AGENDA CITY OF STEVENSON COUNCIL MEETING November 15, 2018 6:00 PM, City Hall

1. CALL TO ORDER/PRESENTATION TO THE FLAG: Mayor to call the meeting to order, lead the group in reciting the pledge of allegiance and conduct roll call.

2. CHANGES TO THE AGENDA: [The Mayor may add agenda items or take agenda items out of order with the concurrence of the majority of the Council].

3. CONSENT AGENDA: The following items are presented for Council approval. [Consent agenda items are intended to be passed by a single motion to approve all listed actions. If discussion of an individual item is requested by a Council member, that item should be removed from the consent agenda and considered separately after approval of the remaining consent agenda items.]

- a) Minutes of October 18, 2018 city council meeting and October 19 and 20, 2018 council retreat
- **b)** Approve Resolution 2018-320 Declaring Unclaimed Property City Administrator Lana Kinley requests approval of attached Resolution 2018-320 declaring unclaimed property and authorizing the reissuance of checks to the appropriate payees.
- c) City Hall Closure Request City Administrator Leana Kinley will present a request from City staff to close City Hall and the Public Works department Monday December 24 prior to the December 25 holiday. Staff taking the day off would use vacation time, comp time or leave without pay.
- d) Water Adjustment The Stevenson Carson School District (Irrigation meter No. 205920) requests a water adjustment of \$874.02 for a leak that they have since repaired.
- e) Water Adjustment Glenn Kusta (meter No. 401100) requests a water adjustment of \$96.37 for a water leak which they have since repaired.

4. CITY COUNCIL INTERVIEWS:

a) Interview Council Applicants - Council review and interview applicants for the open position #5. After the interviews, council will deliberate in executive session. After coming out of the executive session, council will vote on the candidates.

5. PUBLIC COMMENTS: [This is an opportunity for members of the audience to address the Council. If you wish to address the Council, please sign in to be recognized by the Mayor. Comments are limited to three minutes per speaker. The Mayor may extend or further limit these time periods at his discretion. The Mayor may allow citizens to comment on individual agenda items outside of the public comment period at his discretion.]

6. PUBLIC HEARINGS: [Advertised public hearings have priority over other agenda items. The Mayor may reschedule other agenda items to meet the advertised times for public hearings.]

- a) 6:15 Shipping Container Moratorium Community Development Director Ben Shumaker presents Resolution 2018-321 and Ordinance 2018-1127 for public comment and council consideration. Resolution 2018-321 is regarding the Findings of Fact to support Ordinance 2018-1127 extending the shipping container moratorium.
- **b) 6:25 Wastewater Moratorium** City Administrator Leana Kinley will present Resolution 2018-323 and Ordinance 2018-1128 for public comment and council consideration. Resolution 2018-323 is regarding adoption of the Findings of Fact to support Ordinance 2018-1128 extending a wastewater moratorium on commercial sewer connections.
- **<u>c</u>**) **6:35 Shoreline Management Program** Community Development Director Ben Shumaker will present the Shoreline Management Program for public comment.
- <u>d</u>) 6:45 2019 Proposed Property Tax Levy Hearing City Administrator Leana Kinley will present Resolution 2018-324 and Ordinance 2018-1129 for public comment and council consideration.
- e) 6:55 Final Public Hearing on 2019 Proposed Budget City Administrator Leana Kinley will answer questions regarding the 2019 proposed budget. The Tourism Fund budget proposal has been updated based on the committee recommendation to council.

7. OLD BUSINESS:

- a) Approve Contract for Geotech Needs Assessment City Administrator Leana Kinley requests council approval of the attached proposal by GN Northern, Inc. for Geotechnical Engineering Services in the amount not to exceed \$6,800.
- b) Sewer Plant Update Public Works Director Eric Hansen will provide an update on the Stevenson Wastewater System and Compliance Schedule.

8. NEW BUSINESS:

- a) **Tourism Funding Awards** City Administrator Leana Kinley will present the Tourism Advisory Committee's 2019 funding recommendations for Council consideration.
- **b) Discuss Strategic Retreat Goals** City Administrator Leana Kinley presents an updated version of the goals from the strategic retreat. Staff has worked together to make the goals Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic and Time-bound where possible.
- c) Discuss Energy Services Proposal City Administrator Leana Kinley presents information regarding the investment grade audit and project proposals for upgrading the lighting at City Hall and installing radio read "smart" meters for council review and discussion.

- **d)** Approve Letter of Intent to Withdraw City Administrator Leana Kinley presents the attached memo and information regarding changing liability insurance coverage from CIAW to AWC RMSA for council consideration.
- e) Broadcasting License Request Janet Campbell and Jon Bennett request the City of Stevenson apply for a Low Power FM Broadcasting license to create a local Stevenson ratio station with a broadcast radius of 5.6 kilometers. Additional information is included in their request attached.
- Food Bank Donation Request Patti Nichols, Stevenson Food Bank Coordinator, requests council increase the annual city donation amount from \$6,000 to \$10,000. Information regarding the need for the increase is in the attached letter.
- **g)** Approve CDBG General Purpose Grant Contract City Administrator Leana Kinley requests approval of the contract with the Department of Commerce for the Housing Rehabilitation with Columbia Cascade Housing Corporation project. They are addressing the typo on the signature line on the first page and will send a revised contract as soon as it is corrected.

9. INFORMATION ITEMS:

- a) Financial Report City Administrator Leana Kinley will present the Financial Report for October, 2018.
- b) Municipal Court Cases Filed A summary of Stevenson Municipal Court cases recently filed is attached for Council's review.
- c) Sheriff's Report A copy of the Skamania County Sheriff's report for October, 2018 is attached for council review.
- d) Chamber of Commerce Activities The attached report describes some of the activities conducted by Skamania County Chamber of Commerce in October, 2018.
- e) Fire Department Report A summary of recent fire department activities is attached for Council's review.

10. CITY ADMINISTRATOR AND STAFF REPORTS:

- a) Eric Hansen, Public Works Director
- b) Ben Shumaker, Community Development Director
- c) Leana Kinley, City Administrator

11. VOUCHER APPROVAL AND INVESTMENTS UPDATE:

a) October 2018 payroll & November 2018 A/P checks have been audited and are presented for approval. October payroll checks 12916 thru 12931 total \$91,548.03 which includes eleven direct deposits, one EFTPS and three ACH payments. A/P Checks 12846 thru 12915 total \$266,459.42 which includes three ACH payments. The A/P Check Register and Fund Transaction Summary are attached for your review. Detailed claims vouchers will be available for review at the Council meeting.

There were no investments for October.

12. MAYOR AND COUNCIL REPORTS:

13. ISSUES FOR THE NEXT MEETING: [This provides Council Members an opportunity to focus the Mayor and Staff's attention on issues they would like to have addressed at the next council meeting.]

14. EXECUTIVE SESSION - City Council will convene in Executive Session under RCW 42.30.110.1(b) to consider the selection of a site or the acquisition of real estate.

