Chapter 7. Public Facilities, Utilities, and Services

Introduction

Publicly owned facilities include local roads, parks, library, water and sewer lines, police and fire facilities, administrative buildings, and maintenance facilities. In addition to facilities owned and managed by the City of Longview, there are a number of publicly owned facilities managed by special purpose districts that provide important public facilities and services. These include such things as schools and water supply, sewage treatment, and solid waste facilities.

Power and telecommunications facilities (electrical, natural gas, cable, and telephone) serving Longview are addressed in the Energy and Telecommunications chapter.

Relationship Between Land Use and Capital Facilities

One aspect of managing growth in the City of Longview is ensuring that needed public facilities, infrastructure, and services are available when growth occurs. Developing and implementing a well-founded plan for public facilities, utilities, and services will help Longview realize its vision. Realization of the City's land-use plan is contingent on timely and orderly infrastructure development.

Levels of Service and Future Needs Forecasting

Level of service (LOS) refers to an adopted standard used to measure the adequacy of services being provided. (In this sense, "services" can broadly mean facilities and infrastructure as well as literal service provision.) The adequacy of services, or LOS, relates to the types of services rendered. It can range from a precise measurement, such as the amount of time it takes for a fire truck to reach the scene of a fire, to as imprecise a measurement as a community's perception of how much and what type of open space is needed. LOS measures for each facility type provide a clue as to what, how much, and when new capital facilities are or may be needed.

LOS standards are established through a process that includes such factors as a community's population and its economic and fiscal resources. Population growth drives the type, amount, and location of services; economics determines the amount of funding available to meet those service needs.

When an LOS standard has been established, the performance of a capital facility or service can be measured. A capital facility operating at or above the established LOS indicates no need for expansion or new facilities, while one operating below established LOS is an indication that there may be such a need. If funding is not available to meet an established LOS, the City may choose to reexamine the LOS to determine if it is adequate, or the land-use plan and growth targets could be adjusted.

Capital Facilities Funding

The provision of capital facilities contributes to the quality of life of Longview's residents. Parks, utilities, fire stations, and other community and regional facilities are a physical reflection of the community's values. Longview plans to provide a full array of services for its projected growth in households and jobs over the next 20 years, so needed capital facilities will include maintaining existing LOS through ongoing maintenance of facilities and expanding or adding facilities to meet additional demand as growth occurs.

Longview's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) is a five-year plan for capital facilities expenditures that is incorporated into the City's biennial budget. This enables the City, through official adoption by the City Council, to prioritize and lay out a plan for capital investments. Since this is done in conjunction with the budget cycle, there is constantly a "rolling" horizon for implementation that allows new projects to be included in the prioritization process. It also enables projects to be phased and to roll forward through one or more succeeding budget cycles if subsequent-phase funding is not readily available.

Capital facilities also encompass technology installations and upgrades, which are continually being implemented to improve service delivery, efficiency, convenience, and security. Hard- and software, controls, and energy solutions can be costly and are also included in the CIP.

Besides immediate budget sources, the City may seek and use other funding sources, including external funding, where appropriate to the type of facility and community needs. A range of options is available, some requiring County or voter approval. Additional capital financing sources include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Special purpose districts
- Obligations such as bonds and lease-purchase arrangements
- Grants from federal or state agencies
- Grants or donations from private sources (individuals, memorials, non-profits, etc.)
- Conservation area real estate excise tax
- Conservation Futures property tax
- Land dedication or fees in lieu of dedication for open space, parks, and/or conservation
- Local option sales tax for criminal justice

More specific to utilities, the City funds improvements through a combination of resources. The City includes depreciation funding in its utility rates to build reserves for replacing equipment. Developer financing is used for capital improvements that are installed by developers as mitigation of impacts to the City water system. Developer financing may include full or partial funding for reservoirs, pump stations, and water mains that serve a particular development. Major capital improvements may be financed by issuance of revenue bonds. Revenue bond debt service is paid from monthly utility rates. Utility Local Improvement Districts (ULIDs) are used when property owners want to install water mains in areas where there is no service. In these instances, ULID bonds are paid off by assessments levied against all properties that benefit from the improvements. Fees are assessed for new water service based upon meter size. These charges recover the cost of connecting the new customer to the utility and are sometimes referred to as connection charges. Public Works Board loans – Public Works Trust Fund and Drinking

Water State Revolving Fund —have been used in recent history to finance large capital improvement projects such as the Mint Farm Regional Water Treatment Plant (MFRWTP) project.

The City currently maintains a rate model that is updated at least annually and will continue to evaluate its rates and capital recovery fees on an annual basis to account for any changes due to growth and development and system deterioration.

Impact fees, authorized under the GMA, offer a formulaic fee schedule that specifies an amount to be imposed on new development for each type of system improvement for which impact fees are assessed. Because Cowlitz County is not "fully planning" under the GMA, Longview cannot establish impact fees per se. At the time of the 2006 comprehensive plan update, the City had planned to establish preset SEPA mitigation fees so as to parallel impact fees.

Cities can impose mitigation fees on individual developments under SEPA as long as they first adopt local SEPA policies authorizing the exercise of SEPA substantive authority. Longview has already done so in LMC 17.20.210 & .220, which in part adopts by reference WAC 197-11-660 (substantive authority & mitigation). This gives the City the ability to apply case-specific financial mitigation to projects as a part of SEPA review.

However, the state Supreme Court has ruled that SEPA does not authorize the use of uniform charges similar to impact fees when applying SEPA mitigation. Instead, SEPA mitigation fees must be based on an individualized assessment of a given development's expected impact on each type of improvement. They must be rationally related to impacts identified in threshold determination documents (primarily environmental checklists) or environmental impact statements. This case law, whose timing overlapped the last plan update, precludes the City from establishing predetermined mitigation fees akin to impact fees. At the same time, if a given development project will have an identified impact on a public facility, utility, and/or service that would demand an upgrade or addition, then fees could be assessed via the SEPA mitigation process.

Inventory (Summary of Existing Conditions) Facilities, Utilities, and Services

Public Buildings

The City of Longview maintains and/or utilizes a number of capital facilities and buildings in order to perform its necessary administrative functions. The City is responsible for the maintenance and operation of an approximate total of 297,436 square feet of buildings. Table 7-1 lists City-owned buildings. This excludes other types of facilities such as roadways, streetscape improvements, stormwater systems, etc. – although all are incorporated into the CIP. The current-year CIP should be consulted for planned improvements to City facilities of all types.

Table 7-1.

Facility	Location	Size (sq. ft.)
Longview City Hall	1525 Commerce Avenue	32,000
Street, Traffic, Transit & Fleet Divisions	254 Oregon Way	9,318
Transit Center	1135 12th Avenue	900
Utilities Operations Division	1460 Industrial Way	24,768
Utilities Operations Expansion	1440 Industrial Way	3,570
Regional Water Treatment Plant	101 Fishers Lane	12,000
Stormwater Division Office	Adjacent to City Hall	756
Sign Masters	Adjacent to City Hall	4,000
Cowlitz County Chaplaincy	Adjacent to City Hall	1,725
Longview Police Department	1351 Hudson Street	34,000
Highlands Police Satellite Office	201 30th Avenue	2,211
Longview Fire Department – Station 81	740 Commerce	14,868
Longview Fire Department – Station 82	2355 38th Avenue	4,800
Longview Public Library	1600 Louisiana Street	33,000
Columbia Theatre for the Performing Arts	1231 Vandercook	18,000
Parks Division	706 30th Avenue	3,700
	Auto parking garage	5,400
	Garage	462
Recreation Office	2920 Douglas Street	4,516
Mint Valley Golf Course & Facilities Maintenance	4002 Pennsylvania	
	Pro Shop	3,716
	Warehouse/Maintenance	4,500
	Golf Cart Storage Shed	2,420
	2nd Golf Cart Storage Shed	2,880
Mint Valley Racquet & Fitness Complex	4004 Pennsylvania	33,920
Senior Center	1111 Commerce	4,500
McClelland Arts Center	951 Delaware	11,000
Women's Club Building	835 21st Avenue	3,800
Elks Memorial Building	2121 Kessler	2,010
Mint Farm Regional Water Plant	1155 Weber Avenue	23,166
TOTAL SQUARE FOOTAGE		**297,436**

CITY LIBRARY

Comment [JD1]: Reviewed by library dir. He didn't feel it was necessary to continue to include staffing info.

