CITY OF
NORTH BONNEVILLE

CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN

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CITY OF NORTH BONNEVILLE
CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN

Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of the Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) is to lay the groundwork for timely acquisition, repair and replacement of essential capital items so that citizen expectations for basic services can be met.

The CFP may be used to build awareness of the city's capacity to start and maintain new capital projects and guide a process of setting priorities for capital improvements. It will also help to prioritize the sequence of acquisition of major items and projects. It also provides continuity of goals and objectives to staff as elected leaders change.

This document is intended to forecast and prioritize capital needs, and to identify potential revenue sources to fund those needs. However, this is only a planning document and priorities and revenue availability are subject to change. Near-term capital plans will be solidified through the annual budget process and legislative action.

The CFP recognizes the need to reserve the right of future elected leaders to pursue issues which develop quickly and have the general support of residents. The availability of grants and loans, the need to meet private investment and the community's desire that the council respond to an issue or circumstance are all examples of this type of flexibility within this plan.

The city is just emerging from a serious economic downturn and has limited funding to pursue even basic capital repair projects, much less major replacements or upgrades. The city's inability to contribute the full amount planned in the CFP in any given year does not mean the abandonment of the plan, but will usually result in amendments to the plan to reflect changing circumstances. The inability to set aside planned amounts over several years should cause a review and will most likely require a reevaluation of city services and plans for capital improvements.

The detailed components of the CFP are limited to a six year forecast due the unreliability of longer-term forecasts. However needs beyond this time frame are identifiable and referenced in order to allow for better long-term planning.

While North Bonneville is not required to adhere to the Growth Management Act (GMA), this document will generally follow its requirements. RCW 36.70A.070 (3) states that a capital facilities plan element must consist of:

- An inventory of existing capital facilities owned by public entities, showing the locations and capacities of the capital facilities;
- A forecast of the future needs of such capital facilities;
- The proposed locations and capacities of expanded or new capital facilities;

- At least a six-year plan that will finance such capital facilities within projected funding capacities and will clearly identify sources of public money for such purposes; and
- A requirement to reassess the land use element if probable funding falls short of meeting existing needs and to ensure that the land use element, capital facilities plan element, and financing plan within the capital facilities plan element are coordinated and consistent.

The general objective of this plan is also to inform citizens of the financial requirements for capital improvement projects and to provide a framework for informed feedback to elected officials as to the public's assessment of community need and the willingness to pay the costs of proposed improvements.

All estimates in this document are subject to review and revision, and should be used for general planning purposes only.

City Background

North Bonneville is a small community located in the heart of the Columbia River Gorge in Washington State. The city was founded during the construction of the original Bonneville Dam on the north bank of the river beside the dam, but was almost entirely removed for the construction of a new power house in the mid-1970's. By 1978, the Corps of Engineers had constructed and relocated the town to a new location one mile west. Much of the city's infrastructure is therefore about 35 years old.

With the relocation, the city was designed as a destination resort town, intended to include 3 hotels/resorts, a marina on Hamilton Creek with access to the Columbia, and an 18 hole golf course. Rather than running directly through town as it formerly did, Highway 14 was raised on dike, with limited access to the town. The town was designed to be visually appealing and safe for pedestrians with winding roads and slow speed limits, 40% open space and parkland, and a paved pathway system. It was also ideally located for outdoor enthusiasts, with numerous recreational opportunities in the city and nearby, including facilities for fishing, hiking, boating, golf, disc golf, bicycle riding, tennis, soccer, and baseball.

Unfortunately, only one resort and a nine-hole golf course were built. With little tourism activity and virtually no retail access off the state highway, the city's business sector has not thrived in the new city's first 35 years. Recently, however, the Port of Skamania has been successful in building and leasing several facilities on the northwest corner of the city and has put in utility infrastructure on a 40 acre parcel on the east side for future development.

North Bonneville's current population is estimated at 1,005 people. The city presently comprises 2.76 square miles (1,766 acres).

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The city's basic infrastructure[1] is comprised of:

- 10 miles of streets
- 10 miles of water lines
- 10 miles of sewer lines
- 9.5 miles of pathways
- 2 500,000 gallon water reservoirs
- 1 water well
- 1 sewer plant
- 1 geothermal well
- 1 boat ramp on Greenleaf Lake
- 357 Street and Pathway Lights
- 9 Municipal Structures
    - City Hall
    - Fire Hall
    - 2 Public Restrooms
    - City Shop & Wastewater Treatment Facility
    - TV Head End Building
    - Water Pump House
    - 2 City Reservoirs

City land includes:

City Park	15 acres	
S-9 Lot	4 acres	Deed-restricted open space
Ball Fields	9 acres	
S-42 Boat Launch	2 acres	Zoned open space
S-56 and S-57 Lake Access	13 acres	Zoned open space
Lot 300 / Community Garden	5 acres	Zoned Light Commercial Rec.
M 19	1.43 acres	Zoned Commercial Rec.
Total Open Space	160 acres	
Total Parks	48 acres	
Total Municipal	12 acres	
Total Commercial (6 lots)	0.33 acres	

Telephone, electric and gas lines service all parts of the city and are owned by, respectively, Centurylink, Skamania PUD and NW Natural Gas. Additional facilities not owned by the city include:

- Strawberry Island trails (Corps of Engineers)
- Dam Access Road fishing and boating facilities (Corps of Engineers)
- North Bonneville Cemetery (Skamania Cemetery District)
- BPA Substation and transmission facilities
- Bonneville Dam Second Power House
- Williams main natural gas pipeline

[1] See Appendix A for a complete list of current facilities

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For maps of the City of North Bonneville and its facilities, please refer to Appendix D, Maps.

2013 – 2019 Project Summary

Estimated Project Costs								
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 - 2033	Total
Finance & Administration	$ 5,300	$ 7,300	$ 14,800	$ 500	$ 500	$ 500	$ 17,000	$ 45,900
Fire Department	$ 37,082	$ 37,082	$ 73,082	$ 37,082	$ 37,082	$ 37,082	$ 17,654	$ 276,146
Facilities	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 108,500	$ 108,500
Equipment	$ 20,750	$ 70,750	$ 20,750	$ 750	$ 750	$ 750	$ 80,500	$ 155,000
Parks And Recreation	$ -	$ -	$ 5,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 30,000	$ 35,000
Tourism Facilities	$ 30,500	$ 20,000	$ 520,000	$ 20,000	$ 20,000	$ 20,000	$ 285,000	$ 515,000
Streets	$ 24,000	$ 35,900	$ 306,500	$ 104,000	$ 6,500	$ 4,000	$ 2,073,500	$ 2,554,400
Water	$ 140,800	$ 902,800	$ 70,800	$ 60,800	$ 728,800	$ 201,800	$ 1,211,200	$ 3,317,000
Sewer	$ 55,500	$ 545,500	$ 58,500	$ 33,000	$ 31,000	$ 31,000	$ 256,500	$ 1,011,000
Total	$ 313,932	$ 1,619,332	$ 1,069,432	$ 256,132	$ 824,632	$ 295,132	$ 4,079,854	$ 8,017,946
Funding Expectations								
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 - 2033	Total
Finance & Administration	$ -	$ 2,000	$ 10,000	$ 500	$ 500	$ 500	$ 7,000	$ 20,500
Fire Department	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 14,000	$ 20,000
Facilities	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Equipment	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 20,000	$ 20,000
Parks And Recreation	$ 40,000	$ 40,000	$ 40,000	$ 40,000	$ 40,000	$ 40,000	$ 560,000	$ 800,000
Tourism Facilities	$ 20,000	$ 20,000	$ 20,000	$ 20,000	$ 20,000	$ 20,000	$ 280,000	$ 400,000
Streets	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Water	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 23,000	$ 23,000	$ 23,000	$ 322,000	$ 391,000
Sewer	$ 10,000	$ 7,000	$ 36,000	$ 16,000	$ 36,000	$ 16,000	$ 364,000	$ 485,000
Total	$ 71,000	$ 70,000	$ 107,000	$ 100,500	$ 120,500	$ 100,500	$ 1,567,000	$ 2,136,500