15. RETURN TO REGULAR SESSION - Mayor will reconvene the regular Council meeting and call it order.

16. CITY COUNCIL ACTION - City Council will consider action based on the discussions held in Executive Session.

17. ADJOURNMENT - Mayor will adjourn the meeting.

UPCOMING MEETINGS AND EVENTS:

-Nov. 22-23 - City Offices Closed

-Nov. 30 - Dec. 2 - Christmas in the Gorge

-Dec. 20, 2018 Regular Council Meeting

MINUTES CITY OF STEVENSON COUNCIL MEETING October 18, 2018 6:00 PM, City Hall

1. CALL TO ORDER/PRESENTATION TO THE FLAG: Mayor called the meeting to order at 6:13 p.m., lead the group in reciting the pledge of allegiance and conduct roll call.

PRESENT: Councilmember Amy Weissfeld, Councilmember Paul Hendricks, Councilmember Jenny Taylor

ABSENT: Councilmember Robert Muth

Motion to excuse Councilmember Muth made by Councilmember Taylor, Seconded by Councilmember Weissfeld.

Voting Yea: Councilmember Weissfeld, Councilmember Hendricks, Councilmember Taylor

2. CHANGES TO THE AGENDA: None

3. CONSENT AGENDA: The following items were presented for Council approval.

a) Minutes of September 20, 2018 City Council Meeting.

b) Travel Reimbursement Request - Mary Corey requested lodging reimbursement approval for the Vision Accounting Software Conference in Leavenworth from Oct 3-5. The State per diem for the area is \$94 per night and the hotel accommodations, which included breakfast, was \$112 per night. Council approval is required for any rates above the state rate.

c) Liquor License Application for Added Privilege - Red Bluff Brewing, LLC

Council discussed that the added privilege includes direct shipment in and out of Washington as well as kegs to go.

d) Liquor License Renewal - Andrew's Pizza SW, Inc. and Red Bluff Brewing, LLC

Motion to approve consent agenda items made by Councilmember Weissfeld, Seconded by Councilmember Hendricks.

Voting Yea: Councilmember Weissfeld, Councilmember Hendricks, Councilmember Taylor

4. PUBLIC COMMENTS: None

5. PUBLIC HEARINGS:

a) 6:15 Chinidere Mountain Estates Development Agreement Extension -Community Development Director Ben Shumaker presented the request for an extension from the developers of Chinidere Mountain Estates.

The Public Hearing opened at 6:15 p.m.

Shumaker explained that tonight's memo was similar to what was provided and discussed in the last council meeting. This extension requires a public hearing and is needed to approve a development agreement. He further explained that the purpose for tonight was to review the new development plan and approve or deny. He highlighted overall page 21, which includes interim timelines to be met. This also notes one developer on phases 2 and 3 and a second on phase 4.

Council confirmed that this development project was originally given 12 years and is now asking for an additional six years. Council also asked about ramifications for development if the extension was not granted. It was explained that the developer would have to reapply, requiring more time and money and the city would not be impacted greatly. There is a fee embedded for the upcoming phases, as they have additional costs of engineering. Staff recommended granting the extension and Shumaker noted that the project was less feasible than the market could handle at the time but the market is now coming back. City Attorney Ken Woodrich noted that, for most cities, this is done as a public service for compliance with standards and not as a money making situation. Unless there is something that council really doesn't like about the development, it doesn't make sense to go back to ground one. Hendricks agrees, but feels like the city doesn't have a stick to encourage completion.

City resident Rick May asked Council to consider how easy or difficult it is for development and in dealing with the city and the benefit of that positive report on future development. Mayor Anderson added that starting over doesn't make financial sense to anyone. Council discussed that they extension does not note substantial changes so moving forward was accepted.

The Public Hearing closed at 6:29 p.m.

Motion to approve the Chinidere agreement extension made by Councilmember Taylor, Seconded by Councilmember Hendricks.

Voting Yea: Councilmember Weissfeld, Councilmember Hendricks, Councilmember Taylor

b) 6:30 Proposed 2019 Budget Hearing - City Administrator Leana Kinley presented the 2019 proposed budget for public comment and council discussion.

The Public Hearing opened at 6:30 p.m.

Kinley highlighted overall page 37 and the ending cash balances, which show a decrease due to the capital projects the city is current working on. She noted that this is not of concern as it is not due to continuing operations and maintenance. It does reflect a salary increase. She added that no approval was required at this time and more work on further analysis will take place after the upcoming strategic planning meeting.

The Public Hearing closed at 6:38 p.m.

6. OLD BUSINESS:

a) Approve Tetra Tech Contract Ratification for the Additional Wastewater Alternatives Analysis - City Administrator Leana Kinley requested ratification of the contract with Tetra Tech in the amount of \$66,984 on the alternatives analysis for the CERB feasibility study that was approved at the September 20, 2018 council meeting for an amount not to exceed \$67,000.

Kinley highlighted overall page 92 of the schedule which will require a special council meeting the first week of January. She added that the brewery expert will be touring breweries in November and would like Council to attend tours as well as upcoming workshops. The deadline to complete is set for April 15 with the main goal to complete by February. The Department of Ecology (DOE) will be invited to the meetings as well, in hopes of staying on track for asking for funding by October of next year. This would not require another study but, based on the path chosen, would elicit further discussion during design phase.

Council discussed Tetra Tech's previous involvement in similar projects and discussed the interest in moving forward with services that get the city where it's trying to go. Kinley stated that it is a benefit for Tetra Tech to have institutional knowledge based on their history with the city and that they can help update the facilities plan as well. Kinley also noted that Tetra Tech has heard the message to avoid being too general and to keep note of the budget. Council is also interested in holding them accountable and using staff recommendation that this scope is appropriate.

Motion to approve Tetra Tech contract ratification made by Councilmember Taylor, Seconded by Councilmember Hendricks.

Voting Yea: Councilmember Weissfeld, Councilmember Hendricks, Councilmember Taylor

b) Sewer Plant Update - Public Works Director Eric Hansen provided an update on the Stevenson Wastewater System and the Compliance Schedule.

Hansen explained that the city is in process of hiring a wastewater treatment operator in training and will be interviewing later this month. The city would pay for them to get certified and the contract would indicate that they need to stay within the position for a certain amount of time.

The solids are now shipping to Kelso and the city is moving forward on getting solids to a class b so that land application can begin in the summer months. The current company transporting is working on acquiring land in eastern Washington which could lead to land application year-round.

Notification was received from the DOE that a law firm has requested information on a few cities, including Stevenson, in connection with specialist who is suing cities that are out of compliance. If further steps are made in that direction, the city hopes it will take into consideration that steps are being taken to remedy areas of concern and Stevenson has been in communication with DOE each step of the way.

7. NEW BUSINESS:

a) Interview Council Applicants - There have been no applicants at this time and will be added to the agenda for the next council meeting.

b) Moment of Gratitude - Each council member and staff mentioned one thing they are grateful for in celebration of Gorge Happiness month.

c) Approve Sign for Cannabis Corner - The interlocal agreement that allowed the relocation of Cannabis Corner to Stevenson included a stipulation that the sign had to be approved by council.

Council confirmed that lighting on the sign would not include back lighting and would likely be uplit with solar support. It was also confirmed that 420 Evergreen Drive in the name connects to the old name and previous address in North Bonneville.

Motion to approve the sign was made by Councilmember Hendricks, Seconded by Councilmember Weissfeld.

Voting Yea: Councilmember Weissfeld, Councilmember Hendricks, Councilmember Taylor

Further discussion then took place regarding a streetside banner flag and the Council agreed no official opinion but is interested in having the Planning Commission discuss

regulation regarding signs in general. Council agreed a grand opening sign was permissible as temporary.

