D	Reconstruct Docks (Martin, Elk, Lions, Fishing Docks)	$5,000,000
E	Harlie's Hoops Rain Guard - Northside	$150,000
E	Playground Replacement - 17th & Nichols (2032)	$150,000
E	Replacement of Missing/Upgraded Light Poles	$120,000
E	Playground Replacement - Hemlock (2040) - Universally Accessible	$1,000,000
W	Upgrade information signs	$25,000
W	Picnic Table Replacement	$50,000
W	Path drainage/Trail Construction	$45,000
W	Development of Rental Space at Japanese Island Overlook	$30,000
	Total for Lake Sacajawea Park	$8,195,000
Mark Hoehne Park		

D	Playground Replacement (2024)	$150,000
D	Shelter Replacement	$30,000
W	Bridge to access park	$250,000
	Total for Mark Hoehne Park	$430,000
R.A. Long Park		
D	Sidewalk Repair/Replacement	$700,000
E	Irrigation Upgrade	$100,000
W	Holiday lighting upgrades	$150,000
	Total for R.A. Long Park	$950,000
Ralph Kellogg Park		
D	Sidewalk Repair/Replacement	$60,000
E	Playground Replacement (2048)	$100,000
	Total for Ralph Kellogg Park	$160,000
Rotary Park		
D	Tennis Court Resurface	$30,000
E	Shelter Replacement	$30,000
E	Playground Replacement (2030)	$100,000
	Total for Rotary Park	$160,000
Roy Morse Park		
High Need	Field Lighting	$700,000
D	Field Extension and Fence Heightening	$125,000
D	Shade Safety Screen (Field 3)	$60,000
D	Parking Lot Resurfacing	$600,000
E	Restroom/Concession Upgrade	$750,000
E	Playground Replacement (2035)	$150,000
W	Walking Trail	$250,000
W	Covered Picnic Shelter	$50,000
W	Dog Park Installation	$30,000
W	Disc Golf Extension	$10,000
	Total for Roy Morse Park	$2,725,000
Master Plan	(2019 Estimate) Sports Complex Implementation	$46,000,000
Master Plan	(2019 Estimate) Facility & Other Amenities Implementation	$58,000,000
Vandercook Park		
D	Trail repair and replacement	$30,000
E	Playground Replacement (2028)	$150,000
E	Court Resurfacing (2038)	$30,000
W	Shuffleboard court upgrade	$5,000
	Total for Vandercook Park	$215,000
Victoria Freeman Park		
D	Shelter Replacement	$75,000
E	Playground Replacement (2050)	$150,000

E	Basketball Court Resurfacing/Hoops	$50,000
W	Dog Park Installation	$20,000
	Total for Victoria Freeman Park	$150,000
Regency Park		
W	Park Development	????
	Total for Regency Park	?????
1st Avenue Park		
W	Park Development	????
	Total for 3rd Avenue Park	?????
Elks Memorial Building		
D	HVAC System Upgraded (include AC)	$20,000
D	Replace Roof	$75,000
E	Security System	$8,000
W	Large Room Remodel	$50,000
W	Replace Lighting Fixtures	$10,000
W	Outdoor - Storage	$10,000
W	Outdoor - Covered Area	$50,000
	Total Elks Memorial Building	$223,000
McClelland Center Building		
High Need	HVAC System Upgrade	$ 60,000
D	Building sign	$ 8,000
D	Security system	$ 10,000
D	Replace flooring (large room)	$ 60,000
D	Replace garage door	$ 15,000
D	Replace ceiling tiles (large room)	$ 10,000
W	Table and Chair Replacement	$ 30,000
W	Replace lighting (kitchen/small room)	$ 10,000
W	Kitchen remodel (include oven/stove)	$ 60,000
	Total McClelland Center	$130,000
Mint Valley Golf Course		
High Need	Golf Course Fuel Tank Replacement	$60,000
D	Resurface Asphalt Cart Paths	$60,000
D	Asphalt Parking Lot	$300,000
D	Asphalt Maintenance Parking Lot	$120,000
D	Equipment Wash Station	$82,000
D	Stormwater Irrigation Pump Replacement	$525,000
D	Restroom Replacement	$100,000
D	Driving Range Pole and Net Replacement	$550,000
E	Replace Irrigation System	$2,200,000
E	Retaining Wall #17	$200,000
W	18th Hole Picnic Shelter	$125,000

W	Retaining Wall #17	$257,000
	Total for Mint Valley Golf Course	$4,579,000
Master Plan	Prepare to Repair or Replace Pro Shop Facility	$2,000,000
Parks Maintenance Building		
D	Parking Lot Resurfacing	$150,000
D	Reside Storage Facility	$60,000
	Total for Park Maintenance Building	$210,000
Recreation Administration Building		
D	Roof Replacement	$30,000
D	Parking Lot Resurfaced	$30,000
D	Reside Exterior	$50,000
D	HVAC Unit Upgraded	$40,000
D	Security System	$8,000
D	Electrical Upgrade	$30,000
E	Carpet Replacement	$15,000
E	Improve North Facility Entrance	$15,000
W	Replace Interior Lighting	$10,000
W	Remodel Bathrooms	$15,000
	Total Recreation Building	$438,000
Woman's Club Building		
D	Insulated Windows Installed	$50,000
D	Upgrade Heat Pump (AC)	$20,000
D	Paint Building Exterior	$40,000
D	Parking Lot Resurfaced	$30,000
D	Upgraded Furnishings	$15,000
D	Replace Exterior Doors (4)	$20,000
D	Touch Pad Entry System	$3,000
D	Replace Sliding Door (2)	$20,000
D	Replace Roof	$25,000
D	Remove Chimney	$10,000
D	Replace Siding (or Paint)	$60,000
E	Replace/Repair Theater Curtain	$3,000
W	Replace Oven & Stove Units	$4,000
W	Replace Interior Lighting	$20,000
W	Kitchen Remodel (include oven/stove)	$45,000
	Total Woman's Club Building	$365,000
Senior Center Building		
D	Replace Dance Floor	$ 80,000
D	Paint Building Exterior	$ 25,000
D	Touch Pad Entry System	$ 3,000
E	Carpet Replacement	$ 15,000

W	Bathroom Remodel	$ 50,000
	Total Senior Center Building	$173,000

TOTAL DEFFERED MAINTENANCE	$15,594,000
TOTAL EMERGING NEEDS	$6,406,000

All Parks	
Improvements Indicated within Parks & Recreation ADA Transition Plan	
Water Meter Reduction	
Install Trails at Parks	
All Park Branded Signage	
Playground Drainage	
Diking District Trail Install	
Additional Holiday Displays	
Downtown Pocket Park Installation	

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, May 11, 2023 | **6:00 PM** | **2nd Floor, City Hall**

The City Hall is accessible for persons with disabilities. Special equipment to assist the hearing impaired is also available. Please contact the City Executive Office at 360.442.5004 48 hours in advance if you require special accommodations to attend the meeting. Please note - virtual attendees may comment verbally during public hearings only. Virtual attendees may also submit written comments to the Clerk's Office with the heading, "Public Comment for disbursement to the City Council".

https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82394132374

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: ***823 9413 2374***

1. CALL TO ORDER
Mayor Wallis called the meeting to order at 6:01 p.m.

2. INVOCATION*/FLAG SALUTE
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*

Staff Present*: City Manager Kris Swanson, City Attorney Jim McNamara, City Clerk Tiffany Ostreim,*

Deputy City Clerk Elizabeth Halili, Public Works Director Ken Hash, Assistant City Manager Ann Rivers, Parks & Recreation Director Jennifer Wills, Fire Chief Jim Kambeitz, Police Chief Robert Huhta, Human Resources Director Sabrina Fraidenburg

4. WORKSHOP

23-001044 AFFORDABLE HOUSING OPTIONS (TIME ESTIMATE 60 MINUTES)

Assistant City Manager Ann Rivers made the presentation.
Council discussed the presentation and asked questions.
Councilmember Wallin presented an Affordable Housing Action Plan consisting of six proposals.

A motion was made by Councilmember Wallin, seconded by Councilmember Strobel, to request and direct the Planning Commission to review all residential zoning areas for upzoning and increasing density potential and present allowed uses, review and recommend reductions to minimum lot sizes, minimum lot widths, minimum lot road frontages and widths and lot depth requirements, as well as buildable area setbacks, requesting the Planning Commission to bring back a broad proposal for council consideration to reduce onerous and unnecessary lot restictions and increase residential zoning area allowed uses with the purpose and intent of encouraging new housing construction through lessening unnecessarily restrictive codes.

A motion was made by Councilmember Wallin, seconded by Councilmember Strobel, to request and direct the Planing Commission to propose code modifications to allow smaller home / tiny home micro communities on smaller lot sizes with fewer set back requirements.

Concurrence of the Council to request the Planning Commission review HB 1337 and HB 1110.
Mike Pederson provided public comment.
Jason Still provided public comment.
Shannon Gillman provided public comment.
Jennifer Westerman, Chief Executive Office of Housing Opportunities of SW Washington provided public comment.
Colby Conerly provided public comment.
Randy Knox provided public comment.
A citizen, name unstated, provided public comment.
Tim Shay provided public comment.
The motions and requests to the Planning Commission carried unanimously.

A motion was made by Councilmember Wallin, seconded by Councilmember Strobel, to prepare a request for proposals for the awarding and distribution of the affordable housing sales tax revenue for the purpose of constructing new "affordable" housing units in Longview specifically targeted for benefiting low and moderate income seniors and/or disabled residents.
A citizen, name unstated, provided public comment.
Kalei LaFave, provided public comment.
A citizen, name unstated, provided public comment.
Erik Halvorson provided public comment.
The motion carried unanimously.

A motion was made by Councilmember Wallin, seconded by Councilmember Boudreau, to target CDBG dollars to support residential repairs and modifications to keep tenants and property owners, seniors and disabled, in their homes as long as possible.
Kalei LaFave provided public comment.
The motion carried unanimously.

Councilmember Wallin explained the need to stabilize Building and Planning Department.
Assistant City Manager Ann Rivers explained code compliance.
City Manager Kris Swanson explained the cost recovery model so rate payers don't subsidize.
Public Works Director Ken Hash will give a report on development fees next week.
Assistant City Manager Ann Rivers is working with Lower Columbia Contractors Association on staffing levels and will report back at a later date.
Councilmember Wallin explained "Rent Well Program".
Jennifer Westerman, Chief Executive Officer of Housing Opportunities of SW Washington provided public comment.

A motion was made by Councilmember Strobel, seconded by Councilmember Kendall, to target CDBG dollars to support "Rent Well Programs" to keep tenants in their homes as long as possible.
Jason Still provided public comment
Wendy Kosloski provided public comment.
A citizen, name unstated, provided public comment.
Mike Pederson provided public comment.
The motion carried unanimously.

Concurrence of Council for a workshop on Multi-Family Tax Exemption (MFTE) and Tax Increment Financing (TIF) tools. Also a report back on the stability of Building and Planning fees and expenses. Also a recap of the sales tax revenue.

The workshop concluded and Councilmember Wallin recessed the meeting at 7:45 p.m.

Mayor Wallis resumed the meeting in the Council Chambers at 7:57 p.m.

5. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

23-001126 APRIL 27, 2023 REGULAR MEETING MINUTES

A motion was made by Councilmember Wean, seconded by Councilmember Kendall, to approve the April 27, 2023 Regular Meeting Minutes. The motion carried unanimously.

6. CHANGES TO THE AGENDA

7. PRESENTATIONS & AWARDS

23-001115 PROCLAMATION - HISTORIC PRESERVATION MONTH - MAY, 2023

RECIPIENT: NATHANAEL LIGHT, HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMITTEE
Mayor Wallis read and presented the proclamation to Nathanael Light, who accepted on behalf of the Historic Preservation Committee.

23-001114 PROCLAMATION - NATIONAL POPPY DAY - MAY 20, 2023

RECIPIENT: CHERYL RUTHERFORD, SERGEANT AT ARMS AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY, UNIT 115
Mayor Wallis presented the proclamation to Cheryl Rutherford and Noelle Hamilton, who accepted on behalf of American Legion Auxiliary, Unit 115.

23-001132 2022 COMPLETE STREETS ANNUAL REPORT

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
DISCUSSION ONLY
Public Works Engineer Morgan Palmer presented the report.

23-001133 ARTERIAL TRAFFIC PLAN - REPORT

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
DIRECTION TO STAFF
Public Works Director Ken Hash presented the report.

A motion was made by Councilmember Boudreau, seconded by Councilmember Kendall, to direct staff to bring back a suite of options for soft traffic control measures.
Jason Still provided public comment.
Loretta Richards provided public comment.
Mike Pederson provided public comment.
The motion carried unanimously.

8. CONSTITUENTS' COMMENTS (Thirty Minutes)

Larry Crosby provided public comment.
Wendy Kosloski provided public comment.
Senator Jeff Wilson provided public comment.
Representative Joel McIntire provided public comment.
Randy Knox provided public comment.
Derek Fine provided public comment.
Mike Pederson provided public comment.
Jason Still provided public comment.
Colby Conerly provided public comment.
A citizen, name unstated, provided public comment.

9. PUBLIC HEARINGS

10. BOARD & COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

11. ORDINANCES & RESOLUTIONS

12. MAYOR'S REPORT

Mayor Wallis provided a report and reviewed the federal delegation trip and state legislative agenda.

13. COUNCILMEMBERS' REPORTS

Councilmember Strobel provided a report.
Councilmember Wallin provided a report.
Councilmember Wean provided a report.
Councilmember Boudreau provided a report.
Councilmember Kendall provided a report.
Councilmember Ortiz provided a report.

14. CONSENT CALENDAR

Public Works Director Ken Hash explained the bid review for the Fishers Lane Water Treatment Plant demo.

A motion was made by Councilmember Strobel, seconded by Councilmember Kendall, to approve the Consent Calendar.

Jason Still provided public comment.
City Manager Kris Swanson explained state accounting requirements for grant projects.

The motion carried unanimously.

23-001116 APPROVAL OF CLAIMS

23-001131 RESOLUTION NO. 2449 – INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT WITH CONSOLIDATED DIKING IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1 OF COWLITZ COUNTY (CDID #1) FOR EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
MOTION TO ADOPT RESOLUTION NO. 2449

23-001129 BID REVIEW – FISHERS LANE WATER TREATMENT PLANT DEMO

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
MOTION TO ACCEPT THE 2ND LOW BID AND AWARD TO KEYSTONE CONTRACTING, INC., IN THE AMOUNT OF $1,271,350.00

23-001130 BID REVIEW – CMD #2 BLOCK #10 SEWER & WATER MAIN REPLACEMENT

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
MOTION TO ACCEPT THE LOW BID AND AWARD TO ADVANCED EXCAVATING SPECIALISTS, LLC, IN THE AMOUNT OF $786,192.02

23-001140 RESOLUTION NO. 2450 - AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO BORROW FUNDS FROM THE GENERAL FUND FOR THE PURPOSE OF FINANCING ARTERIAL STREET AND CAPITAL PROJECT FUND PROJECTS UNTIL GRANT REIMBURSEMENT FUNDS ARE RECEIVED

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
MOTION TO ADOPT RESOLUTION NO. 2450

15. CITY MANAGER'S REPORT

City Manager Kris Swanson provided a report. A state special session is scheduled to begin May 16, 2023. If it does not finalize a drug possession law, local law enforcement is prepared to bring an ordinance forward.

16. MISCELLANEOUS

Additional constituents' comments were provided.
A citizen, name unstated, provided public comment.

17. EXECUTIVE SESSION

23-001128 COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

All members of the City Council, City Manager Kris Swanson, Assistant City Manager Ann Rivers, City Attorney Jim McNamara, and Human Resources Director Sabrina Fraidenburg entered Executive Session at 9:45 p.m. pursuant to RCW 42.30.140(4)(a) Collective Bargaining for a period of 15 minutes. At 10:00 p.m. all parties came out of Executive Session. No decisions were made.

18. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 10:00 p.m.

Tiffany Ostreim
City Clerk

*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, MAY 25, 2023 – 6:00 P.M.
THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 2023 – 6:00 P.M.
THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 2023 - 6:00 P.M.

NEXT SPECIAL COUNCIL WORKSHOP:

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 2023 - SPECIAL START TIME 5:00 P.M. - PARKS & RECREATION COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 2023 - 9:00 A.M. - VISIONING RETREAT

City of Longview

Agenda Summary

PUBLIC HEARING – AMEND THE 2023 - 2028 SIX YEAR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PLAN (TIP) AND RIVERCITIES TRANSIT PROGRAM OF PROJECTS (POP)

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
CONDUCT THE PUBLIC HEARING AND MOTION TO ADOPT RESOLUTION NO. 2451.

COUNCIL STRATEGIC INITIATIVE ADDRESSED:
Improve transportation systems

CITY ATTORNEY REVIEW: N/A

SUMMARY STATEMENT:
Each year, as required by state law, the City updates and adopts a Six-Year Transportation Improvement Program (TIP). The TIP is a priority listing of federally funded or proposed transportation-related projects within the City. The TIP identifies the year and the funding sources for the various projects, as well as other basic information on the projects. In order to receive federal or state transportation funding, a project must appear on the City's adopted TIP. However, the TIP may be amended by the City Council at any time to add or delete projects or change funding sources and amounts, following a public hearing on the proposed amendment.

Additionally, federal law requires transit agencies receiving Federal Transit Administration (FTA) funding to prepare a Program of Projects (POP) identifying the projects to be funded with FTA funding, and to conduct a public hearing and outreach process prior to adopting the POP. The TIP includes FTA funded projects and meets the requirements of the POP.

The required public hearing calls for receiving public testimony regarding amending the 2023-2028 TIP/POP. This amendment specifically addresses modifying one current projects that was approved in the 2023-2028 TIP/POP, and adding six new projects.

Modified project:
#27 Columbia Heights Road

New projects:
#14 City Shop Roof Replacement CTA 23-2
#15 City Shop HVAC System Replacement CTA 23-3
#22 15th Ave @ Commerce Excessive Heat Damage
#23 28th Ave. @ Beech St. Excessive Heat Damage
#24 30th Ave @ Garfield Excessive Heat Damage
#25 Systemic Pedestrian Crossing Improvements

STAFF CONTACT:
Ken Hash, Public Works Director

Attachments:
1. Res 2451 - 1st Amend 2023-2028 TIP.POP
2. Exhibit A - 6 Yr TIP.POP. 2023-28 Amend #1

RESOLUTION NO. 2451

A RESOLUTION AMENDING THE SIX YEAR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (TIP) (2023-2028) AND RIVERCITIES TRANSIT PROGRAM OF PROJECTS (POP) FOR THE CITY OF LONGVIEW, WASHINGTON, AND SUPERSEDING AND REPLACING RESOLUTION NO. 2410. THE PURPOSE OF THIS TIP AND POP AMENDMENT IS TO ADD SIX NEW PROJECTS AND REVISE ONE CURRENT PROJECT.

WHEREAS, Resolution No. 2410 was adopted by the Longview City Council on the 6th day of June, 2022, adopting the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) and RiverCities Transit Program of Projects (POP) for the six-year period of 2023-2028; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary to amend said Transportation Improvement Program and Program of Projects to provide for adding and changing proposed projects, and to supersede and replace said Resolution No. 2410 with this enactment; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to said requirements the City prepared an amended Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) and RiverCities Transit Program of Projects (POP) for the next ensuing six years (2023-2028) and this plan was presented to the Longview City Council on May 25, 2023; and

WHEREAS, the Longview City Council held the required public hearing thereon at 6:00 p.m. at the City Hall in Longview, Washington on the 25th day of May, 2023; and

WHEREAS, no unresolved written or oral objections to the revised Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) and RiverCities Transit Program of Projects (POP) have been received by the City.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Longview, that the amended Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) and RiverCities Transit Program of Projects (POP) for the Federal Highway Administration, Transportation Improvement Board, Federal Transit Administration, Motor Vehicle Fuel

Excise Tax, and other federal and state funded transportation projects as prepared by the Longview City Public Works Director and submitted to the Longview City Council, a copy of which is hereto attached and marked Exhibit A, is hereby adopted as the Official Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) and RiverCities Transit Program of Projects (POP) for the City for the next ensuing six years through December 31, 2028, as required by RCW 35.77.010.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of said Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) and RiverCities Transit Program of Projects (POP), as shown on Exhibit A, attached and made a part of this Resolution, together with a copy of this Resolution, shall be filed with the Secretary of Transportation of the State of Washington not more than thirty (30) days after its adoption.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Resolution No. 2410 shall be, and is hereby superseded and replaced by this Resolution.

PASSED by the City Council of the City of Longview in regular session and approved by the Mayor this 25th day of May, 2023.

_____

M A Y O R

ATTEST:

_____

City Clerk

EXHIBIT A

CITY OF LONGVIEW
SIX YEAR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PLAN
TRANSIT PROGRAM OF PROJECTS (RIVERCITIES TRANSIT)
FROM 2023 TO 2028 - AMENDMENT #1

Functional Class	Priority Number	Project Identification	Improvement Type	Status	Total Length	Utility Codes	Project Costs in Thousands of Dollars: Project Phase	Phase Start	Fund Source Information: Federal Funding: Federal Fund Code	Federal Cost by Phase	State Fund Code	State Funds	Local Funds	Total Funds	Expenditures Schedule: 1st	2nd	3rd	4th thru 6th	Federally Funded Projects Only: Envir Type	R/W Required Date (MM/YY)
00	1	***TWO REPL. TRANSIT RELIEF VEHICLES CTA 16-3***	23	S			ALL	01/01/23	5307	53			13	66	66				CE	No
		from: to:																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $66,000					Totals			53			13	66	66					
00	2	***TWO ADA CUTAWAY VANS & ONE SUPERVISOR LIFT EQUIPPED MINVAN CTA 17-3***	23	S			ALL	01/01/23	5307	214			113	327	327				CE	No
		from: to:																		
		Purchase Two ADA Vans & Supervisor Lift Equipped Minivan																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $327,000					Totals			214			113	327	327					
00	3	***TRANSIT OPERATING ASSISTANCE CTA 18-2***	23	S			ALL	01/01/23	5307	1162			1162	2324	2324				CE	No
		from: to:																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $4,500,000					Totals			1162			1162	2324	2324					
00	4	***TRANSIT OPERATING ASSISTANCE CTA 19-3***	23	S			ALL	01/01/23	5307	1231			1231	2462	2462				CE	No
		from: to:																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $4,500,000					Totals			1231			1231	2462	2462					
00	5	***ONE TRANSIT COACH CTA 20-3***	23	S			ALL	01/01/23	5307	416			296	712	712				CE	No
		from: to:																		
		Diesel change to Hybrid																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $712,000					Totals			416			296	712	712					

EXHIBIT A

CITY OF LONGVIEW
SIX YEAR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PLAN
TRANSIT PROGRAM OF PROJECTS (RIVERCITIES TRANSIT)
FROM 2023 TO 2028 - AMENDMENT #1

Functional Class	Priority Number	Project Identification	Improvement Type	Status	Total Length	Utility Codes	Project Costs in Thousands of Dollars: Project Phase	Phase Start	Fund Source Information: Federal Funding: Federal Fund Code	Federal Cost by Phase	State Fund Code	State Funds	Local Funds	Total Funds	Expenditures Schedule: 1st	2nd	3rd	4th thru 6th	Federally Funded Projects Only: Envir Type	R/W Required Date (MM/YY)
00	6	***COACH MIDLIFE OVERHAULS CTA 20-4***	23	S			ALL	01/01/23	5307	259			65	324	324				CE	No
		from: to:																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $324,000					Totals			259			65	324	324					
00	7	***TRANSIT OPERATING ASSISTANCE CTA 20-5***	23	S			ALL	01/01/23	5307	593			593	1186	1186				CE	No
		from: to:																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $4,500,000					Totals			593			593	1186	1186					
00	8	***TRANSIT OPERATING ASSISTANCE CTA 21-1***	23	S			ALL	01/01/23	5307	1657			597	2254	2254				CE	No
		from: to:																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $4,500,000					Totals			1657			597	2254	2254					
00	9	***ONE TRANSIT COACH CTA 21-2***	23	S			ALL	01/01/23	5307	416			296	712	712				CE	No
		from: to:																		
		Diesel change to Hybrid																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $712,000					Totals			416			296	712	712					
00	10	***COACH MIDLIFE OVERHAULS CTA 21-3***	23	S			ALL	01/01/23	5307	259			65	324	324				CE	No
		from: to:																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $324,000					Totals			259			65	324	324					

EXHIBIT A

CITY OF LONGVIEW
SIX YEAR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PLAN
TRANSIT PROGRAM OF PROJECTS (RIVERCITIES TRANSIT)
FROM 2023 TO 2028 - AMENDMENT #1

Functional Class	Priority Number	Project Identification	Improvement Type	Status	Total Length	Utility Codes	Project Costs in Thousands of Dollars: Project Phase	Phase Start	Fund Source Information: Federal Funding: Federal Fund Code	Federal Cost by Phase	State Fund Code	State Funds	Local Funds	Total Funds	Expenditures Schedule: 1st	2nd	3rd	4th thru 6th	Federally Funded Projects Only: Envir Type	R/W Required Date (MM/YY)
00	11	***FOUR LOW-FLOOR HYBRID REPLACEM'T BUSES 21-4***	23	S			ALL	01/01/23	5339	1560			1288	2848	2848				CE	No
		from: to:																		
		Diesel change to Hybrid																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $2,848,000					Totals			1560			1288	2848	2848					
00	12	***TRANSIT OPERATING ASSISTANCE CTA 22-1***	23	S			ALL	01/01/23	5307	1895			825	2720	2720				CE	No
		from: to:																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $4,700,000					Totals			1895			825	2720	2720					
00	13	***ONE TRANSIT COACH CTA 22-2***	23	S			ALL	01/01/23	5307	480			232	712	712				CE	No
		from: to:																		
		Diesel changed to Hybrid																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $712,000					Totals			480			232	712	712					
00	14	***CITY SHOP ROOF REPLACEMENT CTA 23-2***	23	S			CN	07/01/23	5339	495			329	824	824				CE	No
		from: to:																		
		Replace City Shops Roof																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $823,854					Totals			495			329	824	824					
00	15	***CITY SHOP HVAC SYSTEM REPLACEMENT CTA 23-3***	23	S			CN	07/01/23	5339	103			68	171	171				CE	No
		from: to:																		
		Replace City Shops HVAC																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $171,366					Totals			103			68	171	171					

EXHIBIT A

CITY OF LONGVIEW
SIX YEAR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PLAN
TRANSIT PROGRAM OF PROJECTS (RIVERCITIES TRANSIT)
FROM 2023 TO 2028 - AMENDMENT #1

Functional Class	Priority Number	Project Identification	Improvement Type	Status	Total Length	Utility Codes	Project Costs in Thousands of Dollars: Project Phase	Phase Start	Fund Source Information: Federal Funding: Federal Fund Code	Federal Cost by Phase	State Fund Code	State Funds	Local Funds	Total Funds	Expenditures Schedule: 1st	2nd	3rd	4th thru 6th	Federally Funded Projects Only: Envir Type	R/W Required Date (MM/YY)
00	16	***TRANSIT OPERATING ASSISTANCE CTA 23-1***	23	S			ALL	01/01/23	5307	1300			1300	2600	2600				CE	No
		from: to:																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $4,700,000					Totals			1300			1300	2600	2600					
5	17	***46TH AVE, SR 4 TO OLYMPIA WAY***	04	S	0.35	C G O P S T W	CN	02/01/23	STPUS	696	TIB	2848	935	4479	4479				CE	No
		from: OBH Hwy (SR 4) to: Olympia Way																		
		Reconstruct 46th to incl cub, gutter sdwks & bike lanes																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $4,874,445					Totals			696		2848		4479	4479					
4	18	***DOWNTOWN TRAFFIC SIGNAL UPGRADES***	21	S	.10		CN	09/01/23	HSIP	677				677	677				CE	No
		7th, 11th, 12th, Commerce & 14th																		
		from: to:																		
		Replace signal heads, revise signal timing & replace ped signal equipment																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $769,100					Totals			677				677	677					
3	19	***DOWNTOWN RECT. RAPID FLASHING BEACONS***	21	S	.10		CN	09/01/23	HSIP	1046				1046	1046				CE	No
		Wash Way @ 16th, 17th, 18th; Olympia @16th;																		
		Broadway @ 8th & 11th																		
		from: to:																		
		Upgrade crosswalks with flashing beacons, curb ext., signs & striping																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $1,236,400					Totals			1046				1046	1046					
4	20	***BEECH ST. & 30TH AVE. BUFFERED BIKE LANES***	28	S	1.2		PE	01/01/23	TA	21			3	24	24				CE	No
							CN	09/01/23	TA	224			35	259	259					
		from: Oregon Way to: Washington Way																		
		Design & construct bike lanes																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $283,000					Totals			245			38	283	283					

EXHIBIT A

CITY OF LONGVIEW
SIX YEAR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PLAN
TRANSIT PROGRAM OF PROJECTS (RIVERCITIES TRANSIT)
FROM 2023 TO 2028 - AMENDMENT #1

Functional Class	Priority Number	Project Identification	Improvement Type	Status	Total Length	Utility Codes	Project Costs in Thousands of Dollars: Project Phase	Phase Start	Fund Source Information: Federal Funding: Federal Fund Code	Federal Cost by Phase	State Fund Code	State Funds	Local Funds	Total Funds	Expenditures Schedule: 1st	2nd	3rd	4th thru 6th	Federally Funded Projects Only: Envir Type	R/W Required Date (MM/YY)
3	21	***WASHINGTON WAY***	4	S	1.9	C G O P S T W	CN	03/01/23	STP	4219				4219	4219				CE	No
		from: 16th Avenue to: Industrial Way																		
		Grind & Overly, Panal Repl, Signal Upgrade, ADA Ramps & Channelization																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $4,794,000					Totals			4219				4219	4219					
03	22	***15TH AVE @ COMMERCE EXCESSIVE HEAT DAMAGE***	04	S	0.1	C G O P S T W	PE	06/01/23	ER	6			1	7	7				CE	No
		15th Avenue @ Commerce Ave.					CN	09/01/23	ER	52			8	60	60					
		from: to:																		
		Remove & Replace Damaged Concrete, Curb & ADA Ramps																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $58,000					Totals			58			9	67	67					
05	23	***28TH AVE. @ BEECH ST. EXCESSIVE HEAT DAMAGE***	04	S	0.1	C G O P S T W	PE	06/01/23	ER	8			1	9	9				CE	No
		28th Avenue @ Beech St.					CN	09/01/23	ER	72			12	84	84					
		from: to:																		
		Remove & Replace Damaged Concrete Panals																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $80,000					Totals			80			13	93	93					
05	24	***30TH AVE. @ GARFIELD EXCESSIVE HEAT DAMAGE***	04	S	0.1	C G O P S T W	PE	06/01/23	ER	13			2	15	15				CE	No
		30th Avenue @ Garfield St.					CN	09/01/23	ER	123			19	142	142					
		from: to:																		
		Remove & Replace Damaged Concrete Panels & ADA Ramps																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $136,000					Totals			136			21	157	157					
04	25	***SYSTEMIC PEDESTRIAN CROSSING IMPROVEMENTS***	21	S		C G O P S T W	PE	06/01/23	HSIP	200			0	200	200				CE	No
		Various Locations					CN	06/01/25	HSIP	1543			0	1543			1543			
		from: to:																		
		Install RRFB's, Median Island, Radar Speed Signs, Lighting & Crosswalks																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $1,743,000					Totals			1743			0	1743	200					