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Amendments and Updates

The CFP can be amended at any point during the year, however the most usual timing would be during the city's budget process. Amendments to the CFP can include the addition of projects that might arise as a result of unique opportunities or the unexpected availability of special funding opportunities. Other amendments might be the deletion of projects deemed unnecessary or updates to reflect the most current project information. Individual citizens, city staff, the planning commission, or the city Council can initiate these amendments. A proposed amendment would follow essentially the same procedures as indicated in the CFP adoption process. Any amendment to the CFP will require formal Council action.

Each year during the budget process the city Council may update the CFP by adding or deleting projects and by adopting a new capital budget. It is expected, but not required, that the Council will include in the annual capital budget those projects scheduled in the CFP for that year. The Council may at this time also add new projects to the end of the CFP (in year six of the timeline). The CFP should always have an annual capital budget and a schedule of projects that extends over a six year period.

Financing

This section will discuss financing options for the CFP. The approach to presenting this program from a fiscal standpoint presumes that funding for capital improvements will be obtained from a variety of funding sources including local, state federal, and private sector.

State/Federal Funding Sources

There are various resources available for seeking grant and loan opportunities. The Infrastructure Assistance Coordinating Council (IACC), provides free grant information resources for cities – http://www.infrafunding.wa.gov/. The IACC holds a conference each fall which offers training and technical assistance for infrastructure projects as well as an opportunity to meet with multiple funding agencies to discuss grant and loan opportunities. Another resource is the Association of Washington Cities (AWC) website which provides links to many grant resources: http://www.awcnet.org/ResourcesResearch/GrantsPurchasing/GrantGateway.aspx.

Grants are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain because of a lack of granting sources (most state and federal funding come as loans) and because of increased competition for the funds.

Local Funding Sources

Local funding for projects will primarily come from the city's General Fund, from the Hotel/Motel Tax fund[2], or from utility funds[3]. The city may also consider bonds, levies and other revenue sources as needed for specific projects.

Tax Increment Financing

The state legislature has in the last decade passed several laws that allow for forms of Tax Increment Finance (TIF) under names such as the Local Infrastructure Financing Tool (LIFT) in 2009 and the Community Revitalization Financing program in 2006. The basic concept of TIF is that a municipality may bond against expected future tax revenues on new development. While these programs remain largely unavailable in Washington, the legislature's recent moves to allow certain versions of it indicate that it may become a more tenable revenue source in the future.

Private Sector Funding Sources

Some projects can be best handled by including them with development projects. For instance, as development occurs on the north side of Greenleaf Lake the city may require improvements to Shelly Lane and an extension of the trail system. A large planned unit development may include utilities, parks and recreation facilities and other amenities, many of which would be beneficial to the developer as well as the city.

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[2] The Hotel/Motel Tax fund is restricted to capital improvements for tourism purposes.
[3] Each utility fund is restricted to capital improvements that directly benefit that utility.

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Nonprofit Sector Funding Sources

The city may also wish to explore funding from foundations such as the Fred Meyer Memorial Trust, the SW Washington Community Foundation, the Firstenburg Family Foundation, or the Rainforth Foundation. A list of private foundations in Clark and Skamania Counties can be found at http://nccsdataweb.urban.org/ under "geosearch."

Partnering with local nonprofit organizations to jointly construct facilities is likely to be successful, as already shown through mutual efforts in Hamilton Creek with the Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group (LCFEG) and through discussion on trail building with the Friends of Gorge.

Project Selection

The projects included in this CFP may be proposed by the Mayor, Council, city staff and the city's engineer, and citizens. The projects that are included in the CFP should be based on adopted plans and policies and cover broad functional areas.

The focus of this CFP is on capital needs that can be managed by North Bonneville staff within a six year period and which represent the most urgent needs as established by Council and identified by the city's professional services providers.

The following criteria may be used to select projects for inclusion in the CFP. It is important to note that all of the criteria may not apply to each planned improvement and in some cases, the criteria will not be used. In the latter cases, the city may rely on advice from its professional services providers to determine project priorities (e.g. decisions regarding water and sewer priorities may rely on the city engineer's advice).

PRIORITY SETTING CRITERIA

Criteria	**Rank**		
Public Health and Safety	1	Comprehensive Plan	5
Legal Requirements	2	Need	6
Public Support	3	Economic Impact	7
Funding Availability	4	Related Projects	8

Special Projects Not Addressed In CFP

Special projects which arise due to unforeseen circumstances or opportunities can be added to the CFP through the amendment procedure. Flexibility should remain a basic feature of the proposed CFP.

State Mandated Programs

The CFP is an umbrella list of major public facility projects regardless of enabling ordinances or funding mechanisms. State mandated programs, although not under direct local control, still require yearly updating as does the overall CFP. For example, the six year Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP) requires annual review and is

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adopted separately. However, the TIP receives its policy direction from the CFP and as such is an element of the CFP.

Storm Water (aka Surface Water)

North Bonneville's storm water system was designed by the Corps of Engineers when they built the city in the 1970s. It is entirely separate from the sewer system, and relies heavily on drainage swales throughout the city. Much of the storm water runoff eventually empties into Hamilton Creek.

As the city has grown, additional facilities have been added and connected to the existing system. These facilities include additional drainage ditches, on-site swales, and French drains. The system has never been studied or inventoried, nor do adequate system maps exist beyond some as-built maps.

With state environmental mandates continuing to strengthen, the city may eventually be forced to enhance its storm water system. With this in mind, the city may wish to contract for an initial study on the adequacy of its system and a plan for future improvements. Since there is no immediate need for such planning, however, the city may wish to wait until grant funding allows for a low-cost alternative to storm water planning. Grant funding may be obtained through the Department of Ecology.

Should the city embark on upgrades to the storm water system, it may wish to create a storm water fund, which could receive revenue from storm water charges applied to property owners. A rate study would be advisable at that time.

In the mean time, as each street project comes up on the six year street plan, storm drainage will be evaluated and included if it is found necessary. Further, any new development activity will be required to meet current NPDES standards.

Storm Water Inventory

The known components of the existing storm drainage system consist of the following:

- Outfall pipe to Hamilton Creek
- Drainage ditches:
    - in various locations along East Cascade,
    - along Coyote Ridge Road
    - behind Parcel 2
    - along Evergreen Drive
- French Drains in Debby World 2?
- Ductile Iron piping under CBD and the Park?