Dedicated April 26, 1926, the Longview Public Library is among the City's oldest assets. It was donated to the community by R.A. Long personally and is a part of the Longview Civic Center Historic District. The library was extensively remodeled in 1953, expanded and enlarged in 1967-68, and underwent an exterior restoration in 2001.

Besides a large print and non-print collection, a wide variety of resources, services, and activities are available through the library. Examples include the Microsoft Imagine Academy, family movie nights, computers/WiFi, drop-in technology help, public meeting rooms, media equipment, the Koth Art Gallery, external services assistance (AARP tax help, Medicare), adult literacy (Project Read), and teen and senior programs.

A building modernization study is underway at the time of the 2016 comprehensive plan update to identify needed system (such as electrical) and technological improvements that will then be incorporated into the library's future capital requests.

PUBLIC SAFETY

FIRE SUPPRESSION AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES (EMS) PROVIDED BY CITY

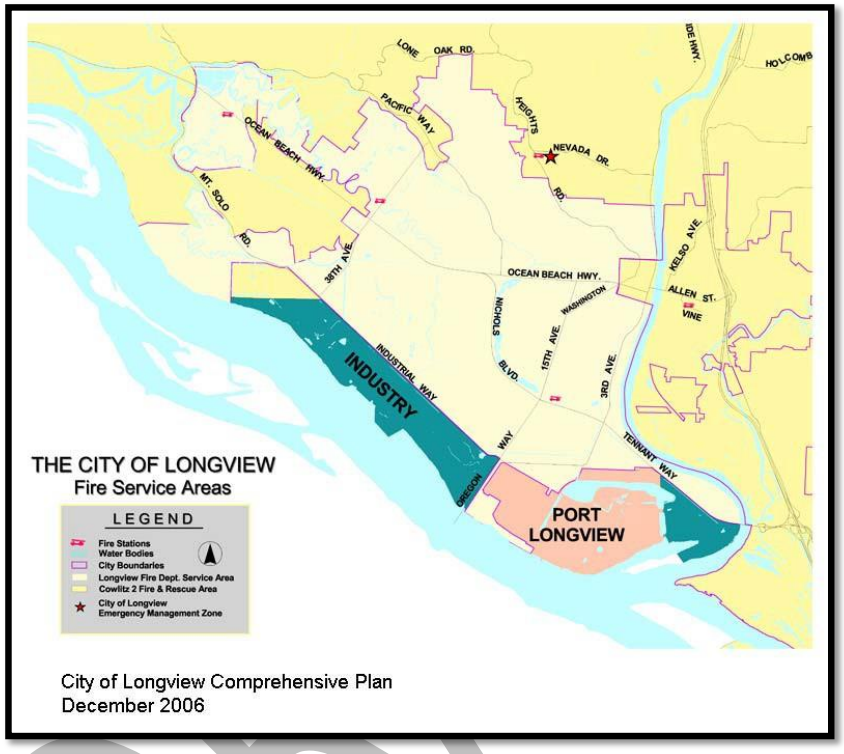
Comment [JD2]: Reviewed & edited by chief

Within the city limits, fire suppression, EMS, and associated capital facilities are managed and maintained by the Longview Fire Department (LFD). Primary assets consist of two fire stations that house support apparatus including engine companies, an aerial ladder truck, and a number of other specialty vehicles and equipment. Department staffing includes 43 firefighters, six interns, three battalion chiefs, a fire marshal, an administrative assistant, and the fire chief. Thirty-five of the department's personnel are emergency medical technicians, and 11 are paramedic trained.

Built in 1975, the main station, Station 81, is located at 740 Commerce Avenue. At least six firefighters and one battalion chief are on duty 24/7. The Fire Marshal also works part time out of this facility and part time at the Community Development Department, located in City Hall.

The second station, Station 82, was built in 1979. It is located at 2355 38th Avenue and houses Engine 82 together with a minimum three-person engine company, which responds primarily to emergency calls in Longview's west end. To enable the fastest possible response, the station closest to a call is dispatched, while the stations back up one another. Calls for structural fires require all units from both stations to respond in order to staff and perform all on-scene rescue and fire control measures. An ambulance is also housed at Station 82 and, when staffing levels permit, is staffed with at least two personnel.

Figure 7-2. Fire Suppression and Emergency Medical Service Boundaries



Source: City of Longview 2006 Comprehensive Plan

The Cowlitz County 911 Center currently dispatches emergency calls. Longview's average response time to fire and emergency medical calls in 2016 was 6 minutes, 5 seconds, in response to 4,900 calls for service. In 2016, LFD responded to emergency calls in or under 5 minutes 30 seconds 68 percent of the time. Since 1990-2009, fire and emergency medical calls have increased at a rate of six percent per year. Starting in 2010, LFD stopped responding to non-emergent medical incidents, but since then, LFD's call volume has continued to increase at about the same rate, which is greater than the rate of population growth. Possible causes for the call rate increase could include an increase in calls for emergencies involving controlled substances abuse and an increasing portion of the local population who use the pre-hospital system and emergency response as their primary healthcare services. This phenomenon was part of the reason that LFD adjusted response to only emergent EMS incidents. If there is a surge in new construction growth in the city, an increase demand for fire prevention services, including review of new building permits, site inspections for code compliance during the construction phase, and continued annual site prevention inspections may be expected.

LFD participates in a mutual aid agreement with all Cowlitz County fire agencies in order to provide overlapping emergency response. It also contracts with 14 entities outside of the city limits to provide fire protection service at industrial sites such as Weyerhaeuser, KapStone, EGT, Specialty Minerals, and Axiall. In conjunction with these efforts, LFD provides confined space rescue services and has frequent interaction with other fire agencies, especially Cowlitz 2 Fire & Rescue as it is a partner in the industrial site agreements.

LEVEL OF SERVICE (LOS) STANDARDS

RCW 35.103.030 requires that Washington cities and towns maintain a written statement or policy addressing fire service delivery objectives, including turnout and response times for specified events. At the same time, the chapter intent is clear that it does not "in any way modify or limit the authority of cities and towns to set" LOSs.

Longview has adopted a Standard of Cover (or LOS level of service) that indicates a response time of six minutes or less 90 percent of the time for the first unit to arrive. At an average of 5 minutes, 30 seconds 69 percent of the time, the current response time for emergent incidents in Longview falls short of meeting the LOS.

Longview LOS Standards

1. Respond to all medical emergencies to provide Basic Life Support (BLS) service:
a) Council adopted measure (six minutes or less, 90 percent of the time)
b) National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) measure (five minutes or less, 90 percent of the time)

2. Respond to all (ALS) Advanced Life Support medical emergencies:
a) Council adopted measure (eight minutes or less, 90 percent of the time)
b) NFPA measure (same)

3. Respond to structure fires:
a) Council adopted measure (six minutes or less, 90 percent of the time)
b) NFPA measure (five minutes or less, 90 percent of the time)

4. Full alarm response arrival to structure fires:
a) Council adopted measure (six minutes or less, 90 percent of the time)
b) NFPA measure (five minutes or less, 90 percent of the time)

5. Respond to all technical rescue emergencies:
a) Council adopted measure (eight minutes or less, 90 percent of the time)
b) NFPA measure (five minutes or less, 90 percent of the time)

TABLE 7-3.