Motion to allow temporary installation of a grand opening sign for up to 45 days from October 24th was made by Councilmember Weissfeld, Seconded by Councilmember Hendricks.

Voting Yea: Councilmember Weissfeld, Councilmember Hendricks, Councilmember Taylor

d) Approve Interlocal Agreement Amendment with Skamania County for Building Inspector Services - City Administrator Leana Kinley presented an amendment to extend the building inspector and plan review services between the city and county through Oct. 31, 2022. The rates were updated for both the city and county and include employee salary and benefit costs only. There is no administrative overhead being charged in this agreement.

Motion to approve the interlocal agreement amendment with Skamania County for Building Inspector services was made by Councilmember Weissfeld, Seconded by Councilmember Hendricks.

Voting Yea: Councilmember Weissfeld, Councilmember Hendricks, Councilmember Taylor

e) Approve Contract with Bell Design for Geotech Needs Assessment - City Administrator Leana Kinley requested council approval of the attached contract with Bell Design for a geotech needs assessment on the property for the new fire hall in the amount of \$19,621.

Council detailed approving the amount but noted it could be an additional \$16,000, which would go to council approval first.

It was noted that Bell Design was one of two companies on the roster and was the only one to provide in a quote. Council shared interest in additional companies and additional quotes. Kinley to do further work and tabled the approval for now.

f) Approve Contract with BergerABAM for Wetland Delineation - City Administrator Leana Kinley requested council approval of the contract with BergerABAM for a wetland delineation on the new fire hall site in the amount of \$7,965.

Council asked for information on the scope of their work. May noted his experience, which included digging down during two full days work and going through each section of the wetland, following the streams, digging down again and determining what type of

soil was present to determine if its wetland. Then they determined what type of stream it is and all information led to information on how to mitigate.

Motion to approve the BergerABAM contract made by Councilmember Weissfeld, Seconded by Councilmember Taylor.

Voting Yea: Councilmember Weissfeld, Councilmember Hendricks, Councilmember Taylor

8. INFORMATION ITEMS:

a) Financial Report - Attached was the City's Financial report for year-to-date revenues and expenditures through September 30, 2018.

b) Building Permits Issued - As of 10/15/18 there were 19 active Single-Family Residence permits. Two homes have been finaled since the last council meeting. Most homes are being built at a normal pace and six are being built by homeowners and are moving slowly. There are two noteworthy permits: Skamania Lodge has a permit for a 3,100 sq ft pavilion and the North Bonneville PDA received their final occupancy.

c) Sheriff's Report - A copy of the Skamania County Sheriff's report for September, 2018 was attached for council review.

d) Municipal Court Cases Filed - A summary of Stevenson Municipal Court cases recently filed was attached for council's review.

e) Planning Commission Minutes - Minutes were attached from the 9/10/18 Planning Commission meeting.

f) Chamber of Commerce Activities - The attached report describes some of the activities conducted by Skamania County Chamber of Commerce in September, 2018.

g) Fire Department - Fire Chief Rob Farris provided an update on the Fire Department.

9. CITY ADMINISTRATOR AND STAFF REPORTS:

a) Ben Shumaker, Community Development Director: Currently working on a grant for new fire truck. Also working on three different nuisances with a possible fourth. Two in regards to people living in travel trailers and land owners have been contacted. The third was in regards to clearing next to a fish bearing stream within a buffer without a permit and they have been met with owners to take steps to fix it. The fourth is another issue regarding a travel trailer. The Shoreline Management Program (SMP) is currently waiting on state approval. The council can expect a public hearing at the November meeting and can adopt as early as the December meeting. A letter from the state was received regarding the Critical Areas Ordinance, saying they received it and another letter saying good job.

b) Leana Kinley, City Administrator: Replacement for the Deputy City Clerk position will be announced in November and interviewing will begin in December with hiring in January. The Homeless Council shared an interested in considering an additional sales tax to support homeless initiatives. The Council was open to have the conversation to talk more about shelter options at the upcoming retreat. The TAC applications will be on the next agenda for Council approval. In regards to the energy audit, 30 meters have been swapped out to see how affordable it will be to switch all and this will also be on the next agenda for approval. Changes will be coming to payroll deductions and the question was raised whether or not the city can pay for the employee portion. Council decided to talk more at a later date about costs and ramifications. The revised W-4 distributed to council will make sure that the right amount are deducted from paychecks. Kinley was also interviewed for an article with the AWC and will be in the next issue of City Vision.

10. VOUCHER APPROVAL AND INVESTMENTS UPDATE:

a) September 2018 payroll & October 2018 A/P checks have been audited and were presented for approval. September payroll checks 12829 thru 12845 total \$108,868.09 which includes twelve direct deposits, one EFTPS and three ACH payments. Payroll checks 12836-12838 were voided. A/P Checks 12846 thru 12915 total \$266,459.42 which includes three ACH payments. The A/P Check Register and Fund Transaction Summary are attached for your review. Detailed claims vouchers were available for review at the Council meeting.

September 2018 investment activity: \$100,000 CD matured and sold (Riverview @ .3%); \$498,837 FFCB Bond purchased (TVI/US Bank Safekeeping @ 2.8%)

Motion to approve vouchers made by Councilmember Hendricks, Seconded by Councilmember Taylor.

Voting Yea: Councilmember Weissfeld, Councilmember Hendricks, Councilmember Taylor

11. MAYOR AND COUNCIL REPORTS:

Mayor Anderson: A quote for cameras was acquired for possible installation at City Hall. In addition, a panic button could be installed inside and a light would be added to the parking lot. The ADU policy is being revisited and the first step is to establish places that are affordable to live. Reminder regarding the Council retreat in the coming weekend and shared excited about the opportunity to pick a direction for the city. Oregon Connections, a broadband conference, will be held in Hood River. Last year it was in Ashland and it was noted that it is a great conference because of its diversity and this year's theme is digital inclusion, which fits in with Stevenson's Broadband Action Team.

Councilmember Hendricks: Noted that several politician canvassing have been knocking on his door. This brought up a truck traffic issue.

12. ISSUES FOR THE NEXT MEETING: None.

13. ADJOURNMENT - Councilmember Hendricks moved to adjourn and Mayor adjourned the meeting at 7:44 p.m.

____ approved; ______ approved with revisions

Scott Anderson, Mayor

Date

Minutes by Claire Baylor

MINUTES CITY OF STEVENSON COUNCIL STRATEGIC RETREAT October 19, 2018 1-4pm October 20, 2018 9-3pm Hegewald Center, 710 Rock Creek Dr., Stevenson, WA

Friday, October 19, 2018

- Call to order, roll call: Mayor Scott Anderson called the meeting to order at 1:17pm. Councilmember Amy Weissfeld, Paul Hendricks, Jenny Taylor and Robert Muth were present. Also present was Planning Commissioner Matthew Knudsen, Community Development Director Ben Shumaker, Building Inspector/Water System Manager Karl Russell, City Administrator Leana Kinley and Facilitator Gary Stewart.
- Review previous council goals set in February, 2018: The group reviewed the goals, reported on progress and ranked them from 1-Unsuccessful to 10-Very Successful. The final ranking was: 1) Wastewater Project-5 2) Fire Hall-7 3) Russell Ave-7 4) Broadband-8 5) Workforce Housing-3 6) Downtown Traffic/Parking-1 7) Parks-Dog, Kid, Improvements-2 8) Communication Plan-5 9) Utility Pricing-6 10) First Street Sidewalk-1 11) Safe Routes to School-1 12) Deliberate Growth Strategy-1 13) Surplus Property List-1
- 3. **Review council and staff surveys for future goals and priorities:** The group briefly discussed some of the survey data. They reviewed the Vision statement from the Comprehensive Plan and created a draft mission statement for council.
- 4. **Discuss proposed new and adjusted goals and priorities:** This item was moved to the next day's agenda.
- 5. Adjourn: This session of the meeting was adjourned at 4pm.