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Water and Sewer

The City of North Bonneville's water and sewer utilities have been inadequately maintained and improved since they were initially constructed, with major projects only occurring recently.

In 2011, the city overhauled its utility rate structure in order to meet current revenue shortfalls as well as to build reserves for future capital needs. The city continues to adjust water and sewer rate structures so that capital reserves can be accumulated in an orderly fashion, including an annual increase based on CPI.

Since the city has not effectively forecasted or set aside reserves for its capital needs in the past, it is in poor shape to handle current needs now. That said, enough capital reserves were built with connection charges to provide significant contributions to current projects.

The effect of future system needs on rates depends largely on the city's ability to obtain grant funding and low-interest loans. Because the systems' needs are significant while the number of consumers are relatively few, rates will nevertheless likely need to be higher than those of larger communities.

While the capital needs for the next twenty years are only generally known beyond the first six years of this planning period (2010 – 2016), thoughtful revenue planning should adequately provide for future needs without unreasonable surprises.

To help ensure that the rate structures are adequate, rate studies should be undertaken whenever significant changes are made to the systems, but not less than every five to ten years. Events that may trigger a rate study could include: major system upgrades, legal changes requiring new processes or procedures, and significant new development.

Water

The water system in North Bonneville consists of approximately 350 connections in one pressure zone, all within the city limits, and includes no interties with other systems (see Appendix D, Maps). The entire system was created in the mid 1970's. The city has water rights to 336 acre feet per year, and a maximum instantaneous withdrawal of 1,000 gallons per minute.

North Bonneville's source water quality is in compliance with primary contaminant limits, though it is somewhat high in manganese. The only water treatments are sodium chlorite (maintaining a residual chlorine concentration of 0.2 – 0.3 mg/L to protect against any bacterial contamination) and sodium silicate (to protect against corrosion). The city does not add fluoride to its water system.

In 2002 the city installed an additional water reservoir and water meters to all consumers. Minor upgrades have included replacement of the booster pump in the well

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house in 2012 and replacement of a chlorine system with a sodium hypochlorite system in 2013. As of 2011, the city had a distribution system leakage of 37%, indicating the potential need for significant improvements.

The financial status of the system is currently hampered by the burden of interfund loans made in 2009 and 2010, before rates were raised sufficiently to support the system. Rates were raised in 2011, however, and when the loans are paid off (anticipated in 2015), the revenue should be sufficient to cover foreseen operating needs. Enough cash flow is anticipated to support a modest revenue bond in 2016, but this will not be enough to cover identified capital needs.

The most current Water System Plan was developed by Gray and Osborn Engineers (Vancouver, WA) in 2012.

Water System Inventory

Well #1

- Capacity: 600 GPM
- Constructed: 1975
- Well House (352 SF) on Shady Oak Lane, includes a 22 X 16 X 8 clear well underneath
- Backup generator (aging and in need of replacement)
- Sodium Silicate injection system
- Sodium Hypochlorite injection system
- Telemetry
- Other: New Booster Pump in 2011
  Well house includes contains control system for all pumps.

Transmission Mains

- Totaling approximately 10 miles
- 14” transite pipe feed from water reservoirs (approx. 1 mile)
- 10” ductile Iron mains (approx. X miles)
- 8” ductile Iron mains (approx. X miles)
- 4” ductile Iron mains (approx. X miles)

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Water Reservoirs

- 1970 500,000 gallon reservoir, welded steel, repainted in 2002
- 2002 500,000 gallon reservoir, bolted steel
- Location:

Pipes as follows:

Pipe Diameter	Approximate Length	
4 inches	3,405 feet	0.6 miles
6 inches	10,945 feet	2.1 miles
8 inches	13,190 feet	2.5 miles
10 inches	24,030 feet	4.6 miles
14 inches	2,870 feet	0.5 miles
Total	64,440 feet	12.2 miles

The city's water storage capacity is handled by two reservoirs that are located on a hill at the western edge of city. The old reservoir was built in 1975 and has the capacity to hold 508,000 gallons, the new reservoir was built beside the old one in 2003 with the same dimensions, holding 508,000 gallons. The reservoirs are in good condition.

The water improvements listed below have been selected for implementation based on staff and engineer recommendations. The estimates were updated for this document.

The above improvements would cost on average almost $130,000 per year, while the operating budget surplus available for capital expenditures is projected to be only a little more than $20,000 per year and the capital reserve is projected to be about $70,000. To reconcile these disparate figures, the city may have to rely on several strategies including:

- Raise rates
- Obtain grant funding
- Defer or forego some maintenance and upgrades
- Partner with private parties
- Obtain for income (connection fees) from future development

Funding sources for some water projects include the following:

	Loan	Grant
US HUD (CDBG)	X	X
Public Works Trust Fund	X	
USDA Rural Development	X	X
WA State Drinking Water Revolving Fund	X	
Community Economic Revitalization Board (CERB)	X	
Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC)	X	
Washington DSHS		X

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Sewer

The original construction of sanitary sewers and wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) was by the US Army Corps of Engineers in 1976. With additional transmission pipes added over the years as the city grew, the system now includes about 3.9 miles of gravity sanitary sewer, four sewage pumping stations, 0.4 miles of pressure sewer (force main), and a secondary WWTP discharging to the Columbia River (see Appendix E, Maps). The original gravity sanitary sewers, installed in 1976, were installed using "truss pipes" manufactured of ABS plastic with a cement-like fill between the inner and outer pipe walls. Ductile iron pipe with "push-on" joints was used for the gravity sewers under State Route 14 and railroads. Force mains were also installed using ductile iron pipe although some asbestos-cement pressure pipe was also used. Sewer laterals for individual connections generally use ABS plastic pipe. New extensions to the system have been installed using PVC plastic gravity sewer and PVC or ABS plastic sewer laterals. The vast majority of the gravity sewer consists of 8-inch pipe except for selected portions of 6 and 10 inch.

The transmission pipes and manholes remain in adequate to good condition. Modest maintenance and improvements have been performed over the years – in 1999 and 2000 the city sealed all the known manhole leaks to protect against storm water infiltration into the system. By 2010, however, the plant and pump stations were failing. The first major upgrade to the system occurred in 2010-11 when the original plant and pump station #1 were replaced. The new facilities are intended to meet city demands for the full 20-year build-out. Unfortunately, the construction of these facilities required the use of all sewer capital reserves, leaving nothing for further needed capital improvements.

Sewer System Inventory

Sewer Plant off the end of Whiskey Flat Road:

- Headworks
- Ultraviolet Disinfection System
- 2 Parallel aeration basins and clarifiers
- Telemetry system
- 4 Lift Stations
    - No. 1, built in 2011, XX foot wet well, attached backup generator
    - No. 2, built in 1976, 8' wet well, new pumps in 1998?
    - No. 3, built in 1976, 9.5' wet well
    - No. 4, built in 1980, 15' wet well
- Public Works Shop/Wastewater Treatment Office/Lab (3,640 SF)
- 1 Backup Generator
- 1 Portable backup pump

The water improvements listed below have been selected for implementation based on staff and engineer recommendations. The estimates were updated for this document.