SUMMARY: 2016 Incident Responses			
Response Standard No.	**Response Type**	**Number of Incidents**	**Percent meeting Standard**
1	Respond to BLS EMS in 6 min or less 90% of time	1207	49%
2	Respond to ALS EMS in 8 min or less 90% of time	1762	73%
3	Respond to structure fires in 6 min or less 90% of time	39	41%
4	Full assignment arrives to structure fires in 9 min or less 90% of time	39	62%
5	Respond to technical rescues in 8 min or less 90% of time	9	78%
n/a	Responses not measured	1913	
	Total Responses	**4930**	

Source: Longview Fire Department

AMR-AMERICAN MEDICAL LOS

AMR provides the ALS level of care and ambulance transport through a service agreement with the City. As back-up transport service, the City has an interlocal agreement with Cowlitz 2 Fire & Rescue. AMR's service agreement includes this single performance measure:

1. AMR Respond to all medical emergencies to provide ALS level of care:
a) Agreement compliance measure (eight minutes or less, 90 percent of the time)

TABLE 7-4.

AMR SUMMARY: 2016 EMS Incident Responses			
Response Standard No.	**Response Type**	**Number of Incidents**	**Percent Meeting Standard**
1	Respond to ALL EMS in 8 min. or less 90% of time	3025	93%

Source: Longview Fire Department

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS

The Fire Department is continuing to develop plans for a new station on the city's west side in addition to Stations 81 and 82. The City owns two parcels of land adjacent and to the east of Lowe's at 2782 and 2790 Ocean Beach Highway. The City will complete a site development plan with construction following over the short term.

Planning continues for addressing chronic EMS usage for non-emergent patients, through Community Paramedicine programs and coordination with social services agencies within the service delivery area.

POLICE

Comment [JD3]: Reviewed & edited by various LPD staff

The Longview Police Department (LPD) is a full-service police agency that is currently structured into three specialized units with functions as described below.

The Investigations Division is led by a police captain and includes the Criminal Investigations Unit (CIU), Property and Evidence, an administrative/background sergeant, and the Street Crimes Unit (SCU). The CIU is responsible for follow-up investigation on all reported incidents of hate crime, most felonies, crimes with substantial leads, and offenses that may jeopardize the safety of the community or are in the public interest to investigate. It also performs crime scene investigations. Most misdemeanor cases with leads are returned to patrol for follow-up investigation. The sex offender registration program for Longview sex offenders is also part of the CIU. The SCU has been an effective team in arresting offenders and providing additional enforcement activities in areas of the city most in need of police presence. The unit has the flexibility in work hours, days, and deployment strategies (uniformed and plain clothes), which is an asset to LPD's crime rate goals.

The Patrol Division, also led by a police captain, includes three patrol shifts (day/swing/graveyard) and the Community Services Unit (CSU). The CSU is comprised of a sergeant and a corporal who are stationed at the Police Satellite Office located in the Highlands neighborhood. This unit is also responsible supervising the school officer program; training for all police employees; the field training program for new officers; community policing; and all of LPD's volunteer programs including police reserves, a citizen patrol unit (Alley Gators), satellite office volunteers, and the police cadet program.

An administrative manager (civilian position) leads the Administration Division, which includes financial management, grant administration, clerical support to the public and all other divisions in the department, parking enforcement, crime analysis, information technology support for the police department, and public disclosure.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

LPD is currently remodeling space that was previously vacant in the main police station located at 1351 Hudson Street. The remodeled space will house the CIU and the SCU. Moving the CIU upstairs will allow for more downstairs space for patrol officers to write reports and to use as a meeting space.

The police department needs a location to conduct firearms training as the land once used for this training is owned by a private company that will no longer lease the property to be used as a gun range. LPD is evaluating different options for either an indoor or an outdoor range. This will likely be a budget enhancement request in an upcoming budget cycle.

STAFFING LEVEL OF SERVICE (LOS)

LPD is currently staffed by 59 commissioned officers (plus one over-hire position for a total of 60 commissioned officers), four reserve officers, 13 full-time civilians, and one part-time civilian. For 2017, this staffing level equates to one commissioned officer per 625 population[1], or 1.6 commissioned officers per thousand capita. LPD has been gradually working toward increasing staffing in keeping with the 2009 Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) report developed for the department, which recommended 64 commissioned officers and 19 civilian staff.

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING

The PERF report also identified high levels of patrol calls for service response, which unfortunately limits the amount of time that LPD patrol officers have available to conduct proactive, self-initiated activities such as car and pedestrian checks. By building in time for community policing, officers can work with residents and businesses to solve the problems underlying crime, violence, and disorder, disrupting potential criminal activity like burglaries, thefts, and illegal drugs. When this self-initiated time is appropriately directed, a result can be a reduction in calls for service, as the conditions causing the problems that residents call about are improved.

The PERF report identified the following common themes, contributing to a key recommendation of implementing community-oriented policing:

- Community members generally expressed frustration with incident follow-up, often attributed to a shortage of police officers.
- Patrol officers spend relatively high percentages of time responding to calls for service, with little remaining time available for self-initiated activities, which are part of the community-oriented policing approach.
- A desire for greater collaboration with community members and stakeholder groups was expressed.

As police gain experience with and effectively use community policing and problem-solving strategies, crime may be reduced. Ancillary effects may also include fewer repeat calls for service; a safer environment living and working environment for community members; more time for officers to spend working with the community to further solve crime and disorder problems; and improved communication, relationship, and familiarity between the police and community, where each may link the other to resources for their mutual benefit.

[1] Based on OFM's 2017 "official population" (April 1 estimate) of 37,510

Additional community-oriented policing recommendations included:

- Hold all members of the department accountable for utilizing community policing and problem-solving strategies in delivering service to the community. Institutionalize this philosophical approach through incorporating community policing and problem-solving skills and knowledge into performance evaluations, selection of specialized assignments, and the promotional process.
- Continue to enhance crime analysis capabilities. Information should be reliable and provided in a timely manner and accessible for use by members throughout the agency.
- Enhance collaboration with the community and public, private, and non-profit partners to prevent and control crime and disorder and to develop effective problem-solving strategies.
- Develop problem-solving assessment strategies and report back to the appropriate community.
- Improve department communication vertically and horizontally regarding crime and disorder problems and community concerns.

CRIME TRENDS

The Federal Bureau of Investigation runs the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, which compiles nationwide crime data in its National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). In Washington, the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC) compiles and reports data for police agencies statewide, using the NIBRS offense categories and types.

Table 7-5 includes the most recent five years' worth (2012-2016) of "Group A" offenses for Longview with year-to-year comparisons of change. A negative percentage – expressed as (XX.X) – indicates a reduction in crime within a given category over a two-year period. Percentage changes may look very large but should be considered in context of the overall number of offenses. If only one incident occurred in a prior year but not in the second (comparison) year, it would show a hundred percent improvement; in reality, this may reflect a fairly minor improvement compared to categories with higher rates of crime.

TABLE 7-5. CRIME INCIDENTS & YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGE

"Group A" Offenses[1]	2012	2013	12-13 % chg	2014	13-14 % chg	2015	14-15 % chg	2016	15-16 % chg
Crimes Against Persons									
Murder	1	1	0.0	0	(100.0)	1	100.0	0	(100.0)
Manslaughter	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Rape	29	38	31.0	29	(23.7)	31	6.9	38	22.6
Sodomy	3	1	(66.7)	1	0.0	0	(100.0)	2	200.0
Sexual Assault w/ Object	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	1	100.0
Fondling	10	8	(20.0)	16	100.0	21	31.3	14	(33.3)

[1] From WASPC yearly *Crime in Washington* publications. Some NIBRS category names have changed over time. Table includes current category names & the most recent individual year data.