Saturday, October 20, 2018

- Call to order, roll call: Mayor Scott Anderson called the meeting to order at 9:05 am. Councilmember Amy Weissfeld, Paul Hendricks, Jenny Taylor and Robert Muth were present. Also present was Planning Commissioner Matthew Knudsen, Community Development Director Ben Shumaker, Building Inspector/Water System Manager Karl Russell, City Administrator Leana Kinley and Facilitator Gary Stewart.
- 2. Review proposed goals from Friday session: Council reviewed the mission statement from the previous session. They also discussed and prioritized long-term goals. Staff will work on making the goals Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic and Time-bound (SMART) and come back to council at the November 15th meeting with a revision. The goals and their ranking are as follows:
 - 1. WWTP Upgrades
 - a. Complete CERB Study
 - b. Complete Design
 - c. Update Facilities Plan
 - d. Apply for Construction Funding
 - e. Sewer Lining
 - 2. Fire Hall

- a. Design Completion
- b. Apply for Construction Funding
- 3. Downtown Planning
 - a. Traffic Study
 - b. Design Standards
 - c. Mixed-Use
 - d. Aesthetic Improvements
 - e. East-side Downtown Improvements
- 4. Del Ray
- 5. Housing Affordability
 - a. Homeless/Temporary Housing
 - b. Buildable Lands Inventory
 - c. Housing Needs Assessment
- 6. Russell Ave Rebuild
 - a. Include irrigation and maintenance plan
 - b. Trees, planter boxes, benches
 - c. Wayfinding signs
- 7. Conduit Plan/Undergrounding
- 8. City Owned Facilities, ROW, Roads and Streets Continued Maintenance/Improvements
 - a. Be a leader in aesthetic improvements
 - b. Landscaping
- 9. Collaborative Meetings
- 10. Exploring Industrial Sites
- 11. Broadband
- 12. Waterfront Development
- 13. City Property Security
- 14. Water System Continued Maintenance
 - a. SMART Meter Completion
 - b. Replace all AC Pipes
- 15. Parks Plan
 - a. Pebble Beach/Slaughterhouse Point Trail
 - b. Wayfinding Waterfront-Rock Creek
 - c. Parks and Rec District
 - d. Courthouse Plaza Agreement
- 16. Improve Financial Software System
- 17. Develop Deliberate Growth Strategy
- 18. Partner with School District on Workforce Education Development
- 19. Road Diet
- 20. Communication Plan
- 21. Develop Youth Leadership Process
- 22. Internship Program
- 23. Post Office/Home Delivery
- 24. Remodel City Hall
- 25. Work with SDA/SBA/EDC to Create a Guide for Businesses/Outside Resource

26. Lotz Road Improvements

3. Adjourn: The meeting was adjourned at 2:30 pm.

_____ approved; ______ approved with revisions

Scott Anderson, Mayor

Date

CITY OF STEVENSON

RESOLUTION NO. 2018-320

A RESOLUTION BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF STEVENSON, DECLARING CERTAIN CHECKS ISSUED BY THE CITY TO BE UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.

WHEREAS, RCW 39.72.010 provides that municipal corporations of the State of Washington may issue duplicate checks in the case of the loss or destruction of the original instrument of indebtedness;

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW 43.08.066, affidavits concerning the loss or theft of the original instrument for items listed in Table 1 have been secured from the proper owner, payee, or legal representative of such owner or payee;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Stevenson that, pursuant to RCW 39.72.010, the Clerk/Treasurer of the City of Stevenson shall cancel the original checks listed in Table 1 and issue duplicate checks to the appropriate payees.

TABLE 1/DUPLICATE CHECKS ISSUED									
FUND	CHECK #	ISSUE DATE	PAYEE	AMOUNT					
General Fund/Payroll	12108	12/29/2017	Jennifer J Taylor	\$138.52					
General Fund/AP	11888	10/31/2017	Jennifer J Taylor	\$138.52					

PASSED in regular session this 15^{th} day of <u>November</u>, 2018.

Mayor of the City of Stevenson

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ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Clerk of the City of Stevenson

Attorney for the City of Stevenson



City of Stevenson

(509)427-5970

7121 E Loop Road, PO Box 371 Stevenson, Washington 98648

TO:	City Council
FROM:	Staff
DATE:	November 13, 2018
SUBJECT:	December 24th Closure

Christmas day falls on a Tuesday this year. Staff is requesting permission to close City Hall Monday, December 24th with staff using vacation time, personal leave, or a combination of both for the day off. A public works employee will be on call for routine water and sewer operations, and public works employees will respond to any weather-related emergencies (snow plowing, sanding, flooding, etc.).

Thank you for considering our request.

Leana Kinley

Ben Shumaker

Moral 1

Gordon Rosander

Tyson Schupbach

Carla Cosentino

Eric Hansen

Currently on vacation Karl Russell

Mark Tittle

Ian Lofberg

APPLICATION FOR CITY COUNCIL CITY OF STEVENSON
NAME: Lesley Harris
NAME: Lesley Harris ADDRESS: POBL & Lasy N.W Willard)
HOME PHONE: WORK PHONE:
HOME PHONE: WORK PHONE: CELL PHONE: 509 637 - 6508 EMAIL: ingdalma @ gmail. com
ARE YOU A REGISTERED VOTER IN THE CITY OF STEVENSON?
HOW LONG HAVE YOU LIVED IN THE CITY OF STEVENSON: 20^{t} YEARS
EDUCATION: Some Collage
EDUCATION: <u>Some Collarge</u> OCCUPATION: <u>Customer Service 30 yrs</u> CNA ayrs
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES: Aura for Vils
Please attach a letter of interest explaining your qualifications and why you are interested in serving on City Council for the City of Stevenson.
SIGNATURE: Leslastanis DATE: 11/1/18

Return application package to City Hall at 7121 E Loop Road, PO Box 371, Stevenson, WA. 98648

To be eligible to serve on City Council, the applicant must:

- 1. Be a registered voter of the City of Stevenson.
- 2. Have been a resident of the City of Stevenson for at least one year immediately preceding the election.

Applications are due by October 17, 2018.

November 1, 2018

Leana Kinley, EMPA, CMC

Dear Ms Kinley,

My name is Lesley Harris, I am writing to apply for the vacant seat of City Council Position #5. I have lived in Stevenson since 1987, and have been a part of the community since 1968, assisting my grandparents in a few of their community activities over the years. I am a registered voter.