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Funding sources for some sewer projects include the following:

	Loan	Grant
US HUD (CDBG)	X	X
Public Works Trust Fund	X	
USDA Rural Development	X	X
WA State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	X	
Community Economic Revitalization Board (CERB)	X	
Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC)	X	
Department of Ecology, Various	X	X

Streets, Pathways and Bridges

Streets

There are currently 12 miles of streets in the city of North Bonneville, about 10 miles owned by the city (see appendix for full list). Minor maintenance (filling pot holes, striping) is performed on a regular basis and the streets are generally in good condition, but the city has not found a way to properly fund its Transportation Improvement Program (TIP). A few streets are failing and in need of immediate overlay, particularly Hot Springs Way, portions of East Cascade and Evergreen. The city should undertake a full review of its streets every five years to ascertain roadway conditions and to help set priorities on maintenance projects.

Street Inventory

City Ownership
4.46 miles of street are collectors
5.39 miles of streets are arterials
0.17 miles are gravel

Private Ownership
0.81 miles unpaved
0.10 miles paved

Federal Ownership (Corps of Engineers)
1.4 miles paved

Arterial streets are generally funded through Department of Transportation (DOT) programs. Under these programs local cash investment is 10% or less and can be funded through existing taxing and funding structures.

Constructed in 2012-13, the 0.35 mile Coyote Ridge was the most recent street constructed. It will remain the property of the Port of Skamania County until development happens along it and it is deeded to the city.

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Pathways

The city maintains a pathway system in lieu of traditional sidewalks, winding between and among neighborhoods and streets. Some of these pathways have been designated as "Bigfoot Discovery Trails" and have been augmented with extra directional signage and interpretive markers. About 4 miles of these trails have been developed, with additional developments planned. Total pathways measure about 11.5 miles:

- City Owned / Paved 8.44 miles
- City Owned / Unpaved 1.20 miles
- Non City Owned / Unpaved 1.78 miles

Continued development of the Bigfoot Discovery Trails is anticipated to be funded with Hotel/Motel tax money. Minor maintenance (cleaning, filling pot holes) is performed through the street fund. In 2013 the city undertook an extensive project to replace the sections of pathway in the worst condition causing potential trip hazards. While there remain additional damaged sections, funding for their replacement has not been identified.

The city is seeking opportunities to pursue several exciting projects:

- A West Trail to connect with Beacon Rock State Park
- An East Trail to connect with the Pacific Crest Trail, the Bridge of the Gods, and Stevenson
- A Chum Salmon Viewing Trail

The East and West trails are included in the Friends of the Columbia Gorge Towns to Trail program, which the city has approved in principle.

The Chum Salmon Viewing Trail is a major focus with high potential as a tourist and educational facility. The city has partnered with the Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group (LCFEG) to seek a way forward for this project. LCFEG was the organization that developed the Chum Salmon spawning channels along which the city anticipates building this trail. Additional discussions have occurred with the Friends of the Columbia Gorge. Local indigenous tribes may also be approached for partnership opportunities. The major stumbling block for this project is the need for a pedestrian bridge across Hamilton Creek to reach the spawning channels.

Bridges

There are two bridges in North Bonneville, one on Evergreen and one on West Cascade. The West Cascade Bridge is in good shape and requires little maintenance. The Evergreen Bridge is and old, steel structure that, while in satisfactory condition, requires inspections every other year (performed by Skamania County). It is in need of minor maintenance, including the following:

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Funding sources for some pathway projects include the following:

	Loan	Grant	Other
US HUD (CDBG)	X	X	
Public Works Trust Fund	X		
USDA Rural Development	X	X	
Community Economic Revitalization Board (CERB)	X		
Private Charities		X	
WA State Recreation and Conservation Programs		X	
WA State Transportation Improvement Board (TIB)		X	
Freight Mobility Strategic Investment		X	
Small Cities Account		X	
Pedestrian Safety and Mobility Programs		X	
Federal Department of Transportation (managed through TIB)			
Recreational Trails Program		X	
Bridge Rehabilitation and Replacement		X	
WA State Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety Grant Program		X	
Safe, Accountable, Flexible Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU)		X	

The formation of a Transportation Benefit District (TBD) may be an option to consider for funding the city's streets, bridges and pathways. RCW 36.73 provides for TBDs to institute up to 0.2% sales tax and/or a $100/vehicle license fee – both funding sources require voter approval. The 0.2% sales tax could generate about $20,000 per year while the vehicle license fee could generate about $7,000 per year (assuming 2 cars per home and 350 homes).

Fire Department

The fire department sits in a 4,188 square foot building at the entrance to town (21 East Cascade Drive). The department has about 15 volunteer fire fighters in addition to a volunteer fire chief. They hold training meetings every Monday evening and respond to roughly 36 emergency call-outs per year on average.

The fire department maintains a low-pressure air bottle filling pump, which is also used by Fire Districts 5 and 2. All three departments contributed equally to the maintenance of this system. A high-pressure pump, along with about 100 bottles, was recently donated to the department and they wish to transition to this system.

While the facility and major equipment are sufficient to meet current needs, staffing and equipment replacement are serious problems. The city is not currently budgeting for full replacement of even minor equipment. This has been ameliorated somewhat by the department's success in obtaining donated equipment from larger departments in the Portland metro region.

In 2006 the city purchased a new engine through a lease program at a price of $30,500 per year for 15 years. The expected life of this engine will be significantly longer than the amortization of the debt. This engine is equipped and used for structure fires, while

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an older (1991) fire engine is equipped and used for vehicular accidents and wild fires. This separation of use helps to keep wear and tear on the new engine to a minimum.

Of particular concern is replacing turn-out gear (coats/pants/helmets) for volunteers – a set costs about $2,000 and expires after 10 years. Complicating this issue is the high turn-over rate of volunteers, making it difficult to correctly size the clothing.

The fire house is also in need of basic maintenance, including repair of the HVAC system, repair of the hot water heater, and replacement of numerous light ballasts.

Fire Inventory

Fire capital equipment includes:

- 3 Vehicles
  - 2006 Pierce Engine with 10,000 miles
  - 1991 Engine with 178,000 miles
  - 2004 Ford Brush Truck with 9,000 miles
- 1 Trailer
- 1 Air Tank Pump
- 16 low-pressure air packs (mask/pack/bottle)
- 16 high-pressure air packs (mask/pack/bottle)
- 1 Infrared Camera
- 1 Desk-top computer and monitor
- 1 Jaws of Life
- 20 Sets of Turn-Out Gear (boots, coat, overalls, gloves, helmet)

Care must be taken to properly itemize fire department property and to identify which items are owned by the fire fighter's association as opposed to the city.
Proposed capital projects include:

- Building a repair and replacement fund for the trucks
- Replacement of turnouts every 10 years

Funding sources for some fire projects include the following:

	Loan	Grant	Other
WA State LOCAL program for capital equipment	X		
Private Charities		X	
Large Fire Districts		X	

Parks

While the city has about 208 acres of combined parkland and open space, the only designated park is the central park, about 9 acres. This park includes many amenities, including:

- 18-hole disc golf course
- 12X12 disc golf gazebo
- 2 tennis courts

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- 30X30 gazebo
- 1 horseshoe pit
- 1 sand volleyball court
- Playground with one climbing structure and 3 swings
- Bigfoot Discovery Loop trail
- 12X12 Bigfoot Discovery Trails gazebo
- Restroom facility
- Basketball court

The city boasts an extensive pathways system on which pedestrians can access all parts of the city, often without crossing streets. This system is in lieu of traditional sidewalks running alongside roadways.