"Group A" Offenses[1]	2012	2013	12-13 % chg	2014	13-14 % chg	2015	14-15 % chg	2016	15-16 % chg
Crimes Against Persons (continued)									
Aggravated Assault	74	85	14.9	79	(7.1)	79	0.0	62	(21.5)
Simple Assault	531	547	3.0	473	(13.5)	465	(1.7)	427	(8.2)
Intimidation	129	154	19.4	139	(9.7)	129	(7.2)	105	(18.6)
Kidnapping	5	9	80.0	5	(44.4)	13	160.0	7	(46.2)
Incest	0	3	---	0	(100.0)	1	---	0	(100.0)
Statutory Rape	1	0	(100.0)	0	---	0	---	0	---
Human Trafficking Offenses	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Violation of No Contact/ Protection	108	135	25.0	140	3.7	151	7.9	109	(27.8)
Crimes Against Property									
Robbery	55	47	(14.6)	27	(42.6)	35	29.6	40	14.3
Burglary	462	517	11.9	502	(2.9)	364	(27.5)	415	14.0
Larceny – Theft Offenses	1667	1804	8.2	1698	(5.9)	1428	(15.9)	1327	(7.1)
Motor Vehicle Theft	148	177	19.6	146	(17.5)	147	0.7	211	43.5
Arson	37	15	(59.5)	16	6.7	20	25.0	22	10.0
Destruction of Property	682	786	15.3	614	(21.8)	570	(7.2)	497	(12.8)
Counterfeiting/ Forgery	53	58	9.4	47	(18.9)	66	40.4	42	(36.4)
Fraud Offenses	146	145	(0.7)	201	38.6	177	(11.9)	130	(26.6)
Embezzlement	2	1	(50.0)	6	500.0	2	(66.7)	1	(50.0)
Extortion/ Blackmail	1	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	(100.0)	1	100.0

[1] From WASPC yearly *Crime in Washington* publications. Some NIBRS category names have changed over time. Table includes current category names & the most recent individual year data.

"Group A" Offenses[1]	2012	2013	12-13 % chg	2014	13-14 % chg	2015	14-15 % chg	2016	15-16 % chg
Crimes Against Property (continued)									
Bribery	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Stolen Property Offenses	50	77	54.0	60	(22.1)	54	(10.0)	47	(13.0)
Crimes Against Society									
Animal Cruelty[2]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	0	---
Drug/ Narcotic Violations	401	438	9.2	513	17.1	434	(15.4)	414	(4.6)
Drug Equipment Violations	38	27	(29.0)	22	(18.5)	19	(13.6)	10	(47.4)
Gambling Offenses	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Pornography	7	6	(14.3)	1	(83.3)	13	1200.0	4	(69.2)
Prostitution Offenses	4	3	(25.0)	3	0.0	1	(66.7)	21	2000.0
Weapon Law Violations	59	115	94.9	54	(53.0)	49	9.3	43	(12.2)
Grand Total	**4,703**	**5,198**	**10.5**	**4,793**	**(7.8)**	**4,270**	**(10.9)**	**3,990**	**(6.6)**

In addition, "Group B" offenses include bad checks, curfew/loitering/vagrancy violations, disorderly conduct, driving under the influence, drunkenness, nonviolent family offenses, liquor law violations, peeping Toms, trespassing, and all other offenses[3]. The same level of information is not collected for Group A and B offenses; for the latter, only arrest information is reported.

From among these years, 2013 showed the highest number of Group A incidents (5,198) and overall increase in all Group A crimes (10.5 percent) over the previous year. Both the number of incidents and year-to-year change have decreased since then. The year 2016 brought in 1,208 fewer incidents than the 2013 level, but the greatest year-to-year reduction (10.9 percent) is seen between 2014 and 2015.

[1] From WASPC yearly *Crime in Washington* publications. Some NIBRS category names have changed over time. Table includes current category names & the most recent individual year data.
[2] This UCR category added in 2015; no data available prior to that time.
[3] Runaways are also included under Group B, although the FBI discontinued data collection for them in 2011.

In terms of individual categories, a significant reduction in robberies of more than 42 percent occurred from 2013-14, but since then the rate and number of incidents have been creeping back up. The number and rate of frauds and embezzlements leapt up in 2013-14 but have since returned to pre-2013 levels.

Drug/narcotic violations have remained relatively flat, with a low of 401 incidents in 2012 and a high of 513 in 2014; meanwhile, drug equipment violations have been on the downswing. At just 43 incidents in 2016, weapons violations were at less than half of the 2013 high (115). The single largest increase, both in terms of the number of incidents (21) and year-to-year change (2,000 percent, 2015-16) was in prostitution offenses.

Parks & Open Space

The City of Longview maintains over 435 acres of park and open space land that offer active and passive recreational opportunities to residents and preserve natural areas of the community. Realistically, Longview residents may also use other parks and recreation facilities throughout the region, including lands belonging to the Port, County, other cities, and the state or federal government. Facilities owned and operated by Longview include 3,600 feet of shoreline access, 48 acres of surface water, and 5.6 miles of trails. Most of the existing trail miles are located around Lake Sacajawea.

Separate and apart from a general comprehensive plan, the state Recreation and Conservation Office sets forth content and public participation requirements for parks and recreation planning that are tied to eligibility for specific state funding. This is why Longview, like most communities in Washington, conducts parks and recreation planning discretely and maintains a separate planning document. The City updated its comprehensive plan for parks and recreation in 2016.

Based on current park LOS standards, the City already has a deficiency of parkland and trail mileage. This deficiency will continue to increase as population growth occurs. The plan sets LOSs for three categories of recreational facilities, but not all. These include neighborhood parks (Class II facility), community parks (Class IV facility), and trails (Class VII facility). As indicated in Table 7.2, there is a current deficiency of 173 acres of neighborhood parkland, three acres of community parkland, and 27.6 trail miles. This grows to a deficiency of 207 and 18 acres, respectively, and 31 miles by 2022 if no further acquisition is made.

It should be noted that projections were based on the assumed growth rate of one percent per year included in the 2006 comprehensive plan. With this plan update, a lesser growth rate is assumed (see discussion in Housing chapter). This does not demand reworking these numbers immediately, but the degree of deficiency should be reevaluated and adjusted accordingly in the next parks and recreation comprehensive plan update.

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.

The 2016 parks and recreation plan prioritizes most highly those projects that meet one or more of the criteria below. As with other capital projects, they are integrated into the biennial CIP.

- Projects that enhance safety
- Upgrading existing parks
- Maintenance & replacement of parks, facilities, and amenities (asset protection)
- Trail development (including installation, extensions, and connections)
- Park land acquisition
- Urgency (emergency repairs)

Table 7-6.

PARK LEVEL OF SERVICE

Class	Level of Service	Existing Demand (2010) 36,648	Projected Demand (2022) >41,505*	Current Supply
I (Neighborhood Play Lot)	No numerical standard	-	-	2.5 acres
II (Neighborhood Park)	7 acres/1,000 population	257 acres	291 acres	84 acres
III (Neighborhood Passive Area)	No numerical standard	-	-	159
IV (Community Park)	3 acres/1,000 population	110 acres	125 acres	107 acres
V (Regional Park)	No numerical standard	-	-	-
VI (Special Use Facilities)	No numerical standard	-	-	-
VII (Trails)	1 mile/1,000 population	37 miles	42 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 (2010/2022)	Current/Future Grade
I (Neighborhood Play Lot)	-	-
II (Neighborhood Park)	173 acres/207acres	F / F
III (Neighborhood Passive Area)	-	-
IV (Community Park)	3 acres /18 acres	A / B
V (Regional Park)	-	-
VI (Special Use Facilities)	-	-
VII (Trails)	27.6 miles /31 miles	F / F

Source: City of Longview 2016 Park and Recreation Comprehensive Plan

WATER SYSTEM

Comment [JD4]: Reviewed & edited by PW staff

The MFRWTP was put into operation in January 2013 when the City transitioned from the Cowlitz River to a groundwater source for its municipal drinking water supply. The system also serves the Beacon Hill Water & Sewer District (BHWSD).