EXHIBIT A

CITY OF LONGVIEW
SIX YEAR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PLAN
TRANSIT PROGRAM OF PROJECTS (RIVERCITIES TRANSIT)
FROM 2023 TO 2028 - AMENDMENT #1

Functional Class	Priority Number	Project Identification	Improvement Type	Status	Total Length	Utility Codes	Project Costs in Thousands of Dollars: Project Phase	Phase Start	Fund Source Information: Federal Funding: Federal Fund Code	Federal Cost by Phase	State Fund Code	State Funds	Local Funds	Total Funds	Expenditures Schedule: 1st	2nd	3rd	4th thru 6th	Federally Funded Projects Only: Envir Type	R/W Required Date (MM/YY)
3	26	***TENNANT WAY CORRIDOR TRAFFIC SIGNAL IMPV.***	21	S	0.35		PE	01/01/23	STBGP	225			35	260	260				CE	No
							CN	10/01/24	STBGP	810			126	936		936				
		from: 9th Ave. to: 14th Ave.																		
		Traffic Signal Improvements @ Five Intersections																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $1,195,580					Totals			1035			35	1196	260	936				
6	27	***COLUMBIA HEIGHTS ROAD***	4	S	1	C G O P S T W	PE	07/01/23	STPUS	519			81	600	600				CE	No
		Fisher's Lane to Cascade Drive					RW	07/01/23	STPUS	86			14	100	100					
							CN	03/01/26	STPUS	4895			1905	6800			1905			
		from: Fishers Lane to: Cascade Drive																		
		Reconstruct roadway addding drainage, sidewalk, illumination & guard rail																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $7,500,000					Totals			5500			2000	7500	700		1905			
4	28	***DOWNTOWN RECT. RAPID FLASHING BEACONS***	21	P	.10		PE	06/01/23	HSIP	119			12	131	131				CE	No
		7th @ Broadway & Florida; Kessler @ Hemlock					CN	09/01/24	HSIP	909				909		909				
		from: to:																		
		Upgrade crosswalks with flashing beacons, curb ext., signs & striping																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $1,040,100					Totals			1028			12	1040	131	909				
4	29	***DOWNTOWN CROSSWALK UPGRADES***	21	P	.10		PE	06/01/23	HSIP	10			1	11	11				CE	No
		Commerce @ Vandercook; 11th @ Delaware & Maple;					CN	09/01/24	HSIP	123				123		123				
		8th @ Hudson 18th @ Olympia & Maple; 19th @ Olympia																		
		from: to:																		
		Upgrade low-risk crosswalks																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $133,600					Totals			133			1	134	11	123				
7	30	***COMMERCE AVENUE***	4	P	.67	C G O P S T W	PE	01/01/23					100	100	100				CE	No
		Hemlock St. to Florida Street					CN	06/01/23	STPUS	1150				1150	1150					
		from: Hemlock St. to: Florida Street																		
		Reconst sidewalk, crosswalk, adding streetscape incl stmwtr retrofit																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $1,250,000					Totals						100	1250	1250					

EXHIBIT A

CITY OF LONGVIEW
SIX YEAR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PLAN
TRANSIT PROGRAM OF PROJECTS (RIVERCITIES TRANSIT)
FROM 2023 TO 2028 - AMENDMENT #1

Functional Class	Priority Number	Project Identification	Improvement Type	Status	Total Length	Utility Codes	Project Costs in Thousands of Dollars: Project Phase	Phase Start	Fund Source Information: Federal Funding: Federal Fund Code	Federal Cost by Phase	State Fund Code	State Funds	Local Funds	Total Funds	Expenditures Schedule: 1st	2nd	3rd	4th thru 6th	Federally Funded Projects Only: Envir Type	R/W Required Date (MM/YY)
7	31	***7TH AVE. & DOUGLAS ROUNDABOUT***	4	P	.30	C	PE	01/01/23					100	100	100				CE	No
		Intersection				G	CN	06/01/23	STPUS	750			150	900	900					
		from: to:				O														
		Construct roundabout including sidewalks & bike lanes				P														
		TOTAL PROJECT $1,000,000				S	Totals						250	1000	1000					
						T														
						W														
6	32	***14TH AVENUE***	1	P	.93	C	PE	01/01/23					100	100	100				CE	No
		Alabama St. to Beech Street				G	CN	06/01/23	STPUS	750			150	900	900					
		from: Alabama St. to: Beech St.				O														
		Construct street including drainage, sidewalks & bike lanes				P														
		TOTAL PROJECT $1,000,000				S	Totals						250	1000	1000					
						T														
						W														
4	33	***NICHOLS @ MAPLE CROSSING IMPROVEMENTS***	21	P	.10		PE	01/01/23			PED/BIKE	31	4	35	35				CE	No
		Nichols @ Maple					CN	09/01/23			PED/BIKE	284	31	315	315					
		from: to:																		
		Upgrade higher-risk crosswalks																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $350,000					Totals					315	35	350	350					
4	34	***KESSLER @ HEMLOCK CROSSING IMPROVEMENTS***	21	P	.10		PE	01/01/23			PED/BIKE	15	2	17	17				CE	No
		Kessler @ Hemlock					CN	09/01/23			PED/BIKE	142	16	158	158					
		from: to:																		
		Upgrade higher-risk crosswalks																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $175,000					Totals					157	18	175	175					
4	35	***7TH AVE @ FLORIDA CROSSING IMPROVEMENTS***	21	P	.10		PE	01/01/23			PED/BIKE	16	2	18	18				CE	No
		7th Ave. @ Florida					CN	09/01/23			PED/BIKE	141	16	157	157					
		from: to:																		
		Upgrade higher-risk crosswalks																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $175,000					Totals					157	18	175	175					

EXHIBIT A

CITY OF LONGVIEW
SIX YEAR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PLAN
TRANSIT PROGRAM OF PROJECTS (RIVERCITIES TRANSIT)
FROM 2023 TO 2028 - AMENDMENT #1

Functional Class	Priority Number	Project Identification	Improvement Type	Status	Total Length	Utility Codes	Project Costs in Thousands of Dollars: Project Phase	Phase Start	Fund Source Information: Federal Funding: Federal Fund Code	Federal Cost by Phase	State Fund Code	State Funds	Local Funds	Total Funds	Expenditures Schedule: 1st	2nd	3rd	4th thru 6th	Federally Funded Projects Only: Envir Type	R/W Required Date (MM/YY)
3	36	***OCEAN BEACH HIGHWAY CORRIDOR***	21	P	2.5		PE	05/01/23	STP(S)	299			33	332	150	182			CE	No
		Washington Way to Patriot Rail Crossing					CN	03/01/24	STP(S)	2545				2545		2545				
		from: to:																		
		Sign'g, strip'g, med. curb, access mgmt, bike lanes, speed limit reduction																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $2,877,000					Totals			2844			33	2877	150	2727				
4	37	***NICHOLS BLVD. CORRIDOR***	21	P	1.5		PE	05/01/23	STP(S)	75			8	83	70	13			CE	No
		Oregon Way to Maple Street					CN	03/01/24	STP(S)	632			0	632		632				
		from: to:																		
		RRFB's, ADA upgds, traffic signal upgds, & curb extensions																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $715,000					Totals			707			8	715	70	645				
4	38	***20TH AVE. CORRIDOR***	21	P	0.6		PE	05/01/23	STP(S)	51			6	57	57				CE	No
		Arkansas St. to Nichols Blvd.					CN	03/01/24	STP(S)	434			0	434		434				
		from: Arkansas St. to: Nichols Blvd.																		
		ADA upgds, speed bars & radar speed signs																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $491,000					Totals			485			6	491	57	434				
3	39	***INDUSTRIAL WAY/OREGON WAY INTERSECTION***	01	P	.10	C G O P S T W	CN	01/01/24	BUILD INFRA	40000			96650	136650		136650			EIS	Yes
		from: Industrial Way to: Oregon Way																		
		Construct elevated signalized intersection, realign rail line																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $98,420,000					Totals			40000			96650	136650		136650				
00	40	***TRANSIT OPERATING ASSISTANCE CTA 24-1***	23	P			ALL	01/01/24	5307	1300			1300	2600		2600			CE	No
		from: to:																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $4,700,000					Totals			1300			1300	2600		2600				

EXHIBIT A

CITY OF LONGVIEW
SIX YEAR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PLAN
TRANSIT PROGRAM OF PROJECTS (RIVERCITIES TRANSIT)
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Functional Class	Priority Number	Project Identification	Improvement Type	Status	Total Length	Utility Codes	Project Costs in Thousands of Dollars: Project Phase	Phase Start	Fund Source Information: Federal Funding: Federal Fund Code	Federal Cost by Phase	State Fund Code	State Funds	Local Funds	Total Funds	Expenditures Schedule: 1st	2nd	3rd	4th thru 6th	Federally Funded Projects Only: Envir Type	R/W Required Date (MM/YY)
00	41	***TRANSIT OPERATING ASSISTANCE CTA 25-1***	23	P			ALL	01/01/25	5307	825			825	1650			1650		CE	No
		from: to:																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $4,700,000					Totals			825			825	1650			1650			
00	42	***ONE TRANSIT COACH CTA 25-2***	23	P			ALL	01/01/25	5307	656			164	820			600		CE	No
		from: to:																		
		Diesel change to Hybrid																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $820,000					Totals			656			164	820			600			
00	43	***TRANSIT OPERATING ASSISTANCE CTA 26-1***	23	P			ALL	01/01/26	5307	825			825	1650				1650	CE	No
		from: to:																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $4,700,000					Totals			825			825	1650				1650		
00	44	***ONE TRANSIT COACH CTA 26-2***	23	P			ALL	01/01/26	5307	656			164	820				820	CE	No
		from: to:																		
		Diesel changed to Hybrid																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $820,000					Totals			656			164	820				820		
00	45	***TRANSIT OPERATING ASSISTANCE CTA 27-1***	23	P			ALL	07/01/27	5307	1300			1300	2600				2600	CE	No
		from: to:																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $2,600,000					Totals			1300			1300	2600				2600		

EXHIBIT A

CITY OF LONGVIEW
SIX YEAR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PLAN
TRANSIT PROGRAM OF PROJECTS (RIVERCITIES TRANSIT)
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Functional Class	Priority Number	Project Identification	Improvement Type	Status	Total Length	Utility Codes	Project Costs in Thousands of Dollars								Expenditures Schedule				Federally Funded Projects Only	
									Fund Source Information											
									Federal Funding											
							Project Phase	Phase Start	Federal Fund Code	Federal Cost by Phase	State Fund Code	State Funds	Local Funds	Total Funds	1st	2nd	3rd	4th thru 6th	Envir Type	R/W Required Date (MM/YY)
00	46	***ONE TRANSIT COACH CTA 27-2***	23	P			ALL	07/01/27	5307	720			180	900				900	CE	No
		from: to:																		
		Diesel changed to Hybrid																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $900,000					Totals			720			180	900				900		
00	47	***TRANSIT OPERATING ASSISTANCE CTA 28-1***	23	P			ALL	07/01/28	5307	1300			1300	2600				2600	CE	No
		from: to:																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $2,600,000					Totals			1300			1300	2600				2600		
00	48	***ONE TRANSIT COACH CTA 28-2***	23	P			ALL	07/01/28	5307	720			180	900				900	CE	No
		from: to:																		
		Diesel changed to Hybrid																		
		TOTAL PROJECT $900,000					Totals			720			180	900				900		

City of Longview

Agenda Summary

HARD SURFACE REQUIREMENTS (19.78.060) CODE REVISION

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
MOTION TO DIRECT THE CITY ATTORNEY TO PREPARE AN ORDINANCE ACCEPTING THE PROPOSED CODE REVISION

COUNCIL INITIATIVE ADDRESSED:
Preserve and Enhance Neighborhoods

CITY ATTORNEY REVIEW: REQUIRED

SUMMARY STATEMENT:
Staff has received Planning Commission recommendation on the proposed code changes to Hard Surface Requirements as of the May 3rd Planning Commission Public Hearing. The revised language now specifies Single Family Residences may have a reduction in their hard surface requirements. Staff will present the proposed amendment to the zoning code to City Council for their consideration of approval, modification, or denial of the recommendation.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY:

STAFF CONTACT:
McAllister Kosar, Planner

Attachments:
1. Driveway pavement requirements proposed language 5.25.23 Final

P.O. Box 128
Longview, WA 98632-7080
www.mylongview.com

Proposed Amendment to Zoning Code Surface Requirements 19.78.060

Below is the revised writing of the 19.78.060 "Surface Requirements" Zoning code based on interdepartmental feedback. Upon question from City Council staff felt the item needed to further outline excluding commercial and industrial zones. The item has gone back through Planning Commission and received a Public Hearing May 3rd, 2023. The first paragraph matches the existing code, and the second paragraph is the proposed addition.

19.78.060 Surface requirements. Every off-street automobile parking and truck loading and unloading space and necessary means of access to such space, such as driveways, shall be made permanently available for such purpose and shall be improved with asphaltic or Portland cement concrete or other approved alternatives including permeable pavements and pavers, and be well maintained.

For single family residences (SFR) in (R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4) or (TNR), there may be a reduction in the hard surface requirement, reducing the driveway paving requirement to the first 50 feet of distance, starting where the driveway connects to a public road. Driveways extending more than 50 feet from the public road are required to meet City standard. Any alternate design must be approved by the Building Official in consultation with the Fire Marshal and Community Development Director.

City of Longview

Agenda Summary

ZONING CODE CHANGES TO INDUSTRIAL ZONING DISTRICTS (19.58)

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
MOTION TO DIRECT THE CITY ATTORNEY TO PREPARE AN ORDINANCE ACCEPTING THE PROPOSED CODE REVISION

COUNCIL INITIATIVE ADDRESSED:
Strengthen economic conditions & create new opportunities.

CITY ATTORNEY REVIEW: REQUIRED

SUMMARY STATEMENT:
Staff has received Planning Commission recommendation on the proposed Zoning Code Changes to Industrial Zoning Districts (19.58) as of the May 3rd Planning Commission Public Hearing. The proposed language specifies Cryptocurrency Mining as a non-permitted Use in Industrial Zoning Districts and removes Data Center permissions in Industrial Zoning Districts. Staff will present the proposed amendment to the zoning code to City Council for their consideration of approval, modification, or denial of the recommendation.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY:

STAFF CONTACT:
McAllister Kosar, Planner

Attachments:
1. Staff Research & Analysis Cryptocurrency & Data Centers
2. Tragedy of the Energy Commons Seattle University
3. Proposed Language Data Centers-Cryptocurrency Mining use table 19.58 final

The City of Longview Washington

P.O. Box 128
Longview, WA 98632-7080
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3/28/2023

Staff Research and Analysis: Cryptocurrency Mining & Data Centers

PC 2023-3 Cryptocurrency/Data Centers

Introduction: City of Longview Staff have received interest from developers in the industries of Cryptocurrency Mining & Data Centers in the past, and renewed interest has been targeting valuable Industrial properties but offering few if any jobs & no tax benefit to the City. City Staff would like to share recent data, information, and stories from other communities to guide the Planning Commission and Public on understanding how Cryptocurrency Mining and Data Centers can impact Longview and its valuable Industrial land, resources, and neighborhoods. Staff is recommending Planning Commission consider limiting, banning, or removing permissions for Cryptocurrency/Data Centers in City Limits after consideration of the following.

Current Permissions: Currently the City of Longview's Industrial Zoning Districts Use table (19.58.020-1) allows for Data Centers in all Industrial Zoning Districts (LI-A & B, HI, C/I). Cryptocurrency Mining often falls under the title or use of Data Centers, and thus could possibly be allowed to operate in any of the City's Industrial Zoning Districts.

Jeffrey Thomson begins his paper '*Tragedy of the Energy Commons: How Government Regulation Can Help Mitigate the Environmental and Public Health Consequences of Cryptocurrency Mining*' by rehashing the familiar story of '*The Tragedy of the Commons*' by William Foster Lloyd. '*The Tragedy of the Commons*' describes the problem of cattle herders in England sharing a common parcel of land which they each entitled to let their cows graze. According to Lloyd's theory, each herder could receive an added benefit by letting additional cattle graze on the common pasture while the whole group of herders shared in the resulting damage to the pasture. Lloyd states "if he puts more cattle on a common, the food which they consume forms a deduction which is shared between all the cattle, as well that of others as his own, in proportion to their number, and only a small part of it is taken from his own cattle (Lloyd on checks to Population, 1832).

Expanding on Lloyd's theory, Garrett Hardin stated "The rational herdsman concludes that the only sensible course for him to pursue is to add another animal to his herd. And another; and another… But this is the conclusion reached by each and every rational herdsman sharing the commons. Therein is the tragedy. Each man is locked into a system that compels him to increase his herd without limit- in a world that is limited. Ruin is the destination toward which all men rush, each pursuing his own best interest in a society that believes in the freedom of the commons. Freedom in a commons brings ruin to all" (Hardin, The Tragedy of the Commons, 1968).

Thomson concludes from '*The Tragedy of the Commons*' that "a common resource available and accessible to all leads people to pursue their own self-interest without regard for the damage and costs imposed on the greater community" (Thomson, Tragedy of the Energy Commons, page 78). Thomson

continues "Much like herdsman in England, a similar issue is emerging in local communities throughout the world when cryptocurrency miners use cheap energy and public utility infrastructure to pursue economic self-interest at the expense of the local communities in which they operate. If cryptocurrency miners have no incentive to invest in the energy resources they utilize and can simply move from one cheap energy source to another, then the economic, environmental, and public health deterioration in the local communities that provide this cheap power will continue. To solve this problem, federal and state legislators must work together to create a systemic and uniform regulatory scheme to control the enormous energy use by cryptocurrency miners" (Thomson, Tragedy of the Energy Commons, page 78).

Case Study: Thomson includes a Case Study from Washington State "A recent example from the Mid-Columbian River Basin in Eastern Washington provides a poignant case on the effects of cryptocurrency mining on local communities, public utility infrastructure, and the environment. This case study is important because it highlights the tangible effects of a process that is often seen as existing only in cyber-space. This region of the country is particularly attractive to cryptocurrency miners because the Columbia River provides a nearly limitless energy source. For example, the city of East Wenatchee, Washington, sits along five hydro-electric dams that straddle the Columbia River (Roberts 2018). These dams provide an enormous amount of energy for the city and region (Northwest Power & Conservation Council). As a result, energy from these dams is readily available, cheap, and easy to abuse by cryptocurrency miners (Thomson Page 78, 79).

Thomson continues, "Initially, mining for cryptocurrencies did not require as much power as it does now. Mining one Bitcoin required roughly 1200 watts of electricity, which is the equivalent of the amount of energy required to power a hairdryer or microwave (Roberts 2018). At this rate, miners could spend roughly two dollars to mine one bitcoin worth twelve dollars (Roberts 2018). This extremely profitable return on investment, combined with Bitcoin's skyrocketing price, incentivized miners to find cheaper and cheaper power sources to run their mines (Roberts 2018). Thus, miners began to turn their attention to the Mid-Columbia River Basin, where electricity was available for about two-and-a-half cents per kilowatt (Roberts 2018). Comparatively, this price is about a quarter of the price of electricity in Seattle, which is the closest urban center (Roberts 2018). The five hydro-electric dams generate nearly six times the amount of energy used by the region's residents (Roberts 2018). Before the mining craze took off in the early part of 2017, local public utility companies exported surplus energy to urban regions like Seattle and Los Angeles, allowing utility companies to sell power locally at well below its cost of production (Roberts 2018).

Given this incredibly cheap and plentiful source of power, miners began to flock to the region at a quicker pace, renting out old warehouses and abandoned business in order to set up shop (Roberts 2018). By 2014, the energy use in East Wenatchee was skyrocketing- the regional public utility companies received requests from current potential miners for a total of 220 megawatts of power (Roberts 2018). This request was larger than the amount of energy used by the region's 70,000 residents (Roberts 2018). Furthermore, by the end of 2017, when the price of bitcoin hit all-time highs, the miners coming into the region were no longer interested in building five-megawatt mines; instead, they were building fifty-megawatt mines (Roberts 2018). This development represented enough power for about 22,000 homes, which is more energy than an Amazon Web Services' data center uses (Roberts 2018).

The combination of cheap power, cheap space, and rising prices of Bitcoin led to the creation of a mining Mecca that was drawing more and more people to the Mid-Columbia River Basin to exploit its resources for explosive economic gain (Thomson page 80). The dams in the region currently yield about 3,000 megawatts, which is enough electricity to power Los Angeles; however, cryptocurrency mines now use roughly 70% of that output (Roberts 2018). Considering that the region used to sell 80% of its output to other areas of the country, these mining operations have severely limited the

energy that the region can sell to other municipalities to help offset the cost of energy for its residents (Roberts 2018). Accordingly, in order to subsidize the growth in mining operations, the public utility companies will have to raise rates, build new infrastructure, and buy power from outside sources, all at the expense of local taxpayers (Thomson 2020).

The case study from the Columbia River Basin demonstrates that cryptocurrency miners, inadvertently or not, will exploit towns with access to cheap power for their own economic gain without imparting an equivalent benefit on the communities they exploit (Thomson 2020).

Cryptocurrency mining often uses enough energy to power entire countries (G.F., *Why Bitcoin uses so much energy,* 2018*).* Miners often target smaller and more rural towns, such as East Wenatchee, in the Mid-Columbia River Basin, to set up shop because those towns often offer cheap rent and cheap energy (Roberts 2018). This combination leads to an influx of miners on small towns who use a disproportionate amount of the locality's energy supply (Roberts 2018).

Conclusion: Although staff have not seen an influx of Cryptocurrency Mining and Data Center applications, the applications and interest we have seen in Longview have proven to be of no benefit to the community, creating no jobs and generating little or no tax revenue – which Industrial operations are typically major contributors to. The goal of Industrial areas like the Mint Farm is to produce jobs and Economic Development. Although the City of Longview currently has no Data Centers or Cryptocurrency Mining operations, there has been a Bitcoin Miner in the City before. Mining Skies used the Fishers Lane Water Treatment Plant for their operation, and the workers stripped the facility and left in the middle of the night. There is significant concern from members of the Mint Farm Property Owners Association about the lack of investment these operations would be making into their property and surrounding infrastructure, as well as the drain it would create on the resources which they share. Citizens would also show concern over the noise produced by these uses as the 'NoiseBarrierWalls' corporation (a cryptocurrency mining noise reduction solution company) cites "A single bitcoin mining rig can produce 70 to 90 decibels of sound". 70 decibels is reported to sound similar to a washing machine, and 90 that of a leaf blower. Compared to 80 decibels, 90 decibels is 10 times more intense and twice as loud.

The exploitation of our valuable industrial land for our "cheap power" in exchange for no job creation, investment, or tax revenue certainly warrants further discussion and consideration of restricting or banning these operations in the City of Longview.

I would be happy to facilitate direction, discussion or questions in regard to this item how the Planning Commission sees fit.

Thank you,

McAllister Kosar, Planner

Sources:

Thomson, Jeff (2020) "Tragedy of the Energy Commons: How Government Regulation Can Help Mitigate the Environmental and Public Health Consequences of Cryptocurrency Mining," Seattle Journal of Technology, Environmental & Innovation Law: Vol. 11: Iss. 1, Article 4.

Paul Roberts, This Is What Happens When Bitcoin Miners Take Over Your Town, POLITICO MAG.(Mar./Apr. 2018), https://www.politico.com/magazine/story/2018/03/09/bitcoin-mining-energyprices-smalltown-feature-217230 [https://perma.cc/SSN9-QREV].

Garret Hardin, *The Tragedy of the Commons*, SCI. MAG., Dec. 13, 1968, at 1244, https://science.sciencemag.org/content/sci/162/3859/1243.full.pdf [https://perma.cc/34LY-ZA4N].

https://noisebarrierwalls.com/applications/crypto-and-bitcoin-mining-noise-reduction/#:~:text=A%20single%20bitcoin%20mining%20rig,requires%20a%20more%20robust%20solution.

See Dams: history and purpose, NORTHWEST POWER & CONSERVATION COUNCIL, https://www.nwcouncil.org/reports/columbia-river-history/damshistory [https://perma.cc/5YUWF65C]

William Foster Lloyd, *W.F. Lloyd on the Checks to Population*, 6 POPULATION AND DEV. REV. 473 (1980); W.F. LLOYD, TWO LECTURES ON THE CHECKS TO POPULATION (The University of Oxford 1832), https://philosophy.lander.edu/intro/articles/lloyd_commons.pdf [https://perma.cc/E797-ADEH].

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Tragedy of the Energy Commons: How Government Regulation Can Help Mitigate the Environmental and Public Health Consequences of Cryptocurrency Mining

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Tragedy of the Energy Commons: How Government Regulation Can Help Mitigate the Environmental and Public Health Consequences of Cryptocurrency Mining

Jeffrey C. Thomson *

I. INTRODUCTION

A. The Tragedy of the Commons

Economic theory has long recognized the problems that arise when individuals in a society have free and unlimited access to a common resource. In 1832, William Foster Lloyd first identified and explained what would later be termed the "tragedy of the commons"[1] in his "Two Lectures on the Checks to Population," in which he described the problem of cattle herders in England sharing a common parcel of land on which they were each entitled to let their cows graze.[2] According to Lloyd's theory, each herder could receive an added benefit by letting additional cattle graze on the common pasture while the whole group of herders shared in the resulting damage to the pasture.[3] Lloyd states, "if he puts more cattle on a common, the food which they consume forms a deduction which is shared between all the cattle, as well that of others as his own, in proportion to their number, and only a small part of it is taken from his own cattle."[4] Elaborating upon Lloyd's theory, Garrett Hardin declared,

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* Jeffrey Thomson is a student at Seattle University School of Law and graduates with his Juris Doctor in May 2021. In addition to the amazing SJTEIL editors and staff, Jeffrey would like to wholeheartedly thank his partner, Jason Weisfield, as well as his family, professors, and colleagues for their tireless commitment in support of all of his endeavors. Without any of them, this article would not be possible.

[1] *See generally* William Foster Lloyd, *W.F. Lloyd on the Checks to Population*, 6 POPULATION AND DEV. REV. 473 (1980); W.F. LLOYD, TWO LECTURES ON THE CHECKS TO POPULATION (The University of Oxford 1832), https://philosophy.lander.edu/intro/articles/lloyd_commons.pdf [https://perma.cc/E797-ADEH].

[2] Lloyd, *supra* note 1, at 483.

[3] *Id*.

[4] *Id*.

> [T]he rational herdsman concludes that the only sensible course for him to pursue is to add another animal to his herd. And another; and another.... But this is the conclusion reached by each and every rational herdsman sharing a commons. Therein is the tragedy. Each man is locked into a system that compels him to increase his herd without limit—in a world that is limited. Ruin is the destination toward which all men rush, each pursuing his own best interest in a society that believes in the freedom of the commons. Freedom in a commons brings ruin to all.[5]

Ultimately, these two economic scholars conclude that a common resource available and accessible to all leads people to pursue their own self-interest without regard for the damage and costs imposed on the greater community.

Much like the herdsman in England, a similar issue is emerging in local communities throughout the world when cryptocurrency miners use cheap energy and public utility infrastructure to pursue economic self-interest at the expense of the local communities in which they operate. If cryptocurrency miners have no incentive to invest in the energy resources they utilize and can simply move from one cheap energy source to another, then the economic, environmental, and public health deterioration in the local communities that provide this cheap power will continue. To solve this problem, federal and state legislators and regulators must work together to create a systematic and uniform regulatory scheme to control the enormous energy use by cryptocurrency miners. Otherwise, much like William Foster Lloyd argued, the invisible hand of the free market will fail when it comes to private actors utilizing common resources.

B. A Case Study About the Problem

A recent example from the Mid-Columbia River Basin in Eastern Washington provides a poignant case study on the effects of cryptocurrency mining on local communities, public utility infrastructure, and the environment. This case study is important because it highlights the tangible effects of a process that is often seen as existing only in cyber-space. This region of the country is particularly attractive to cryptocurrency miners because the Columbia River provides a nearly limitless energy source.

[5] Garret Hardin, *The Tragedy of the Commons*, SCI. MAG., Dec. 13, 1968, at 1244, https://science.sciencemag.org/content/sci/162/3859/1243.full.pdf [https://perma.cc/34LY-ZA4N].

For example, the city of East Wenatchee, Washington, sits along five hydro-electric dams that straddle the Columbia River.[6] These dams provide an enormous amount of energy for the city and region.[7] As a result, energy from these dams is readily available, cheap, and easy to abuse by cryptocurrency miners.

Initially, mining for cryptocurrencies did not require as much power as it does now. Mining one Bitcoin required roughly 1200 watts of electricity, which is the equivalent of the amount of energy required to power a hairdryer or microwave.[8] At this rate, miners could spend roughly two dollars to mine one bitcoin worth twelve dollars.[9] This extremely profitable return on investment, combined with Bitcoin's skyrocketing price, incentivized miners to find cheaper and cheaper power sources to run their mines.[10] Thus, miners began to turn their attention to the Mid-Columbia River Basin, where electricity was available for about two-and-a-half cents per kilowatt.[11] Comparatively, this price is about a quarter of the price of electricity in Seattle, which is the closest urban center.[12] The five hydro-electric dams generate nearly six times the amount of energy used by the region's residents.[13] Before the mining craze took off in the early part of 2017, local public utility companies exported surplus energy to urban regions like Seattle and Los Angeles, allowing utility companies to sell power locally at well below its cost of production.[14] Given this incredibly cheap and plentiful source of power, miners began to flock to the region at a quicker pace, renting out old warehouses and abandoned business in order to set up shop.[15]

By 2014, the energy use in East Wenatchee was skyrocketing—the regional public utility companies received requests from current and potential miners for a total of 220 megawatts of power.[16] This request was larger than the amount of energy used by the region's 70,000 residents.[17] Furthermore, by the end of 2017, when the price of bitcoin hit all-time

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[6] Paul Roberts, *This Is What Happens When Bitcoin Miners Take Over Your Town*, POLITICO MAG. (Mar./Apr. 2018), https://www.politico.com/magazine/story/2018/03/09/bitcoin-mining-energy-prices-smalltown-feature-217230 [https://perma.cc/SSN9-QREV].
[7] *See Dams: history and purpose*, NORTHWEST POWER & CONSERVATION COUNCIL, https://www.nwcouncil.org/reports/columbia-river-history/damshistory [https://perma.cc/5YUW-F65C].
[8] Roberts, *supra* note 6.
[9] *Id.*
[10] *Id.*
[11] *Id.*
[12] *Id.*
[13] *Id.*
[14] *Id.*
[15] *Id.*
[16] *Id.*
[17] *Id.*

highs, the miners coming into the region were no longer interested in building five-megawatt mines; instead, they were building fifty-megawatt mines.[18] This development represented enough power for about 22,000 homes, which is more energy than an Amazon Web Services' data center uses.[19] The combination of cheap power, cheap space, and rising prices of Bitcoin led to the creation of a mining Mecca that was drawing more and more people to the Mid-Columbia River Basin to exploit its resources for explosive economic gain.