The city also maintains a trails to and a trailhead gazebo at Strawberry Island, a 3 X 2 mile hill along the Columbia waterfront owned by the Corps of Engineers. City staff developed unpaved trails crisscrossing the island, which are now maintained by Corps of Engineers staff.

Recent improvements have included electrical upgrades at the main gazebo, installation of bigfoot carvings (as part of the Heritage Trail System) and the installation of a gazebo at hole #1 of the disc golf course.

Major desired future improvements include the development of a public dock on Greenleaf Lake, upgrades and expansion of the playground, continued upgrades of the disc golf course, and improvements to the boat launch area on Greenleaf Lake.

A major repair project on the horizon may be to replace rotten joists under the main gazebo in the park.

Parks Inventory

Park capital facilities include:

- 18-hole disc golf course (18 concrete tee-pads, 18 metal baskets)
- 12X12 disc golf gazebo
- 2 tennis courts
- 30X30 gazebo
- Playground with one climbing structure and 3 swings
- Basketball court
- Baseball and Soccer fields
- Bigfoot Discovery Loop trail
- 12X12 Bigfoot Discovery Trails gazebo
- 13 Bigfoot carvings and Heritage Trails interpretive signs
- Restroom facilities:
    - Ball fields
    - CBD Park
- Greenleaf Lake boat launch

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Proposed capital projects include:

Chum Salmon Viewing Trail

- Trail development $100,000
- Pedestrian Bridge $500,000

Public Dock at Greenleaf Lake

- Gravel Parking Area Unknown
- Permitting Unknown
- Dock construction Unknown
- Restroom Facilities $60,000

Greenleaf Lake Boat Launch Improvements

- Gazebo $15,000
- Restroom Facilities $60,000

Funding sources for some Parks projects include the following:

	Loan	Grant	Other
US HUD (CDBG)	X	X	
Public Works Trust Fund	X		
Private Charities		X	
WA State Recreation and Conservation Programs		X	

City Facilities & Equipment

The city owns the following structures:

Facility	Location	Size
City Hall/Library	214 CBD	4,488 SF (Include 576 Library)
City Shop	52 Whiskey Flat	3,640 SF (Includes 1,600 SF shop)
Outbuilding #1		XXX SF
Outbuilding #2		XXX SF
Outbuilding #3		XXX SF
Fire Hall	21 East Cascade	4,188 SF (Includes 1,920 SF garage)
Head End Building	ADDRESS	XXX SF
2 Park Restrooms		484 SF each
Well House		352 SF
Public Notice Kiosk	214 CBD	N/A
Main Gazebo	214 CBD	900 SF
Bigfoot Trails Gazebo	Center CBD Parking Lot	144 SF
Disc Golf Gazebo	214 CBD	144 SF

Having had no updates since construction in 1978, City Hall is of particular concern. The carpeting and tiling need to be replaced, lighting needs to be upgraded, the interior

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needs to be repainted, and better audio/visual facilities need to be installed in the council chambers. The following equipment needs to be purchased and/or replaced due to changes in technology or the existing equipment's age:

- Copier
- All computers
- Server
- WiFi router
- A/V Equipment
- Council Chairs
- Staff Chairs
- Additional file storage capacity for the Planning Department

A recent addition to city facilities is the Community Garden, built largely by volunteer efforts. The garden is approximately 100' X 100', and includes 45 individual plots. Amenities include deer fencing, an 8' X 10' storage shed, a flower garden, and three water spigots. Future desired improvements include a central gazebo or pergola, gravel walkways, and a composting facility.

Funding sources for some General Facilities projects include the following:

	Loan	Grant	Other
US HUD (CDBG)	X	X	
Public Works Trust Fund	X		
WA State LOCAL Program	X		

Other (Non-City) Facilities

While not owned by the city, the following facilities are mentioned here for the purpose of providing a full scope of the public facilities in and around the city.

Medical

The nearest hospitals are located in Hood River (about 20 minutes) or Vancouver (about 45 minutes). A health clinic is located in Stevenson.

EMS District (Ambulance)

The Skamania EMS district serves the entire county and is located in Stevenson.

Schools

North Bonneville is served by the Stevenson School District, with elementary, middle, and high schools located in Stevenson.

Electric

Electricity is supplied by the Skamania County Public Utility District, with offices located in Carson. The city is served by one substation, located off of East Cascade, near

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Bonneville Dam.

Gas

NW Natural Gas provides service throughout the city;

Telephone Service

Land-line telephone service is provided through Century Link. Cellular service is available from a number of common carriers such as Spring, AT&T, and Verizon. While there are some areas in which cellular reception is poor, it is adequate for most of the city.

Internet service

High speed internet is available to all households and businesses through Century Link (DSL service) and Sawtooth Technologies, doing business as saw.net (cable service).

Sawtooth provides its cable internet service via an old cable TV system that the city discontinued in 2011 and now leases to Sawtooth.

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Appendix A – Summary of Facilities

Department	Description	Number	Year	Address / Location	Item Value	Content Value	Notes
General Government							
	City Hall	1	1978	214 CBD			
	Desktop Computers	4	2006	City Hall	$0	$0	beyond useful life
	Laptop Computer	1	2010	City Hall	$0	$0	damaged
	Copy Machine	1		City Hall	N/A	$10,000	At end of useful life
	Public Works Shop	1	1978	52 Whiskey Flat			
	Outbuilding #1	1					
	Outbuilding #2	1					
	Outbuilding #3	1					
	Head End Building	1		East Cascade			
	Antenna Tower	1					50' tall, not in service
	Public Notice Kiosk	1	1978	City Hall			
	Equipment						
	Backhoe	1	1985		$0		Beyond useful life
	Lawn Mower	1	1995	PW Shop	$0		Beyond useful life
	Lawn Mower	1	2005	PW Shop	$5,000		
	Lawn Mower	1	2013	PW Shop	$20,000		
	Chevrolet Bucket Truck	1	1978	PW Shop	$10,000	$60,000	Man Lift
	Ford Pickup	1	1978	PW Shop	$30,000		
	International Dump Truck	1	1984	PW Shop	$20,000		
	Nissan Pickup	1	1990	PW Shop	$20,000		
	Ford Dump Truck	1	1995	PW Shop	$30,000	$6,500	Plow, Dump
	Isuzu JW3S042	1	2006	PW Shop	$73,500		
	Nissan Frontier	1	2007	PW Shop	$24,000	$1,000	Contains misc equipment
Parks And Recreation							
	18-Hole disc golf course	1		Park			
	Disc golf gazebo	1	2013	Park			
	Tennis courts	2		Park			
	Baseball Field	1		Portage Drive			
	Soccer Fields	2		Portage Drive			
	Park Gazebo	1		Park			
	Basketball Court	1		Park			
	Playground	1		Park			
	Bigfoot Trails gazebo	1		Central CBD Parking Lot			
	Restrooms	2		Park and Ball Fields			
	Boat Ramp	1		Greenleaf Lake, South End			
	Bigfoot Carvings	13		Park	$15,000		