Approximately 58 percent of the total annual water demand is from residential customers (52 percent single-family and six percent multi-family). Commercial demand accounts for approximately 31 percent, industrial for six percent, and irrigation for five percent of the total annual demand. The southern side of the service area is heavily industrialized. Most of the existing industries receive potable water from the City but also obtain process water from on-site wells or the Columbia rivers.

Between 2005 and 2010, the City realized a 4.2 percent reduction in average day demand and a 17.4 percent reduction in maximum day demand through its leak detection and meter replacement programs, improved data collection, rate increases, and by promoting water conservation measures during peak usage months. The City's current Water System Plan promotes a more modest but realistic one to three percent conservation goal.

The MFRWTP consistently produces water that meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards, but a 2014 survey found that 82 percent of water customers were dissatisfied with their water. Survey results prompted a detailed examination of the City's drinking water, and a Customer Advisory Committee (CAC) was convened to address aesthetic water quality issues focusing on offensive taste and odors and white spotting due to moderate hardness and dissolved silica. Based on the CAC's recommendation, the City investigated options to return its source of drinking water to the Cowlitz River using horizontal collector wells in lieu of a traditional surface water intake.

Disappointing water quality testing results caused this approach to be removed from consideration in July 2016, and focus shifted to optimizing treatment at the MFRWTP. Meanwhile, the City also investigated interim improvements to mitigate taste and odor complaints and long-term treatment processes to remove silica. The City and BHWSD chose not to pursue silica removal at this time. Following additional work in 2017, the City awarded a construction contract to install an air injection system at the MFRWTP to increase the level of dissolved oxygen. Aeration appears likely to remedy some of the taste and odor issues and, once implemented, the long-term goal is to reduce the amount of chlorine needed in the water treatment process and to maintain a stable distribution system.

Longview has 240 miles of pipeline. The majority of the system is cast iron (163 miles) and ductile iron (64 miles), with smaller lengths of asbestos cement, steel, polyvinyl chloride, and high-density polyethylene pipe. The City also has eight water storage facility sites. Capacities of the facilities range from 150,000 to 11 million gallons. All facilities are covered and vents screened to protect water quality. The City strives to maintain reservoir levels within one to two feet of overflow during periods of peak demand, operating six booster pump stations, all of which pump to reservoirs. All pump stations are controlled by reservoir level sensing, which starts and stops pump operation. There are eight pressure-reducing stations located throughout the service area.

Local water purveyors (Longview, Kelso, and BHWSD) have long term, contractual "wheeling" arrangements whereby they can share each other's facilities when necessary. This agreement provides backup resources in case of emergency, natural disaster, and for scheduled maintenance outages. After Mount St. Helens erupted in 1980, Longview and Weyerhaeuser installed an emergency line connecting the City to the Weyerhaeuser water system, which comes from the Columbia River, to provide an alternate source of (non-potable) water to the City and the BHWSD. A spool piece of the emergency piping is removed to prevent inadvertent introduction of non-potable water to the distribution system, but can be quickly re-installed during a water emergency. Additionally, a second water main crossing of the Cowlitz River was constructed with the new Allen Street Bridge in 2000, increasing capacity and providing redundancy for the water main crossings connecting the Longview and Kelso systems.

Four interties exist with BHWSD to deliver water under the water wheeling agreement. A two-way intertie was constructed on Curtis Drive near Sunset Drive. This improvement serves BHWSD's Lone Oak service zone via Longview's Columbia View service zone.

The City is considering joining the Washington Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (WAWARN) that allows water and wastewater systems to receive rapid mutual aid and assistance from other systems during an emergency. Utilities that sign the WAWARN standard agreement can share resources with other Washington systems that have also entered into the agreement.

ACCOMMODATING GROWTH

The Report of Examination completed by the state Department of Ecology in October 2010 determined that the City's future water needs were projected to reach 13,500 acre-feet per year (ac-ft/year) by the year 2059, which was less than the currently held surface water rights of 14,659 ac-ft/year. The new groundwater permit for MFRTP was issued based on the projected needs of 13,500 ac-ft/year. The City was not required to relinquish its existing municipal surface water rights, which are now designated as secondary water rights. The total municipal water withdrawals for the City and BHWSD may not exceed 14,679 ac-ft/year (the sum of the currently held surface water rights). From a water rights standpoint, the City will continue to be allowed to withdraw municipal water from the Cowlitz River, if necessary, to supplement the new groundwater source; provided that the combined withdrawals do not exceed 14,679 ac-ft/year. The City perfected its recreational surface water right for Lake Sacajawea flushing in September 2008, and no additional water rights will be required for the next 20-year planning period.

The MFRTP has a finished water capacity of 17.4 million gallons per day (mgd) with a buildout capacity of 25.3 mgd. If current growth trends continue, the plant will have sufficient capacity to meet maximum day demand until after 2032. The MFRTP is designed to allow expansion and addition of two wells, two pressure filters, and a third backwash storage tank. The current excess capacity and future addition of two wells and pressure filters will provide the City with the ability to attract potential industrial customers to support the City's economic stability. Long-term options for providing sufficient water in the future to meet the City's 50-year demand forecast include:

- Expanding the plant to its build out capacity of 25.3 mgd
- Implementing water conservation measures
- Increasing treatment plant operating hours to 24 hours per day

The results of a pump station analysis show that all pump stations have sufficient capacity to meet demand through 2032. The Main zone's pumping capacity is the capacity of the well pumps at the MFRWTP, which are able to meet both the City's and Beacon Hill's demands through 2032.

The Indian Creek service zone requires an additional 39,000 gallons of storage to meet fire flow storage needs. There are also other operational considerations for the Indian Creek zone. The Longview Country Club and golf course has a high peak demand during periods when they are irrigating and can rapidly deplete the storage supply in the Indian Creek zone. During periods of irrigation, the City and golf course need to coordinate operations so the City is able to provide the necessary level of service to this zone. Analysis shows that even with the additional 84,000 gallons added to the standby storage requirement, the fire flow demand is still the greater demand. It is recommended that the City provide a minimum of 50,000 of additional gallons for storage for the Indian Creek zone. This capital improvement is identified in the CIP.

The City has continued to make improvements to the distribution system since completion of the 2012 Water System Plan, dedicating $1.5 million or more annually toward replacing undersized and deteriorated distribution mains and intending to continue budgeting a similar annual amount for the foreseeable future.

Replacement of undersized distribution and transmission mains within potentially high growth portions of the service area may be delayed until the growth actually occurs. This delay will allow costs associated with the required improvements to be shared with the project proponents and thus represents better planning and financial consideration for current ratepayers. Implementing improvements before future needs are known may result in undersized utilities.

Summary of System Deficiencies and Recommendations

Location	Deficiency	Planning Period	Recommendation
Treatment:			
	None Identified	6 and 20 Years	
Distribution/ Transmission:			
2-, 4-, and 6-inch transmission mains	Required fire flow cannot be met in portions of the distribution system	6 and 20 Years	Continue annual pipe replacement program to address deteriorating and undersized mains.
Storage:			
	Indian Creek Reservoir	6 and 20 Years	Refer to storage analysis in this section for recommendations.
Pumping:			
	None Identified by model	6 and 20 Years	Refer to pump analysis in this section for recommendations.

Source: 2012 Longview Comprehensive Water System Plan

Water Reuse

The City encourages water reuse where possible. Several industrial users have implemented on-site reuse programs that have dramatically reduced their potable water demands. Many industrial users also have on-site alternative sources for process water demands. Two of the City's largest customers, Weyerhaeuser and KapStone, use only City water for potable uses (drinking, eye washes, shower, etc.). Millennium Bulk Terminal is another large customer that only utilizes City water for potable uses. The MFRWTP includes a backwash recovery system whereby approximately 90 percent of the process backwash water is recycled to the head of the treatment process for reuse. This system is estimated to conserve around 51.8 million gallons of water in the year 2018. Other reuse opportunities are evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Capital Improvements

As with other City facilities, water system projects are included in the CIP as part of the budget process. Improvements are categorized as transmission or distribution projects, and are further broken down by capacity expansion and repair and replacement projects. These include booster pump stations and storage facilities related concerns such as reliability, capacity to meet regulatory and health standards, and general improvements.