This explosion of individual miners in the region had a disastrous effect on the public utility infrastructure. The local utility grid was not prepared for such an increase in use. The regional mining operations quickly overwhelmed the residential power grid, and, in one example, a miner overloaded a transformer and caused a brush fire.[20] Further, public utility resources were drained in order to hunt down miners who did not possess the requisite permits to operate cryptocurrency mines.[21] Combined, both individual and commercial miners drained the region's power at an alarming rate without realizing the grave consequences of their use or paying for the damage which they caused. The dams in the region currently yield about 3,000 megawatts, which is enough electricity to power Los Angeles; however, cryptocurrency mines now use roughly 70% of that output.[22] Considering that the region used to sell 80% of its output to other areas of the country, these mining operations have severely limited the energy that the region can sell to other municipalities to help offset the cost of energy for its residents.[23] Accordingly, in order to subsidize the growth in mining operations, the public utility companies will have to raise rates, build new infrastructure, and buy power from outside sources, all at the expense of local taxpayers.

C. Apparent Implications

The case study from the Columbia River Basin raises the specter that cryptocurrency miners, inadvertently or not, will exploit towns with access to cheap power for their own economic gain without imparting an equivalent benefit on the communities they exploit. Further, the considerable costs of mining operations will likely fall on the local taxpayers. To mitigate the effects that unregulated mining has on both the environment

[18] *Id.*
[19] *Id.*
[20] *Id.*
[21] *Id.*
[22] *Id.*
[23] *Id.*

and public health of local communities, the United States government needs to implement a federal regulatory scheme that seeks to internalize the external costs of mining activity to control the energy use required for the mining of cryptocurrencies. Crafting a federal regulatory scheme instead of multiple state regulatory schemes helps avoid the classic "race to the bottom" scenario that has seemingly plagued areas of the law such as corporate law, where one state, through lax regulatory, statutory, and judicial schemes, has created a more accommodating environment for large corporations.[24] Accordingly, if left to the states to regulate, states would simply compete with one another to be more attractive to miners, putting their own economic interest above the interests of their various communities. Furthermore, because the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and other financial regulatory agencies have failed to adequately regulate bitcoin as a currency or commodity, this article proposes using environmental and public utility regulations to control the energy use of mining.

This article will first discuss how cryptocurrency mining works and why it is so energy-intensive. It will next analyze both the origins of this problem and the ongoing effects of cryptocurrency mining proliferation. Then this article considers the impact such energy use has on the environment, public utility infrastructure, and public health. Next, it examines and analyzes existing regulatory schemes in the United States as well as in individual states and localities currently regulating cryptocurrency transactions and mining. Additionally, this article evaluates and compares the current regulations in China and Iran. Finally, it will propose three distinct regulatory schemes of which cost internalization will best achieve the policy goal of decreasing the impact mining has on the environment, public health, and public utility infrastructure.

II. CRYPTOCURRENCIES EXPLAINED

In order to fully understand the impacts that cryptocurrency mining has on both the United States' public utility infrastructure and the environment, it is critical to define cryptocurrency mining and explain what it entails. The typical economic transaction involves using a credit or debit card for payment to a vendor. This type of payment uses a third party, often a bank, as a middleman to transmit monies from one account to another account. Inherently, such a transaction involves a significant amount of trust between both parties and the banks. Satoshi Nakamoto, the creator

[24] Mark J. Roe, *Delaware's Competition*, 117 HARV. L. REV. 588, 594-95 (2003) (discussing the evolution and significance of corporate law's race to the bottom).

of Bitcoin, inspired by the complex relationship among consumers, businesses, and banks, created "an electronic payment system based on cryptographic proof instead of trust."[25] Accordingly, a cryptocurrency is a peer-to-peer electronic payment system that removes the middleman from the equation.[26] However, without a third party to verify transactions, the problem of double-spending arises, whereby parties can spend the same amount twice because there is no authority debiting your account. Cryptocurrencies solve that problem by using the blockchain.

In its simplest form, a blockchain is a database shared across a network of computers.[27] This database underlies a cryptocurrency and serves as a public ledger for every transaction made via the specific cryptocurrency.[28] Each transaction is recorded in the blockchain; however, before the transaction can go through, it must be verified against the ledger to ensure its validity.[29] This process replaces the need for a third party to certify that there is no double-spending or fraud by any party involved in the transaction.[30] Cryptocurrency mining is this verification process. Because mining adds transaction records to the Bitcoin's public ledger, called the Blockchain, "it exists so that every transaction can be confirmed, and every single user of the network can access this ledger."[31] By competing with each other, miners serve the cryptocurrency community "by confirming every transaction and making sure that every single one of them is legitimate."[32] Miners, therefore, serve as the third party, verifying every transaction made via the cryptocurrency and adding that transaction to the blockchain, in exchange for a payment of the cryptocurrency.

Bitcoin, the first decentralized cryptocurrency, began operating in 2009; however, today, hundreds of cryptocurrencies are being traded as part of peer-to-peer transactions.[33] As of 2017, the current number of

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[25] SATOSHI NAKAMOTO, BITCOIN: A PEER-TO-PEER ELEC. CASH SYS. 1 (2008), https://bitcoin.org/bitcoin.pdf [https://perma.cc/VQ5S-YGD6].
[26] *Id.*
[27] Maryanne Murray, *Blockchain Explained*, REUTERS GRAPHICS (June 15, 2018), http://graphics.reuters.com/TECHNOLOGY-BLOCKCHAIN/010070P11GN/index.html#:~:targetText=A%20blockchain%20is%20a%20database,is%20very%20difficult%20to%20change.&targetText=The%20records%20that%20the%20network,previous%20block%20in%20the%20chain [https://perma.cc/S6UR-GA8D].
[28] GARRICK HILEMAN & MICHEL RAUCHS, Global Cryptocurrency Benchmarking Study 15 (2017), https://cdn.crowdfundinsider.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Global-Cryptocurrency-Benchmarking-Study.pdf [https://perma.cc/AQ9M-ZKQB].
[29] *Id.*
[30] *Id.*
[31] *What is Bitcoin Mining*, COINTELEGRAPH, https://cointelegraph.com/bitcoin-for-beginners/what-is-mining#complications [https://perma.cc/C9V9-D5JA] [hereinafter "*What is Bitcoin Mining*?"].
[32] *Id.*
[33] HILEMAN & RAUCHS, *supra* note 28, at 15.

unique active users of cryptocurrencies worldwide is estimated to be between 2.9 million and 5.8 million.[34] This number has undoubtedly increased since then and will likely continue to increase as cryptocurrencies attract more users around the world. Even more staggering, from 2016 to 2017, the total cryptocurrency market capitalization nearly quadrupled from a mere $7 billion in 2016 to more than $27 billion in April 2017.[35] Moreover, in 2016, mining revenue eclipsed $2 billion worldwide,[36] while the industry employed nearly 2,000 full-time workers.[37] These statistics demonstrate how quickly the industry is growing and how big of a role the cryptocurrency industry will likely play in the future.

Miners must use computers to put every listed transaction through a highly complex mathematical formula that takes the information from a transaction and turns it into a much shorter series of letters and numbers, called a "hash."[38] At its core,

> The lack of a centrali[z]ed, trusted authority means that blockchain needs a 'consensus mechanism' to ensure trust across the network. In the case of bitcoin, consensus is achieved by a method called 'Proof-of-Work' (PoW), where computers on the network – 'miners' – compete with each other to solve a complex math puzzle. Each guess a miner makes at the solution is known as a 'hash,' while the number of guesses taken by the miner each second is known as its 'hashrate.' Once the puzzle is solved, the latest 'block' of transactions is approved and added to the 'chain' of transactions.39

To secure the information, each "hash" includes information from the previous block, and all "hash" sequences are the same length.[40] Further, if someone attempts to erase information from a block of transactions in order to use those bitcoins again, i.e., counterfeiting, the "hash" sequence will immediately change.[41] These attributes of the blockchain make it nearly impossible to penetrate.

As a reward for serving as the de facto "ledger-keeper" of the blockchain, miners receive "coins" in return.[42] The process incentivizes

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[34] *Id*. at 27.
[35] *Id*. at 16.
[36] *Id*. at 89.
[37] *Id*. at 25.
[38] George Kamiya, *Bitcoin energy use – mined the gap*, INT'L ENERGY AGENCY (July 5, 2019), https://www.iea.org/newsroom/news/2019/july/bitcoin-energy-use-mined-the-gap.html [https://perma.cc/4V9S-2CCQ].
[39] *Id*.
[40] *What is Bitcoin Mining?*, *supra* note 31.
[41] *Id*.
[42] *How Bitcoin Mining Works*, BITCOINMINING.COM, https://www.bitcoinmining.com/ [https://perma.cc/4WU8-T9G3].

miners to compete with one another to solve the puzzles.[43] Mining will inevitably become more competitive and will require miners to become ever more sophisticated while employing more energy-intensive computer systems. This adverse incentive, which is embedded into all cryptocurrency systems, will lead to bigger mines, more computers, and more energy being utilized by miners to beat one another in the race for fewer and fewer cryptocurrency coins.

III. ENERGY USE IN CRYPTOCURRENCY MINING

One of the most significant flaws of a cryptocurrency system is the enormous amount of energy necessary to mine the coins. Unfortunately, as alluded to before, the amount of energy a cryptocurrency system uses is a "side effect of relying on the ever-increasing computing power of competing miners to validate transactions through PoW."[44] Further, the energy use involved is caught in a vicious cycle. As the difficulty in solving the puzzle increases with each block added to the chain, the energy that is required to power the computers of miners to solve those puzzles also increases.[45] Globally, computers just on the Bitcoin network are currently crunching 26 quintillion hashes every second of every day in order to continue mining more coins.[46] This number will only increase as the puzzles get harder and harder to solve. Moreover, 83% of cryptocurrency mining is conducted in North America and Asia, meaning that the United States should be especially concerned with the amount of energy required to continue these practices.[47] The current processes for sustaining a viable cryptocurrency network rely on an inordinate amount of computing power which, inevitably, requires a continuous and abundant supply of energy.

A cryptocurrency network of computers uses an astronomical amount of power. Alex de Vries, a Bitcoin specialist at PricewaterhouseCoopers, estimates, "that the current global power consumption for the servers that run Bitcoin's software is a minimum of 2.55 gigawatts (GW),

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[43] *What is Bitcoin Mining?*, *supra* note 31; one wrinkle in the process is that there only exists a finite number of the cryptocurrency. For example, only 21 million bitcoins will ever exist, and, as of 2018, 17.3 million of those have been mined. Ben Brown, *How Many Bitcoins Are There? (Hint: Not That Many…)*, BLOCKEXPLORER NEWS (Sept. 10, 2018), https://blockexplorer.com/news/how-many-bitcoins-are-there-hint-not-that-many/#:~:targetText=There%20are%2017.3%20million%20bitcoins,there%20is%20much%20more%20complicated [https://perma.cc/6FME-B87A]. Furthermore, the number of bitcoins that a miner is rewarded after successfully completing a block in the blockchain halves after 210,000 blocks are mined. *Id.*

[44] Kamiya, *supra* note 38.

[45] HILEMAN & RAUCHS, *supra* note 28, at 99.

[46] Pete Evans, *Bitcoin is an energy hog: New numbers suggest how big a problem it is*, CANADIAN BROAD. CORP. (May 21, 2018), https://www.cbc.ca/news/business/bitcoin-electricity-1.4668768 [https://perma.cc/QE39-MT8X].

[47] HILEMAN & RAUCHS, *supra* note 28, at 22.

which amounts to energy consumption of 22 terawatt-hours (TWh) per year—almost the same as Ireland. Google, by comparison, used 5.7 TWh worldwide in 2015."[48] Furthermore, de Vries observes that Bitcoin miners in 2018 will consume about five times more power than they did in 2017 and that there is no sign of a slowdown given the rising price of Bitcoin as well as the increased computing power required to solve the puzzles that are becoming more and more difficult every day.[49] Alternatively, a single Bitcoin transaction uses as much electricity as a typical Canadian home would consume in a month — and there are 200,000 transactions being processed each day.[50] Thus, the amount of energy being used to conduct Bitcoin transactions in a single day would be enough to power entire cities for a month.

When you look at the amount of energy used for cryptocurrencies beyond just Bitcoin, the numbers are even more eye-popping. For instance, from January 1, 2016 to June 30, 2018, cryptocurrency networks consumed an average of eleven MegaJoules to generate one U.S. dollar.[51] Comparatively, conventional mining of aluminum consumed an average of 122 MegaJoules to generate one U.S. dollar.[52] Given this reality, if we are concerned about the environmental effects of traditional mining activities, then cryptocurrency mining should give us more concern.

As aforementioned, cryptocurrency mining is incredibly energy-intensive because the systems are designed to require more and more computing power as less of the currency becomes available. Indeed, "the way the bitcoin algorithm works is that it's designed to waste as much electricity as possible. And the more popular Bitcoin becomes, the more electricity it wastes," said Keith Stewart, a spokesperson for Greenpeace.[53] Because there is a fixed number of coins available of any cryptocurrency, the system is set up to require more complex computing to solve the necessary equations to mine the coins. For example, "[t]he Bitcoin system is designed, so only a limited number of the cryptocurrency can be mined every

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[48] G.F., *Why bitcoin uses so much energy*, ECONOMIST (July 9, 2018), https://www.economist.com/the-economist-explains/2018/07/09/why-bitcoin-uses-so-much-energy [https://perma.cc/8925-99L2].
[49] *Id*.
[50] Evans, *supra* note 46.
[51] Max J. Kraus & Thabet Tolaymat, *Quantification of energy and carbon costs for mining cryptocurrencies*, 1 NATURE SUSTAINABILITY 711, 712 (2018).
[52] *Id*.
[53] Kyle Bakx, *Bitcoin mining uses so much electricity that 1 city could curtail facility's power during heat waves*, CANADIAN BROAD. CORP. (Sept. 24, 2018), https://www.cbc.ca/news/business/hut8-medicine-hat-bitcoin-mining-1.4834027 [https://perma.cc/HWW3-JDAQ].

day. Over time, as more miners compete for a decreasing number of available bitcoins, facilities will have to use more electricity compared to the amount of the cryptocurrency they collect."[54]

More specifically, "[e]very 2016 blocks (roughly every two weeks), the system is recalibrated. Miners are obliged therefore to keep upgrading in order to earn rewards as fast as competitors. And more computing power requires more electricity."[55] Since over time the calculations needed to verify a block of transactions become more difficult, more and more computing power is necessary to solve it. Further, Bitcoin's market price currently remains extremely volatile—although, as with all commodities, volatility can change over time.[56] Accordingly, "[t]hese factors have created an arms race to develop better computer hardware to more rapidly verify transactions and a push to devote ever-increasing amounts of electricity to the task."[57] It is essential to keep the evolving difficulty of cryptocurrency mining in mind when determining how best to regulate cryptocurrencies going forward because the amount of energy used is inextricably linked to the current design of the system. Without taking this into account, there is no way to effectively regulate the amount of energy that cryptocurrency systems use.

IV. THE IMPACTS OF CRYPTOCURRENCY MINING

The exorbitant amount of energy used to mine cryptocurrencies has many different impacts. First, this section will address the negative impacts of cryptocurrency mining on public health and infrastructure. It will then focus on the wide range of adverse environmental impacts that cryptocurrency mining has on the planet. Finally, this section will explore the ways in which cryptocurrency mining positively impacts investment in renewable energy sources.

A. Public Health and Utility Infrastructure Impacts

Cryptocurrency mining often uses enough energy to power entire countries.[58] Miners often target smaller and more rural towns, such as East Wenatchee, in the Mid-Columbia River Basin, to set up shop because

[54] *Id.*
[55] G.F., *supra* note 48.
[56] *Bitcoin Price Index*, COINTELEGRAPH, https://cointelegraph.com/bitcoin-price-index [https://perma.cc/G3ND-TU4D].
[57] Umair Irfan, *Bitcoin is an energy hog. Where is all that electricity coming from?*, VOX (June 18, 2019), https://www.vox.com/2019/6/18/18642645/bitcoin-energy-price-renewable-china [https://perma.cc/V8HR-HA3N].
[58] *See* G.F., *supra* note 48.

those towns often offer cheap rent and cheap energy.[59] This combination leads to an influx of miners on small towns who use a disproportionate amount of the locality's energy supply.[60] Moreover, most of these affected town's energy grids were not constructed with such use in mind.[61]

First and foremost, the heavy energy usage by miners directly impacts the amount of energy available to local residents; as the local surplus decreases, the price of energy for residents dramatically increases to cover the cost of not being able to sell to foreign municipalities.[62] In fact, by the end of 2018, 15% to 30% of all mining operations in the world could be traced to mining pools located in the Mid-Columbia River Basin.[63] In this region, five hydro-electric dams generate up to six times as much electricity than residents in the region consume, and most of the surplus energy is exported at higher prices.[64] This surplus enabled the residents to pay 26% less for the energy than the national average and commercial businesses to pay 21% less than the national average.[65] However, as miners continued to travel to the region searching for cheap energy and began to operate mines that consumed large amounts of this energy, exports of energy surpluses decreased and significantly raised the cost of residential electricity prices.[66] From 2012 through 2020, the average cost of residential electricity increased from 2.70 cents per kilowatt to 3.22 cents per kilowatt—this represents a nearly 20% increase in electricity prices in an eight-year period.[67] Accordingly, this increase in prices for residents has a real human cost associated with it—residents, who are often less financially secure, will now have to devote more money from a limited income to pay for

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[59] Roberts, *supra* note 6.
[60] *Id*.
[61] *Id*.
[62] *Id*.
[63] Roberts, *supra* note 6.
[64] *Id*.
[65] Wendy Culverwell, *Power is what powers the Mid-Columbia economy*, TRI-CITY HERALD (Aug. 5, 2017), https://www.tri-cityherald.com/news/local/article165721382.html [https://perma.cc/5864-V42G].
[66] Heidi Samford & Lovely-Francis Domingo, *The Political Geography and Environmental Impacts of Cryptocurrency Mining*, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON HENRY M. JACKSON SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (July 10, 2019), https://jsis.washington.edu/news/the-political-geography-and-environmental-impacts-of-cryptocurrency-mining/ [https://perma.cc/CEA6-MRED].
[67] I calculated the percentage increase by comparing the historical electricity rates in Chelan County, Washington published on the following websites: Public Utility District No. 1 of Chelan County, *Electric Rate Schedules* (2011), https://www.chelanpud.org/docs/default-source/default-document-library/electric-rate-schedules-2019.pdf; *Chelan, WA Electricity Statistics*, ELEC. LOCAL, https://www.electricitylocal.com/states/washington/chelan/#:~:text=The%20average%20residential%20electricity%20rate%20in%20Chelan%20is%203.22%C2%A2,rate%20of%2011.88%C2%A2%2FkWh [https://perma.cc/8V9P-NCU4] (Oct. 1, 2020).

energy as opposed to a number of other needs such a food, health insurance, and housing.[68]

In addition to the financial impacts to residents, there is also a risk that, given the extreme levels of energy consumed by cryptocurrency mines, energy will be diverted away from actual consumers. As of June 2018, the world's seven biggest mines are located in Washington State; Iceland; Dalian, China; Linthal, Switzerland; and Russia.[69] Each of these mines, because of its location, is susceptible to extreme heatwaves, especially as climate change raises average temperatures around the globe.[70]

Heatwaves are often unpredictable until weeks or days before they occur. In response, local municipalities often fail to account for the uptick in energy required for the use of air-conditioning in residential homes and commercial buildings that is essential to withstand the intolerable heat.[71] Inevitably, this uptick in air-conditioning usage requires much more energy than normal. If cryptocurrency mines are consuming a disproportionate amount of energy, then there is a risk that there will not be enough energy to provide habitable shelter for residents and businesses. This risk was recognized by the city of Medicine Hat in Alberta, Canada, which is also a locality on which cryptocurrency miners have converged in order to take advantage of its cheap energy supply.[72] According to the Mayor of Medicine Hat, "[t]hat's why, in the event of a summer heat wave, the city has provisions in place to pull the plug on the electricity it provides to [it's

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[68] *See* Richard Florida, *Wages Are Higher in Urban Areas, But Growing Faster in Rural Ones*, CITYLAB (Oct. 23, 2018), https://www.citylab.com/life/2018/10/wages-are-higher-urban-areas-growing-faster-rural-ones/571534/ [https://perma.cc/D9TD-5MZ4].

[69] Julia Magas, *Top Five Biggest Crypto Mining Areas: Which Farms Are Pushing Forward the New Gold Rush?*, COINTELEGRAPH (June 23, 2018), https://cointelegraph.com/news/top-five-biggest-crypto-mining-areas-which-farms-are-pushing-forward-the-new-gold-rush [https://perma.cc/F5HB-3QCC].

[70] Evan Bush, *Seattle unprepared for deadly heat waves made worse by global warming, researchers say*, SEATTLE TIMES (June 14, 2019), https://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/environment/heat-waves-could-kill-hundreds-more-in-seattle-as-globe-warms-researchers-say/ [https://perma.cc/3TJE-XAHV]; Andie Sophia Fontaine, *Heat Wave Broils Iceland This Week*, REYKJAVIK GRAPEVINE (June 4, 2018), https://grapevine.is/news/2018/06/04/heat-wave-broils-iceland-this-week/#:~:targetText=Temperatures%20are%20set%20to%20climb,itself%20for%20a%20heat%20wave.&targetText=The%20sun's%20rage%20is%20expected,the%20afternoons%20all%20this%20week [https://perma.cc/UV63-8Q27]; *Heatwave latest: No relief as Switzerland continues to swelter*, THE LOCAL (June 27, 2019), https://www.thelocal.ch/20190626/swiss-heatwave-set-to-reach-record-breaking-peak-weather [https://perma.cc/56CR-RUHB]; Li Lei, *Heat wave devastates sea cucumber farmers*, CHINA DAILY (Aug. 7, 2018), http://www.china-daily.com.cn/a/201808/07/WS5b68f137a3100d951b8c8f2c.html [https://perma.cc/92GP-LMPA]; Hannah Hoag, *Russian summer tops 'universal' heatwave index*, NATURE (Oct. 29, 2014), https://www.nature.com/news/russian-summer-tops-universal-heatwave-index-1.16250 [https://perma.cc/H53F-KDJ7].

[71] *See* Kendra Pierre-Louis, *The World Wants Air-Conditioning. That Could Warm the World.*, N.Y. TIMES (May 15, 2018), https://www.nytimes.com/2018/05/15/climate/air-conditioning.html [https://perma.cc/3NZY-PASR].

[72] Bakx, *supra* note 53.

cryptocurrency mines], so there won't be any blackouts for residents."[73] Although this one city has taken proactive measures to prevent harm to its residents in the event of heatwaves, the risk remains an active threat to regions of the world that are home to the largest cryptocurrency mines. Furthermore, the threat of this harm and the ease of the solution should provide an incentive for elected leaders everywhere to act similarly.

As long as the prices of cryptocurrencies keep rising, more and more individuals will set up mining operations in regions that provide the cheapest supply of power. If these regions are not prepared for the influx of miners, then public utility districts can quickly become overwhelmed, and, as a result, effective and responsible operation of the power grids becomes untenable.[74] For example, the Chelan County Public Utility District (PUD) in Washington State reported in 2018 that the unprecedented demand for electricity, particularly from these new cryptocurrency mining operations, overwhelmed the public utility district's ability to support the large volume of applications for crypto-mining operations, threatened the district's electrical grid infrastructure capacity, and caused a number of public health and safety concerns.[75] Furthermore, the attractiveness of easy money and quick returns that cryptocurrencies often offer incentivizes individuals to set up small-scale cryptocurrency mines in homes and residential areas, instead of commercial areas.[76] These operators, attracted to the promise of exponential returns, pose a unique risk to the communities in which they reside because continual electricity usage at peak levels places a substantial strain on residential power grids.

Consider another example out of Chelan County, Washington: after discovering multiple unauthorized cryptocurrency mines in apartment buildings, homes, and mini-storage units, the Chelan County PUD determined that "[e]ach operation was using enough power to create fire risks for neighbors and damage grid equipment not sized for the load."[77] The incentives created by the easy returns from mining increase both the unauthorized consumption of exorbitant amounts of power as well as the fire risk to communities.

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[73] *Id.*
[74] Kimberlee Craig, *PUD commissioners halt work on applications from bitcoin & similar data operations*, CHELAN CNTY. PUD (Mar. 19, 2018), http://www.chelanpud.org/about-us/newsroom/news/2018/03/20/pud-commissioners-halt-work-on-applications-from-bitcoin-similiar-data-operations [https://perma.cc/YA5M-TY2T].
[75] *Id.*
[76] *Id.*
[77] Kimberlee Craig, *PUD Board acts to halt unauthorized bitcoin mining*, CHELAN CNTY. PUD (Apr. 2, 2018), https://www.chelanpud.org/about-us/newsroom/news/2018/04/03/pud-board-acts-to-halt-unauthorized-bitcoin-mining [https://perma.cc/YV97-KGJ9].

Chelan County and the Mid-Columbia River Basin are not the only regions in the United States to experience the negative impacts of cryptocurrency mining energy consumption.[78] Plattsburgh, New York, is an extremely attractive place for cryptocurrency miners to set up shop since residents pay about four-and-a-half cents per kilowatt-hour (compared to the national average of ten cents per kilowatt-hour) and industrial enterprises only pay two cents per kilowatt-hour.[79] Since the influx of miners began, this small town of about 30,000 residents was forced to purchase additional electricity and, accordingly, much like in Chelan County, electric bills for residents skyrocketed by $100 or $200.[80] These two examples demonstrate how fast and effectively miners monopolize regions of the country that provide cheap and plentiful power to the severe detriment of both the residents and public utility infrastructure.

B. Environmental Impacts of Mining

In addition to the impacts on electricity prices, public health, and public utility infrastructure, the excessive energy consumption of cryptocurrency mines also poses a unique environmental threat, especially when the energy used comes from coal-powered facilities. As previously mentioned, cryptocurrency mining is incredibly energy-intensive. For example, Bitcoin alone currently uses about seventy-seven billion kilowatts of electricity per year.[81] This amount of energy consumption is roughly equivalent to the amount of energy the country of Venezuela consumes in an entire year, which is roughly seventy-four billion kilowatts, according to the most recent data from the Central Intelligence Agency.[82] For perspective, Venezuela is a country of nearly twenty-nine million people.[83] More astonishing is that this amount of energy consumption represents a nearly 100% increase from January 2018 to March 2020.[84] These statistics beg the question: from where is this energy coming? In short, the answer is China.

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[78] Thuy Ong, *Plattsburgh has become the first city in the US to ban cryptocurrency mining*, THE VERGE (Mar. 16, 2018), https://www.theverge.com/2018/3/16/17128678/plattsburgh-new-york-ban-cryptocurrency-mining [https://perma.cc/72EJ-CTQ8].
[79] *Id.*
[80] *Id.*
[81] *Bitcoin Energy Consumption Index*, DIGICONOMIST, https://digiconomist.net/bitcoin-energy-consumption [https://perma.cc/GAU7-PSFF] (Mar. 3, 2020) (there are one billion kilowatts in one terawatt).
[82] *The World Fact Book*, CENTRAL INTEL. AGENCY, https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/rankorder/2233rank.html [https://perma.cc/ZB9X-UMRD].
[83] *Venezuela Population*, WORLDOMETER (2020), https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/venezuela-population/ [https://perma.cc/WGM8-ZWAZ].
[84] DIGICONOMIST, *supra* note 81.

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[79] *Id.*
[80] *Id.*
[81] *Bitcoin Energy Consumption Index*, DIGICONOMIST, https://digiconomist.net/bitcoin-energy-consumption [https://perma.cc/GAU7-PSFF] (Mar. 3, 2020) (there are one billion kilowatts in one terawatt).
[82] *The World Fact Book*, CENTRAL INTEL. AGENCY, https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/rankorder/2233rank.html [https://perma.cc/ZB9X-UMRD].
[83] *Venezuela Population*, WORLDOMETER (2020), https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/venezuela-population/ [https://perma.cc/WGM8-ZWAZ].
[84] DIGICONOMIST, *supra* note 81.

According to a report by EndCoal, a worldwide organization that advocates for renewable energy and tracks the amount of coal-powered power plants around the world, as of January 2020, China currently operates 1,004,948 coal plants with another 99,710 under construction and 106,176 either announced, pre-permitted, or permitted.[85] As a result, in total, China is on track to operate nearly 1.2 million coal-powered power plants in the coming years. Comparatively, the United States currently operates 246,187 coal-powered power plants, with zero coal-powered power plants planned or under construction, and over 28,000 planned coal-powered power plants canceled in last year.[86]

China's bullish attitude towards coal as a power source has attracted many cryptocurrency mining operations to consider China because it provides access to cheap power.[87] Accordingly, "the [current] majority of … bitcoin miners are located in China and that makes sense because electricity is cheap in China, especially coal-based electricity is cheap in China…. That's where it gets really painful. All of this coal-based electricity is going into the bitcoin network and coal electricity has a massive carbon footprint."[88] Moreover, it is likely that as cryptocurrency prices remain volatile, miners will continue searching for cheaper power.[89] Mining organizations' sole concern for the bottom line creates an energy race to the bottom and only incentivizes countries like China to return to producing "dirty energy" to attract more miners and boost economic activity.

Given its heavy reliance on coal-powered energy sources, cryptocurrency mining leads to an increase in carbon-dioxide (CO_2) emissions into the Earth's atmosphere.[90] The amount of CO_2 emitted, however, is difficult to precisely determine, but, according to one source, the electricity used for Bitcoin produces about twenty-two megatons of CO_2 annually, which is equivalent to the CO_2 emissions of Kansas City, Missouri.[91] Another source estimates that the number is actually much higher. According

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[85] *Coal Plants by Country*, ENDCOAL (Jan. 2020), https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1W-gobE-QugqTR_PP0iczJCrdaR-vYkJ0DzztSsCJXuKw/edit#gid=0 [https://perma.cc/C3WA-2F7U].
[86] *Id.* This halt on power plant construction could be reversed now that the Trump Administration has announced its plan to withdraw from the Paris Climate Accords and has signaled its intention to renew construction of these power plants. *Trump Administration Weakens Climate Plan To Help Coal Plants Stay Open*, NATIONAL PUBLIC RADIO (June 19, 2019), https://www.npr.org/2019/06/19/733800856/trump-administration-weakens-climate-plan-to-help-coal-plants-stay-open [https://perma.cc/XJ39-K3HF].
[87] *Is bitcoin an environmental hazard?*, CANADIAN BROAD. CORP. (Jan. 2, 2018), https://www.cbc.ca/radio/thecurrent/the-current-for-tuesday-january-2-2018-1.4469360/is-bitcoin-an-environmental-hazard-1.4469361 [https://perma.cc/97SJ-EUZK].
[88] *Id.*
[89] *Id.*
[90] Christian Stoll, Lena Klaaßen, & Ulrich Gallersdörfer, *The Carbon Footprint of Bitcoin*, 3 JOULE 1647, 1655 (2019).
[91] *Id.*

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Proposed amendments to Chapter 19.58 Industrial Zoning Districts

Currently the Longview Municipal Code Chapter 19.58.020 'Uses' permits the use of Data Centers in all Industrial Zoning Districts. The use of Cryptocurrency mining is not defined or permitted currently under the Longview Municipal code but is often attempted to fit under the use of Data Centers.

Title 19 ZONING
Ch. 19.58 INDUSTRIAL ZONING DISTRICTS
Help Text Size: -A +A SHAR

Use			
	LI-A & B	HI	C/I
Building material wholesale and retail sales, including incidental sales of white goods	P	P	P
Research, development, and testing services	P	P	P
Data centers	P	P	P
Veterinary offices and clinics requiring outside animal runs and dog kennels/boarding	P		P

The City of Longview Planning Commission at the April 5th, 2023, regular meeting, gave staff direction to prepare language removing Data Centers and Cryptocurrency Mining from the permitted uses in Longview City Limits.