I have worked 30 years in customer service, have assisted in a variety of community activities, such as cleaning the campground at Camp Howe for the Saddle Club Cowboy Breakfast, helping to color the Easter Eggs with the Lions Club Members back in the 1970's, and various clean the park, or clean the waterfront days, I assist with AWANA, My family was a part of friends of the Library for several years, and I currently help a group that makes and distributes Charity Quilts to terminaly ill patients throughout our Community,

I believe my work experience and volunteer involvement have prepared me to work with people in a variety of settings. I feel I would be able to fulfill the responsibility of the position in a positive manner, having worked in customer service, I am able to see problems, and find solutions for problems, and listen to the concerns of others, all skills that would allow me to serve on the City council well. I am currently Disabled having gone through Cancer treatments, and have a renewed interest in our communities aging and disabled programs. I recently attended the homeless council meeting, being interested in how our community is able to handle and cope with that growing issue is also a great concern to me.

Sincerily Lesley Harris 254 NW Willard St./PO Box 8 Stevenson, WA 98648-0008 509-637-6508

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APPLICATION FOR CITY COUNCIL CITY OF STEVENSON								
NAME: Matthew Knudsen								
ADDRESS: 390 NW Chesser Rd.								
HOME PHONE: WORK PHONE:								
CELL PHONE: 503-730-3827 EMAIL: matthew.knudsen@outlook.com								
ARE YOU A REGISTERED VOTER IN THE CITY OF STEVENSON? Yes								
HOW LONG HAVE YOU LIVED IN THE CITY OF STEVENSON: 2 YEARS								
EDUCATION: Bachelors in History, Certification in Business Analytics								
OCCUPATION: Member Experience Analyst, OnPoint Community Credit Union								
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES: Planning Commissioner, 2018								
Please attach a letter of interest explaining your qualifications and why you are interested in serving on City Council for the City of Stevenson.								
SIGNATURE: DATE: 10/21/18								

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- 2. Have been a resident of the City of Stevenson for at least one year immediately preceding the election.

Applications are due by October 17, 2018.

My background involves having joined this community during the Snowmageddon of 2016/2017. My wife and I have always appreciated visiting Stevenson, and were thrilled with the opportunity to purchase a home and officially join. Over the last two years we made connections with school staff, helped out at Track & Field events, and joined the Stevenson Planning Commission. Professionally, I have led operational analytics for seven years, and having been involved with the many stages in bringing about development towards long-term goals at department and company-wide levels, while investigating and maintaining accountability for resources and decisions. Through my career, I have led teams in analyzing projects, behaviors, and procedures to find ways of implementing LEAN so as to be successful with less resources, improving our staff's experience, and improving our external customers' experience, while saving over \$1 million each year through these efforts.

In regards to my interest in the positions posted, I realize there is a delicate balance between developing a community in its natural progression towards tomorrow; maintaining the environment and resources we have through careful, sustainable, and forward-thinking measures; and ultimately maintaining the highest standards for those chosen to guide our community, our progress, and our futures.

I have appreciated the uniqueness and challenges the Planning Commission has faced this last year, and I am grateful for the time I have been allowed to serve on it. With this Council opening, I find it to be a greater opportunity for me to bring my skills to a more challenging role, while continuing my commitment to serve the community. With an interest in human and economic development, environmental sustainability, governmental accountability, and operational effectiveness, I believe this would be a great pairing between the Council and me.

In those years of working with managers, directors, and executives in the private sector, I know there are many plates spinning at any one time for any one project which must satisfy far-arching goals. Additionally, this last year has permitted me to work with City staff, and gain some understanding of the flow and needs, allowing me to hit the ground running if selected for this seat. I feel my background in research, data-driven decision making, and project management will add to the already respectable group currently in place.

CITY OF STEVENSON RESOLUTION 2018-321

ADOPTING FINDINGS OF FACTS SUPPORTING SHIPPING CONTAINER SITING MORATORIUM RENEWAL

WHEREAS, the City Council for Stevenson, Washington approved Shipping Container Siting Moratorium Ordinance No. 2018-1127 on November 15, 2018; and

WHEREAS, the City has not resolved the issues requiring the moratorium and has determined that a one-year extension is needed; and

WHEREAS, RCW 35A.63.220 requires a City to conduct a public hearing and adopt Findings of Fact supporting the moratorium prior to the renewal; and

WHEREAS, a public hearing was conducted on November 15, 2018, and the public and staff gave testimony concerning the shipping container construction moratorium.

NOW THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Stevenson, Washington, does hereby resolve as follows:

The City Council of the City of Stevenson adopts the following findings of fact:

- 1. The City does not have any regulations on design standards for shipping containers.
- 2. Shipping containers can be used in ways other than storage that may be more cost effective than building a structure using conventional building materials.
- 3. Without regulations on construction standards in place, shipping containers may be placed on lots with an industrial appearance that detracts from the design of commercial and heavily travelled corridors in the city.
- 4. The look and feel of the City's downtown and waterfront districts are vital to the overall health of the City's economy and residents' quality of life.
- 5. The look and feel of shipping containers in the City's residential areas is not a concern.
- 6. There is currently a moratorium on new wastewater connections and any application received for siting a shipping container would have a vested interest in the code at the time of application.
- 7. The city needs time to adopt reasonable standards for shipping container construction and zoning to better protect the character of the community.

Passed by a vote of ______ at the regular city council meeting of November 15, 2018.

Scott Anderson Mayor of Stevenson Leana Kinley Clerk Treasurer

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Kenneth B. Woodrich City Attorney

City of Stevenson Ordinance No. 2018-1127

AN ORDINANCE PARTIALLY LIFTING AND PARTIALLY RENEWING A MORATORIUM ON SHIPPING CONTAINER SITINGS AND APPLICATIONS FOR SHIPPING CONTAINER SITINGS AS MORE PARTICULARLY SET FORTH HEREIN.

WHEREAS, on June 21st, 2018 the City of Stevenson adopted Ordinance 2018-1124 imposing a moratorium on the siting of shipping containers within any Trade District (SMC Ch. 17.25) or Residential District (SMC Ch. 17.15) or the Rock Cove Corridor (SMC Ch. 17.23); and

WHEREAS, the Stevenson Planning Commission, in the process of reviewing its zoning and design standards related to shipping containers in Residential Districts (SMC Ch. 17.15) finds current standards adequately address this issue; and

WHEREAS, the City, in the process of reviewing its zoning and design standards to address this issue has identified a greater need for the evaluation of design standards in Trade Districts (SMC Ch. 17.25) and the Rock Cove Corridor (SMC Ch. 17.23), and the public process necessary to evaluate these standards will take time; and

WHEREAS, a renewed moratorium on further filing and processing of applications for the siting and installation of shipping containers outside of Residential Districts is necessary while the City completes the review of the appropriate zoning and design standards for this land use, or to otherwise mitigate its impacts; and

WHEREAS, the Stevenson City Council finds that the City's ability to preserve the look and feel of the city will be jeopardized unless this moratorium is authorized; and

WHEREAS, the Stevenson City Council finds that the authorization of this moratorium is necessary to protect the health, welfare, safety and future economic viability of the City; and

WHEREAS, RCW 35A.63.220 provides that, "A council or board that adopts a moratorium or interim zoning control, without holding a public hearing on the proposed moratorium or interim zoning control, shall hold a public hearing on the adopted moratorium or interim zoning control within at least sixty days of its adoption, whether or not the council or board received a recommendation on the matter from the commission. If the council or board does not adopt findings of fact justifying its action before this hearing, then the council or board shall do so immediately after this public hearing. A moratorium or interim zoning control adopted under this section may be effective for not longer than six months, but may be effective for up to one year if a work plan is developed for related studies providing for such a longer period. A moratorium or interim zoning control may be renewed for one or more six-month periods if a subsequent public hearing is held and findings of fact are made prior to each renewal"; and