The majority of the transmission and distribution CIP projects are development driven. All of the transmission main projects fall into the 20-year planning window and are all dependent upon further development in the identified areas.

Additionally, there are a number of planning, controls, and general system improvements incorporated into the CIP, such as projects to address deteriorating valves, emergency power upgrades, improved meter reading capabilities and data processing, and long-range planning.

Solid Waste

Comment [JD5]: Reviewed & edited by Gregg Hannon

Since 1992, solid waste disposal within Longview has increased by annual average rate of 0.8 percent. Between 2015 and 2016, the disposal tonnage increased by 3.5 percent.

Longview contracts its recycling collection and sorting services to Waste Control, Inc. Weekly recycling collection is mandatory for all residents. Commercial recycling is not mandatory, but for an additional fee billed directly by Waste Control, commercial customers may request recycling service for selected commodities.

Over time, the curbside recycling program has suffered from significant contamination. Over 40 percent of the recycled materials were found to be contaminated in 2005, the highest contamination period recorded since the program began in 1992. Since then, recycling in Longview has decreased by an annual average rate of 9.5 percent, which has been attributed to less non-recyclable material being placed in the recycling containers.

Because of the high recycling contamination, a public outreach campaign was developed to educate customers about the proper guidelines for recycling. These efforts have taken positive strides towards reducing recycling contamination, dropping the residual rate by 53 percent from 2005 to 2016. In addition, the number of tons collected of the curbside recycling material also reduced by approximately 44.1 percent, from 4,171 tons in 2005 to 2,330 tons in 2016.

The City continues to evaluate the feasibility of implementing a voluntary yard waste program, but it will likely be a few more years out before the program is brought before the City Council for consideration.

Longview has participated in a joint Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) with Cowlitz County since 1972. The SWMP is periodically update, most recently in 2011. The current SWMP reflects changes to the County's capacity to manage solid waste resulting from its 2011 acquisition of the Weyerhaeuser Headquarters landfill, which created 44 million cubic yards of new landfill disposal capacity.

Waste Control constructed a solid waste transfer station 1150 Third Avenue in Longview, which became operational in July 2009. Solid waste throughout Longview is initially collected by Waste Control, sent to the transfer station, and eventually delivered to the Headquarters landfill. Subject to limitations, customers can also take certain types of waste directly to the transfer station, including:

- Self-hauled waste (residential/commercial)
- Drop-off recycling and buy-back recycling
- Automobile, appliance, and electronics recycling
- Tire disposal
- Asbestos disposal (residential/commercial)
- Household hazardous waste drop-off
- Wet Vactor® waste collection
- Wood and concrete recycling
- Demolition waste
- Small quantity hazardous waste

Waste Control also maintains remote recycling drop-off facilities and periodically conducts mobile events.

SEWER SYSTEM

Comment [JD6]: Reviewed & edited by various Public Works staff & director

The City of Longview collects residential, commercial, and industrial wastewater within the city limits and portions of urbanized Cowlitz County adjacent to the city. The sewage is then conveyed to the Three Rivers Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (TRRWTP) for treatment and discharge to the Columbia River. The TRRWTP is owned and operated by the Three Rivers Regional Wastewater Authority (TRWWA), a joint municipal utility services agency whose members include Longview, Kelso, Beacon Hill Water and Sewer District, and Cowlitz County.

Some residential properties within Longview and its planning area continue to use residential on-site disposal systems, which should be phased out as development proceeds and sewer collection facilities become available adjacent to those properties. Major industries along the Columbia River (e.g., Kapstone, Nippon Dynawave, and Millenium Bulk Terminals) operate their own collection and treatment systems to treat their industrial wastes.

The sanitary sewer collection system is comprised of approximately 157 miles of sewer line ranging in size from six to 36 inches in diameter, and 43 lift/pump stations. The *City of Longview General Sewer Plan and Facilities Plan* (May 2008) contains more detailed information on the wastewater treatment and collection system serving Longview. Many of the improvements identified in the general sewer plan have been completed, and Longview continues to plan and budget for system improvement and replacement. As with other capital facilities, current sewer system capital improvement projects are included in the CIP adopted in the City's budget.

In addition to long-term sewer planning and upgrades, the City adopted and enforces pretreatment regulations to comply with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit issued to the TRRWA and its member agencies. The pretreatment regulations address discharges of fats, oils, and grease into the wastewater collection and treatment system by sources such as restaurants; and other pollutants discharged by various commercial and industrial customers. These regulations are intended to protect water quality and the environment, as well as the sewer collection and treatment facilities.

STORMWATER SYSTEM

Comment [JD7]: Reviewed & edited by various Public Works staff & director

Longview is located on a broad, flat floodplain at the confluence of the Columbia and Cowlitz rivers. Over the years, an extensive series of dikes has been constructed along the banks of both rivers to prevent flooding of developed areas. Today, Longview's stormwater drainage system consists of urban stormwater infrastructure such as curb inlets, storm pipes, and detention basins, as well as both natural and constructed drainageways and facilities that store and convey runoff by gravity flow or pumping. Most stormwater runoff in Longview within the diked areas must be eventually pumped to the Cowlitz and Columbia rivers.

Consolidated Diking Improvement District No. 1 (CDID) is responsible for operating and maintaining the system of dikes and related drainage ditches and pump stations serving Longview. The CDID's boundaries encompass the valley lowlands of Longview, West Kelso, and adjacent unincorporated areas, but not the upland hillside areas of the watershed. Residential developments in the hillside areas typically drain to existing intermittent or perennial stream channels, eventually flowing to an interceptor CDID ditch (ditch #6) along the northern boundary of the District's diked portion.

Longview faces a continuing need to maintain and improve the drainage facilities to accommodate existing and new development. The conversion of ditches into culverts is a regular drainage capacity issue as culverts lower the capacity of ditches to retain stormwater, thereby necessitating greater pumping capacity or increasing flooding potential in the vicinity of the culvert. Culverts should be constructed only when necessary and as part of a coordinated plan for additional pumping capacity or the provision of storage capacity elsewhere.

Segments of the CDID's drainage ditches have been identified by the state Department of Ecology as "impaired" water bodies because they have one or more pollutants exceeding state water quality standards. The state must conduct a total maximum daily load (TMDL) study of the impaired ditches to determine the amount of pollutants the ditches may receive and still meet water quality standards. The TMDL may result in regulations to implement a cleanup plan that may further restrict or control the volume and water quality of runoff, as well as other activities that increase pollutants in the ditches.

Since February 2007, discharges from the City's storm sewers (MS4) have been permitted by the Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater NPDES Permit. This permit requires that some 99 cities and 11 counties statewide implement a Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) structured around the following:

- Educating, engaging, and involving the public
- Controlling runoff from development, redevelopment, and stormwater facilities
- Identifying and removing illicit discharges
- Reducing contaminated runoff from municipal operations

The City's stormwater regulations have been revised periodically to implement NPDES permit requirements. The most recent revision, in July 2017, incorporated updated permit requirements to adopt and use of the Department of Ecology's *Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington* for all projects adding or replacing 2,000 square feet of hard surfaces.

New development projects and redevelopment projects are affected by the NPDES and City stormwater regulations and must address stormwater drainage and water quality issues and requirements based on the specific characteristics and design of the development or redevelopment project. The new regulations require that development and redevelopment projects use low-impact development (LID) techniques to manage stormwater runoff quantity and quality, to the maximum extent feasible.