Department	Description	Number	Year	Address / Location	Item Value	Content Value	Notes
Fire Department							
	Fire Hall	1	1978	21 East Cascade			
	Pierce Engine	1	2006	Fire Hall	$296,000	$30,000	10,000 miles
	Cyclone E1 Engine	1	1991	Fire Hall	$85,000	$15,000	178,000 miles
	Brush truck and equipment	1	2004	Fire Hall	$100,000	$2,500	Ford F550; 9,000 miles
	Trash pumps	2		Brush Truck	$1,000		
	Floating trash pump	1		Brush Truck	$1,500		
	Water tank and pump	1		Brush Truck	$2,000		
	Trailer	1					Owned by Firefighter Association
	Thermo Imaging Camera	1	2010	Pierce Engine	$20,000	$0	
	Gas detector	1		Pierce Engine	$900		
	Honda 5000 generator	1		Pierce Engine	$500		
	Stihl 400 Hot Saw	1		Pierce Engine	$500		
	Stihl 361 Chain Saw	1		Pierce Engine	$500		
	Laptop Computer	1	old	Pierce Engine	$0		worthless / has no wifi capability
	Automatic Defibrulators (AEDs)	3		1 per Vehicle	$2,700		
	Handheld radios	12	2012	6 per engine	$10,800		
	Computer / Printer	1	old	Fire Hall	$0	$0	beyond usefull life
	Jaws of Life	1		Cycle Engine	$7,000		
	Turn-Out Gear	20	2005	Fire Hall	$40,000	$0	Replacement not foreseeable
	Boots	20	new	Fire Hall	$0		
	Air tank pumps	2		Fire Hall	$75,000	?	high- and low-pressure
	Air pump calibration systems	2		Fire Hall	$14,000		May sell 1 to pay for improvements
	High pressure air packs	16		Fire Hall			
	High pressure bottles	100		Fire Hall			8 year life, can be recertified
	Low pressure air packs	16		Fire Hall			
	Spare low-pressure air tanks			Fire Hall			
	Misc wildland gear			Fire Hall			Lots of gear - not inventoried
Storm Water							
	Uninventoried						
Streets / Pathways / Bridges							
	Streets	14.5 miles					See Appendix D
	Evergreen Bridge	1	1935				Year estimated
	West Cascade	1	1976				
	Street / Pathway Lights	357		N/A	$535,500		Pathway lights are no longer made
	Bigfoot Loop Trail	1	2012	City park		$15,000	Part of pathway system
	Hamilton Creek Trail	2 miles				$40,000	Part of pathway system
	Greenleaf Trail	2 miles				$40,000	Part of pathway system
	CBD West Parking Lot						
	CBD Center Parking Lot						
	CBD East Parking Lot						
	Ball Fields Parking Lot						

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Department	Description	Number	Year	Address / Location	Item Value	Content Value	Notes
Water							
	Meters	350	2002	N/A	$150 Each	N/A	Expected life is 10-15 years
	Well #1	1	1975				
	Booster Pump	1	2011		$5,000		
	Backup Generator	1	1975		$25,000		
	Sodium Hypochlorite Pump	1	2012		$15,000		
	Sodium Silicate Pump	1					
	Clear Well	1	1978		N/A		Cleaned in 2013
	Telemetry	1	1978		N/A		
	Old Reservoir, 500,000 gallons	1	1970				Repainted in 2002
	New Reservoir, 500,000 gallons	1	2002				
	Pipes						
	4 Inch	3,405 ft					
	6 Inch	10,945 ft					
	8 Inch	13,190 ft					
	10 Inch	24,030 ft					
	14 Inch (Transite)	2,870 ft					
	Total	64,440 ft					
	System Valves	100		N/A			
Sewer							
	Gavity lines	3.9 miles					
	Force main	0.4 miles					
	Discharge Line	1					Discharges into Columbia River
	Sewage Plant	1		52 Whiskey Flat			
	UV system	1					
	Headworks	1					
	Laboratory	1		PW Shop			
	Disolved oxygen meter	1					
	Incubator	1					
	Autoclave	1					
	Drying Oven	1					
	Lift Station #1	1	2011	Whiskey Flat	$250,000		
	In-line Generator	1	2011		$50,000		
	Lift Station #2	1	1976	West Cascade	$175,000		Beyond useful life
	Lift Station #3	1	1976	East Cascade	$175,000		Beyond useful life
	Lift Station #4	1	1980	East Cascade, North End	$175,000		Beyond useful life
	Portable backup pump	1	2012	PW Shop	$3,000		
	Portable backup generator	1		PW Shop			Beyond useful life

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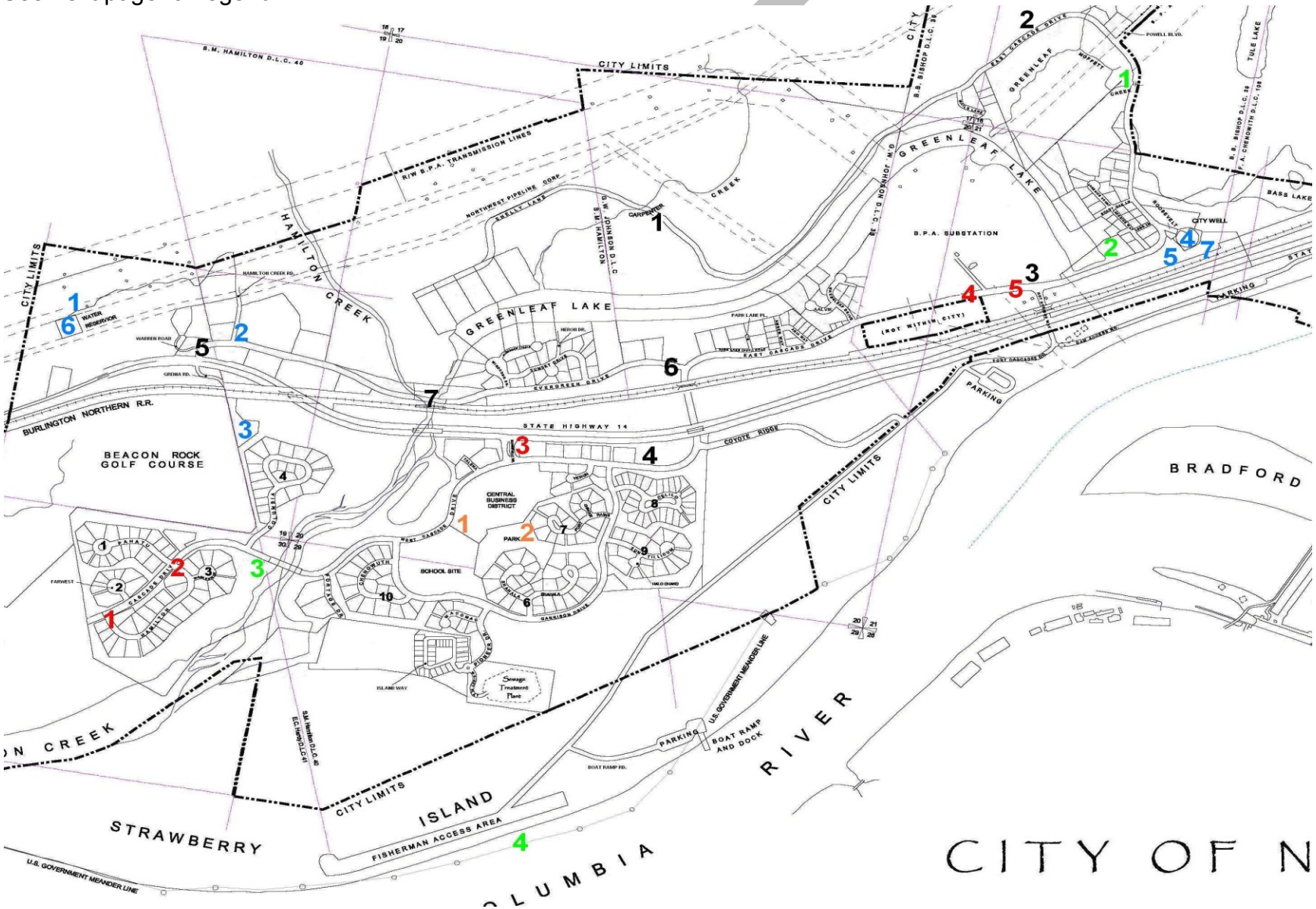
Appendix B – Summary of Capital Projects