Title 19 ZONING
Ch. 19.58 INDUSTRIAL ZONING DISTRICTS
Help Text Size: -A +A SHAI

Use			
	LI-A & B	HI	C/I
Data centers			
Veterinary offices and clinics requiring outside animal runs and dog kennels/boarding	P		P
Offices and institutions serving industrial workers	P		P
Energy production		P	

Since Cryptocurrency Mining is not currently listed in the 19.58.020 'Uses' table, it would be beneficial to add it, including that it is not permitted in the listed LI-A & B, HI, and C/I district. The language in the Use table could be 'Cryptocurrency Mining' or 'Cryptocurrency Mining Facility' depending on Council direction.

Longview Municipal Code — Title 19 ZONING — ch> 1958 Industrial zoning districts — Help — Text Size: -a +A — SHARE

+ rt.e 6 ANIMALS
+ Tr'e 7 HEALTH AND 5AN1TAT ON
+ O Tit'e S MINORS
+ Tide & CRIMINAL CODE
+ Title 10 PEACE, SAFETY AND MORALS
+ Title 11 VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC
+ Title 12 STREETS AND SIDEWALKS
+ Title 13 PARKS
+ Title 14 LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS AND PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION
+ U Tit'e 15 WATER AND SEWERS
+ Title 16 BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTION
+ Title 17 ENVIRONMENT
+ Title 18 FIRE PREVENTION

Use	LLA & B	HI	C/I
Legally existing commercial and industiial uses and structures	P	P	P
Outdoor agriculture activities		P	
Indoor crop production te.g.. hydroponics business, plant nursery)	P	P	P
Recreational marijuana retail outlets per LMC 19.58420			P
Recreational marijuana producers and processors per LMC 19.58420	P	P	P
Adult entertainment establishments	P - See note 1	P- see note 1	P- See note 1
Wireless facilities2	See note 2	See note 2	See note 2
Vehicle wrecking yards licensed per Chapter 46.30 RCW and junkyards5	SPUin LI-A	P	
5rewery/winery/distlHery	P	P	
Microbrewery/microwinery/craft distillery	P		P
Brewpub only In conjunction with a fuli-serve sit-down restaurant	P		P
Indoor shooting range subject to LMC 1^.58.110	P	P	P
Bowling centers with a minimum of 32 indoor lanes5			P
Pubkc safety facility	P	P	P
Cryptocurrency Mining			

Notes:

Staff also believes it would be beneficial to add definitions to the Zoning chapter '19.09 Definitions' for Cryptocurrency, Mining, and Data Centers, since they are not currently defined.

The National Institute of Science and Technology (NIST) Computer Security Resource Center (CSRC) provides an overview on Blockchain Technology, which includes definitions for Cryptocurrency and Mining and has been adjusted below in *italics*:

Cryptocurrency: A digital asset/credit/unit within the system, which cryptographically sent from one blockchain user to another. In the case of cryptocurrency creation (such as the reward for mining), the publishing node includes a transaction sending the newly created cryptocurrency to one or more blockchain network users. These assets are transferred from one user to another by using digital signatures with asymmetric-key pairs.

Mining: The act of solving a puzzle within a proof of work consensus model, *proof of stake, and similar processes now known and in the future.*

The department of Energy defines a data center as:

Data Center: any facility *that may include, but is not limited to,* that primarily contains electronic equipment used to process, store, and transmit digital information, which may be-

(a) A free-standing structure: or
(b) A facility within a larger structure, that uses environmental control equipment to maintain the proper conditions for the operation of electronic equipment.

Sources

Blockchain technology overview - NIST. (n.d.). Retrieved April 25, 2023, from https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/ir/2018/NIST.IR.8202.pdf

Legal Authority 42 U.S.C. § 17112(b) Link 42 U.S.C. § 17112(b). (n.d.). *Definition of Data Center*. Federal Laws and Requirements Search | Definition of Data Center. Retrieved April 25, 2023, from https://www7.eere.energy.gov/femp/requirements/laws_and_requirements/definition_data_center#:~:text=(1)%20Data%20center%20The%20term,a%20free%2Dstanding%20structure%3B%20or

Thank you,

McAllister Kosar, Planner

City of Longview

Agenda Summary

ORDINANCE NO. 3486 BLAKE FIX

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
MOTION TO ADOPT ORDINANCE NO. 3486

DATE: May 25, 2023

COUNCIL STRATEGIC INITIATIVE ADDRESSED:
Enhance public safety & emergency response
Preserve and enhance neighborhoods
Address quality of place issues

CITY ATTORNEY REVIEW: REQUIRED

SUMMARY STATEMENT:
In February of 2021, the Washington State Supreme Court issued a ruling in the case of State V. Blake declaring that RCW 69.50.4013(1) violated the due process clause of the state and federal constitution and voided the statute.

The Washington State Legislature immediately passed a law to change unlawful drug possession to a misdemeanor that could only result in arrest and charging after two referrals to drug treatment. The law took effect May 13, 2021, with a sunset provision of July 1, 2023.

The 2023 Legislature Session (105 days) ended without addressing unlawful drug possession, which would effectively decriminalize drug possession and use as of July 1, 2023. This was not acceptable to local law enforcement. The Police Chiefs and Sheriff in Cowlitz County joined together and created an ordinance with the goal of each local jurisdiction adopting uniform drug laws throughout Cowlitz County.

On May 16, 2023, Governor Inslee called for a special session and ordered the Legislature to reconvene for the sole purpose of adopting a "Blake fix" bill addressing the criminality of drug possession. The legislature passed SB 5536, a law that will take effect July 1, 2023, however, the legislature did not repeal the section that requires two referrals prior to making an arrest. This portion of the new law will take effect August 14, 2023.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Motion to adopt Ordinance No. 3486.

STAFF CONTACT:
Police Chief Robert Huhta

Attachments:
1. Ord 3486-Updated Criminlization of Drug Possession May 24 edit

ORDINANCE NO. 3486

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LONGVIEW, WASHINGTON AMENDING LONGVIEW MUNICIPAL CODE CHAPTER 9.26 RELATED TO CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

WHEREAS, in State v. Blake, 197 W.2d 170 (2021), the Washington State Supreme Court found former RCW 69.50.4013, which made it a strict liability offense to possess a controlled substance in violation of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, unconstitutional because the statute did not require proof that the offender knowingly possessed a controlled substance. Without proof of knowledge, the Court held the statute violated constitutional due process; and

WHEREAS, in response to State v. Blake, the state legislature adopted RCW 69.50.4013 during its 2021 legislative session, which provided a temporary correction to the law to make it unlawful for a person to knowingly possess a controlled substance. However, through this same legislation, the legislature enacted RCW 10.31.115, which prohibits law enforcement from arresting or citing someone for unlawful possession of a controlled substance until the offender has twice been “diverted” to voluntary social services; and

WHEREAS, the limitation imposed by RCW 10.31.115 has resulted in offenders openly using and possessing illegal drugs in public places, while simultaneously removing law enforcement’s ability to effectively remove the problem, all to the detriment of community members who face an increased risk of harm attributable to the adverse impacts associated with the use of illicit drugs in public; and

WHEREAS, while the use of cannabis and alcohol, both legal substances, is prohibited in public, there is no comparable state law that prohibits the use of illegal or controlled substances, like methamphetamine, heroin, and fentanyl, in public; and

WHEREAS, although state law does preempt the field of setting penalties for violations of the state’s Uniform Controlled Substances Act, Ch. 69.50 RCW, cities are authorized to enact local laws that are not inconsistent with that state law. Because the Uniform Controlled Substances Act does not expressly permit or otherwise protect the public use of controlled substances, the City is authorized to regulate or prohibit that use; and

WHEREAS, undeterred public use of illicit drugs in public places creates a perception that such behavior is acceptable and normalizes the illicit drug use particularly in the eyes of youth; and

WHEREAS, the City Council desires to act to keep the community safe, and the City Council desires to provide law enforcement and the prosecutor lawful ordinances to enforce to keep the community safe

NOW THEREFORE, The City Council of the City of Longview do ordain as follows:

Section 1. That Chapter, 9.26.010, of the Longview Municipal Code shall be, and is hereby amended to read as follows; provided, manifest and numbering errors shall be corrected prior to publication:

LMC 9.26.010 Definitions

~~RCW 69.50.101 is hereby adopted by this reference.~~ (Ord. 2765 § 1, 2000).

"Controlled substance" means a drug, substance, or immediate precursor included in Schedules I through V as set forth in federal or state laws, or federal or commission rules, but does not include hemp or industrial hemp as defined in RCW 15.140.020.

"Counterfeit substance" means a controlled substance which, or the container or labeling of which, without authorization, bears the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, number, or device, or any likeness thereof, of a manufacturer, distributor, or dispenser, other than the person who in fact manufactured, distributed, or dispensed the substance.

"Drug paraphernalia" means all equipment, products, and materials of any kind which are used for injecting, ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled substance other than cannabis.

"Legend drug" means any drugs which are required by state law or regulation of the pharmacy quality assurance commission to be dispensed on prescription only or are restricted to use by practitioners only.

"Public place" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 66.04.010, but the exclusions in RCW 66.04.011 do not apply.

"Use" means actual use or a substantial step taken evidences an intent to inject, ingest, inhale, or otherwise introduce a controlled substance into the human body.

Section 2. That Chapter, 9.26.029, of the Longview Municipal Code shall be, and is hereby amended to read as follows; provided, manifest and numbering errors shall be corrected prior to publication:

LMC 9.26.029 Possession of controlled substance

~~RCW 69.50.4013 is hereby adopted by this reference.~~ (Ord. 3447 § 2, 2021).

(1) It is unlawful for any person to:

(a) Knowingly possess a controlled substance unless the substance was obtained directly from, or pursuant to, a valid prescription or order of a practitioner while acting in the course of his or her professional practice, or

(b) Knowingly use a controlled substance in a public place by injection, inhalation, ingestion, or any other means, unless the substance was obtained directly from, or pursuant to, a valid prescription or order of a practitioner while acting in the course of his or her professional practice.

(2) Penalties:

(a) Except as provided in RCW 69.50.4014 or 69.50.445, a violation of subsection (1)(a) or (b) of this section is a gross misdemeanor.

Section 3. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance is, for any reason, held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance and the same shall remain in full force and effect. The City of Longview hereby declares that it would have passed this ordinance, and each section, subsection, clause or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses and phrases be declared unconstitutional.

Section 4. Sunset Provision. This ordinance shall sunset and no longer be in force or effect upon the effective date of legislation adopted by the Washington State Legislature criminalizing the possession of a controlled substance, and pre-empting local regulation of this conduct.

Section 5. That the City of Longview City Clerk is hereby ordered and directed to cause this Ordinance to be published.

Section 6. Any act consistent with the authority and prior to the effective date of this Ordinance is hereby ratified and affirmed.

Section 7. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect at 12:01 a.m. on July 1, 2023, which date is at least thirty (30) days from the date of its passage and publication as provided by law.

Passed by the City Council this ___ day of _____, 2023.

Approved by the Mayor this ____ day of _____, 2023.

_____
MAYOR

ATTEST:

_____
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____
James McNamara
City Attorney

Published: _____

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 MAY 2023 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE: $1,034,401.33

FIRST HALF MAY 2023 PAYROLL:
$14,031.09, checks
$891,718.97, direct deposits
$607,718.54, wire transfers
$1,513,468.60 Total

STAFF CONTACT:
Lindy Kennedy, Accountant
Dana Beck, Payroll Specialist

Attachments: None

City of Longview

Agenda Summary

SET PUBLIC HEARING – 2024-2029 SIX YEAR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (TIP) AND RIVERCITIES TRANSIT PROGRAM OF PROJECTS (POP)

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
MOTION TO SET THE CITY COUNCIL MEETING ON JUNE 22, 2023, AS THE DATE AND TIME FOR A PUBLIC HEARING ON THE 2024-2029 SIX-YEAR TIP/POP

COUNCIL STRATEGIC INITIATIVE ADDRESSED:
Improve streets and roads
Improve transportation systems.

SUMMARY STATEMENT:
State law requires that each city update its Six-Year Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) annually and file a copy of the adopted program with the Secretary of Transportation.

Federal law also requires transit agencies receiving Federal Transit Administration (FTA) funding to prepare a Program of Projects (POP) identifying the projects to be funded with FTA funding, and to conduct a public hearing and outreach process prior to adopting the POP. The TIP includes FTA funded projects and meets the requirements of the POP.

After adoption, the TIP/POP can be subsequently amended to include new projects and funding sources.

Copies of the draft TIP/POP will be distributed to the city council at least one week prior to the public hearing.

STAFF CONTACT:
Ken Hash, Public Works Director

Attachments: None

City of Longview

Agenda Summary

ORDINANCE NO. 3482 - UPDATING AND AMENDING INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE, CHAPTER 18.10, OF THE LONGVIEW MUNICIPAL CODE

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
MOTION TO ADOPT ORDINANCE NO. 3482 AND PROVIDING THAT THIS ORDINANCE SHALL BE IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT FROM AND AFTER JULY 1, 2023

DATE: May 25, 2025

COUNCIL STRATEGIC INITIATIVE ADDRESSED:
Enhance public safety & emergency response

CITY ATTORNEY REVIEW: REQUIRED

SUMMARY STATEMENT:
The Legislature of the State of Washington enacted RCW Chapter 19.27 which adopted the International Fire Code ("Fire Code") and made it applicable throughout the State of Washington to all counties and cities. The Fire Code is set forth in chapter 51-54A of the Washington Administrative Code ("WAC"); 2021 updates have been made to the WAC, in substitution and replacement of the 2018 Fire Code. The City of Longview adopts the Fire Code under chapter 18.10 of the Longview Municipal Code. Local amendments to the International Fire Code are also set forth in that same chapter, to clarify and standardize those sections of the Fire Code that are not specific or otherwise addressed. This ordinance updates chapter 18.10 to reflect the 2021 updates of the Fire Code and to make any other necessary changes to the local amendments. The permit fees will remain the same as currently assessed with no increase proposed at this time.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Motion to adopt Ordinance No. 3482 and providing that this ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after July 1, 2023.

STAFF CONTACT:
Jim Kambeitz, Fire Chief and Jon Dunaway, Fire Marshal

Attachments:
1. Red Line Ordinance 2021 IFC Adoption v2
2. LMC Chapter 18 Code Changes and Reasons

Ordinance No. XXXX

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING AND UPDATING CHAPTER 18.10 OF THE LONGVIEW MUNICIPAL CODE TO BRING IT IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE 2021 UPDATES TO THE INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE, AND REAFFIRM THE ADOPTION OF CHAPTER 51-54A OF THE WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, INCLUDING ANY LOCAL AMENDMENTS THEREOF, REGULATING, GOVERNING AND SAFEGUARDING OF LIFE AND PROPERTY FROM FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE STORAGE, HANDLING AND USE OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, MATERIALS AND DEVICES, AND FROM CONDITIONS HAZARDOUS TO LIFE OR PROPERTY IN THE OCCUPANCY OF BUILDINGS AND PREMISE AS HEREIN PROVIDED; PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUANCE OF PERMITS AND COLLECTION OF FEES THEREFORE; AND PROVIDING THAT SUCH ORDINANCE SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE ON AND AFTER JULY 1, 2023.

WHEREAS, the legislature of the State of Washington enacted RCW chapter 19.27 which adopted the International Fire Code, and provided that such code shall be applicable throughout the State of Washington, in all counties and cities, in substitution and replacement of all prior codes; and

WHEREAS, the Washington State Building Code Council has adopted, in the Washington State Administrative Code, chapter 51-54A (International Fire Code); and

WHEREAS there are 2021 updates to the International Fire Code; and

WHEREAS, the City created Chapter 18.10 of the Longview Municipal Code to adopt the application of the International Fire Code to the City; and

WHEREAS, there are also local amendments included in Chapter 18.10 of the Longview Municipal Code which are to clarify and standardize those sections of the International Fire Code that are not specific or otherwise addressed; and

WHEREAS, the permit fees reflected in Chapter 18.10 of the Longview Municipal Code shall remain as currently assessed with no increase proposed at this time; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 18.10 of the Longview Municipal Code should be modified and readopted to acknowledge the adoption of the International Fire Code, including any updates and/or modifications; and

WHEREAS, the updates to the 2021 International Fire Code are effective on July 1, 2023 and as such the updates to Chapter 18.10 of the Longview Municipal Code should become effective on that same date;

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Longview do ordain as follows:

Section 1. That Chapter 18.10 of the Longview Municipal Code shall be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows; provided manifest and numbering errors shall be corrected prior to publication:

Chapter 18.10
INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE

Sections:

18.10.010 Adoption of International Fire Code.
18.10.020 Additional definitions.
18.10.030 Smoke alarms – RCW adopted by reference.
18.10.040 Family child day care homes.
18.10.050 Building plans – Submitted to fire marshal.
18.10.060 Fire code permit, plan review and inspection fees.
18.10.070 Establishment of limits of districts in which storage of flammable or combustible liquids in outside aboveground tanks is to be prohibited.
18.10.080 Establishment of limits of districts in which storage of liquefied petroleum gas is to be restricted.
18.10.090 Establishment of limits of districts in which storage of flammable cryogenic fluids in stationary containers is to be prohibited.
18.10.100 Additions, insertions, deletions and changes to Chapter 51-54A WAC (Fire Code).

18.10.010 Adoption of International Fire Code.

Chapter 51-54A WAC (2021~~18~~ International Fire Code), and Appendices B, E, F and G to said International Fire Code, together with all future amendments thereof and additions thereto, one copy of which is on file in the office of the city clerk of the city of Longview, shall be and is hereby adopted as the fire code of the city of Longview for regulating, governing and safeguarding of life and property from fire and explosion hazards arising from the storage, handling and use of hazardous substances, materials and devices, and from conditions hazardous to life or property in the occupancy of buildings and premises as herein provided; providing for the issuance of permits and collection of fees therefor; and each and all of the regulations, provisions, penalties, conditions and terms of said fire code on file in the office of the city clerk of the city of Longview are hereby referred to, adopted, and made a part hereof, as if fully set out in this chapter, with the additions, insertions, deletions and changes, if any, prescribed in this chapter. As used in this chapter the term “fire code” shall mean the International Fire Code hereby adopted by this chapter. (Ord. 3322 § 1, 2016; Ord. 3246 § 1, 2013; Ord. 3136 § 1, 2010; Ord. 3000 § 1, 2007; Ord. 2896 § 1, 2004).

18.10.020 Additional definitions.

(1) Whenever the word “jurisdiction” is used in this chapter (fire code), or in Appendices B, E, F, and G, it shall mean the city of Longview.

(2) Whenever the words “department of fire prevention” are used in this chapter (fire code), or in Appendices B, E, F, and G, they shall mean the fire prevention division of the Longview fire department.

(3) Whenever the words “fire code official” are used in this chapter (fire code), or in Appendices B, E, F, and G, they shall mean the fire marshal of the Longview fire department. (Ord. 3322 § 1, 2016; Ord. 3246 § 1, 2013; Ord. 3136 § 1, 2010; Ord. 3000 § 1, 2007; Ord. 2896 § 1, 2004).

18.10.030 Smoke alarms – RCW adopted by reference.

RCW 43.44.110 is adopted by reference. A copy thereof shall be filed in the office of the city clerk/director of finance for use and examination by the public. (Ord. 3322 § 1, 2016; Ord. 3246 § 1, 2013; Ord. 3136 § 1, 2010; Ord. 3054 § 1, 2008; Ord. 3000 § 1, 2007; Ord. 2896 § 1, 2004).

18.10.040 Family child day care homes.

The purpose of this section is to provide minimum standards of safety for family child day care homes.

(1) Family Child Day Care Home Defined. A “family child day care home” is a child day care facility, licensed by the state, located in the dwelling of the person or persons under whose direct care and supervision the child is placed, for the care of 12 or fewer children, including children who reside at the home.

(2) Permit Required. A permit shall be obtained from the fire department prior to operating any family child day care home operation within the city limits.

(3) Approval by Building Code. Family child day care home operations shall be conducted only in structures approved for habitation by the building code.

(4) Exiting. All rooms used for day care purposes shall be provided with at least two exits, one of which may be an openable escape and rescue window meeting the requirements of the building code.

(5) Fire Protection. Family child day care homes shall be provided with at least one 2-A, 10-BC portable fire extinguisher installed and maintained in accordance with the fire code.

(6) Automatic Smoke Alarm. Every sleeping area shall be protected by an operational automatic smoke alarm installed in accordance with its listing. (Ord. 3322 § 1, 2016; Ord. 3246 § 1, 2013; Ord. 3136 § 1, 2010; Ord. 3000 § 1, 2007; Ord. 2896 § 1, 2004).

18.10.050 Building plans – Submitted to fire marshal.

When plans are submitted to the building department of the city for a permit to construct a building of other than single-family or duplex residence use, the plans will also be submitted to the fire marshal for approval of fire and life safety requirements set forth in the International Building Code, the International Fire Code and any other such provisions of the Longview Municipal Code. (Ord. 3322 § 1, 2016; Ord. 3246 § 1, 2013; Ord. 3136 § 1, 2010; Ord. 3000 § 1, 2007; Ord. 2896 § 1, 2004).

18.10.060 Fire code permit, plan review and inspection fees.

(1) For installation or alteration of any of the required construction permits as listed in the fire code, Section 105.6~~7~~, a permit fee will be assessed based on value as amended by Chapter 16.02 LMC, Table 1-A.

(2) Plan review fees for required construction permits shall be 70 percent of the permit fee.

(3) A fee of $62.00 shall be collected for all operational permits required by the fire code, Section 105.56. Where more than one operational permit is required at the same premises, the fee for each additional permit shall be one-half of the original fee.

(4) A fee of $62.00 shall be collected for all special event reviews and inspections for the purpose of reviewing fire department access routes, general fire protection requirements, life safety requirements or other reviews conducted pursuant to the international codes, standards and ordinances adopted by the city.

(5) A fee of $20.00 shall be collected annually for the inspection of certificate of occupancy permits required under International Building Code Chapter 1, Section 111.

(6) Building plan review fees as required by LMC 18.10.050 for calculation of required fire flows, review of fire department access routes, general fire protection requirements, life safety requirements or other reviews conducted pursuant to the international codes, standards and ordinances adopted by the city shall be five percent of the building permit fee designated by Chapter 16.02 LMC, Table 1-A, except for group R-3 and U occupancies.

(7) Reinspections, preliminary inspections and other special inspections required or requested shall be calculated at $62.00 per hour. (Ord. 3322 § 1, 2016; Ord. 3311 § 1, 2015; Ord. 3246 § 1, 2013; Ord. 3234 § 1, 2012; Ord. 3190 § 1, 2011; Ord. 3156 § 1, 2010; Ord. 3136 § 1, 2010; Ord. 3069 § 1, 2008; Ord. 3027 § 1, 2007; Ord. 3000 § 1, 2007; Ord. 2971 § 1, 2006; Ord. 2946 § 1, 2005; Ord. 2908 § 1, 2004; Ord. 2896 § 1, 2004).

18.10.070 Establishment of limits of districts in which storage of flammable or combustible liquids in outside aboveground tanks is to be prohibited.

(1) The limits referred to in Section 5704.2.9.6.1 of the fire code in which storage of flammable or combustible liquids in outside aboveground tanks is prohibited are established as follows: in all of the classified use districts listed in LMC 19.06.070 except for industrial districts light industrial-A district, light industrial-B district and heavy industrial district; provided, however, that class II combustible liquids in quantities not exceeding 660 gallons may be stored for the purpose of providing electrical generation power for emergency systems in all of the classified districts listed in LMC 19.06.070 in aboveground tanks approved by the fire prevention division and subject to the provisions of Chapter 57 of the fire code; and provided further, that quantities of class II combustible liquids exceeding 660 gallons and up to 2,000 gallons may be stored for the purpose of providing electrical generation power for emergency systems in all of the classified districts listed in LMC 19.06.070 in aboveground tanks which are listed as both “protected” and “fire-resistant” in accordance with UL Standard 2085, approved by the fire prevention division, and subject to the provisions of Chapter 57 of the fire code.

(2) The limits referred to in Section 5706.2.4.4 of the fire code, where flammable or combustible liquids are prohibited, are established as follows: all of the classified use districts as listed in LMC 19.06.070 except for industrial districts light industrial-A district, light industrial-B district and heavy industrial district. (Ord. 3322 § 1, 2016; amended during 9/15 supplement; Ord. 3246 § 1, 2013; Ord. 3175 § 4, 2011; Ord. 3136 § 1, 2010; Ord. 3000 § 1, 2007; Ord. 2959 § 1, 2006; Ord. 2896 § 1, 2004).

18.10.080 Establishment of limits of districts in which storage of liquefied petroleum gas is to be restricted.

(1) The limits referred to in Section 6104.2 of the fire code, in which bulk storage of liquefied petroleum gas is restricted, are as follows: all of the classified use districts listed in LMC 19.06.070 except for industrial districts light industrial-A district, light industrial-B district and heavy industrial district.

(2) Retail sales of liquefied petroleum gas shall be restricted in all classified use districts listed in LMC 19.06.070 except for industrial districts light industrial-A district, light industrial-B district, heavy industrial district and commercial/industrial district, and commercial districts NC, CBD, GC, RC and O/C. The maximum capacity for storage containers in NC, CBD, GC, RC and O/C districts shall be 1,200 gallons water capacity. (Ord. 3322 § 1, 2016; amended during 9/15 supplement; Ord. 3246 § 1, 2013; Ord. 3202 § 8, 2012; Ord. 3175 § 4, 2011; Ord. 3136 § 1, 2010; Ord. 3000 § 1, 2007; Ord. 2896 § 1, 2004).

18.10.090 Establishment of limits of districts in which storage of flammable cryogenic fluids in stationary containers is to be prohibited.

The limits referred to in Section 5806.2 of the fire code, in which storage of flammable cryogenic fluids in stationary containers is prohibited, are established as follows: all of the classified use districts listed in LMC 19.06.070 except for industrial districts light industrial-A district, light industrial-B district and heavy industrial district. (Ord. 3322 § 1, 2016; amended during 9/15 supplement; Ord. 3246 § 1, 2013; Ord. 3175 § 4, 2011; Ord. 3136 § 1, 2010; Ord. 3000 § 1, 2007; Ord. 2896 § 1, 2004).

18.10.100 Additions, insertions, deletions and changes to Chapter 51-54A WAC (Fire Code).

(1) Section 101.1 of the fire code is amended to read as follows:

> 101.1 Title.
>
> These regulations shall be known as the Fire Code of the City of Longview, hereinafter sometimes referred to in this chapter as “this code.”

(2) Section 105.6~~7~~ of the fire code is amended to read as follows:

> 105.6~~7~~ Required construction permits.
>
> The fire code official is authorized to issue construction permits for work as set forth in Sections 105.6~~7~~.1 through 105.6~~7~~.27.

(3) Section 105.6~~7~~.26 of the fire code is added to read as follows:

> 105.6~~7~~.26 Refrigeration systems.

A construction permit is required for installation or modification to a mechanical refrigeration system having a refrigerant circuit containing more than 220 pounds (100 kg) of Group A1 or 30 pounds (14 kg) of any other group refrigerant.

(4) Section 105.6~~7~~.27 of the fire code is added to read as follows:

105.6~~7~~.27 Technical assistance.

A construction permit is required for the technical assistance provisions of the Fire Code in accordance with Section 104.8~~7~~.2.

(5) Section 111~~09~~.1 of the fire code is amended to read as follows:

111~~09~~.1 Appeal Board of Adjustment.

The Appeal Board of Adjustment, as created and established in LMC 19.12.010, is hereby empowered to hear and decide appeals of orders, decisions, or determinations made by the fire code official relative to the application and interpretation of this Fire Code.

(6) Section 112~~0~~.4 of the fire code is amended to read as follows:

112~~0~~.4 Violation penalties.

Persons who shall violate a provision of this Fire Code or who shall fail to comply with any of the requirements thereof or who shall erect, install, alter, repair or do work in violation of the approved construction documents or directives of the fire code official, or of a permit or certificate used under provisions of this Fire Code, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Each day that a violation continues after due notice has been served shall be deemed a separate offense.

(7) Section 113~~2~~.4 of the fire code is amended to read as follows:

113~~2~~.4 Failure to comply.

Any person who shall continue any work after having been served with a stop work order, except such work as that person is directed to perform to remove a violation or unsafe condition, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(8) Section 503 of the fire code is amended to read as follows:

The provisions of WAC 51-54A-0503 that restates Section 503.1 and deletes Sections 503.1.1, 503.1.2, 503.1.3, 503.2, 503.3, 503.4, and 503.4.1 is deleted and retained by the city.

(9) Section 503.2.3 of the fire code is amended to read as follows:

503.2.3 Surface.

Fire apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed width of 20 feet, and provided with an all-weather driving surface a minimum of 16 feet in width designed and engineered to support the imposed loads of fire apparatus. Unless otherwise approved by the fire code official, an all-weather surface shall mean well maintained and paved or otherwise hard-surfaced with asphaltic or Portland cement concrete.

(10) Section 503.2.5 of the fire code is amended to read as follows:

503.2.5 Dead-ends.

Dead-end fire apparatus access roads in excess of 150 feet length shall be provided with a turnaround. The turning radius of access roadway turnarounds shall be not less than 40 feet or 80 feet in diameter.

Exception: Alternate methods of creating access roadway turnarounds may be approved by the fire code official. Approved turnarounds may include such designs as a hammerhead arrangement, a graveled circle 80 feet in diameter, or an intersecting road.

(11) Section 503.2.7 of the fire code is amended to read as follows:

503.2.7 Grade.

The gradient for a fire apparatus access road shall not exceed 15 percent.

Exceptions:

(a) Access roads leading to buildings fully protected by automatic sprinkler systems may exceed 15 percent grade.

(b) When there are not more than two Group R, Division 3, or Group U Occupancies, the requirements of this section may be modified.

(12) Section 505.1 of the fire code is amended to read as follows:

505.1 Address numbers.

New and existing buildings shall have approved address numbers, building numbers or approved building identification placed in a position that is plainly legible and visible from the street or road fronting the property and at the rear of the property if there is an improved alley. Additionally, structures not fronting a public street or an alley shall also have approved numbers placed at the front and back of the building so as to be plainly visible from points as determined by the city fire marshal. These numbers shall contrast with their background. Numbers shall be a minimum of 5 inches high with a minimum stroke width of 0.5 inch and shall not be sight obscured.

(13) Section 507.5 of the fire code is amended to read as follows:

507.5 Fire hydrant systems.

Fire hydrant systems shall comply with Sections 507.5.1 through 507.5.10.

(14) Section 507.5.2 of the fire code is amended to read as follows:

507.5.2 Inspection, testing and maintenance of fire hydrants.

Fire hydrant systems shall be subject to periodic tests as required by the fire code official. Fire hydrant systems shall be maintained in an operative condition at all times and shall be repaired where defective. Hydrants shall be flow tested a minimum of every five years in a manner approved by the fire code official. Flow tests results shall be maintained by the city water department and made available upon request of the fire department. Additions, repairs, alterations and servicing shall comply with approved standards.