Roadway congestion, urban sprawl, and water resource degradation is rooted in land-consumptive development practices that are often embedded in local codes. Communities are hoping to avoid these outcomes in the future by employing concepts like compact development, redevelopment, green infrastructure, and linking land use to a more varied transportation network. LID is a natural complement for community planning. It is a versatile development and stormwater runoff management approach that works to create a hydrologically functional site that mimics predevelopment conditions. This is achieved by using design techniques that infiltrate, filter, evaporate, and store runoff close to its source. Rather than relying on costly large-scale conveyance and treatment systems, LID addresses stormwater through a variety of smaller, cost-effective structural or landscape features located on site.

In recent years, the City has begun to implement stormwater LID practices in its public infrastructure projects. Examples include Tennant Way Corridor improvements and the Downtown Corridor Streetscape project, which feature street trees and plantings, biofiltration planters, and pervious concrete and pavers.

In addition to updating its stormwater regulations, the City performed a comprehensive review and revision of its other building and planning codes and policies in 2017 to make LID the preferred and most commonly used approach to site development. The revisions include provisions and incentives designed to minimize impervious surfaces, native vegetation loss, and encourage the use of LID practices in a variety of development situations. The changes also provide some flexibility in street standards (width and sidewalks), as well as encouraging native vegetation and preservation of open space.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Longview School District No. 122 ("Longview Public Schools") serves most school age Longview residents – over 6,800 in 2017[2]. The District owns and operates eight elementary schools, three middle schools and two high schools, along with administration, maintenance, and operations facilities. With the exception of one elementary school (Robert Gray), all of these facilities are located within the Longview city limits.

School districts are discretely separate from municipal government under the State Constitution and statute. As such, Longview Public Schools is responsible for conducting its own capital facilities and services planning independently of the City of Longview. The District's Facility Advisory Committee embarked on developing a long-range facility plan in early 2015. The District retained Construction Services Group, a division of Educational Service District No. 112 in Vancouver, as the consultant for this project; the School Board adopted the resultant facility master plan in early 2017. The approach and basis for school facility planning is considerably different from that used in a citywide comprehensive plan. Besides school addition/replacement and remodeling, based on long-term enrollment projections as well as expected utility, the plan also addresses such aspects as individual school boundaries and security needs.

In addition, the District employs an overarching five-year strategic plan, called "Design for Excellence." This plan involves actions at both the districtwide level and at individual schools which are focused on increasing student achievement and strengthening traits that typify highly successful schools.

School district funding mechanisms also differ from city government. In November 2017, the District's bond measure, at 57.77 percent "yes" votes, fell short of reaching the 60 percent supermajority requirement. The measure would have solidified tax dollars to replace three aging elementary schools, renovate the preschool program building, and add safety enhancements in the district. The district is currently in the process of gathering public feedback on the measure.

[2] Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction Washington State Report Card (May 2017)

The Lower Columbia College (LCC) campus includes 27 buildings located on over 38 acres, generally situated at the intersection of 15th Avenue and Washington Way. Originally established in 1934 under the name Lower Columbia Junior College, LCC is one of the oldest community colleges in the state. Classes were held in various downtown buildings and the public library until the College acquired 26 acres in its present location; construction of its first campus building began in 1950. The vast majority of LCC students are from the college's official service district, Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties, although LCC also serves many students from outside its official district (from Oregon and elsewhere in Washington, including Clark County).

As with Longview Public Schools, LCC is responsible for conducting its own capital facilities and services planning independently of the City of Longview. Its most recent facilities master plan (FMP) dates to early 2015. The FMP acknowledges that LCC struggles with aging facilities and outmoded infrastructure such as its steam plant. The campus is in a liquefaction zone; its buildings constructed prior to 2000 were not designed to address the liquefaction risk. In addition to the structural deficiencies, these buildings lack fire sprinkler systems, and their mechanical systems are reaching the end of their useful life. There are also functional deficiencies associated with small classrooms that were originally designed with small classrooms that limit today's instructional approaches. The FMP finds that due to these deficiencies, the oldest buildings that are in their final five to 15 years of life should be replaced. The FMP is broken down into two time frames, a 15-year horizon addressing these older structures and a longer-range plan that addresses buildings expected to reach the end of their useful life in 20-30 years.

"Minor works" are also included. In addition, the FMP is thorough in considering such development aspects as parking, pedestrian access, open space/landscaping, telecommunications needs, stormwater management, and other utilities.

In Washington, community college capital funding requests are funneled through the state Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC). The SBCTC's Capital Budget Office consolidates the requests for community and technical colleges statewide into a single capital request to the state legislature, which becomes a part of the capital budget. In turn, the SBCTC allocates the appropriated capital funds back to the colleges.

The City of Longview receives permit fees for school district and LCC capital projects, which can sometimes be considerable in the case of major facilities. These fees defray the cost of review/permitting and inspections.

Public Facilities, Utilities, and Services Goals, Objectives, and Policies

Goal PF-A

Ensure that public facilities and services are provided, operated, and maintained in an effective and efficient manner.

General Government

Objective PF-A.1 Conduct long-range capital improvement programming and financing through individual plans for land use, parks, and utilities to ensure that facilities and services are available to meet future needs and that existing facilities and services are maintained and improved. Regularly update these plans. Implement long-range plans through the annual capital improvement program (CIP) and the biennial budget processes.

Policy PF-A.1.1 Design and construct public facilities and services to handle the anticipated growth of the city and planning area and to minimize future maintenance and repair costs.

Policy PF-A.1.2 Evaluate the impact of proposed new development on public facilities and services during the land-use and environmental permitting processes and apply mitigation accordingly.

Policy PF-A.1.3 Monitor implementation of the CIP against the rate of growth and development to determine whether adequate public facilities are being provided. If adequate facilities and services are not available, then the land-use chapter, transportation levels of service, or revenue sources may be adjusted accordingly.

Policy PF-A.1.4 Consider how the timing and location of new facilities and improvements to existing facilities will impact future development and land-use patterns.

Policy PF-A.1.5 Continue to remove barriers to public facilities for persons with disabilities to meet Americans with Disabilities Act requirements.

Policy PF-A.1.6 Continue to play a strong role in the regional community and advance intergovernmental coordination, planning, and sharing of public facilities and services.

Policy PF-A.1.7 Closely coordinate planning with special purpose districts and other service providers for the siting and improvement of sewer, water, road, educational and other public facilities not within the City's immediate authority.

Policy PF-A.1.8 Continue to evaluate projects considered for the CIP based on community

need, efficiency and durability, health and safety concerns, and availability of funding sources, including the opportunity for grants/loans.

Policy PF-A.1.9 Finance the CIP within the City's financial capacity to achieve a balance between available revenue and needed public facilities. If the projected funding is inadequate to finance needed public facilities based on adopted level of service standards and forecasted growth, the City could do one or more of the following:

- lower the transportation LOS standard,
- change the land-use chapter,
- increase the amount of revenue from existing sources, and/or
- adopt new sources of revenue.

Policy PF-A.1.10 Continue to apply for all available state and federal grants and other funds to assist development and improvement of public facilities and services.

Policy PF-A.1.11 Ensure that the ongoing operating and maintenance costs of a public facility are financially feasible prior to its incorporation into the CIP.

Comment [JD8]: Also suggest making a parallel addition to the "criteria for evaluating projects" included in the CIP itself.

Parks

Objective PF-A.2 Maintain and update as necessary the Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Plan so that the City remains eligible and competitive for state funding that is based, in part, on the plan's currency.

Objective PF-A.3 Adopt the Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Plan by reference as a part of the current comprehensive plan update.

Public Safety

Objective PF-A.4 Match the level of police services to the public safety needs and conditions of the Longview community. As part of the biennial budget, work toward achieving a police level of service at the U.S. average ratio of one officer per 565 citizens.