WHEREAS, moratoria and interim zoning control enacted under RCW 35A.63.220 are methods by which local governments may preserve the status quo so that new plans and regulations will not be rendered moot or frustrated by intervening development; and

WHEREAS, a work plan has been developed for studies related to the zoning and design standards for shipping containers and that work plan is attached to this Ordinance as Exhibit "A"; and

WHEREAS, the Stevenson City Council held a duly advertised public hearing on November 15, 2018, to consider public comment concerning the renewal of such moratorium; and

WHEREAS, the Stevenson City Council finds that the best interests of the City would be served if such a moratorium was authorized.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF STEVENSON, STATE OF WASHINGTON DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

<u>Section 1.</u> The moratorium imposed pursuant to Ordinance 2018-1124 on accepting applications and permitting the siting of shipping containers within any Residential District (SMC Ch. 17.15) shall be lifted upon the effective date of this ordinance. As the term is used herein, "shipping container" shall mean a standardized prefabricated steel, aluminum or plastic structure constructed for use in intermodal freight shipping.

<u>Section 2</u>. A one (1) year renewal of the moratorium imposed in Ordinance 2018-1124 is hereby renewed on accepting applications or permitting the siting of shipping containers within any Trade District (SMC Ch. 17.25) or the Rock Cove Corridor (SMC Ch. 17.23). The one (1)-year period is necessary based on the Work Plan established in Exhibit "A".

<u>Section 3</u>. The moratorium renewed pursuant to Section 2 above may be extended for one or more six (6) month periods in the event a work plan or further study determines that such extension is necessary or to determine what further policies and procedures related to future shipping container siting applications will best serve the purposes of the City.

<u>Section 4. Severability</u>. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or other portion of this Ordinance, or its application to any person, is, for any reason, declared invalid, in whole or in part by any court or agency of competent jurisdiction, said decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions hereof.

<u>Section 5.</u> <u>Effective date/Emergency</u>. This ordinance affects life, health and safety shall become effective on an emergency basis upon passage by approval of a majority plus one of council members.

ADOPTED this 15th day of November, 2018.

CITY OF STEVENSON

Scott Anderson, Mayor

ATTEST:

Leana Kinley, Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Kenneth B. Woodrich, City Attorney

Ordinance 2018-1127

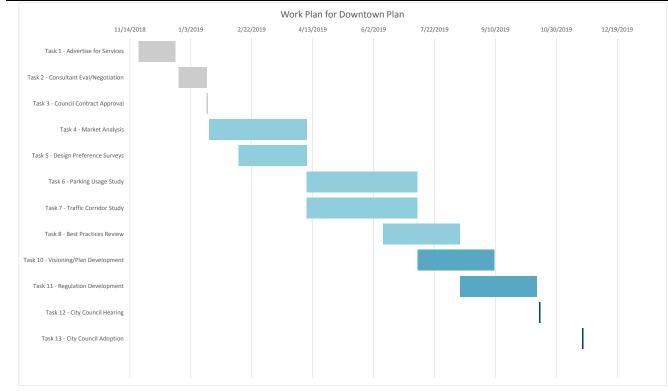
Exhibit "A" Work Plan

Downtown Plan

City of Stevenson

Planning Department

TASK NAME	ASSIGNED TO	START DATE	DUE DATE	DURATION	% DONE	DESCRIPTION	PRIORITY	SPRINT/MILESTONE
Task 1 - Advertise for Services		11/21/2018	12/21/2018	30				Phase 1
Task 2 - Consultant Eval/Negotiation		12/24/2018	1/16/2019	23				Phase 1
Task 3 - Council Contract Approval		1/16/2019	1/17/2019	1				Phase 1
Task 4 - Market Analysis		1/18/2019	4/8/2019	80				Phase 2
Task 5 - Design Preference Surveys		2/11/2019	4/8/2019	56				Phase 2
Task 6 - Parking Usage Study		4/8/2019	7/8/2019	91				Phase 2
Task 7 - Traffic Corridor Study		4/8/2019	7/8/2019	91				Phase 2
Task 8 - Best Practices Review		6/10/2019	8/12/2019	63				Phase 2
Task 10 - Visioning/Plan Development		7/8/2019	9/9/2019	63				Phase 3
Task 11 - Regulation Development		8/12/2019	10/14/2019	63				Phase 3
Task 12 - City Council Hearing		10/16/2019	10/17/2019	1				Phase 4
Task 13 - City Council Adoption		11/20/2019	11/21/2019	1				Phase 4



CITY OF STEVENSON RESOLUTION 2018-323

ADOPTING FINDINGS OF FACTS SUPPORTING WASTEWATER MORATORIUM RENEWAL ORDINANCE

WHEREAS, the City Council for Stevenson, Washington unanimously approved Wastewater Moratorium Ordinance No. 2018-1120 on May 17, 2018; and

WHEREAS, the City has not resolved the issues requiring the moratorium and has determined that a one-year extension is needed; and

WHEREAS, RCW 35.63.200 requires a City to conduct a public hearing and adopt Findings of Fact supporting the moratorium prior to renewal; and

WHEREAS, a public hearing was conducted on November 15, 2018, at a regular public meeting and the public and staff gave testimony concerning the wastewater moratorium.

NOW THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Stevenson, Washington, does hereby resolve as follows:

The City Council of the City of Stevenson adopts the following findings of fact:

- On April 7, 2017, the Washington State Department of Ecology issued a Notice of Violation for the City of Stevenson Wastewater Treatment Plant stating that the City has exceeded its design criteria for five (5)-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5) or Total Suspended Solids (TSS) on twenty-one (21) occasions, exceeded effluent limits for TSS or Fecal Coliform on five (5) occasions and has not submitted a plan for Maintaining Adequate Capacity (a copy of the notice is attached as Exhibit A);
- 2. On July 6, 2017, the City received an Administrative Order (attached as Exhibit B) from the Department of Ecology outlining actions for the City to take which include limiting new industrial connections;
- 3. On November 16, 2017, the City approved a wastewater moratorium which expired on May 15, 2018;
- 4. On May 17, 2018, the City approved a new wastewater moratorium which will expire on November 17, 2018;
- 5. The City's treatment plant does not have adequate capacity to treat the wastewater for its existing connections due to excessive BOD5 and TSS loading;
- 6. Adding more commercial wastewater connections would further stress the City's wastewater treatment plant BOD5 and TSS loading and further impair the City's ability to meet current customer's wastewater needs;
- 7. The City has worked with the Department of Ecology to enact ordinances to reduce loading and is working with current users on a path forward to reduce BOD5 loading at the plant;
- 8. The City is working with the Department of Ecology to construct facilities to increase the City's wastewater treatment capacity by improving the current wastewater treatment plant. Construction is expected to be completed at the end of 2021;

- 9. There is a significant demand for new wastewater connections to allow property development within the City and its wastewater service area;
- 10. The City may allow commercial wastewater connections as long as they create effluent that is no stronger than domestic strength or install pretreatment facilities to limit effluent strength to domestic levels since commercial development and job creation is in the public's best interests;
- 11. The Wastewater Moratorium Ordinance will provide the City time to do the following:
 - a. Perform a feasibility study on alternatives to the current Facilities Plan;
 - b. Design wastewater treatment plant improvements;
 - c. Secure funding for the necessary improvements;
 - d. Construct wastewater treatment plant improvements.
- 12. Without a Moratorium, the City may be subject to moratorium imposed by the Washington State Department of Ecology that may be broader in scope, perhaps even including residential connections.