(15) Section 507.5.3 of the fire code is amended to read as follows:

507.5.3 Private fire service mains and water tanks.

Private fire service mains and water tanks shall be periodically inspected, tested and maintained in accordance with NFPA 25 at the following intervals:

1. Private fire hydrants (all types): Inspection annually and after each operation; flow test and maintenance annually.

2. Fire service main piping: Inspection of exposed, annually; flow test every 5 years.

3. Fire service main piping strainers: Inspection and maintenance after each use.

Inspection, testing and maintenance of private fire service systems located on private property shall be the responsibility of the owner, lessee, or other person in charge of the premises. Records of required inspections, testing and maintenance shall be forwarded to the city water department not less than annually.

(16) Section 507.5.7 of the fire code is added to read as follows:

507.5.7 Number and distribution of fire hydrants.

At least one hydrant shall be provided for each 1,500 gallons of required fire flow. Required hydrants shall be so located that a minimum of one hydrant is provided within 400 feet of all portions of exterior walls where openings are permitted by the building code. Unless determined by the fire code official to be impractical, all required fire hydrants shall be equally spaced not to exceed 500 feet and placed a minimum distance of 40 feet from the structure or facility being protected as measured along fronting streets and fire apparatus access roadways.

Exceptions:

(a) Additional fire hydrants may be required when special hazards exist as described in Section 901.4.54 of the Fire Code.

(b) Hydrants located on the opposite side of arterial streets, streets of four or more lanes, or streets provided with median dividers, which would prevent fire department access will not be considered as meeting fire flow requirements.

(c) When a fixed water supply system is not available, an approved fire department mobile water supply may be considered as meeting minimum hydrant requirements for structures or facilities requiring less than 1,500 gpm fire flow.

(d) Dead-end streets shall have at least one hydrant located within 250 feet of the street end.

(e) When fire department connections are required, one hydrant shall be located within 100 feet of the fire department connection unless otherwise approved by the fire code official due to impractical conditions.

(17) Section 507.5.8 of the fire code is added to read as follows:

507.5.8 Water main size.

Water mains serving fire hydrants shall be a minimum of six inches in diameter. Water mains installed to meet fire flow requirements shall be engineered to supply the required flow at a minimum of 20 psi.

(18) Section 507.5.9 of the fire code is added to read as follows:

507.5.9 Fire hydrant visibility.

Hydrants shall not be visibly obstructed or have hydrant visibility impaired within a distance of 50 feet along fronting streets or access roads where fire department vehicles may be responding. In areas where required hydrant visibility cannot be effectively maintained, approved signs or street markers may be installed.

(19) Section 507.5.10 of the fire code is added to read as follows:

507.5.10 Fire hydrant marking.

Fire hydrants located on public or private property where vehicles could be parked shall have all curbs painted yellow or otherwise appropriately marked by the owner, lessee or other person in charge of premises to prohibit parking or other uses within 15 feet of a hydrant. In cases where curbs do not exist, approved signs or street markers may be installed. All hydrants shall be painted yellow.

(20) Section 901.6.3 of the fire code is amended to read as follows:

901.6.3 Fire protection system maintenance records.

Records of all system inspections, tests, and maintenance required by the referenced standards shall be maintained on the premises for a minimum of 3 years and made available to the fire code official upon request. Records of required annual system inspections, tests, and maintenance shall be forwarded to the fire department annually.

(21) Chapter 56 of the fire code is amended by the addition of the following sections:

5601.1 Scope.

The possession, manufacture, storage, handling, sale and use of explosives and explosive materials shall be governed by chapter 296-52 WAC and this chapter. The manufacture or storage of explosives or explosive materials shall be prohibited in all of the classified use districts listed in LMC 19.06.070 except for heavy industrial district and for temporary storage at construction job sites for periods not to exceed one year. The manufacture, storage, handling, sale and use of fireworks shall be governed by chapter 212-17 WAC and this chapter.

5601.1.6 Consumer fireworks permitted.

Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary contained in Section 5601.1 of the Fire Code, “consumer” fireworks, as permitted by WAC 212-17, shall be permitted within the City of Longview.

5601.1.7 Adoption of State law by reference.

As authorized by RCW 35A.13.180 and 35A.12.140, the city council hereby adopts by reference Chapter 70.77 of the Revised Code of Washington, entitled “State Fireworks Law,” together with amendments thereof and additions thereto. One copy of said RCW chapter 70.77 with amendments and additions thereto shall be filed in the office of the City Clerk/Director of Finance of said City for use and examination by the public.

5601.1.8 Retail sales permit requirements.

The number of retail sales permits which the city may issue for the sale of consumer fireworks in any one calendar year shall not exceed ten (10). No retail sales permit shall entitle the holder thereof to more than one location. All retail sales permits shall be nontransferable. The fire

marshal or designee shall make inspections and approvals of all retail sales locations to verify compliance with WAC 212-17 and the Fire Code prior to the conduct of sales from such locations. All retail sales locations shall be inspected between June 23 and June 28, and such other times determined appropriate by the fire marshal. It is the responsibility of the applicant to meet all legal requirements and to request inspection at least 24 hours in advance of starting the retail sale of fireworks. Failure to comply with any of the provisions of WAC 212-17 or the Fire Code shall be grounds for revocation of a permit.

5601.1.9 Retail sales permit fee.

The annual retail sales permit fee for each retail sales permit issued hereunder shall be $100.00, which shall be paid to the City Clerk at the time such license is issued. All retail sales permits shall expire at the end of the calendar year in which they are issued. Said fee shall be paid in full regardless of the month during any calendar year that said permit is issued and shall not be refunded.

5601.1.10 Application for retail sales permit.

All applications for retail sales permit to sell fireworks in the City:

1. Shall be made on or prior to the second Tuesday in May of each year. Applicants for each such permit shall be notified by the fire code official of the fire department or designee of the granting or rejection of their application for license on or before the first Monday in June of each calendar year.

2. Shall set forth the proposed location of the fireworks stand from which such sales shall be made.

3. Shall be accompanied by proof of insurance as specified in RCW 70.77.270, and shall include an endorsement of such insurance naming the City as an insured thereunder.

4. Shall be in writing; show the corporate name of the applicant, if any; be signed by duly authorized officer of the applicant; and contain the address to which the notice is to be sent by the fire code official of the fire department or designee of the granting or rejecting of the application.

5601.1.11 Preference.

In granting retail sales permits hereunder, preference may be given to applicants who held permits for such sales issued by the City during the previous calendar year and to applicants that had a firework stand for the retail sale of fireworks for three (3) or more years in an area to be annexed by the city.

5601.1.12 Copy of State license to be filed.

Before a retail sales permit to sell fireworks or conduct a public display of fireworks shall be issued, the applicant for such permit shall file with the City Clerk of the City a copy of the license issued to such applicant by the State of Washington in accordance with RCW Chapter 70.77.

(Ord. 3322 § 1, 2016; amended during 9/15 supplement; Ord. 3246 § 1, 2013; Ord. 3136 § 1, 2010; Ord. 3109 § 1, 2009; Ord. 3088 § 1, 2009; Ord. 3000 § 1, 2007; Ord. 2896 § 1, 2004).

Section 2. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance is, for any reason, held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance and the same shall remain in full force and effect. The City of Longview hereby declares that it would have passed this ordinance, and each section, subsection, clause or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses and phrases be declared unconstitutional.

Section 3. That nothing in this Ordinance hereby adopted shall be construed to affect any suit or proceeding impending in any court, or any rights acquired, or liability incurred, or any cause or causes of action acquired or existing; nor shall any just or legal right or remedy of any character be lost, impaired or affected by this Ordinance.

Section 4. That the City of Longview City Clerk is hereby ordered and directed to cause this Ordinance to be published.

Section 5. Any act consistent with the authority and prior to the effective date of this Ordinance is hereby ratified and affirmed.

Section 6. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after July 1, 2023..

Passed by the City Council this day of _____, 2023.

Approved by the Mayor this day of._____, 2023.

_____
MAYOR

ATTEST

_____
Tiffany Ostreim
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM

_____
James McNamara
City Attorney

2021 International Fire Code Adoption

Code Changes and Reasons

** NOTE**: Changes shown to the Longview Municipal Code (LMC) are due to revisions of the model code made by the International Code Council or by the Washington State Building Code Council. No changes or additional requirements are being proposed by the City of Longview.

LMC Code Section	Section Title	Change / Reason for Change
18.10.010	Adoption of International Fire Code	Reflecting move from the 2018 edition of the International Fire Code to the 2021 edition as required by Washington State
18.10.060(1)	Fire Code Permit, Plan Review, and Inspection Fees	Changed the referenced code section from 105.7 to 105.6
18.10.060(3)	Fire Code Permit, Plan Review, and Inspection Fees	Changed the referenced code section from 105.6 to 105.5
18.10.100(2) 18.10.100(3) 18.10.100(4)	Required Construction Permits	Changed the referenced code section from 105.7 to 105.6 related to permits required for new construction. To reflect the list of permits as enumerated in the Fire Code, construction permits were re-numbered 105.6.1 through 105.6.27
18.10.100(5)	Appeal Board of Adjustment	Changed from 109.1 to 111.1
18.10.100(6)	Violation Penalties	Changed from 110.4 to 112.4
18.10.100(7)	Failure to Comply	Changed from 112.4 to 113.4.
18.10.100(16) Exception (a)	Number and Distribution of Fire Hydrants	Changed from 901.4.4 to 901.4.5

City of Longview

Agenda Summary

ORDINANCE NO. 3483 - ADOPTING THE 2021 STATE BUILDING CODES

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
MOTION TO ADOPT ORDINANCE NO. 3483 ADOPTING CHAPTERS 51-11c, 51-11r, 51-50, 51-51, 51-52, 51-56 AND 51-57 OF THE WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATIVE CODE AS AMENDED AND PROVIDING THAT THIS ORDINANCE SHALL BE IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT FROM AND AFTER JULY 1, 2023

DATE: May 25, 2023

COUNCIL STRATEGIC INITIATIVE ADDRESSED:
Enhance public safety & emergency response
Preserve and enhance neighborhoods

CITY ATTORNEY REVIEW: REQUIRED

SUMMARY STATEMENT:
The Legislature of the State of Washington has enacted RCW Chapter 19.27 which adopted the International Building Code, the International Residential Code, the International Mechanical Code, the International Fire Code, portions of the International Wildland Urban Interface Code, and the Uniform Plumbing Code and Uniform Plumbing Code Standards with an implementation date of July 1, 2023. The adopted codes will be applicable throughout the State of Washington in all counties and cities in substitution and replacement of all prior codes. Local amendments remain the same as in the current 2018 code. The permit fees reflected in this code adoption are the same fees currently assessed with no increase proposed at this time.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
Motion to adopt Ordinance No. 3483 adopting Chapters 51-11c, 51-11r, 51-50, 51-51, 51-52, 51-56 and 51-57 of the Washington Administrative Code as amended and providing that this ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after July 1, 2023.

STAFF CONTACT:
Ann Rivers, Director of Community and Economic Development
Erik Byman, Building Official

Attachments:
1. Adoption of the State Building Code with City PowerPoint
2. LMC Chapter 16 Code Changes and Reasons
3. 2021 code update red line version updated
4. Ord 3483 Building Code Final

Adoption of the State Building Code with City of Longview Amendments

ERIK BYMAN

LONGVIEW BUILDING OFFICIAL

Amendments to the Longview Municipal Code

- Chapter 16 (Buildings and Construction)
- Chapter 18 (Fire Prevention)
- Codes Impacted: International Family of Codes, Uniform Plumbing Code, and National Electrical Code

Why Do We Need Codes?

- Provide a reasonable level of safety, health, and general welfare
- Provide a reasonable level of life safety and property protection from the hazards of fire
- Address conditions hazardous to life, property or public welfare in the occupancy of structures or premises
- Provide a reasonable level of safety to firefighters and emergency responders

- Codes outline requirements for:
  - Structural strength / stability
  - Means of egress
  - Sanitation
  - Light and ventilation
  - Energy conservation

How the Process Works

- Typically, every 3 years new editions of the codes are published by the International Code Council
- The Washington State Building Code Council reviews the codes and makes recommendations to the State Legislature for amendments at the state level within Title 51 of the Washington Administrative Code
- Legislature adopts the codes as the state minimum code for all jurisdictions
- For this code cycle, the state code becomes effective on July 1, 2023
- Should a jurisdiction wish to further amend the codes, they may do so locally. However, the jurisdictions cannot lessen the requirements of the codes but may make them more restrictive.
- The City of Longview has very few local amendments that have been in place for many years. Tonight we are asking you to adopt the ordinances in front of you so we may retain our local amendments to these codes.

Impacts of Adoption

- The State's adopted codes go into effect July 1, 2023 and will become the required code in **ALL** jurisdictions in Washington
- To retain Longview's amendments, we must also adopt the codes locally and specifically re-adopt our local changes
- The proposed ordinances in front of you show the reformatting of code sections as required due to changes made to the codes at the state level
- We are **NOT** proposing any additional local amendments - only those that have been in place for several years
- Also we are **NOT** asking for any fee increases with the adoption of these codes tonight

Actions?

- Adopt the current Washington State Building Code with City of Longview local amendments

Questions?

2021 International Building Code Adoption

Code Changes and Reasons

** NOTE**: Changes shown to the Longview Municipal Code (LMC) are due to revisions of the model code made by the International Code Council or by the Washington State Building Code Council. No changes or additional requirements are being proposed by the City of Longview.

LMC Code Section	Section Title	Change / Reason for Change
16.02.010	Adoption of International Building Codes	Reflecting move from the 2018 edition of the International Building Codes to the 2021 edition as required by Washington State
16.02.020	Building Code Deferred Submittals	Changed the referenced code section from 107.3.4.2 to 107.3.4.1
16.02.060	Building Code Additions,insertions, deletions and changes to Chapter 51-56 WAC	Changed from 605.2 to 606.2
16.02.060	Building Code Additions,insertions, deletions and changes to Chapter 51-56 WAC	Changed from 610.6 to 610.4

Ordinance No. ~~3321~~????

AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING CHAPTERS, 51-11C, 51-11R, 51-50, 51-51, 51-52 AND 51-56 OF THE WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATIVE CODE AND AMENDING LMC 16.02.010 ADOPTION OF INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODES, LMC SECTION 16.02.020, REGULATING AND GOVERNING THE CONDITIONS AND MAINTENANCE OF ALL PROPERTY, BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES; BY PROVIDING THE STANDARDS FOR SUPPLIED UTILITIES AND FACILITIES AND OTHER PHYSICAL THINGS AND CONDITIONS ESSENTIAL TO ENSURE THAT STRUCTURIES ARE SAFE, SANITARY AND FIT FOR OCCUPATION AND USE; AND THE CONDEMNATION OFBUILDINGS AND STURCTURES UNFIT FOR HUMAN OCCUPANCY AND USE AND THE DEMOLITION OF SUCH STRUCTURES IN THE CITY OF LONGVIEW; PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUANCE OF PERMITS AND COLLECTION OF FEES THEREFORE; ~~AMENDING 16.02.030 ADDITIONS, INSERTIONS, DELETIONS AND CHANGES TO CHAPTER 51-51 WAC~~

AND PROVIDING THAT THIS ORDINANCE SHALL BE IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT FROM AND AFTER JULY 1, ~~2016~~2023.

WHERESAS, the Legislature of the State of Washington has enacted RCW chapter 19.27 which adopted the International Building Code, the International Residential Code, the International Mechanical Code, and the Uniform Plumbing Code and Uniform Plumbing Code Standards, and provided that such codes shall be applicable throughout the State of Washington, in all counties and cities, in substitution and replacement of all prior codes; and

WHEREAS, the Washington State Building Codes Council has adopted, in the Washington State Administrative Code, chapters 51-11R (2021~~15~~ International Energy Conservation Code(Residential)), 51-11C (2021~~15~~ International Energy Conservation Code (Commercial)), 51-50 (2021~~15~~ International Building Code), 51-51 (2021~~15~~ International Residential Code), 51-52 (2021~~15~~ International Mechanical Code) and 51-56 (2021~~15~~ Uniform Plumbing Code); and

WHEREAS, by reason of such enactment, it is necessary that the City of Longview adopt such codes; and

WHEREAS, the effective date of the application of such International Codes has been set at July 1, 2023~~16~~ by the Washington State Legislature;

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Longview, Washington, do ordain as follows:

Section 1. That Title 16 of the Longview Municipal Code shall be and is hereby amended to read as follows; provided manifest and numbering errors shall be corrected prior to publication:

Chapter 16.02
BUILDING CODE

Sections:

16.02.010 Adoption of International Building Codes.

16.02.020 Administrative provisions.

16.02.030 Additions, insertions, deletions and changes to Chapter 51-51 WAC.

16.02.040 Additions, insertions, deletions and changes to Chapter 51-52 WAC.

16.02.060 Additions, insertions, deletions and changes to Chapter 51-56 WAC.

16.02.010 Adoption of International Building Codes.

Chapters 51-11R and 51-11C WAC (~~2012~~ 2021~~15~~ International Energy Conservation Code), Chapter 51-50 WAC (~~2012~~ 2021~~15~~ International Building Code), including the Appendix Chapter E, as further amended by Chapter 51-50 WAC, I and J, Chapter 51-51 WAC (~~2012~~ 2021~~15~~ International Residential Code), including the Appendix Chapters G and H, Chapter 51-52 WAC (2021~~15~~ International Mechanical Code), and Chapter 51-56 WAC (~~2012~~ 2021 ~~15~~Uniform Plumbing Code and Uniform Plumbing Code Standards), together with amendments thereof and additions thereto, one copy of each of which is on file in the office of the city clerk of the city of Longview, shall be and is hereby adopted as the building code of the city of Longview for regulating and governing the conditions and maintenance of all property, buildings and structures; by providing the standards for supplied utilities and facilities and other physical things and conditions essential to ensure that structures are safe, sanitary and fit for occupation and use; and the condemnation of buildings and structures unfit for human occupancy and use and the demolition of such structures as herein provided; providing for the issuance of permits and collection of fees therefor; and each and all of the regulations, provisions, penalties, conditions and terms of said building code on file in the office of the city clerk of the city of Longview are hereby referred to, adopted, and made a part hereof, as if fully set out in this chapter, with the additions, insertions, deletions and changes, if any,

prescribed in this chapter. (Ord. 3247 § 1, 2013; Ord. 3137 § 1, 2010; Ord. 3004 § 1, 2007; Ord. 2894 § 1, 2004).

16.02.020 Administrative provisions.

For the purpose of providing administrative provisions for the building code of Longview, including Chapters 51-11R, 51-11C, 51-50, 51-51, 51-52 and 51-56 WAC, Subchapter 1 of Chapter 51-50 WAC is hereby amended to read as follows:

> Section 101.1 These regulations shall be known as the Building Code of the City of Longview, Washington, sometimes hereinafter referred to in this chapter as "this code."

Section 101.4.2, Mechanical, is amended to read as follows:

> The provisions of the International Mechanical Code as amended by WAC 51-52 as adopted herein shall apply to the installation, alteration, repairs and replacement of mechanical systems, including equipment, appliances, fixtures, fittings and/or appurtenances including ventilating, heating, cooling, air-conditioning and refrigeration systems, incinerators and other energy-related systems.

Section 101.4.3, Plumbing, is amended to read as follows:

> The provisions of the Uniform Plumbing Code as amended by WAC 51-56 as adopted herein shall apply to the installation, alteration, repair and replacement of plumbing systems, including equipment, appliances, fixtures, fittings and appurtenances, and where connected to a water or sewage system and all aspects of a medical gas system. Exception: When requested in writing by the permit applicant, on the permit application, the 2021~~15~~ International Plumbing Code shall be considered an approved alternate for plumbing installations governed under the Uniform Plumbing Code. When approved Alternate plumbing codes are utilized, the entire plumbing installation shall be installed and governed under the provisions of the alternate code. The provisions of the State of Washington requirements for private sewage disposal shall apply to private sewage disposal systems.

Section 101.4.4, Property Maintenance, is amended to read as follows:

The provisions of the International Property Maintenance Code and Longview Municipal Code Chapter 16.32 (Unfit Dwellings and Structures) shall apply to all structures and premises; all equipment and facilities; all light, ventilation, space heating, sanitation, life and fire safety hazards; the responsibilities of owners, operators and occupants; and the occupancy of existing premises and structures.

Section 101.4.6, Energy, is amended to read as follows:

The provisions of the International Energy Conservation Code as amended in WAC 51-11R and WAC 51-11C as adopted herein shall apply to all matters governing the design and construction of buildings for energy efficiency.

Section 101.4.7, Electrical, is added to read as follows:

The provisions of the National Electrical Code as adopted in Longview Municipal Code Chapter 16.24 shall apply to the installation of electrical systems, including alterations, repairs, replacement, equipment, appliances, fixtures, fittings and appurtenances thereto.

Section 102.6, Existing Structures, is amended to read:

The legal occupancy of any structure existing on the date of adoption of this code shall be permitted to continue without change, except as is specifically covered in this code, or the International Fire Code as set forth in LMC Title 18, or as is deemed necessary by the building official for the general safety and welfare of the occupants and the public.

Section 103.3, Deputies, is amended to read:

~~In accordance with the prescribed procedures of the City of Longview and with the concurrence of the appointing authority, the building official shall have the authority to appoint a deputy building official, the related technical officers, inspectors, plan examiners and other employees. Such employees shall have powers as delegated by the building official.~~

Section 104.1, General, is amended to read:

The building official is hereby authorized and directed to enforce the provisions of this code, including any requirements or regulations imposed on a project as a condition of a land use approval process, as those conditions relate to permit issuance as required in Section 105.3.1 and issuance of a certificate of occupancy as required in Section 111.2. The building official shall have the authority to render interpretations of this code and to adopt policies and procedures in order to clarify the application of its provisions. Such interpretations, policies and procedures shall be in compliance with the intent and purpose of this code. Such policies and procedures shall not have the effect of waiving requirements specifically provided for in this code.

Section 105.2, Work Exempt from Permit, is amended as follows:

Subsections 1, 2, 4, 6 and 12 of Section 105.2 are deleted.

Subsection 11 of Section 105.2 is amended to read as follows:

Swings and other playground equipment.

Section 108.3, Temporary Power, is amended to read:

The building official is authorized to give permission to temporarily supply and use power in part of an electric installation before such installation has been fully completed and the final certificate of completion has been issued. The part covered by the temporary certificate shall comply with the requirements specified for temporary lighting, heat or power in the National Electrical Code as set forth in Longview Municipal Code Chapter 16.24.

Section 109.2, Schedule Permit Fees, is amended as follows:

On buildings, structures, electrical, gas, mechanical, and plumbing systems or alterations requiring a permit, a fee for each permit shall be charged and paid in accordance with the established fee schedules as set forth in Sections 109.2.1, 109.2.1.1, 109.2.1.2, 109.2.1.3, 109.2.2, and 109.2.3.

Section 109.2.1 is hereby added, reading as follows:

Section 109.2.1 Building Permit Fee

The fee for each building permit shall be as set forth in Table 1-A herein.

Table 1-A – Building Permit Fees

TOTAL VALUATION	FEE
$1.00 to $500.00	$31.30
$501.00 to $2,000.00	$31.30 for the first $500.00 plus $4.25 for each additional $100.00, or fraction thereof, to and including $2,000.00
$2,001.00 to $25,000.00	$98.45 for the first $2,000.00 plus $18.80 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to and including $25,000.00
$25,001.00 to $50,000.00	$523.00 for the first $25,000.00 plus $13.25 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to and including $50,000.00
$50,001.00 to $100,000.00	$848.75 for the first $50,000.00 plus $9.44 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to and including $100,000.00
$100,001.00 to $500,000.00	$1,310.00 for the first $100,000.00 plus $7.60 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to and including $500,000.00
$500,001.00 to $1,000,000.00	$4,263.24 for the first $500,000.00 plus $6.32 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to and including $1,000,000.00
$1,000,001.00 and up	$7,394.00 for the first $1,000,000.00 plus $5.20 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof

Other Inspections and Fees:		
1.	Inspections outside of normal business hours	$62.00 per hour[1] (minimum charge – two hours)

Other Inspections and Fees:		
2.	Reinspection fees	$62.00 per hour[1]
3.	Inspections for which no fee is specifically indicated	$62.00 per hour[1] (minimum charge – one-half hour)
4.	Additional plan review required by changes, additions or revisions to plans	$62.00 per hour[1] (minimum charge – one-half hour)
5.	For use of outside consultants for plan checking and inspections, or both	Actual Costs[2]
6.	Investigation fee for work commenced prior to obtaining a permit	100% of usual permit fee

1. Or the total hourly cost to the jurisdiction, whichever is the greatest. This cost shall include supervision, overhead, equipment, hourly wages and fringe benefits of the employees involved.

2. Actual costs include administrative and overhead costs.

Section 109.2.1.1 is hereby added, reading as follows:

Section 109.2.1.1 Inspection Fee – Manufactured Housing

The fees for inspections of manufactured housing situated in a mobile home park shall be as follows:

(a) Single-wide $132

(b) Double-wide $165

(c) Triple-wide $197

Section 109.2.1.2 is hereby added, reading as follows:

Section 109.2.1.2 Inspection Fee – Wood Stoves

The fees for inspection of free-standing wood stoves shall be the sum of $47.

Section 109.2.1.3, Plan Review Fees, is added as follows:

When submittal documents are required by Section 107, a plan review fee shall be paid at the time of submitting the submittal documents for plan review. Said plan review fee for reviews relating to the provisions of the International Residential Code for One- and Two-Family Dwellings shall be 65 percent of the building permit fee and said plan review fee for all other reviews shall be 70 percent of the building permit fee as shown in Table 1-A. The plan review fees specified in this section are separate fees from the permit fees specified in Section 109.2.1 and are in addition to the permit fees.

A building plan for one and two-family dwellings may be used repetitively upon request of the applicant and approval of the building official. When approved, the "Same As" plan shall be retained on file as a master plan. A building master plan may be used repetitively provided:

1) All "Same As" development shall occur within the code cycle under which the master plan is approved.
2) All "Same As" development shall occur within the same subdivision.
3) The initial application submittal shall include three (3) complete sets of plans, including all supporting documentation, and one (1) limited set of plans consisting of a site plan, floor plan and exterior elevations only.
4) All subsequent "Same As" applications shall not deviate from the approved master plan.
5) Payment of all appropriate fees. The plan review fee for "Same As" plans submitted subsequent to the initial submittal shall be reduced to 30% of the building permit fee.

When submittal documents are incomplete or changed so as to require additional plan review or when the project involves deferred submittal items as defined in Section 107.3.4.1~~2~~, an additional plan review fee shall be charged at the rate shown in Table 1-A.

Section 109.2.2 is hereby added, reading as follows:

Section 109.2.2 Mechanical Permit Fee

The fee for each mechanical permit shall be as set forth in Table 2-A herein.

Table 2-A Mechanical Permit Fees		
Permit Issuance		
1.	For the issuance of each mechanical permit	$28.50
2.	For issuing each supplemental permit for which the original permit has not expired, been canceled or finaled	$14.25
Unit Fee Schedule		
(Note: The following do not include permit-issuing fee.)		
Equipment		
1.	For the installation or relocation of each of the following pieces of equipment:	$20.50
•	Furnace – forced air or gravity (includes ducts and vents)	
•	Boiler	
•	Compressor and/or Absorption System (includes heat pumps)	
•	Evaporative Coolers	
•	Air Handler (Not part of an HVAC system)	
•	Ventilation system (Not part of an HVAC system)	
•	Ventilation hood (includes associated ductwork)	
•	Fireplace Insert, Gas fireplace	
•	Incinerator	

Table 2-A Mechanical Permit Fees		
•	Fire damper, smoke damper or combination fire/smoke damper	
•	Equipment regulated by the mechanical code but not specifically listed	
2.	Repairs or addition to each piece of equipment or system	$18.25
Vents		
1.	For the installation of the following:	$10.25
•	Appliance vent (for a piece of equipment not requiring mechanical permit)	
•	Ventilation fan connected to single vent	
Piping Systems		
1.	For the installation of each of the following piping systems up to four outlets:	$7.15
•	Gas piping	
•	Hazardous Process Piping	
•	Non-Hazardous Process Piping	
2.	For the installation of each outlet exceeding four	$3.15
Other Inspections and Fees		
1.	For any of the following services:	$62
•	Inspections outside of normal business hours, per hour	
•	Re-inspection fees assessed under provisions of Section 116.6, per inspection	
•	Inspections for which no fee is specifically indicated, per hour	
•	Additional plan review required by changes, additions or revisions to plans or to plans for which an initial review has been completed (minimum charge – one-half hour)	

Table 2-A Mechanical Permit Fees		
2.	*Or the total hourly cost to the jurisdiction, whichever is the greatest. This cost shall include supervision, overhead, equipment, hourly wages and fringe benefits of the employees involved.	
3.	Investigation fee for work commenced prior to obtaining a permit	100% of usual permit fee

Section 109.2.3 is hereby added, reading as follows:

Section 109.2.3 Plumbing Permit Fee

The fee for each plumbing permit shall be as set forth in Table 3-A herein.

Table 3-A Plumbing Permit Fees		
Permit Issuance		
1.	For issuing each permit	$28.50
2.	For issuing each supplemental permit	$14.25
Unit Fee Schedule (in addition to items 1 and 2 above)		
Fixtures, devices and equipment		
1.	For the installation or relocation of each of the following:	$9.15
•	Each fixture requiring a trap (includes piping and backflow protection for that fixture)	
•	Water heater (includes vent)	
•	Industrial waste interceptor	
•	Grease trap	
•	Water treatment equipment	
•	Lawn sprinkler system (includes backflow protection)	
•	Backflow Preventer	
	Equipment regulated by the plumbing code but not specifically listed (piping and backflow protection therefor)	

Table 3-A Plumbing Permit Fees		
2.	Repairs or addition to each fixture, piece of equipment or system	$9.15
Building Sewer		
1.	For the installation of each building sewer or trailer park sewer	$20.50
Gas Piping System		
1.	For the installation of each gas piping system up to four outlets	$7.15
2.	For the installation of each outlet exceeding four	$3.15
Other Systems		
1.	Rainwater systems – Per drain (inside building)	$9.15
2.	Private sewage disposal system	$32.50
3.	Graywater system	$32.50
4.	Installation and testing of reclaimed water system	$38.75*
5.	Annual testing of reclaimed water system	$38.75*
6.	For each medical gas piping system for a specific gas – up to five outlets or inlets	$62
7.	For each additional medical gas outlet over five outlets	$7.15
Other Inspections and Fees		
1.	For any of the following services:*	$62
•	Inspections outside of normal business hours, per hour	
•	Re-inspection fees assessed under provisions of Section 103.5.6, per inspection	
•	Inspections for which no fee is specifically indicated, per hour	

Table 3-A Plumbing Permit Fees		
•	Additional plan review required by changes, additions or revisions to plans or to plans for which an initial review has been completed (minimum charge – one-half hour)	
2.	*Or the total hourly cost to the jurisdiction, whichever is the greatest. This cost shall include supervision, overhead, equipment, hourly wages and fringe benefits of the employees involved.	
3.	Investigation fee for work commenced prior to obtaining a permit	100% of usual permit fee

*Per hour for each hour worked or the total hourly cost to the jurisdiction, whichever is greater. This cost shall include supervision, overhead, equipment, hourly wages and fringe benefits of all the employees involved.

Section 109.6 is amended, to read as follows:

Section 109.6 Fee Refunds

The Building Official may authorize the refunding of fees as follows.

1. The full amount of any fee paid hereunder which was erroneously paid or collected.

2. Not more than 80 percent of the permit fee paid when no work has been done under a permit issued in accordance with this code.