Policy PF-A.4.1 Expand police services and facilities in conjunction with new growth and/or changes in crime rates and community needs. Priority areas include, but are not limited to West Longview and Highlands.

Policy PF-A.4.2 Provide proactive response and investigation to reported crimes or other such requests for police services.

Policy PF-A.4.3 Continue to enhance the levels of police and fire protection and to meet the needs identified by these departments.

Policy PF-A.4.4 Maintain mutual aid agreements with other cities and counties in the region

and respond accordingly to requests.

Policy PF-A.4.5 Participate in the regional emergency management programs.

Objective PF-A.5 Support crime prevention and the City's efforts to incorporate crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) components in new development.

Comment [JD9]: Work programs were established in other portions of the plan, & portions of the LMC have been amended, to incorporate CPTED. Staff would like to see CPTED standards applied throughout the zoning code; however, this type of policy isn't specific to public safety services so should not be in this chapter. It has been modified to better reflect the nature of the public services listed under it & to encompass crime prevention in general.

Policy PF-A.5.1 Ensure appropriate training for public safety and/or planning personnel to implement CPTED guidelines/regulations.

Policy PF-A.5.2 Encourage crime prevention and education programs or activities that stimulate neighborhood cohesiveness such as Neighborhood Watch programs, community clubs, and others. Provide speakers or demonstrations as requested by community groups.

Policy PF-A.5.3 Provide special programs, such as officers in the schools, to respond to community needs.

Objective PF-A.6 Establish and maintain levels of service that meet the fire suppression and emergency medical needs of the Longview Community. Implement a level of service equal to a six-minute response time 90 percent of the time. Measure the level of service periodically as part of the Fire Department's annual reports and consider service and facility needs at the time of the biennial budget.

Policy PF-A.6.1 Provide and maintain fire suppression and medical response services that meet Longview community needs.

Policy PF-A.6.2 Provide public education and fire prevention programs to reduce risk of fire and need for emergency medical response.

Objective PF-A.7 Evaluate the need for fire suppression and EMS services and facilities in West Longview Implement plan recommendations for the City of Longview Fire Department through the biennial budget.

Policy PF-A.7.1 Work with other fire and rescue jurisdictions to coordinate fire related activities such as training, hazardous spill response, inspections and plan review as feasible, particularly in the City's Planning Area.

Education

Objective PF-A.8 Support Longview School District and Lower Columbia College master plans and capital improvement and education programs. As the City's comprehensive plan is updated, provide updated growth projections to the Longview School District and Lower Columbia College to assist in their planning needs.

Policy PF-A.8.1 Coordinate with Longview School District staff as the District prepares its capital improvement programs and to apply case-specific SEPA mitigation fees to address the likely impacts of proposed development on schools.

Policy PF-A.8.2 Promote convenient and safe access to public schools, through transportation capital improvements in developed areas and through review of new development for transportation and education impacts.

Policy PF-A.8.3 Work with the Longview School District and Lower Columbia College to foster a well-trained and -educated work force, such as attracting additional four-year college programs to Longview.

Library

Objective PF-A.9 Strive to achieve and maintain a library level of service at the Washington State average for similar sized libraries, which uses a staff-to-population ratio of one staff person per 2,000 population in the service area. Assess the level of service with the biennial budget.

Policy PF-A.9.1 Provide a high level of public library services adequate to meet the needs of a growing community and changing technology.

Objective PF-A.10 Maintain and expand library capital facilities as needed based on community needs and growth. Capital facility needs and costs should be included in the annual CIP and addressed in the biennial budget. Expansion projects may include:

- Add a branch library in the Highlands vicinity. Make efficient use of existing or future facilities, such as collocation with the Highlands Neighborhood Association Community Center.
- Study the need for an expanded library facility or branch facility in West Longview.
- Expand the main branch based on population growth.

Resilience

Goal PF-B Improve environmental performance and disaster resiliency of facilities.

Objective PF-B.1 Consider resource conservation and environmental quality as public facilities are designed and constructed.

Policy PF-B.1.1 Apply energy conservation measures in constructing or remodeling public facilities.

Policy PF-B.1.2 Maintain, rehabilitate, or replace the City's facilities and infrastructure as necessary to extend the useful life of existing facilities and ensure continued efficiency and conservation of energy and resources.

Objective PF-B.2 Address disaster resilience as a core aspect of public buildings and other facilities.

Policy PF-B.2.1 Consider seismic requirements and oversight for design and construction/ upgrades of public buildings and facilities,

Policy PF-B.2.2 Develop a plan establishing restoration priorities for public facilities and services in case of natural disaster.

Policy PF-B.2.3 Monitor state emergency management activities that involve seismic code improvements, seeking opportunities to meaningfully incorporate them into public facility design.

Utilities

Goal PF-C Monitor and, where necessary, improve the standard of sewer and water service, storm drainage, recycling, and solid waste collection in the City.

Policy PF-C.1.1 Provide sufficient potable water in the future for peak day demand. Measures to provide sufficient water treatment capacity include expanding the plant, implementing water conservation measures, and increasing treatment plant operating hours.

Policy PF-C.1.2 Ensure system additions are built to standards in anticipation of future growth.

Policy PF-C.1.3 Plan for capital facility expansion and improvements to increase fire flow as development occurs on the hillside areas.

Policy PF-C.1.4 Continue the Water Service Area Agreement between Longview, PUD, and Kelso whereby the three agencies can share each other's facilities when

necessary.

Sewer

Policy PF-C.1.5 Ensure that developers are responsible for providing sewer lines and related facilities needed to serve new development or, in some cases, provided through a local improvement district.

Policy PF-C.1.6 Continue rehabilitating sewage collection systems to reduce inflow and infiltration as recommended by the General Sewer Plan to ensure that wastewater treatment systems are used efficiently and their design lives extended.

Storm Drainage

Policy PF-C.1.9 Continue to closely coordinate with Consolidated Diking District No. 1 on drainage, water quality, and flood protection policies and issues.

Policy PF-C.1.10 Continue efforts to establish an urban area drainage district, in order for upland areas to assist lowland areas in the cost of surface drainage management.

Comment [JD10]: Still under review. Staff advises this may be deleted.

Policy PF-C.1.11 Fund stormwater maintenance activities and manage the City's compliance with stormwater regulations.

Policy PF-C.1.12 Require developers to consider aesthetics as well as functional requirements in designing surface water facilities. Encourage developers to include multiple-use surface water facilities in their developments. Consider recreational, habitat, educational, cultural, open space, and aesthetic opportunities.

Policy PF-C.1.13 Emphasize the proper installation and maintenance of erosion control measures in association with all construction activities.

Policy PF-C.1.14 Maintain and update as necessary City stormwater management ordinances to address the impacts of new development and redevelopment as well as the requirements of the City's NPDES municipal stormwater permit.

Policy PF-C.1.15 Promote low-impact development (LID) as the preferred and commonly used approach to site development, including the use of LID principles in site design and the selection and use of on-site stormwater management LID practices and best management practices where appropriate. Consider regional surface water management facilities to support infill development where LID is not practicable.

Policy PF-C.1.16 Protect and enhance existing flood storage and conveyance functions and ecological values of floodplains, wetlands, and riparian corridors.

Policy PF-C.1.17 Where feasible, retrofit existing roadways with facilities to enhance water quality and reduce peak flows as roadway improvement projects are completed.

Solid Waste

Objective PF-C.2

Continue the City/County partnership in the joint Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. Participate in the periodic Solid Waste Master Plan update.

Policy PF-C.2.1 Continue to provide efficient solid waste collection and to participate in efforts to improve the regional solid waste management system.

Policy PF-C.2.2 Promote recycling by residents and businesses through a curbside recycling program and recycling centers.

Policy PF-C.2.3 Ensure that new or reclaimed or continuing solid waste facilities located in the City minimize potential environmental impacts to air quality, water, and other natural systems, and provide for reclamation plans.