Passed by a vote of ______ at the regular city council meeting of November 15, 2018.

Scott Anderson Mayor of Stevenson Leana Kinley Clerk Treasurer

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Kenneth B. Woodrich City Attorney

City of Stevenson Ordinance No. 2018-1128

AN ORDINANCE RELATED TO WASTEWATER CONNECTIONS IN THE CITY OF STEVENSON'S SERVICE AREA, AND PURSUANT TO RCW 35A.63.220 AND OTHER APPROPRIATE AUTHORITY AUTHORIZING A MORATORIUM EXTENSION ON FURTHER COMMERCIAL WASTEWATER CONNECTIONS AND APPLICATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL WASTEWATER CONNECTIONS AS MORE PARTICULARLY SET FORTH HEREIN.

WHEREAS, the City of Stevenson ("City") received an Administrative Order #14221 letter in July of 2017 from the Washington State Department of Ecology ("DOH"), stating that the City is in violation of its NPDES permit as it has exceeded the Wastewater Treatment Plant design criteria for five (5)-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5) or Total Suspended Solids (TSS) on twenty-one (21) occasions between January 2012 and December 2106 and exceeded effluent limits for TSS or Fecal Coliform on five (5) occasions between September 2015 and September 2016; and

WHEREAS, the City is in the process of designing and constructing wastewater treatment plant improvements that have the capacity to solve the City's wastewater treatment problems, which will take time and require multiple funding streams; and

WHEREAS, a moratorium on further filing and processing of commercial applications for wastewater connections that will impact the BOD5 or TSS load on the wastewater treatment plant is necessary while the City completes the construction of the treatment plant improvements and increases the plant's capacity, or otherwise mitigates the current plant limitations; and

WHEREAS, the Stevenson City Council finds that the City's ability to plan for utility service and urban growth will be jeopardized unless this moratorium is authorized; and

WHEREAS, the Stevenson City Council finds that the authorization of this moratorium is necessary to protect the health, welfare, safety and future economic viability of the City; and

WHEREAS, RCW 35A.63.220 provides that, "A council or board that adopts a moratorium or interim zoning control, without holding a public hearing on the proposed moratorium or interim zoning control, shall hold a public hearing on the adopted moratorium or interim zoning control within at least sixty days of its adoption, whether or not the council or board received a recommendation on the matter from the commission. If the council or board does not adopt findings of fact justifying its action before this hearing, then the council or board shall do so immediately after this public hearing. A moratorium or interim zoning control adopted under this section may be effective for not longer than six months, but may be effective for up to one year if a work plan is developed for related studies providing for such a longer period. A moratorium or interim zoning control may be renewed for one or more six-month periods if a subsequent public hearing is held and findings of fact are made prior to each renewal"; and

WASTEWATER MORATORIUM ORDINANCE - Page 1

WHEREAS, RCW 36.70A.390 provides that, "A county or city governing body that adopts a moratorium, interim zoning map, interim zoning ordinance, or interim official control without holding a public hearing on the proposed moratorium, RCW 35A.63.220 or RCW 36.70A.390, shall hold a public hearing on the adopted moratorium, interim zoning map, interim zoning ordinance, or interim official control within at least sixty days of its adoption, whether or not the governing body received a recommendation on the matter from the planning commission or department. If the governing body does not adopt findings of fact justifying its action before this hearing, then the governing map, interim zoning ordinance, or interim official control adopted under this section may be effective for not longer than six months, but may be effective for up to one year if a work plan is developed for related studies providing for such a longer period. A moratorium, interim zoning map, interim zoning ordinance, or interim official control may be renewed for one or more six-month periods if a subsequent public hearing is held and findings of fact are made prior to each renewal"; and

WHEREAS, moratoria and interim zoning control enacted under RCW 35.99.050, RCW 35A.63.220 or RCW 36.70A.390 are methods by which local governments may preserve the status quo so that new plans and regulations will not be rendered moot or frustrated by intervening development; and

WHEREAS, the Stevenson City Council previously adopted a moratorium on May 17, 2018 which will expire on November 17, 2018; and

WHEREAS, a work plan has been developed for the associated studies, design, funding and construction necessary to upgrade the city's wastewater system and that work plan is attached to this ordinance as Exhibit A; and

WHEREAS, the Stevenson City Council held a duly advertised public hearing on November 15, 2018, to consider public comment concerning the authorization of such moratorium; and

WHEREAS, the Stevenson City Council adopted Findings of Fact as stated in Resolution No. 2018-323 after the public and staff gave testimony at the public hearing; and

WHEREAS, the Stevenson City Council finds that the best interests of the City would be served if such a moratorium extension was authorized.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF STEVENSON, STATE OF WASHINGTON DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

<u>Section 1</u>. A one (1) year renewal of the moratorium is hereby imposed on accepting commercial applications for wastewater connections that will impact the BOD5 or TSS load on the wastewater treatment plant for wastewater service inside and outside its corporate boundaries that otherwise would have been authorized under said section. This moratorium does not apply to residential wastewater connections.

WASTEWATER MORATORIUM ORDINANCE - Page 2

<u>Section 2</u>. The moratorium imposed pursuant to Section 1 above may be extended for one or more additional six (6) month periods in the event a work plan or further study determines that such extension is necessary or to determine what further policies and procedures related to future commercial wastewater connection applications will best serve the purposes of the City.

<u>Section 3. Severability</u>. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or other portion of this Ordinance, or its application to any person, is, for any reason, declared invalid, in whole or in part by any court or agency of competent jurisdiction, said decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions hereof.

<u>Section 4.</u> <u>Effective date</u>. This ordinance shall become effective following passage and publication as provided by law.

ADOPTED this 15th day of November, 2018.

CITY OF STEVENSON

Scott Anderson, Mayor

ATTEST:

Leana Kinley, Clerk

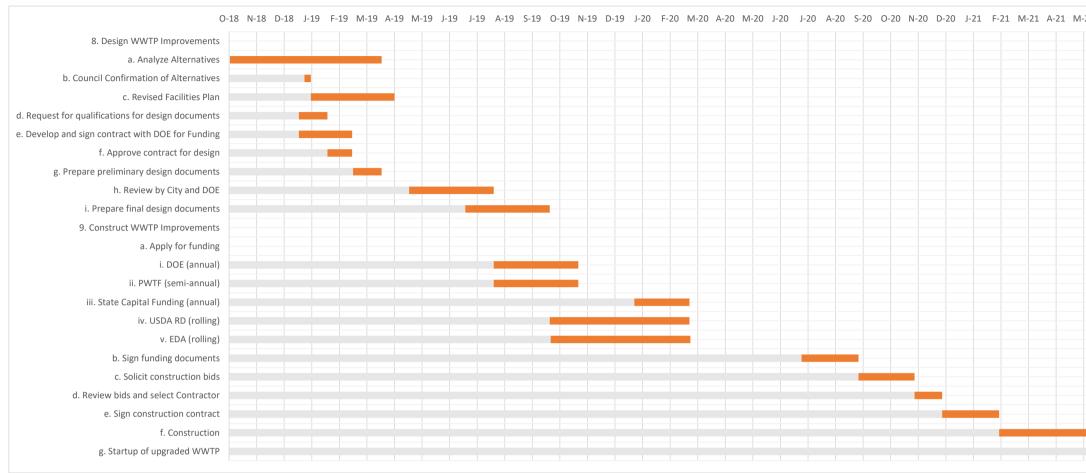
APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Kenneth B. Woodrich, City Attorney