3. Not more than 80 percent of the plan review fee paid when an application for a permit for which a plan review fee has been paid is withdrawn or canceled before any plan review effort has been expended.

The building official shall not authorize the refunding of any fee paid, except upon written application filed by the original permittee not later than 180 days after the date of fee payment.

Section 113, Board of Appeals, is amended to read as follows:

Section 113.1 General – Appeal Board of Adjustment. In order to hear and decide appeals of orders, decisions or determinations made by the building official relative to the application and interpretation of this code, the Appeal Board of Adjustment, as established by LMC chapter 19.12, shall have jurisdiction as provided in said chapter 19.12.

Section 114, Violations, is amended to read as follows:

Section 114.1 Unlawful acts. It shall be a misdemeanor for any person, firm or corporation to erect, construct, alter, extend, repair, move, remove, demolish or occupy any building, structure or equipment regulated by this code, or cause same to be done, in conflict with or in violation of any of the provisions of this code.

(Ord. 3308 § 1, 2015; Ord. 3247 § 1, 2013; Ord. 3231 § 1, 2012; Ord. 3196 § 1, 2012; Ord. 3187 § 1, 2011; Ord. 3153 § 1, 2010; Ord. 3137 § 1, 2010; Ord. 3067 §§ 1 – 5, 2008; Ord. 3025 §§ 1 – 5, 2007; Ord. 3004 § 1, 2007; Ord. 2969 §§ 1 – 5, 2006; Ord. 2945 §§ 1 – 5, 2005; Ord. 2941 §§ 2, 3, 2005; Ord. 2906 § 1, 2004; Ord. 2894 § 1, 2004).

16.02.030 Additions, insertions, deletions and changes to Chapter 51-51 WAC

The following sections of the International Residential Code as set forth in Chapter 51-51 WAC are hereby amended to read as follows:

Chapter 1 of Chapter 51-51 WAC is deleted in its entirety.

Table R301.2(1) Climatic, and Geographic Design Criteria established:

Ground Snow Load:	25 psf
Wind Speed (mph):	~~85~~ 110 IRC Section 301.2
Seismic Design Category:	D1
Subject to Damage From Weathering:	Moderate
Frost Line Depth:	~~12~~ 6 inches
Termite:	Slight to Moderate
Decay:	Slight to Moderate

Winter Design Temp.:	20 Degrees F
Ice Shield Underlayment Req.:	No
Flood Hazards:	~~NFIP November 20, 1979~~ FIS December 16, 2015 FIRM December ~~20, 2001~~ 16, 2015
Air Freezing Index:	N/A
Mean Annual Temperature:	50 Degrees F

(Ord. 3247 § 1, 2013; Ord. 3137 § 1, 2010; Ord. 3122 § 1, 2010; Ord. 3004 § 1, 2007; Ord. 2894 § 1, 2004).

16.02.040 Additions, insertions, deletions and changes to Chapter 51-52 WAC. Chapter 1 of Chapter 51-52 WAC is deleted in its entirety. (Ord. 3247 § 1, 2013; Ord. 3137 § 1, 2010; Ord. 3004 § 1, 2007; Ord. 2894 § 1, 2004).

16.02.060 Additions, insertions, deletions and changes to Chapter 51-56 WAC. Chapter 1 of Chapter 51-56 WAC is deleted in its entirety.

Section 606~~5~~.2, Valves, is amended to read as follows:

> A fullway valve controlling all outlets shall be installed on the discharge side of each water meter and on each unmetered water supply. Water piping supplying more than one building on any one premises shall be equipped with a separate fullway valve to each building, so arranged that the water supply can be turned on or off to any individual or separate building; provided however, that supply piping to a single family residence and building accessory thereto, may be controlled on one valve. All required shutoff or control valves shall be readily accessible. The valve controlling all outlets on the discharge side of the water meter shall be located within 18 inches of said meter, or at an otherwise well marked location as approved by the Administrative Authority. A fullway valve shall be installed on the discharge piping from water supply tanks at or near the tank. A fullway valve shall be installed on the cold water supply pipe to each water heater at or near the water heater.

Section 610.8, Size of Meter and Building Supply Pipe – Using Table 610.4~~-6~~, is amended to read as follows:

The size of the meter and building supply pipe shall be determined as follows:

(1) Determine the available pressure at the water meter or other source of supply;

(2) Subtract one-half (1/2) pound per square inch pressure (3.4 kPa) for each foot (305 mm) of difference in elevation between such source of supply and highest water supply outlet in the building or on the premises;

(3) Use the “pressure range” group within which this pressure will fall using Table 6-5;

(4) Select the “length” column which is equal to or longer than the required length;

(5) Follow down the column to a fixture unit value equal to or greater than the total number of fixture units required by the installation;

(6) Having located the proper fixture unit value for the required length, sizes of meter and building supply pipe as found in the two left hand columns shall be applied. Final determination of water meter size shall be by the Department of Public Works. No building supply pipe shall be less than three-quarter (3/4) inch (20 mm) in diameter.

Section 719.1, Cleanouts, is amended to read as follows:

Cleanouts shall be placed outside the building near the connection between the building drain and the building sewer and extended to grade. Additional building sewer cleanouts shall be installed at intervals not to exceed one hundred (100) feet (30,480 mm) in straight runs, for each aggregate horizontal change in direction exceeding one hundred thirty-five (135) degrees (2.36 rad), and at the property line. Cleanouts located at the property line shall be provided with an approved cleanout access box.

Sec. 1011.0, Auto Wash Racks, is amended to read as follows:

Minimum Requirements for Auto Wash Racks.

Every private or public wash rack and/or floor or slab used for cleaning machinery or machine parts shall be adequately protected against storm or surface water and shall drain or discharge into an approved oil/water separator (clarifier), acceptable to the jurisdiction, connected to the sanitary sewer system.

Sec. 1014.0, Grease Interceptors, is amended to read as follows:

Grease Interceptors

When, in the judgment of the Administrative Authority, waste pretreatment is required, an approved type grease trap complying with the provisions of this section shall be installed and at all times kept in proper working order in the waste line leading from sinks, drains, and other fixtures or equipment in the following establishments: restaurants, cafes, lunch counters, cafeterias, bars and clubs, hotels, hospitals, sanitariums, factory or school kitchens, or other establishments where grease may be introduced into the drainage or sewerage system in quantities that can effect line stoppage or hinder sewage treatment or private sewage disposal. A grease interceptor is not required for individual dwelling units or for any private living quarters. Plans shall be submitted to and approval obtained from the Administrative Authority prior to the installation of any waste pretreatment facilities in any food establishment set forth in this section.

(Ord. 3247 § 1, 2013; Ord. 3137 § 1, 2010; Ord. 3004 § 1, 2007; Ord. 2894 § 1, 2004).

Section 2 If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance is, for any reason, held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance and the same shall remain in full force and effect. The City of Longview hereby declares that it would have passed this ordinance, and each section, subsection, clause or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses and phrases be declared unconstitutional.

Section 3. That nothing in this Ordinance hereby adopted shall be construed to affect any suit or proceeding impending in any court, or any rights acquired, or liability incurred, or any cause or causes of action acquired or existing; nor shall any just or legal right or remedy of any character be lost, impaired or affected by this Ordinance.

Section 4. That the City of Longview City Clerk is hereby ordered and directed to cause this Ordinance to be published.

Section 5. Any act consistent with the authority and prior to the effective date of this Ordinance is hereby ratified and affirmed.

Section 6. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after July 1, 2016.

Passed by the City Council this ___ day of _____, 2023~~16~~.

Approved by the Mayor this ____ day of _____, 2023~~16~~.

_____

MAYOR

ATTEST:

_____
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____
James McNamara
City Attorney

Published: _____

Ordinance No 3483

AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING CHAPTERS, 51-11C, 51-11R, 51-50, 51-51, 51-52 AND 51-56 OF THE WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATIVE CODE AND AMENDING LMC SECTION 16.02.020, REGULATING AND GOVERNING THE CONDITIONS AND MAINTENANCE OF ALL PROPERTY, BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES; BY PROVIDING THE STANDARDS FOR SUPPLIED UTILITIES AND FACILITIES AND OTHER PHYSICAL THINGS AND CONDITIONS ESSENTIAL TO ENSURE THAT STRUCTURES ARE SAFE, SANITARY AND FIT FOR OCCUPATION AND USE; AND THE CONDEMNATION OF BUILDINGS AND STURCTURES UNFIT FOR HUMAN OCCUPANCY AND USE AND THE DEMOLITION OF SUCH STRUCTURES IN THE CITY OF LONGVIEW; PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUANCE OF PERMITS AND COLLECTION OF FEES THEREFORE; AND PROVIDING THAT THIS ORDINANCE SHALL BE IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT FROM AND AFTER JULY 1, 2023.

WHERESAS, the Legislature of the State of Washington has enacted RCW chapter 19.27 which adopted the International Building Code, the International Residential Code, the International Mechanical Code, and the Uniform Plumbing Code and Uniform Plumbing Code Standards, and provided that such codes shall be applicable throughout the State of Washington, in all counties and cities, in substitution and replacement of all prior codes; and

WHEREAS, the Washington State Building Codes Council has adopted, in the Washington State Administrative Code, chapters 51-11R (2021 International Energy Conservation Code(Residential)), 51-11C (2021 International Energy Conservation Code (Commercial)), 51-50 (2021 International Building Code), 51-51 (2021 International Residential Code), 51-52 (2021 International Mechanical Code) and 51-56 (2021 Uniform Plumbing Code); and

WHEREAS, by reason of such enactment, it is necessary that the City of Longview adopt such codes; and

WHEREAS, the effective date of the application of such International Codes has been set at July 1, 202 by the Washington State Legislature;

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Longview, Washington, do ordain as follows:

Section 1. That Title 16 of the Longview Municipal Code shall be and is hereby amended to read as follows; provided manifest and numbering errors shall be corrected prior to publication:

Chapter 16.02
BUILDING CODE

Sections:

16.02.010 Adoption of International Building Codes.

16.02.020 Administrative provisions.

16.02.030 Additions, insertions, deletions and changes to Chapter 51-51 WAC.

16.02.040 Additions, insertions, deletions and changes to Chapter 51-52 WAC.

16.02.060 Additions, insertions, deletions and changes to Chapter 51-56 WAC.

16.02.010 Adoption of International Building Codes.

Chapters 51-11R and 51-11C WAC (~~2012~~ 2021 International Energy Conservation Code), Chapter 51-50 WAC (~~2012~~ 2021 International Building Code), including the Appendix Chapter E, as further amended by Chapter 51-50 WAC, I and J, Chapter 51-51 WAC (~~2012~~ 2021 International Residential Code), including the Appendix Chapters G and H, Chapter 51-52 WAC (2021 International Mechanical Code), and Chapter 51-56 WAC (~~2012~~ 2021 Uniform Plumbing Code and Uniform Plumbing Code Standards), together with amendments thereof and additions thereto, one copy of each of which is on file in the office of the city clerk of the city of Longview, shall be and is hereby adopted as the building code of the city of Longview for regulating and governing the conditions and maintenance of all property, buildings and structures; by providing the standards for supplied utilities and facilities and other physical things and conditions essential to ensure that structures are safe, sanitary and fit for occupation and use; and the condemnation of buildings and structures unfit for human occupancy and use and the demolition of such structures as herein provided; providing for the issuance of permits and collection of fees therefor; and each and all of the regulations, provisions, penalties, conditions and terms of said building code on file in the office of the city clerk of the city of Longview are hereby referred to, adopted, and made a part hereof, as if fully set out in this chapter, with the additions, insertions, deletions and changes, if any, prescribed in this chapter. (Ord. 3247 § 1, 2013; Ord. 3137 § 1, 2010; Ord. 3004 § 1, 2007; Ord. 2894 § 1, 2004).

16.02.020 Administrative provisions.

For the purpose of providing administrative provisions for the building code of Longview, including Chapters 51-11R, 51-11C, 51-50, 51-51, 51-52 and 51-56 WAC, Subchapter 1 of Chapter 51-50 WAC is hereby amended to read as follows:

> Section 101.1 These regulations shall be known as the Building Code of the City of Longview, Washington, sometimes hereinafter referred to in this chapter as "this code."

Section 101.4.2, Mechanical, is amended to read as follows:

> The provisions of the International Mechanical Code as amended by WAC 51-52 as adopted herein shall apply to the installation, alteration, repairs and replacement of mechanical systems, including equipment, appliances, fixtures, fittings and/or appurtenances including ventilating, heating, cooling, air-conditioning and refrigeration systems, incinerators and other energy-related systems.

Section 101.4.3, Plumbing, is amended to read as follows:

> The provisions of the Uniform Plumbing Code as amended by WAC 51-56 as adopted herein shall apply to the installation, alteration, repair and replacement of plumbing systems, including equipment, appliances, fixtures, fittings and appurtenances, and where connected to a water or sewage system and all aspects of a medical gas system. Exception: When requested in writing by the permit applicant, on the permit application, the 2021 International Plumbing Code shall be considered an approved alternate for plumbing installations governed under the Uniform Plumbing Code. When approved Alternate plumbing codes are utilized, the entire plumbing installation shall be installed and governed under the provisions of the alternate code. The provisions of the State of Washington requirements for private sewage disposal shall apply to private sewage disposal systems.

Section 101.4.4, Property Maintenance, is amended to read as follows:

> The provisions of the International Property Maintenance Code and Longview Municipal Code Chapter 16.32 (Unfit Dwellings and Structures) shall apply to all structures and premises; all equipment and facilities; all light, ventilation, space heating, sanitation, life and fire safety hazards; the responsibilities of

owners, operators and occupants; and the occupancy of existing premises and structures.

Section 101.4.6, Energy, is amended to read as follows:

The provisions of the International Energy Conservation Code as amended in WAC 51-11R and WAC 51-11C as adopted herein shall apply to all matters governing the design and construction of buildings for energy efficiency.

Section 101.4.7, Electrical, is added to read as follows:

The provisions of the National Electrical Code as adopted in Longview Municipal Code Chapter 16.24 shall apply to the installation of electrical systems, including alterations, repairs, replacement, equipment, appliances, fixtures, fittings and appurtenances thereto.

Section 102.6, Existing Structures, is amended to read:

The legal occupancy of any structure existing on the date of adoption of this code shall be permitted to continue without change, except as is specifically covered in this code, or the International Fire Code as set forth in LMC Title 18, or as is deemed necessary by the building official for the general safety and welfare of the occupants and the public.

Section 103.3, Deputies, is deleted as shown:

~~In accordance with the prescribed procedures of the City of Longview and with the concurrence of the appointing authority, the building official shall have the authority to appoint a deputy building official, the related technical officers, inspectors, plan examiners and other employees. Such employees shall have powers as delegated by the building official.~~

Section 104.1, General, is amended to read:

The building official is hereby authorized and directed to enforce the provisions of this code, including any requirements or regulations imposed on a project as a condition of a land use approval process, as those conditions relate to permit issuance as required in Section 105.3.1 and issuance of a certificate of occupancy as required in Section 111.2. The building official

shall have the authority to render interpretations of this code and to adopt policies and procedures in order to clarify the application of its provisions. Such interpretations, policies and procedures shall be in compliance with the intent and purpose of this code. Such policies and procedures shall not have the effect of waiving requirements specifically provided for in this code.

Section 105.2, Work Exempt from Permit, is amended as follows:

Subsections 1, 2, 4, 6 and 12 of Section 105.2 are deleted.

Subsection 11 of Section 105.2 is amended to read as follows:

Swings and other playground equipment.

Section 108.3, Temporary Power, is amended to read:

The building official is authorized to give permission to temporarily supply and use power in part of an electric installation before such installation has been fully completed and the final certificate of completion has been issued. The part covered by the temporary certificate shall comply with the requirements specified for temporary lighting, heat or power in the National Electrical Code as set forth in Longview Municipal Code Chapter 16.24.

Section 109.2, Schedule Permit Fees, is amended as follows:

On buildings, structures, electrical, gas, mechanical, and plumbing systems or alterations requiring a permit, a fee for each permit shall be charged and paid in accordance with the established fee schedules as set forth in Sections 109.2.1, 109.2.1.1, 109.2.1.2, 109.2.1.3, 109.2.2, and 109.2.3.

Section 109.2.1 is hereby added, reading as follows:

Section 109.2.1 Building Permit Fee

The fee for each building permit shall be as set forth in Table 1-A herein.

Table 1-A – Building Permit Fees

TOTAL VALUATION	FEE
$1.00 to $500.00	$31.30
$501.00 to $2,000.00	$31.30 for the first $500.00 plus $4.25 for each additional $100.00, or fraction thereof, to and including $2,000.00
$2,001.00 to $25,000.00	$98.45 for the first $2,000.00 plus $18.80 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to and including $25,000.00
$25,001.00 to $50,000.00	$523.00 for the first $25,000.00 plus $13.25 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to and including $50,000.00
$50,001.00 to $100,000.00	$848.75 for the first $50,000.00 plus $9.44 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to and including $100,000.00
$100,001.00 to $500,000.00	$1,310.00 for the first $100,000.00 plus $7.60 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to and including $500,000.00
$500,001.00 to $1,000,000.00	$4,263.24 for the first $500,000.00 plus $6.32 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to and including $1,000,000.00
$1,000,001.00 and up	$7,394.00 for the first $1,000,000.00 plus $5.20 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof

Other Inspections and Fees:		
1.	Inspections outside of normal business hours	$62.00 per hour[1] (minimum charge – two hours)

Other Inspections and Fees:		
2.	Reinspection fees	$62.00 per hour[1]
3.	Inspections for which no fee is specifically indicated	$62.00 per hour[1] (minimum charge – one-half hour)
4.	Additional plan review required by changes, additions or revisions to plans	$62.00 per hour[1] (minimum charge – one-half hour)
5.	For use of outside consultants for plan checking and inspections, or both	Actual Costs[2]
6.	Investigation fee for work commenced prior to obtaining a permit	100% of usual permit fee

1. Or the total hourly cost to the jurisdiction, whichever is the greatest. This cost shall include supervision, overhead, equipment, hourly wages and fringe benefits of the employees involved.

2. Actual costs include administrative and overhead costs.

Section 109.2.1.1 is hereby added, reading as follows:

Section 109.2.1.1 Inspection Fee – Manufactured Housing

The fees for inspections of manufactured housing situated in a mobile home park shall be as follows:

(a) Single-wide $132

(b) Double-wide $165

(c) Triple-wide $197

Section 109.2.1.2 is hereby added, reading as follows:

Section 109.2.1.2 Inspection Fee – Wood Stoves

The fees for inspection of free-standing wood stoves shall be the sum of $47.

Section 109.2.1.3, Plan Review Fees, is added as follows:

When submittal documents are required by Section 107, a plan review fee shall be paid at the time of submitting the submittal documents for plan review. Said plan review fee for reviews relating to the provisions of the International Residential Code for One- and Two-Family Dwellings shall be 65 percent of the building permit fee and said plan review fee for all other reviews shall be 70 percent of the building permit fee as shown in Table 1-A. The plan review fees specified in this section are separate fees from the permit fees specified in Section 109.2.1 and are in addition to the permit fees.

A building plan for one and two-family dwellings may be used repetitively upon request of the applicant and approval of the building official. When approved, the "Same As" plan shall be retained on file as a master plan. A building master plan may be used repetitively provided:

1) All "Same As" development shall occur within the code cycle under which the master plan is approved.
2) All "Same As" development shall occur within the same subdivision.
3) The initial application submittal shall include three (3) complete sets of plans, including all supporting documentation, and one (1) limited set of plans consisting of a site plan, floor plan and exterior elevations only.
4) All subsequent "Same As" applications shall not deviate from the approved master plan.
5) Payment of all appropriate fees. The plan review fee for "Same As" plans submitted subsequent to the initial submittal shall be reduced to 30% of the building permit fee.

When submittal documents are incomplete or changed so as to require additional plan review or when the project involves deferred submittal items as defined in Section 107.3.4.2, an additional plan review fee shall be charged at the rate shown in Table 1-A.

Section 109.2.2 is hereby added, reading as follows:

Section 109.2.2 Mechanical Permit Fee

The fee for each mechanical permit shall be as set forth in Table 2-A herein.

Table 2-A Mechanical Permit Fees		
Permit Issuance		
1.	For the issuance of each mechanical permit	$28.50
2.	For issuing each supplemental permit for which the original permit has not expired, been canceled or finaled	$14.25
Unit Fee Schedule		
(Note: The following do not include permit-issuing fee.)		
Equipment		
1.	For the installation or relocation of each of the following pieces of equipment:	$20.50
•	Furnace – forced air or gravity (includes ducts and vents)	
•	Boiler	
•	Compressor and/or Absorption System (includes heat pumps)	
•	Evaporative Coolers	
•	Air Handler (Not part of an HVAC system)	
•	Ventilation system (Not part of an HVAC system)	
•	Ventilation hood (includes associated ductwork)	
•	Fireplace Insert, Gas fireplace	
•	Incinerator	

Table 2-A Mechanical Permit Fees		
•	Fire damper, smoke damper or combination fire/smoke damper	
•	Equipment regulated by the mechanical code but not specifically listed	
2.	Repairs or addition to each piece of equipment or system	$18.25
Vents		
1.	For the installation of the following:	$10.25
•	Appliance vent (for a piece of equipment not requiring mechanical permit)	
•	Ventilation fan connected to single vent	
Piping Systems		
1.	For the installation of each of the following piping systems up to four outlets:	$7.15
•	Gas piping	
•	Hazardous Process Piping	
•	Non-Hazardous Process Piping	
2.	For the installation of each outlet exceeding four	$3.15
Other Inspections and Fees		
1.	For any of the following services:	$62
•	Inspections outside of normal business hours, per hour	
•	Re-inspection fees assessed under provisions of Section 116.6, per inspection	
•	Inspections for which no fee is specifically indicated, per hour	
•	Additional plan review required by changes, additions or revisions to plans or to plans for which an initial review has been completed (minimum charge – one-half hour)	

Table 2-A Mechanical Permit Fees		
2.	*Or the total hourly cost to the jurisdiction, whichever is the greatest. This cost shall include supervision, overhead, equipment, hourly wages and fringe benefits of the employees involved.	
3.	Investigation fee for work commenced prior to obtaining a permit	100% of usual permit fee

Section 109.2.3 is hereby added, reading as follows:

Section 109.2.3 Plumbing Permit Fee

The fee for each plumbing permit shall be as set forth in Table 3-A herein.

Table 3-A Plumbing Permit Fees		
Permit Issuance		
1.	For issuing each permit	$28.50
2.	For issuing each supplemental permit	$14.25
Unit Fee Schedule (in addition to items 1 and 2 above)		
Fixtures, devices and equipment		
1.	For the installation or relocation of each of the following:	$9.15
•	Each fixture requiring a trap (includes piping and backflow protection for that fixture)	
•	Water heater (includes vent)	
•	Industrial waste interceptor	
•	Grease trap	
•	Water treatment equipment	
•	Lawn sprinkler system (includes backflow protection)	
•	Backflow Preventer	
	Equipment regulated by the plumbing code but not specifically listed (piping and backflow protection therefor)	

Table 3-A Plumbing Permit Fees		
2.	Repairs or addition to each fixture, piece of equipment or system	$9.15
Building Sewer		
1.	For the installation of each building sewer or trailer park sewer	$20.50
Gas Piping System		
1.	For the installation of each gas piping system up to four outlets	$7.15
2.	For the installation of each outlet exceeding four	$3.15
Other Systems		
1.	Rainwater systems – Per drain (inside building)	$9.15
2.	Private sewage disposal system	$32.50
3.	Graywater system	$32.50
4.	Installation and testing of reclaimed water system	$38.75*
5.	Annual testing of reclaimed water system	$38.75*
6.	For each medical gas piping system for a specific gas – up to five outlets or inlets	$62
7.	For each additional medical gas outlet over five outlets	$7.15
Other Inspections and Fees		
1.	For any of the following services:*	$62
•	Inspections outside of normal business hours, per hour	
•	Re-inspection fees assessed under provisions of Section 103.5.6, per inspection	
•	Inspections for which no fee is specifically indicated, per hour	

Table 3-A Plumbing Permit Fees		
•	Additional plan review required by changes, additions or revisions to plans or to plans for which an initial review has been completed (minimum charge – one-half hour)	
2.	*Or the total hourly cost to the jurisdiction, whichever is the greatest. This cost shall include supervision, overhead, equipment, hourly wages and fringe benefits of the employees involved.	
3.	Investigation fee for work commenced prior to obtaining a permit	100% of usual permit fee

*Per hour for each hour worked or the total hourly cost to the jurisdiction, whichever is greater. This cost shall include supervision, overhead, equipment, hourly wages and fringe benefits of all the employees involved.

Section 109.6 is amended, to read as follows:

Section 109.6 Fee Refunds

The Building Official may authorize the refunding of fees as follows.

1. The full amount of any fee paid hereunder which was erroneously paid or collected.

2. Not more than 80 percent of the permit fee paid when no work has been done under a permit issued in accordance with this code.

3. Not more than 80 percent of the plan review fee paid when an application for a permit for which a plan review fee has been paid is withdrawn or canceled before any plan review effort has been expended.

The building official shall not authorize the refunding of any fee paid, except upon written application filed by the original permittee not later than 180 days after the date of fee payment.

Section 113, Board of Appeals, is amended to read as follows:

Section 113.1 General – Appeal Board of Adjustment. In order to hear and decide appeals of orders, decisions or determinations made by the building official relative to the application and interpretation of this code, the Appeal Board of Adjustment, as established by LMC chapter 19.12, shall have jurisdiction as provided in said chapter 19.12.

Section 114, Violations, is amended to read as follows:

Section 114.1 Unlawful acts. It shall be a misdemeanor for any person, firm or corporation to erect, construct, alter, extend, repair, move, remove, demolish or occupy any building, structure or equipment regulated by this code, or cause same to be done, in conflict with or in violation of any of the provisions of this code.

(Ord. 3308 § 1, 2015; Ord. 3247 § 1, 2013; Ord. 3231 § 1, 2012; Ord. 3196 § 1, 2012; Ord. 3187 § 1, 2011; Ord. 3153 § 1, 2010; Ord. 3137 § 1, 2010; Ord. 3067 §§ 1 – 5, 2008; Ord. 3025 §§ 1 – 5, 2007; Ord. 3004 § 1, 2007; Ord. 2969 §§ 1 – 5, 2006; Ord. 2945 §§ 1 – 5, 2005; Ord. 2941 §§ 2, 3, 2005; Ord. 2906 § 1, 2004; Ord. 2894 § 1, 2004).

16.02.030 Additions, insertions, deletions and changes to Chapter 51-51 WAC

The following sections of the International Residential Code as set forth in Chapter 51-51 WAC are hereby amended to read as follows:

Chapter 1 of Chapter 51-51 WAC is deleted in its entirety.

Table R301.2(1) Climatic, and Geographic Design Criteria established:

Ground Snow Load:	25 psf
Wind Speed (mph):	~~85~~ 110 IRC Section 301.2
Seismic Design Category:	D1
Subject to Damage From Weathering:	Moderate
Frost Line Depth:	6 inches
Termite:	Slight to Moderate
Decay:	Slight to Moderate

Winter Design Temp.:	20 Degrees F
Ice Shield Underlayment Req.:	No
Flood Hazards:	FIS December 16, 2015
	FIRM December 16, 2015
Air Freezing Index:	N/A
Mean Annual Temperature:	50 Degrees F

(Ord. 3247 § 1, 2013; Ord. 3137 § 1, 2010; Ord. 3122 § 1, 2010; Ord. 3004 § 1, 2007; Ord. 2894 § 1, 2004).

16.02.040 Additions, insertions, deletions and changes to Chapter 51-52 WAC. Chapter 1 of Chapter 51-52 WAC is deleted in its entirety. (Ord. 3247 § 1, 2013; Ord. 3137 § 1, 2010; Ord. 3004 § 1, 2007; Ord. 2894 § 1, 2004).

16.02.060 Additions, insertions, deletions and changes to Chapter 51-56 WAC. Chapter 1 of Chapter 51-56 WAC is deleted in its entirety.

Section 719.1, Cleanouts, is amended to read as follows:

> Cleanouts shall be placed outside the building near the connection between the building drain and the building sewer and extended to grade. Additional building sewer cleanouts shall be installed at intervals not to exceed one hundred (100) feet (30,480 mm) in straight runs, for each aggregate horizontal change in direction exceeding one hundred thirty-five (135) degrees (2.36 rad), and at the property line. Cleanouts located at the property line shall be provided with an approved cleanout access box.

Sec. 1011.0, Auto Wash Racks, is amended to read as follows:

> Minimum Requirements for Auto Wash Racks.
>
> Every private or public wash rack and/or floor or slab used for cleaning machinery or machine parts shall be adequately protected against storm or surface water and shall drain or discharge into an approved oil/water separator (clarifier), acceptable to the jurisdiction, connected to the sanitary sewer system.

Section 2 If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance is, for any reason, held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance and the same shall remain in full force and effect. The City of Longview hereby declares that it would have passed this ordinance, and each section, subsection, clause or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses and phrases be declared unconstitutional.

Section 3. That nothing in this Ordinance hereby adopted shall be construed to affect any suit or proceeding impending in any court, or any rights acquired, or liability incurred, or any cause or causes of action acquired or existing; nor shall any just or legal right or remedy of any character be lost, impaired or affected by this Ordinance.

Section 4. That the City of Longview City Clerk is hereby ordered and directed to cause this Ordinance to be published.

Section 5. Any act consistent with the authority and prior to the effective date of this Ordinance is hereby ratified and affirmed.

Section 6. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after July 1, 2023.

Passed by the City Council this 25th day of May, 2023.

Approved by the Mayor this 25th day of May, 2023.

_____
MAYOR

ATTEST:

_____
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____
James McNamara
City Attorney

Published: 5-31-2023

City of Longview

Agenda Summary

ORDINANCE NO. 3484 AND ORDINANCE NO. 3485 FOR ANNEXATION - 4504 OCEAN BEACH HWY

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
MOTION TO ADOPT ORDINANCE NO. 3484 AND ORDINANCE NO. 3485

DATE: May 25, 2023

COUNCIL INITIATIVE ADDRESSED:
Strengthen economic conditions & create new opportunities

CITY ATTORNEY REVIEW: REQUIRED

SUMMARY STATEMENT:
A single parcel included within the comprehensive plan for the city as zoned general commercial, has submitted a notice of intent to commence annexation proceedings to annex into the City from the County, and completed all Public Hearings. After initial approval at the March 23rd City Council meeting, a petition was submitted to the City, and certified by the Cowlitz County Assessor's office. Public Testimony was taken April 27th, and the Notice of Intent was submitted to the Cowlitz County Boundary Review Board May 4th.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY:
If annexed, the revenue shifted into the City is estimated at $626.80, and included in the County vs City attachment of the April 27th 2023 City Council Packet.