See next page for legend.



Map Legend

Pin	Item	Priority
Blue 1-2	Transite Water Line Replacement	
Blue 3	Potential New Well Location	
Blue 4	City Well Location – Potential New Well Location	
Blue 5	Main Water Line Valve Replacement	
Blue 6	Control System Shutoff At Reservoir	**TOP - 2**
Blue 7	Recirculation Pumps at Well	**TOP - 2**
Red 1-2	PUD to Replace Underground Power Lines	
Red 3	Relocate Power Transformer/Meter	
Red 4	Replace Missing Street Pole	
Red 5	Replace Missing Street Pole	
Green 1	Wastewater Lift Station #4 - Repair	**TOP - 1**
Green 2	Wastewater Lift Station #3 - Repair	**TOP - 1**
Green 3	Wastewater Lift Station #2 - Repair	**TOP - 1**
Green 4	Treatment Plant Outflow	
	Emergency Portable Pumps & Generator For Lift Stations	**TOP - 1**
White 1-2	East Cascade Drive - Repair/Repave Road	
White 3-4	East Cascade Drive - Repair/Repave Road	
White 5-6	Evergreen Drive - Repair/Repave Road	
White 7	Evergreen Bridge Repairs	
Yellow 1	City Hall - Repairs	
Yellow 2	Park Restrooms - Repairs	

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Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 - 2033	Total	Priority	Notes
General Government										
Financial Software upgrade	4,800	4,800	4,800	-	-	-	-	$ 14,400	Contracted	
Office Equipment	500	2,500	10,000	500	500	500	17,000	$ 31,500	A	Copy Machine, server, misc
City Hall Interior Paint							2,000	$ 2,000	C	
City Hall Carpeting							1,500	$ 1,500	C	
PW Shop Telemetry Panel							unknown		C	Panel needs to be replaced/upgraded
PW Shop Interior Lighting							5,000	$ 5,000	C	
Reroof City Hall							unknown		C	
Reroof Fire Hall							unknown		C	
Reroof Public Works Shop							unknown		C	
Reroof Restrooms							unknown		C	
Reroof Well House							unknown		C	
Reroof Head End Building							unknown		C	
Playground Upgrade							100,000	$ 100,000	C	
Total	5,300	7,300	14,800	500	500	500	125,500	154,400		
Fire Department	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019 - 2033**	**Total**	**Priority**	**Notes**
Engine and equipment	19,428	19,428	19,428	19,428	19,428	19,428	-	$ 116,568	Contracted	Capital only shown; payments are $30,518
Tender and equipment	10,827	10,827	10,827	10,827	10,827	10,827	10,827	$ 75,789	C	Replacement Reserve (not funded)
Brush truck and equipment	6,827	6,827	6,827	6,827	6,827	6,827	6,827	$ 47,789	C	Replacement Reserve (not funded)
Garage light ballasts	2,400	200	200	200	200	200	2,800	$ 6,200	B	
Computer / Printer		1,500						$ 1,500	B	Printer needs to be multi-function
HVAC Repairs		2,000						$ 2,000	B	
Hot Water Heater Repairs		1,500						$ 1,500	B	
Fire Fighter Turn-outs			40,000			-		$ 40,000	B	Turn out gear for 20 fire fighters; current gear bought in 2005 with a 10-year life.
Total	39,482	42,282	77,282	37,282	37,282	37,282	20,454	291,346		
Equipment	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019 - 2033**	**Total**	**Priority**	**Notes**
Backhoe		35,000						$ 35,000	B	10-year LOCAL program loan = $8,000/yr
Trackhoe and Trailer		25,000						$ 25,000	C	
Street Sweeper / Vacuum							unknown		C	Replacement
Additional Parking Bay							10,000	$ 10,000	C	For bucket truck
Snow Plow					30,000			$ 30,000	C	New truck needed
Lawn Mower	20,000						60,000	$ 60,000	Contracted	10-year LOCAL program loan = $2,500/yr
Small, Portable Tools	750	750	750	750	750	750	10,500	$ 15,000	B	Chainsaws, grinders, etc. (not funded)
Portable Generator			20,000							Replace existing
Total	22,763	62,764	22,765	2,766	32,767	2,768	80,500	175,000		

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Parks And Recreation	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 - 2033	Total	Priority	Notes
Repair Gazebo foundation			5,000				-	$ 5,000	B	Showing signs of rot
Repair Restrooms							unknown	$ -	C	
Greanleaf Lake Public Dock							unknown	$ -	C	Corner of Evergreen and East Cascade
Upgrades to Boat Ramp Park							75,000	$ 75,000	C	Gazebo, Restrooms
Total	2,013	2,014	7,015	2,016	2,017	2,018	75,000	80,000		

Storm Water	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 - 2033	Total	Priority	Notes
System Inventory	-	-	-	-	-	-	unknown	$ -	C	
System Improvement Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	unknown	$ -	C	
Rate Study	-	-	-	-	-	-	unknown	$ -	C	
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-		