STAFF CONTACT:
McAllister Kosar, Planner

Attachments:
1. Ord 3484 - Hatfield Zoning
2. Ord 3485 Hatfield Annexation 5 16 23

ORDINANCE NO. __3484_____

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 19 OF THE LONGVIEW MUNICIPAL CODE, THE SAME BEING THE ZONING ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LONGVIEW, TO REFLECT THE APPLICATION OF A ZONING DESIGNATION OF GENERAL COMMERCIAL ZONING TO A 1.3 ACRE PARCEL OF LAND TO BE ANNEXED INTO THE CITY OF LONGVIEW

WHEREAS, in response to a request for annexation of 1.3 acre parcel to the City of Longview, the City Council of the City of Longview, Washington, did hold the final public hearing, pursuant to notice duly published and posted, on the petition addressed to the City Council of said City requesting that the boundaries of said City be altered by including therein certain real property contiguous to the City of Longview; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission, after public hearings as required by law, has recommended the following amendments to Title 19 of the Longview Municipal Code, officially designated as the Zoning Ordinance of the City of Longview, originally adopted by Ordinance No. 1334 of said City to provide for the zoning to be applied to this 1.3 acre parcel; and

WHEREAS, after reviewing the information presented to the City Council and the recommendation of the Planning Commission, and after having considered all of the evidence and testimony presented in favor and against such amendment, at their March 23, 2023 meeting, the City Council voted to approve the Planning Commission's recommendation of General Commercial zoning for said 1.3 parcel, as shown in Exhibit A.

NOW THEREFORE, The City Council of the City of Longview do ordain as follows:

Section 1. The City Council adopts the following findings in support of the comprehensive plan amendment and rezone for a 1.3 acre parcel to be annexed to the City, that is the subject of this ordinance:

1. The proposal is consistent with City's Comprehensive Plan goals for land use and housing, specifically goal LU-B (Ensure that the location and design of new development is appropriate in type, density, and location considering existing land-use patterns, capacity of public facilities, natural characteristics of the land, and community preferences).
2. The proposal is consistent with Policy LU-G (Coordinate planning and decision making between the City, Cowlitz County, and other urban service providers in matters relating to urban services and development, ensure that annexations to the City of Longview meet development and growth needs, create reasonable service areas for city services, and form logical extensions of city boundaries).
3. The proposal is consistent with the intent statement for General Commercial designated land and will "provide activity centers that serve the day-to-day needs of the community as well as the surrounding neighborhoods and residential areas but that are less intense than regional commercial areas" as provided in LMC 19.44.010.

Section 2. That the following described area located in the City of Longview, Cowlitz County, Washington, shall be, and is hereby designated to the zoning classification of General Commercial, as follows:

Those parcel number commonly known as

02960 (County Property ID: 3023739)

As shown on the Proposed Zoning map attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated herein by this reference.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after thirty (30) days from the date of its passage and publication as provided by law.

Passed by the City Council this ___ day of _____, 2023.

Approved by the Mayor this ____ day of _____, 2023.

_____
MAYOR

ATTEST:

_____
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____
James McNamara
City Attorney

Published: _____

Exhibit A

5

ORDINANCE NO. 3485

AN ORDINANCE ANNEXING THE REAL PROPERTY HEREINAFTER DESCRIBED TO THE CITY OF LONGVIEW, COWLITZ COUNTY, WASHINGTON, AS PROVIDED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

WHEREAS, on the 27th day of April, 2023, the City Council of the City of Longview, Washington, did hold the final public hearing, pursuant to notice duly published and posted, on the petition addressed to the City Council of said City requesting that the boundaries of said City be altered by including therein certain real property contiguous to the City of Longview, said petition having been signed by the owners of not less than 60% in value, according to the assessed valuation for general taxation of said property; and

WHEREAS, on April 26, 2023 the Cowlitz County Assessor, pursuant to RCW 35A.01.040(9) certified that she had received the Avarre/Hatfield petition for annexation filed with the City of Longview that said petition contains valid signatures of property owners of at least sixty percent (60%) of the value as assessed for the general taxation of the property for which annexation is petitioned, and therefore issued a Certificate of Sufficiency; and

WHEREAS, on May 4, 2023 a Notice or Intention regarding the annexation was filed with the Cowlitz County Boundary Review Board ("Board"); and

WHEREAS, the area proposed for annexation is approximately 1.3 acres more or less in size, and is of $ 280,760 in assessed valuation for the 2023 payable year; and

WHEREAS, all requirements of Chapter 35A.14 RCW preliminary to said final hearing have been duly complied with; and

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Longview do ordain as follows:

Section 1. That said City Council specifically finds that the land described in the Petition for Annexation is situated in the County of Cowlitz in the State of Washington, is contiguous, proximate and adjacent to the present corporate limits of said City and is more particularly described on "Exhibit A" attached hereto and by this reference made a part of this Ordinance.

Section 2. That all of the covenants and conditions precedent to the annexation of said property are hereby made a part of this Ordinance as though fully set forth herein. Said covenants and conditions precedent, are as contained in the Petition for Annexation, and are on file in the office of the City Clerk of said City.

Section 3. That the territory set forth in said “Exhibit A" hereto attached, shall be, and is hereby, made a part of the City of Longview, Cowlitz County, Washington, on the date that this Ordinance takes effect.

Section 4. The City Council hereby declares that should any section, paragraph, sentence or word of this Ordinance be declared for any reason to be invalid, it is the intent of said City Council that it would have passed all other portions of this Ordinance independent of the elimination herefrom of any such portion as may be declared invalid, and that the remainder of said Ordinance shall be and remain in full force and effect.

Section 5. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force and effect from and after thirty (30) days of its passage and publication as required by law.

Passed by the City Council this _____ day of _____, 2023.

Approved by the Mayor this _____ day of _____, 2023.

_____
MAYOR

ATTEST:

_____
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____
City Attorney

Published:_____

EXHIBIT A

EXHIBIT A ~~- PROPERTY LEGAL DESCRIPTION~~

Lot 6, Block 32, COLUMBIA VALLEY GARDENS ADDITION TO LONGVIEW NO. 3,
according to the Plat thereof recorded in Volume 7, Page 9,
records of Cowlitz County, Washington.

City of Longview

Agenda Summary

INDIAN CREEK AND BEECH STREET - UPDATE

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
DIRECTION TO STAFF

COUNCIL INITIATIVE ADDRESSED:
Improve Streets and Roads
Improve Transportation Systems

CITY ATTORNEY REVIEW: N/A

SUMMARY STATEMENT:
Indian Creek – A report on the progress of the Indian Creek drainage project.

Beech Street – Review of an alternative plan for the Beech Street drainage plan.

Staff Contact:
Ken Hash, Public Works Director

Attachments:
1. Indian Cr and Beech St - update

May 25, 2023

Indian Creek and Beech Street – Update

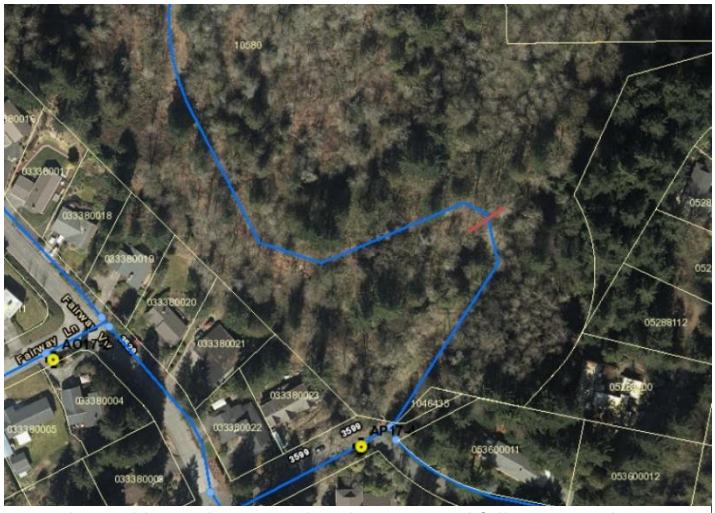
Indian Creek Drainage Plan

In 2015 the land north of Indian Creek Drive was purchased by Southwest Concrete Company who at a later date, entered into a forest practices permit with the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), for the purpose of logging on this property. The approximate property boundaries are shown in picture to the right.

Star indicates culvert location.

One of the stipulations in the forest practices permit was the removal of an access road culvert upon completion of the logging operation. At the time that the permit was issued, City staff was unaware of the culvert removal stipulation.

In 2019 DNR staff asked for a meeting with City staff to discuss the timing of the culvert removal. This was the first time the City staff was made aware of the forest practices permit stipulation for culvert removal. It turns out that the culvert in question, is under the access road to the Indian Creek Reservoir. Within the roadway prism, the City has an 8” water line that is reservoir supply line.



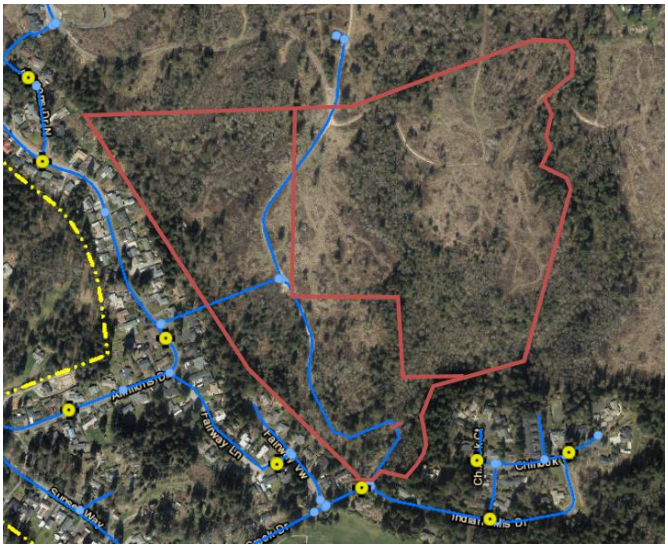
Waterline in blue, culvert in red and access road follows waterline.

Also, because the culvert in undersized, the roadway fill acts as a natural impoundment, which works to attenuate high water flows during large rain events. Even with this impoundment, the homes along Indian Creek Drive have experienced localized flooding. It should be noted that at this time, the access road, culvert, and waterline existed on easements and not on city owned property. It was at this meeting that we explained the need for the access road, water line and flood control that the roadway and thus the culvert provide. We asked for additional time to develop a plan if it was even

possible. We left that meeting with DNR adamant that the culvert needed to be removed to aid with fish passage, and City staff looking for a way to develop a plan.

Further complicating matters, in January 2019, Southwest Concrete Company sold the properties to a third party, further distancing City staff from control of the culvert and the permit requirements.

On August 29, 2020, the City purchased parcels 10580, and 1058001000 with the intention owning the land on which the culvert is located. This purchase ensured that the City would be in control of the culvert and the permit requirements.

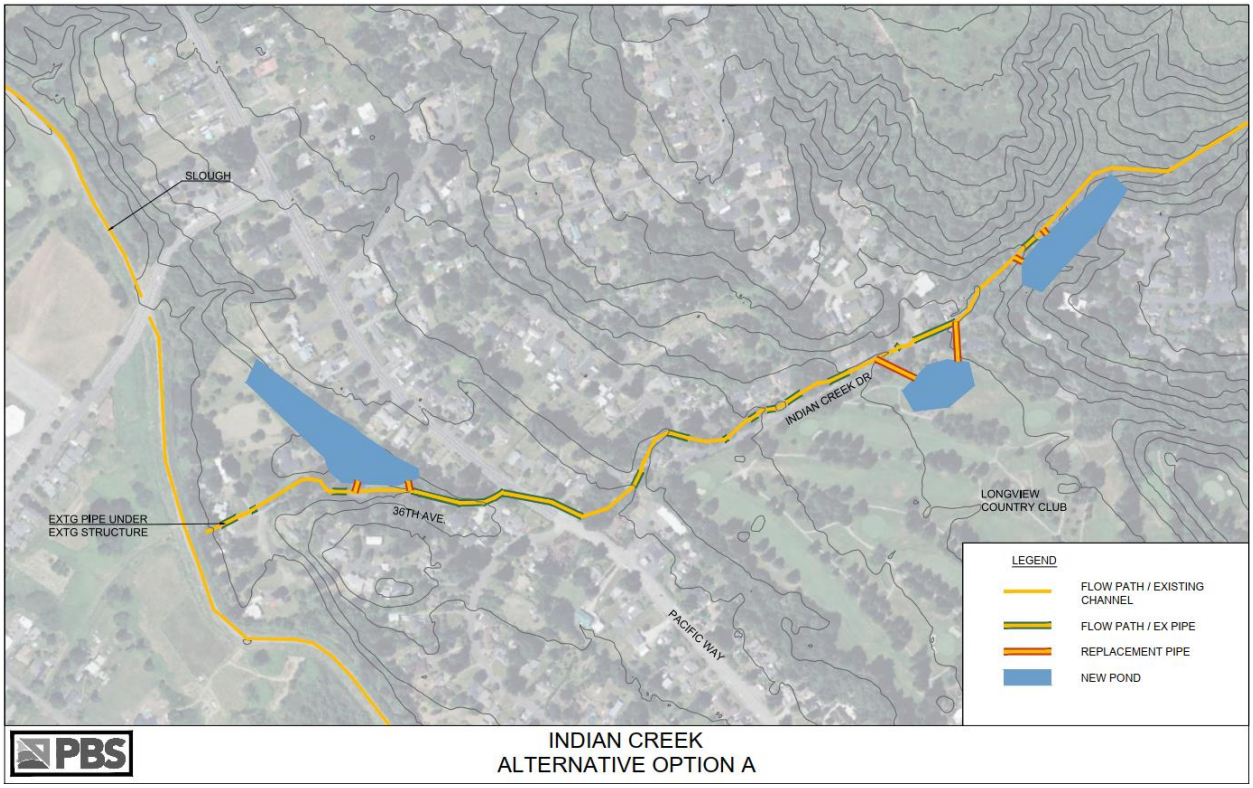


Parcels owned by City of Longview.

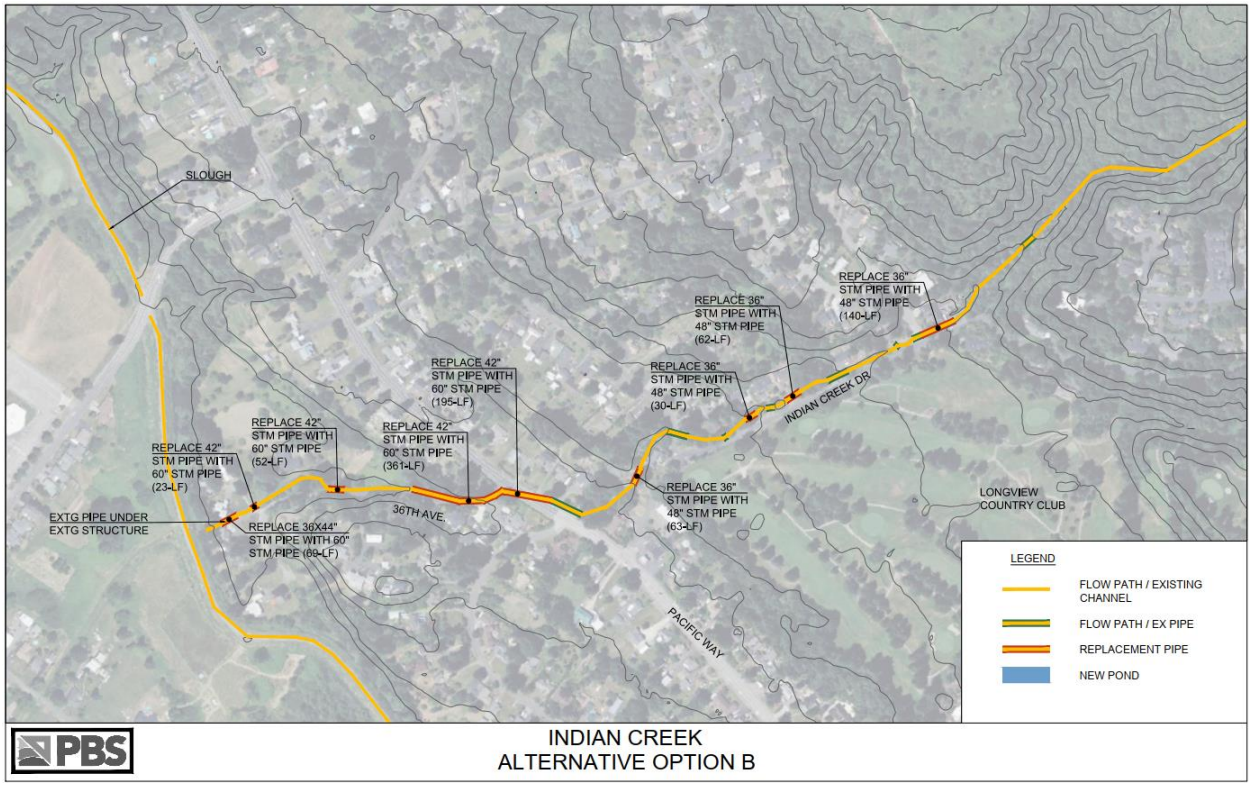
In 2021 we hired a consultant to answer the questions: Will removing the culvert and fill cause increased flooding downstream in high rain events? If yes, then what alternatives are there for mitigating increased stormwater flows. Evaluate the alternatives for: maintenance costs, permitting requirements, cost to construct, ease of construction and property impacts. Recommend an option and evaluate funding alternatives.

Questions with answers:

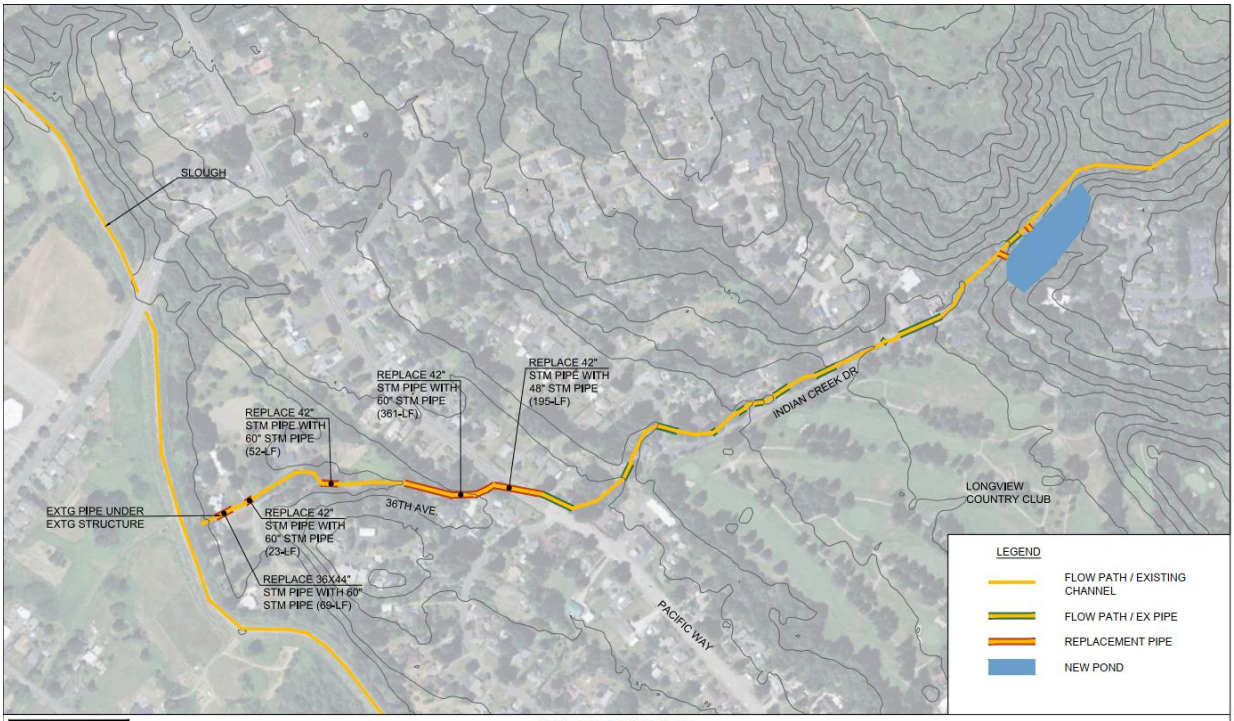
- Will removing the culvert and fill cause increased flooding downstream in high rain events? Yes, high water flows will increase causing more frequent and larger localized flooding events.
- What alternatives are there for mitigating increased stormwater flows? The consultant developed seven alternatives. All alternatives assume removal of the culvert and fill. Replacement of the waterline and access road to reservoir are the same in all alternatives. The alternatives are:



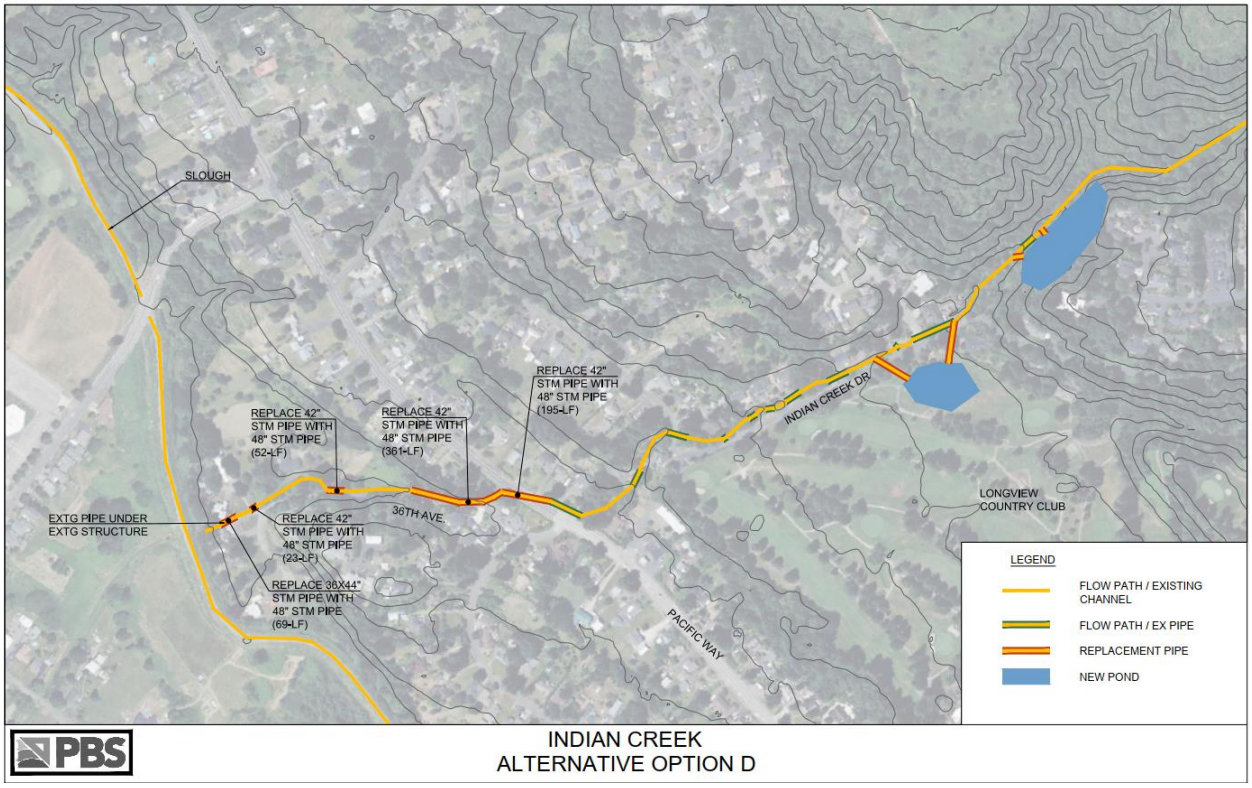
Mitigate stormwater flows with a series of large detention ponds.



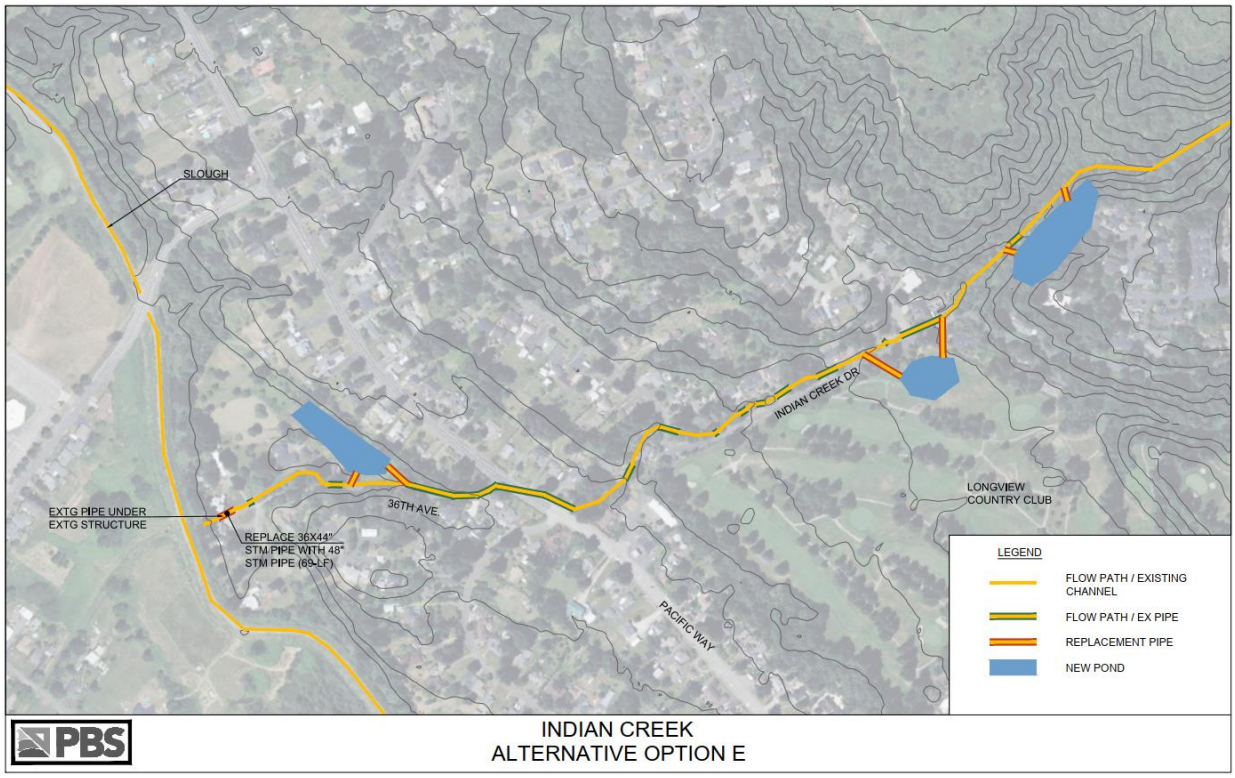
Replace all undersized culverts.



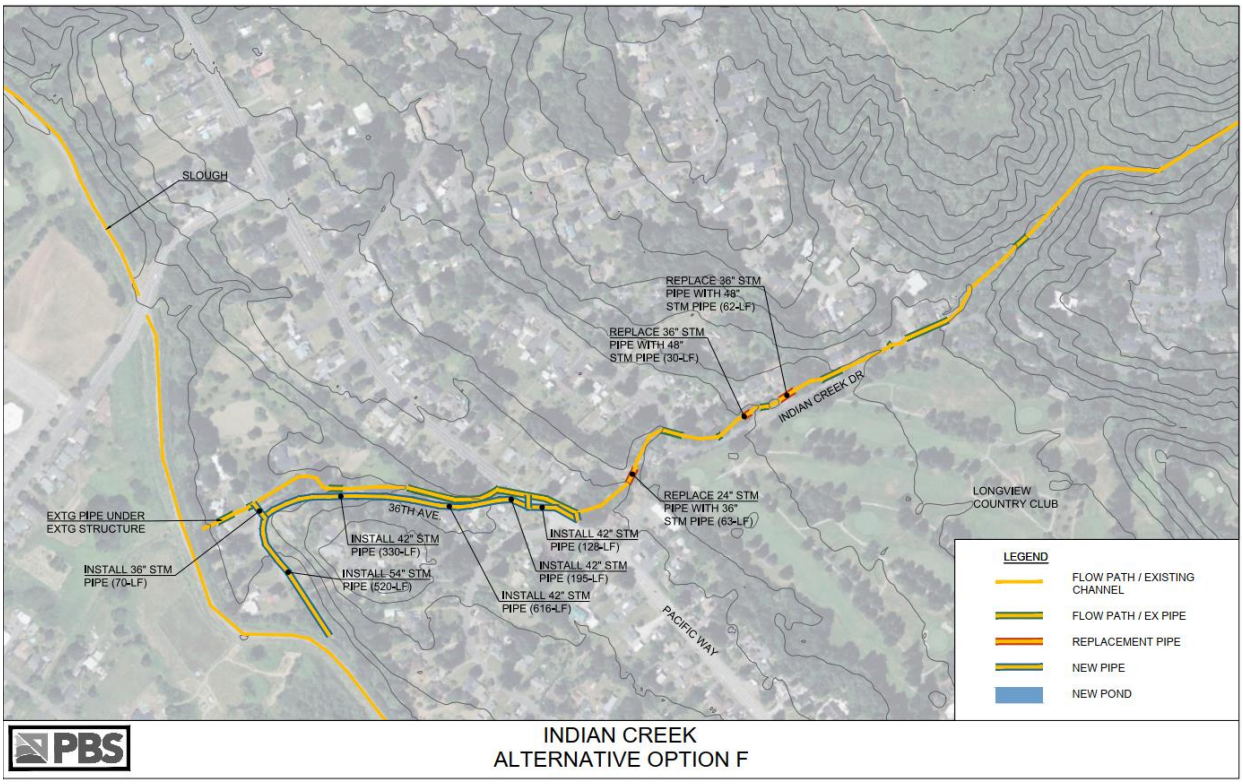
Create one upstream detention pond and replace all undersized culverts.



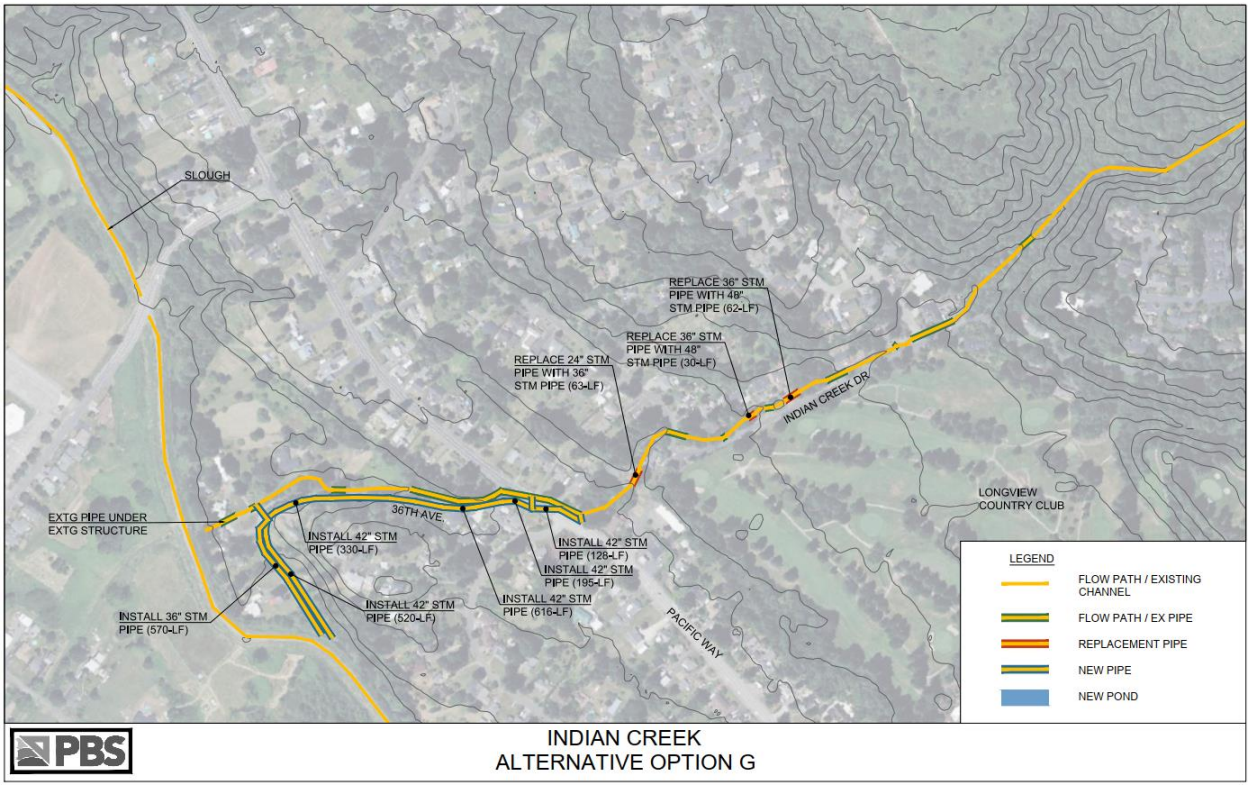
Create one upstream detention pond, one mid-stream detention pond and all undersized culverts.



Create one upstream pond, one mid-stream pond and one small down-stream pond and all undersized culverts.



Install a diversion structure at Pacific Way and split the stormwater into two outlets. Replace three undersized culverts.

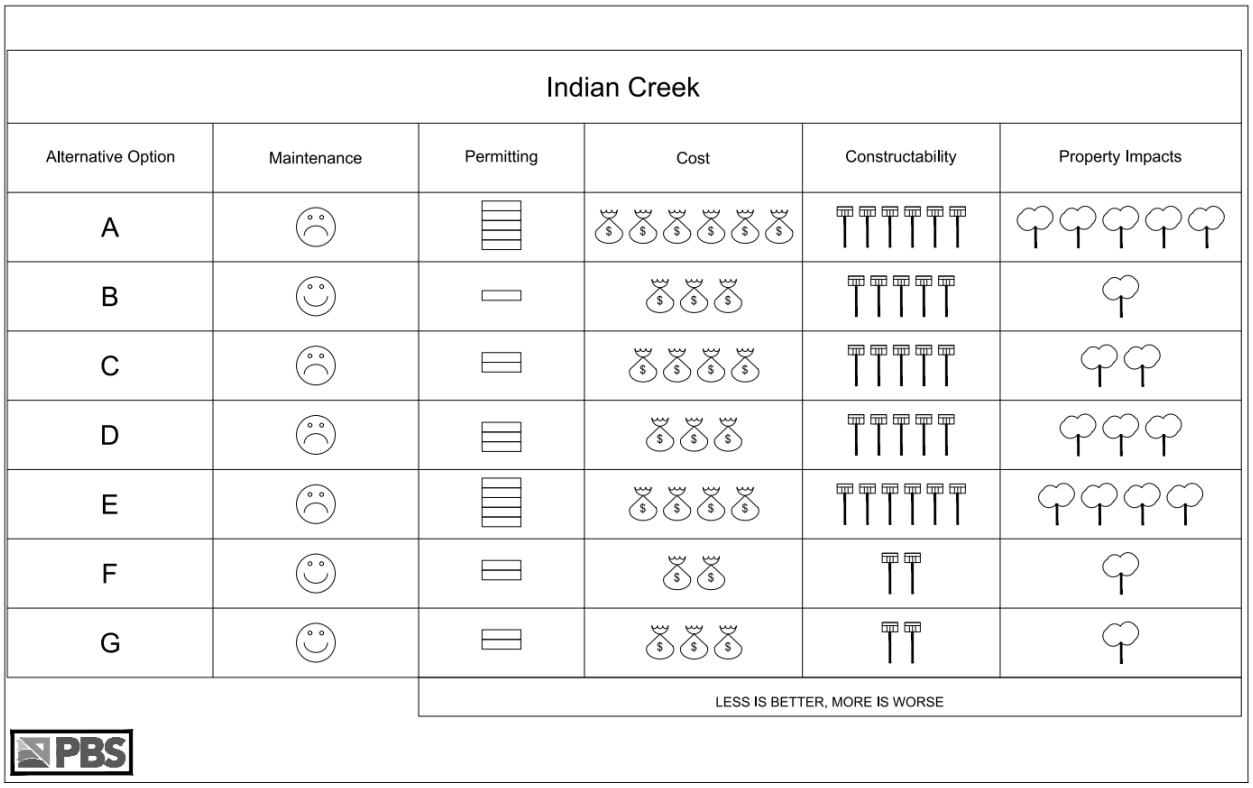


Install a diversion structure at Pacific Way and a second in 36th Avenue, split the stormwater into three outlets. Replace three undersized culverts.

- Evaluate the alternatives for: maintenance costs, permitting requirements, cost to construct, ease of construction and property impacts. The consultant created two reports for us:
    - Existing condition evaluation
    - Alternatives analysis Report

  The full text of these reports can be found at:
  https://www.mylongview.com/461/Stormwater-Division

  The consultant was also asked to develop a one-page pictograph to represent the alternatives analysis in a simplified format.



Simplified decision matrix pictograph.

Conclusions

Alternative F is preferred.
Install a diversion structure at Pacific Way and split the stormwater into two outlets. Replace three undersized culverts.

Funding
Currently there is not a State or Federal funding agency that would consider this project as high ranking on their funding priorities. Unless funding programs change in the future, this will likely need to be rate payer funded.

Recommendations

1. Do nothing. Unless there is another “forest action” on this property, DNR will not have legal standing to cause us to remove the culvert and the fill.
2. Do nothing. There is a high flow pipe through the fill which will act as an overflow if the impounded water were to rise that high. This will prevent overtopping and erosion. Both pipes should be cleaned and inspected on a regular basis.
3. The three undersized culverts are on under driveways and on private property. The City should work with the landowners to replace the undersized pipes.

4. Since most of the pipe between Pacific Way and Ditch 6 lies within County jurisdiction, City staff should work with County staff to program and fund the dual outlet solution through City and County stormwater funds as a programed capital improvement.
5. In the future, if the City does decide to remove the culvert and fill, it should only be done after items 3 and 4 above are accomplished. As part of this plan:
    - The Indian Creek fill line could be abandoned in favor of a “jumper” line to the west, which would need to be replaced with an 8” waterline.
    - Or the line could be left in place with the installation of a utility bridge to support the waterline.
    - There is also an alternative route to the reservoir through Curtis Drive that could be used.

Beech Street – Plan C

On February 16, 2023, Council held a workshop to discuss the Beech Street box culvert and two concepts: Plan A - replace the box culvert with a pipe and Plan B – replace the box culvert with an open channel that is more park-like.

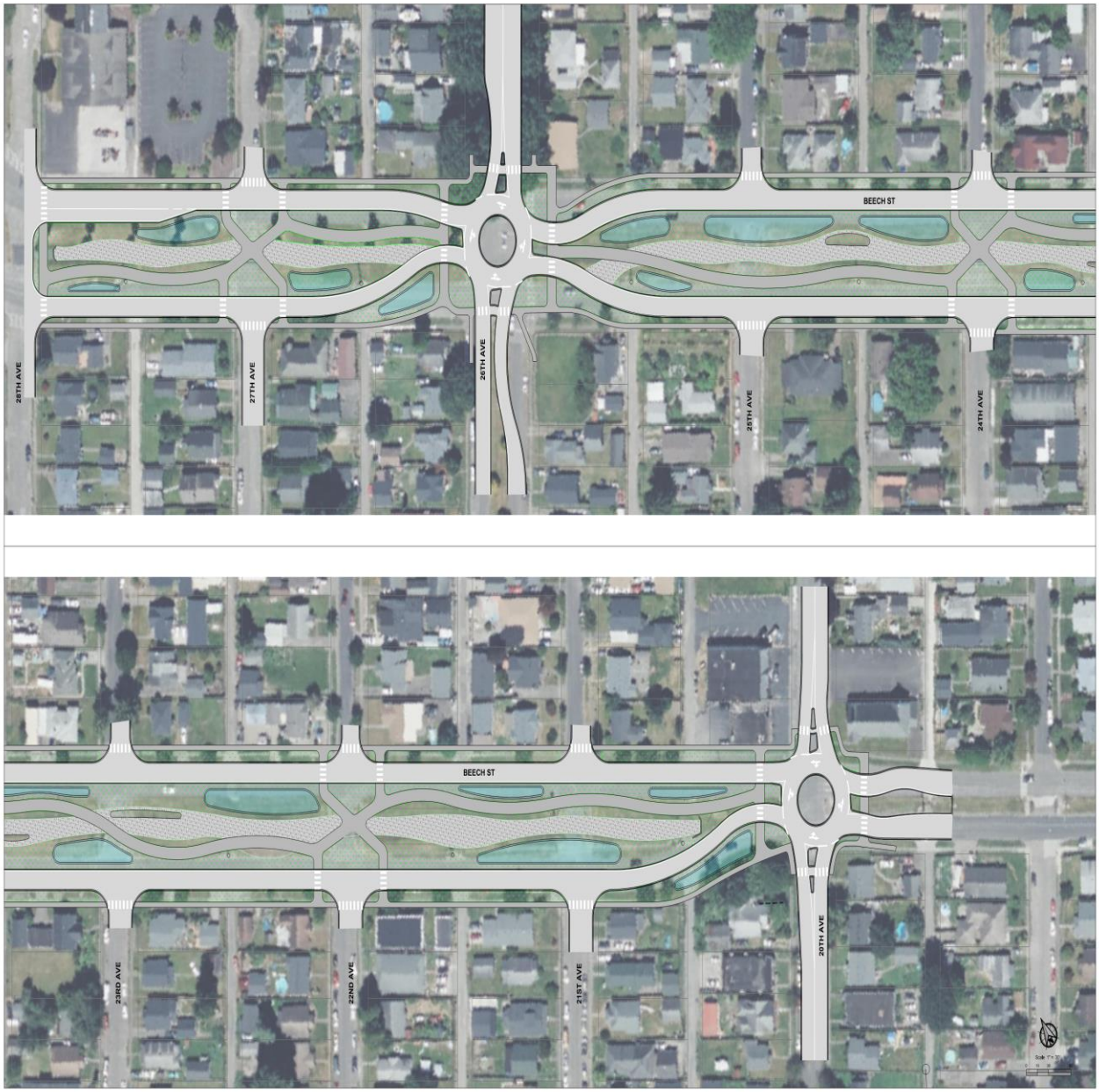
Open channel concept.

At the end of the workshop, staff was asked to present a "Plan C" alternative.

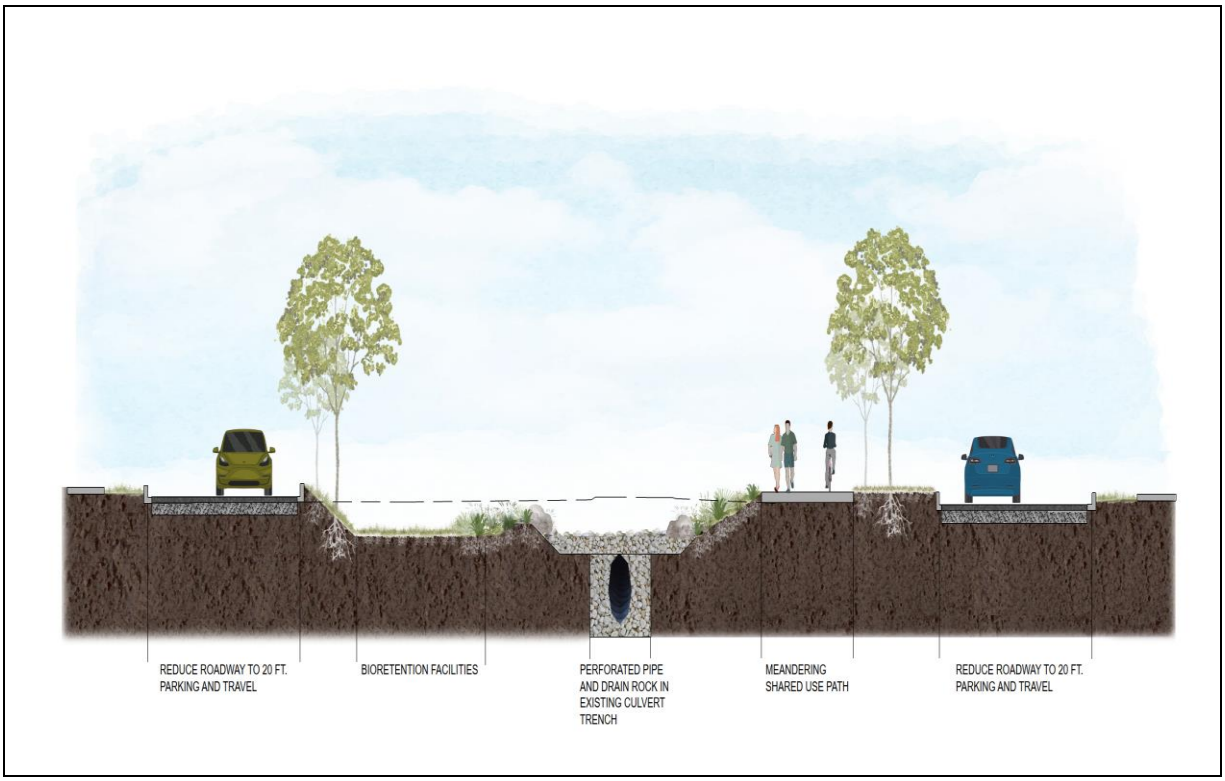
Plan C

Plan C – concept

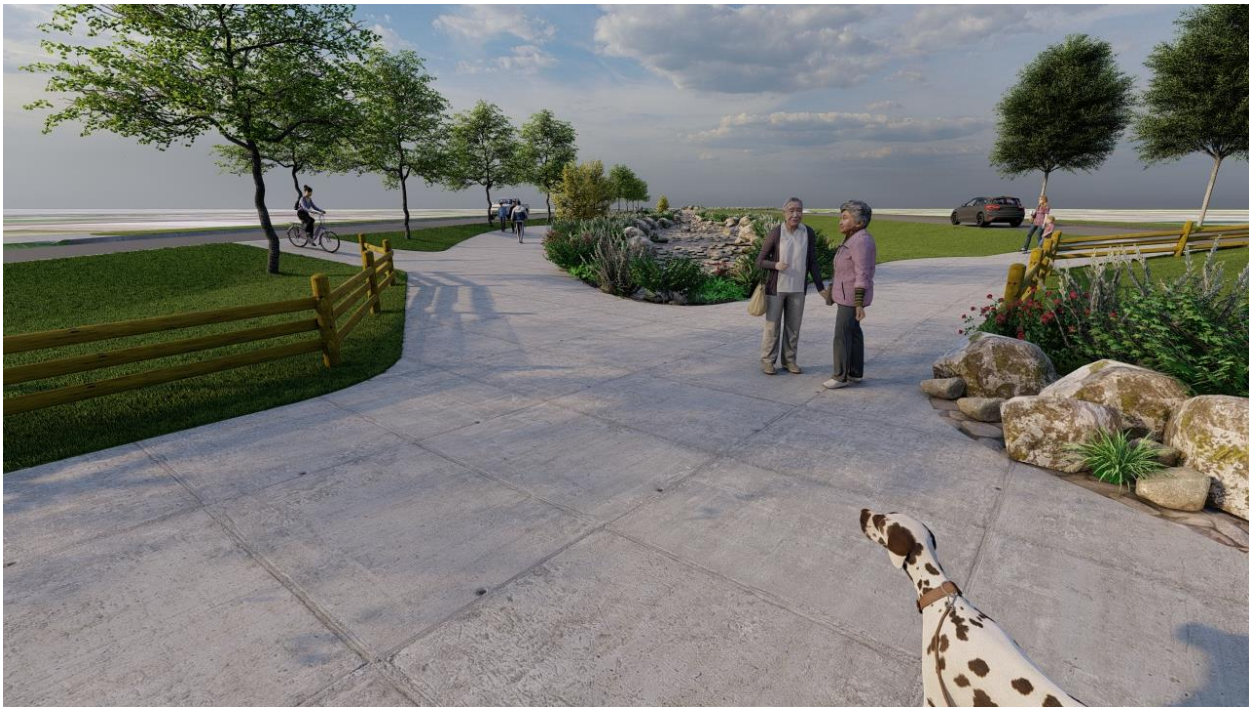
In this plan the lid to the existing box culvert is removed, perforated drainpipe is installed, and the annular space is filled with drain rock. The surface is landscaped with large rocks and shrubs to resemble a dry creek bed. Bioretention facilities are scattered through the space to treat stormwater runoff from the St Helens Neighborhood. A multi-use path runs the length with connections to the neighborhoods on both sides. Roadway is reduced in width to 20-feet with one lane each direction and parking. Mini roundabouts and constructed at 20th and 26th Avenues.



Plan C – strip map.



Plan C – cross-section



Plan C – Artist concept

Funding

Cost Estimates

Culvert project	$5 million
Open channel concept	$13 million
Plan C – dry creek bed	$11 million

How would we fund a dry creek bed project?

Ratepayers	$2 - 5 million
Ecology grants	$3 - 5 million
TIB grant	$3 - 4 million
Safety grants	$2 – 3 million
Multi-modal grants	$2 – 3 million
Range for possible Identified funding	$12 – 20 million

As always, we will need to discuss ongoing maintenance should you choose to pursue the dry creek bed option.

Conclusion

We can either replace the box culvert as is with a modern culvert.

--or –

We upgrade to a dry creek bed water quality channel with one-way streets, eliminating the crossover streets and replacing them with roundabouts. I can only recommend this option if we are willing to commit to the ongoing maintenance that will be required. Next step is pursuing grant applications.

City of Longview

Agenda Summary

PUBLIC WORKS DEVELOPMENT FEES – FOLLOW-UP DISCUSSION

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
DISCUSSION ONLY

COUNCIL INITIATIVE ADDRESSED:
Continued Effective financial management.

CITY ATTORNEY REVIEW: N/A

SUMMARY STATEMENT:
During the May 11th workshop on affordable housing options, a question arose concerning the cost of public works connection and inspection fees. This is a report back on those fees.

Staff Contact:
Ken Hash, Public Works Director

Attachments:
1. PW development fees - discussion

May 25, 2023

Public Works Development Fees – Discussion

During the May 11th workshop on affordable housing options, a question arose concerning the cost of public works connection and inspection fees. This is a report on those fees.

First, the reader should understand that there is no “typical” nor “average” nor “normal” fee assessed by public works for the construction of a single-family residence. Each fee is individually calculated and can vary widely, depending on site conditions, location of property, and location of existing utilities, just to name a few of the variables.

I will first guide you through the fee schedules, then work through a fee calculation.

All public works fees are codified in the Longview Municipal Code (LMC) and most are set by resolution.

Water

Inspection fee of $150. This fee is assessed when we provide inspection services for the water line tap. This fee is waived if there is an existing service tap.

Meter set in fee of $200 for a ¾” service line or $220 for a 1” service line. These are the most common service line sizes for a single-family residence. For this fee the customer gets a water meter installed and their account is set up.

Capital Recovery fees of $2,031 for a ¾” service line or $5,078 for a 1” service line. Capital recovery fees are charges imposed by the water utility upon new development to tie into the water system and use existing water supply capacity that has already been paid for by the existing customer base. Capital recovery fees easily and fairly distribute the burden of providing additional potable water capacity from the water utility and its existing customers to new customers as a result of new development. The fees are collected from new industries, new commercial businesses, new residential construction, and new water taps, and they allow the new customer to “buy-in” to the remaining water capacity the water system. These fees were calculated by an independent consulting firm using the Longview water system financial information.

Sewer

Sewer service connection charge of $150. This fee is assessed when we provide inspection services for the sewer line tap. This fee is waived if there is an existing service tap.

Capital Recovery fees are based on the size of the water service. Capital Recovery fees of $2,314 for a ¾" service line or $5,785 for a 1" service line. Capital recovery fees are charges imposed by the sewer collection utility upon new development to tie into the sewer collection system and use existing sewer capacity that has already been paid for by the existing customer base. Capital recovery fees easily and fairly distribute the burden of providing additional sewer collection capacity from the sewer utility and its existing customers to new customers as a result of new development. The fees are collected from new industries, new commercial businesses, new residential construction, and new sewer taps, and they allow the new customer to "buy-in" to the remaining sewer collection capacity the sewer system. These fees were calculated by an independent consulting firm using the Longview sewer collection system financial information.

System Development Charges (SDC) are pass-through charges assessed by Three Rivers Regional Wastewater Authority (TRRWA.) The TRRWA is a municipal corporation organized between Cowlitz County, the City of Longview, the City of Kelso, and Beacon Hill Water & Sewer District. The TRRWA provides all necessary treatment facilities, transmission facilities and wastewater services to receive and treat wastewater collected by its members within the service area. The TRRWA SDC is $1,560 for a single-family residence. SDCs are fee scheduled charges applied to new development to help offset the impact of development, redevelopment or an intensification of use. The fee is intended to recover a fair share of the costs of existing and planned infrastructure that provide capacity to serve new growth.

Engineering - Right of Way

One of two permits will be issued by engineering. If the value of the public infrastructure to be constructed is less the $10,000, then the engineering office will issue a right of way permit (ROW) for typically $125. If the value of the proposed public improvements is estimated to be $10,000 or more, then the engineering department will issue a public improvement permit (PIP) for 6% of the value of the proposed public improvements. These permit fees are assessed to capture the cost of permit issuance, plan review and construction inspection. A typical single-family residence that includes a sidewalk and a driveway apron for a two-car garage, will likely exceed the $10,000 threshold and a PIP will be issued.

Other fees that may be assessed.

If development of a single-family residence includes new service from the Public Utility District, gas company, cable company, phone company, etc. individual ROW permits will be issued to the utility, which may or may not be passed onto the customer.

Typical PW Development Fees for a Single-Family Residence
(New construction)

For a typical single-family residence with all new connections, fees will be assessed as follows:

Water ¾" connection	
• Inspection fee	$ 150
• Meter fee	$ 200
• Capital recovery fee	$2,031
Sewer	
• Sewer service connection fee	$ 150
• Capital recovery fee	$2,314
• System development charge	$1,560
Right of Way	
• PIP Permit (Value set at $10,000)	$ 600
Total	$7,005

City of Longview

Agenda Summary

NEW SIDEWALK PRIORITIZATION - REPORT

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
DISCUSSION ONLY

COUNCIL INITIATIVE ADDRESSED:
Improve Transportation Systems

CITY ATTORNEY REVIEW: N/A

SUMMARY STATEMENT:
At the council meeting on May 11th, the subject of sidewalk gaps and missing sidewalk segments was brought forward. Council asked the question "How are new sidewalk projects prioritized?"

This report will address the above question plus provide council with maps of the major missing sidewalk segments.

Staff Contact:
Ken Hash, Public Works Director

Attachments:
1. sidewalk prioritization - discussion

May 25, 2023

Sidewalk Plan and Prioritization

At the council meeting on May 11th, the subject of sidewalk gaps and missing sidewalk segments was brought forward. Council asked the question “How are new sidewalk projects prioritized?”

This report will address the above question plus provide council with maps of the major missing sidewalk segments.

Our streets are classified by the federal government into several hierarchal categories:

- Major Arterials - red
- Minor Arterials - green
- Collectors - purple
- Local Access - gray

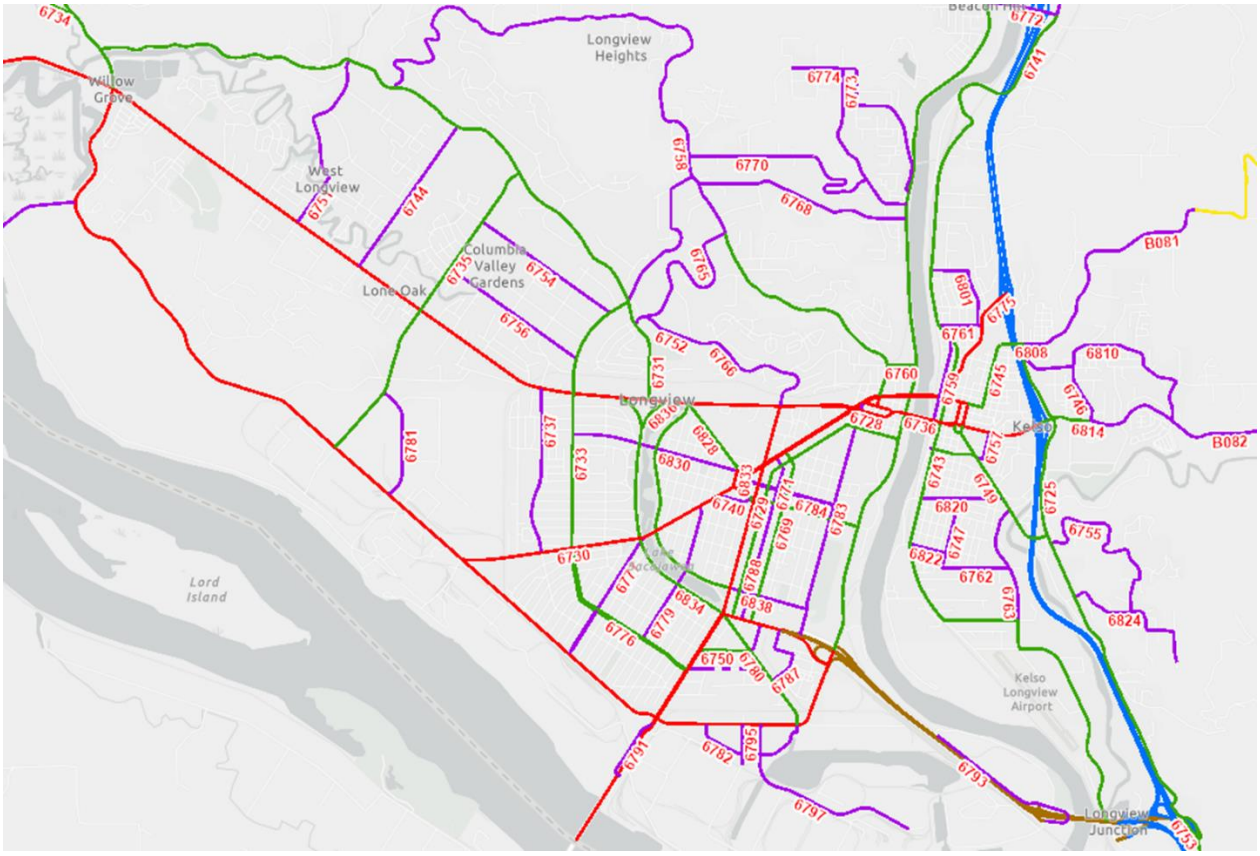


Figure a – street classification map.

It's important to know which streets are classified as arterials or collectors, as most granting agencies either require projects on classified routes, or it's a highly rated preference.

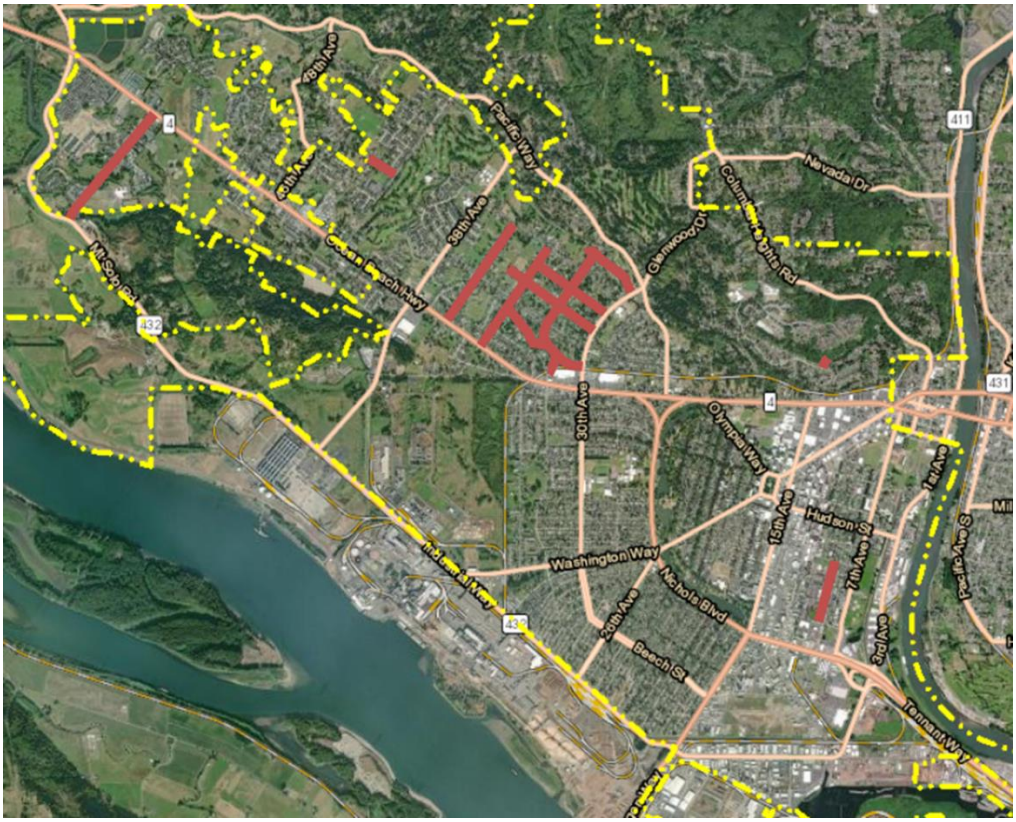
As shown in figure b we have 11 classified routes which have no sidewalks or missing segments of sidewalks including:

- Columbia Heights Rd
- Laurel Rd
- Glenwood Dr
- Pacific Way
- Pennsylvania St
- Oak St
- 38th Ave
- 3rd Ave
- Douglas St
- California Way
- Industrial Way

Figure b - Grant Eligible Streets with no sidewalks or with partial sidewalks.

Just as important, we need to know our sidewalk needs on local access routes. These include:

- 9th Street
- City View Dr
- Ohio St
- Mt Solo Rd
- Most of the streets in the CVG neighborhood



Other important facts

City crews are tasked with sidewalk maintenance and repair and are in fact limited by RCW to small public works projects of under $75,500 (single craft) or $116,155 (multiple craft). This severely limits the amount of new construction that can be accomplished with city crews.

The arterial Street Fund (ASF) receives approximately $350,000 per year in gas tax revenues. Of this amount, each year, approximately $150,000 is committed to other items. Using ASF to directly fund projects, would severely limit its usability. The remaining $200,000 is typically used to match grant funds.

Grant possibilities (with some of the grant limitations)

- TIB Active Transportation Program

    - Must be on classified route.
    - 20% match
- TIB Complete Streets Program
    - Must be prioritized by the complete streets plan
    - No match required
- WSDOT Ped & Bike
    - Preferred on classified route.
    - 20% match
- WSDOT City Safety
    - Must be in our safety plan
    - 13.5% match
- WSDOT Transportation Alternatives
    - Preferred on classified route.
    - 13.5% match

All the grant programs are highly competitive.
All the grant applications require dedicated staff time to complete.
Prior to application, we typically consult with the granting agency staff to match winning project ideas with grant programs. This way we limit staff time filling out applications that will be less that competitive.

Lastly, we could ask for sidewalk funding through the city's CIP, biannual funding process.