Streets	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 - 2033	Total	Priority	Notes
HWY 14 Deceleration Lane			500,000					$ 500,000	A	For entrance to Dam Access Road
Evergreen Drive Overlay			165,300					$ 165,300	A	Entire road
East Cascade Drive Overlay			270,750					$ 270,750	A	Roughly 1/2 road
Hot Springs Way Overlay			14,000					$ 14,000	A	Entire road
Chip Seals								$ -	C	Assumed to be $50,000 / 2 lane miles
Bonneville Drive							3,602	$ 3,602	C	Cascade Drive exit to SR 14
Celilo							6,000	$ 6,000	C	Garrison Drive to end of road
Chenowuth							6,000	$ 6,000	C	Garrison Drive to end of road
Chinook							994	$ 994	C	Fort Rains to end of road
Columbia							11,932	$ 11,932	C	Cascade Drive to end of road
Farwest							3,000	$ 3,000	C	Cascade Drive to end of road
Fort Rains							4,500	$ 4,500	C	Garrison Drive to end of road
Greenleaf Drive							3,000	$ 3,000	C	Cascade Drive to end of road
Hamilton							9,000	$ 9,000	C	Cascade Drive to end of road
Pahatu							6,000	$ 6,000	C	Cascade Drive to end of road
Portage Drive							3,409	$ 3,409	C	Cascade Drive to end of road
Halo Chako							994	$ 994	C	Sun Tillicum to end of road
Extension of Shelly Lane							unknown	$ -	C	Will be built with private development
3rd Hamilton Creek Bridge							unknown	$ -	C	Shelly Lane to Evergreen (private dev.)
Repaint Evergreen Bridge					unknown			$ -	C	
Re-Seal Parking Lots			10,000				10,000	$ 20,000	B	CBD and Baseball lots
Re-Stripe Parking Lots			5,000				5,000	$ 10,000	B	CBD and Baseball lots
Street Light Replacements		3,900						$ 3,900	C	2 by Cemetary, 1 along Evergreen?
Total	0	3,900	965,050	0	0	0	73,432	1,042,382		

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Pathways	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 - 2033	Total	Priority	Notes
Major Path Repairs	18,500	10,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	28,000	$ 64,500	Contracted	Root Heave repair + annual maintenance
Greanleaf Lake North Side Trail							unknown	$ -	C	Will be built with private development
Bigfoot Trails Improvements	20,500	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	280,000			
Relocate Power Transformer							5,000	$ 5,000	C	obstructs view of grand elder carving
Replace Way-Finding Signs	10,000						-	$ 10,000	Contracted	At city entrance
Trail to Beacon Rock State Park							unknown	$ -	C	
Trail to Bridge of the Gods							unknown	$ -	C	Connection to Stevenson Trail
Chum Salmon Trail			500,000					$ 500,000	B	
Bridge Inspections	2,000		2,500		2,500		17,500	$ 24,500	A	Evergreen Bridge
Total	51,000	30,000	524,500	22,000	24,500	22,000	330,500	604,000		

Water	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 - 2033	Total	Priority	Notes
Capital Replacement Reserves	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	238,000	$ 298,000	A	
Meter Replacements	5,250	5,250	5,250	5,250	5,250	5,250	21,000	$ 52,500	A	Assumes $150 to upgrade to radio meters
Pipe Replacements/Leak Fixes	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	70,000	$ 100,000	A	To repair pipes/leaks
Spare Parts	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	14,000	$ 20,000	A	
Leak Detection Survey	5,000							$ 5,000	A	
Reservoir Main Valving/Shut-offs		60,000						$ 60,000	A	Safety Issue on Transite Main
Reservoir Main Replacement		600,000						$ 600,000	A	Seeking funding, project combined with well
Backup Well		50,000	167,000		668,000			$ 885,000	B	Plans/Engineering/Const. - Seeking funding
Source Meter Evaluation		15,000						$ 15,000	B	
Water Rights Application		10,000						$ 10,000	B	
Expansion of Well House			10,000					$ 10,000	B	Add lean-to for sodium silicate tanks
Pump replacement							15,000	$ 15,000	C	
Intertie Negotiations		15,000						$ 15,000	C	With Corps of Engineers / RV Park
Well #1 Capacity Upgrade						141,000		$ 141,000	C	
Telemetry Upgrades							95,000	$ 95,000	C	Upgrade to radio telemetry
Water System Plan Update							35,000	$ 35,000	C	
Replace main well pump							unknown		C	
Cathodic protection							unknown		C	Upgrade for the reservoirs
Repaint Old Reservoir							215,000	$ 215,000	C	
Total	26,250	771,250	198,250	21,250	689,250	162,250	703,000	2,571,500		

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Sewer	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 - 2033	Total	Priority	Notes
Capital Replacement Reserves	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	238,000	$ 418,000	A	
3 Pump Station Replacements	20,000	500,000					-	$ 520,000	A	Pumpstations 2, 3 & 4
Spare parts	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	14,000	$ 20,000	A	
UV Bulbs	4500						4,500	$ 9,000	S	75 UV Bulbs at $60 each every 5 years
Emergency Generators			75,000					$ 75,000	B	Each of the 3 lift stations should have one
2 Emergency Portable Pumps		7,000						$ 7,000	A	Includes 3 trailers
Plant Outflow Inspection		2,000						$ 2,000	C	
Telemetry Upgrades							unknown	$ -	C	
Lab Equipment		3,500						$ 3,500	B	Biochem. Oxygen Demand Incubator
Lab Equipment		1,000						$ 1,000	B	PH Meter
Lab Equipment		1,000						$ 1,000	A	Autoclave
Lab Equipment			1,250					$ 1,250	B	VOC Drying Oven
Lab Equipment			750					$ 750	B	YSI BOD Stir Probe
Lab Equipment			500					$ 500	B	YSI DO Probe
Lab Equipment				2,000				$ 2,000	B	Solids Drying Oven
Total	55,500	545,500	108,500	33,000	31,000	31,000	256,500	1,061,000		

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Appendix C – Maps

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Appendix D – List of Streets & Mileage

		Arterial	Major Collector	Access	Residential	
Amber Way					.06	
Aria Way					.06	
Bonneville Drive			.04			
Celilo					.22	
Chenowuth					.18	
Chinook					.02	
Columbia					.34	
Coyote Ridge	(not yet deeded to city)				.35	
East Cascade Drive			2.85			
Evergreen Drive			.87			
Farwest					.09	
Fort Rains					.17	
Garrison Drive			.71			
Greenleaf Drive					.11	
Greenleaf Lane					.03	
Grenia Road					.09	
Halo Chako					.02	
Hamilton					.27	
Hot Springs Way			.07			
Island Way					.23	
Lakeside Court					.05	
Lakeside Way					.10	
Look-in Lane					.08	
Pahatu					.20	
Pioneer Drive					.14	
Portage Drive					.17	
Roosevelt					.05	
Shady Oak Lane					.07	
Shahala					.16	
Shahala East					.17	
Sun Tillikum					.16	
Sunset Drive					.18	
Talema					.04	
Wacomac					.07	
Wana Kawok					.09	
Warren Road					.08	
Wauna Lake Road					.06	
West Cascade Drive			.85			
Whiskey Flat					.09	
Windsong Circle					.09	
Windsong Drive					.12	
Yehuh					.05	
			5.39 mi.		**4.46 mi.**	
Hamilton Creek Road	(city street - not paved)				**.17**	
Aalvik	(private – not paved)				.05	
Heron Drive	(private – paved)					.03
Hot Springs Ave.	(private – paved)				.07	
Maile Lane	(private – not paved)					.05
Park Lane Place	(private – not paved)				.03	
Park Lane Road	(private – not paved)				.07	
Powell Blvd.	(private – not paved)					.08
Shelly Lane	(private – not paved)				.49	
Tanner Drive	(private – not paved) (not completed or marked)				.04	
Dam Access Road	(Corps owned – paved) (amount only in city limits)		.51			
Fort Cascades Drive	(Corps owned – paved) (amount only in city limits)		.89			
State Highway 14	(only the portions within city limits)		3.82			

DRAFT