Task	Start Date	Duration	End Date
8. Design WWTP Improvements			
a. Analyze Alternatives	0-18	165	A-19
b. Council Confirmation of Alternatives	J-19	7	J-19
c. Revised Facilities Plan	J-19	91	A-19
d. Request for qualifications for design documents	J-19	31	F-19
e. Develop and sign contract with DOE for Funding	J-19	58	F-19
f. Approve contract for design	F-19	27	F-19
g. Prepare preliminary design documents	M-19	31	A-19
h. Review by City and DOE	M-19	92	A-19
i. Prepare final design documents	J-19	92	0-19
9. Construct WWTP Improvements			
a. Apply for funding			
i. DOE (annual)	A-19	92	N-19
ii. PWTF (semi-annual)	A-19	92	N-19
iii. State Capital Funding (annual)	J-20	60	M-20
iv. USDA RD (rolling)	0-19	152	M-20
v. EDA (rolling)	0-19	152	M-20
b. Sign funding documents	J-20	62	S-20
c. Solicit construction bids	S-20	61	N-20
d. Review bids and select Contractor	N-20	30	D-20
e. Sign construction contract	D-20	62	F-21
f. Construction	F-21	424	A-22
g. Startup of upgraded WWTP	A-22	30	M-22

Exhibit A Wastewater Upgrade Project Plan

Exhibit A Wastewater Upgrade Project Plan



1-21	J-21	J-21	A-21	S-21	0-21	0-21	N-21	D-21	J-22	F-22	M-22	A-22

Stevenson Shoreline Master Program







City of Stevenson SEPA Review Draft Inventory & Charaterization Report

November 2018

Prepared by the Stevenson Planning Department &



Ecology Grant # G1200-044 Tasks 2.3 Page Intentionally Left Blank



Acknowledgements

City Council

Scott Anderson, Mayor Paul Hendricks Robert Muth Mark Peterson Jenny Taylor Amy Weissfeld

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State Staff

This Inventory and Characterization Report is made possible by Washington State Department of Ecology Grant G1200-044, Task 2.2 with the assistance of Michelle McConnell, Regional Shoreline Planner.

This report was prepared with the assistance of



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5



1.0 Introduction

The purpose of this study is to conduct a baseline inventory of shoreline conditions within and adjacent to the City of Stevenson, Washington. This study includes an inventory and analysis of shoreline conditions

- 15 related to land use, public access, environmentally sensitive areas and fish habitat, including habitat for species listed as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) (a comprehensive list of abbreviations and acronyms are found in Appendix A). More specifically, the shoreline inventory collected existing plans, surveys, studies, inventories, and other information applicable to the City's shorelines. In addition, Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 173-26-150 allows the City to predesignate
- 20 the shorelines of urban growth areas that are located outside of existing City boundaries, which the City has elected to do for areas in Skamania County. The study also conducted a physical inventory of land use, shoreline modifications, and public access and used the information that resulted to evaluate and characterize shoreline functions and ecological processes and to recommend enhancement and restoration projects.
- 25 This characterization report documents those ecosystem-wide processes that contribute to the structure and functions of Stevenson's shorelines and compares them to the human-based modifications that are working to change the same structure and functions. The descriptions in this report will be the basis upon which the City can continue the comprehensive update of the 1977 Shoreline Management Program (SMP), a revision process required of the City by the Shoreline Management Act (SMA), Revised Code of Washington (RCW)
- 30 90.58, and Shoreline Master Program Guidelines, WAC 173-26, and Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) Grant G1200044. This report is intended to summarize the existing conditions for a wide audience and is not intended to be highly technical or analytical.

The information is organized in the following sections:

- **Section 1** introduces the report, defines and identifies the City's shoreline jurisdiction and the relationship of the City's SMP to other plans and programs, and describes the methods used to conduct the shoreline inventory and characterization.
 - Section 2 goes into detail on the ecosystem-wide processes that have set the stage on which Stevenson has been built. This section characterizes the geology, climate, hydrology, and game-changing processes associated with the Bonneville Dam, and describes the structures these processes have left behind.
- Section 3 discusses what ecological functions are provided by the processes and structures along Stevenson's shorelines. The functions discussed in this section are categorized according to their importance to water quality, water quantity, and habitat. This section also introduces the indicators that will be used to measure ecological functions over time.
- Section 4 analyzes how the processes, structures, and functions interact on a reach-by-reach basis along local shorelines. The information in this section is organized in tables characterizing the existing conditions of each indicator, the likelihood of impending land use changes along the reach, and the overall contribution of each reach to the ecological functions of the shoreline.
 - Section 5 analyzes the current uses of Stevenson's shorelines, defines whether these uses are preferred or water-oriented, analyzes potential future uses of shoreline areas, and recommends ways to accommodate such uses in the future.

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- **Section 6** consists of preliminary shoreline environmental designation (SED) recommendations based on existing land uses, zoning, current ecological functions, and existing shoreline environmental designations.
- 55 The City will use this report in the next steps of the SMP update process, which will include developing proposed shoreline environment designations; preparing draft SMP goals, policies, and regulations; developing a restoration plan to take advantage of opportunities to improve degraded conditions in the City's shoreline jurisdiction; and evaluating anticipated cumulative impacts of the new program's implementation.

60 1.1 Study Area Boundary (Shoreline Jurisdiction)

The City's preliminary shoreline jurisdiction is identified in Appendix C, Map 1 and will be refined in the City's final Shoreline Management Program. This map includes the shorelines and shorelands of the Columbia River, Rock Creek, and a dam-flooded inlet of the Columbia called Rock Cove. These waterbodies and adjacent lands represent the "shorelines of the state," which include "shorelines", "shorelines of statewide

- 65 significance," and "shorelands" in Stevenson, as are further described below. As established by state law (RCW 35A.21.090 and 35.21.160) the waterward extent of the City's shoreline jurisdiction is the mid-line of the Columbia River, beyond the City limit boundary that mostly follows the land's edge. This report also includes information on the Columbia River and Rock Creek reaches and another dam-flooded inlet of the Columbia called Ashes Lake that currently lie outside the City's 2015 jurisdiction but within the boundary of
- 70 the urban area established in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (NSA). Including an analysis of these additional areas will allow the City to predesignate lands in the SMP so additional territory can be annexed unfettered by jurisdictional issues over shoreline management. While the City is opting to exercise its authority to predesignate, these areas remain under the jurisdiction of Skamania County until annexation occurs. The area outside the City's 2015 jurisdiction represents nearly 4.5 miles of the 10 total miles of
- 75 shoreline characterized in this report.¹

1.1.1 Regulatory Overview and Definitions

This report limits its discussion to the Columbia River, Rock Cove, and Rock Creek based on the definitions and standards established by the state in the SMA and WAC.

Shorelines of the State – The SMP update process begins with the identification of "shorelines of the state" which comprise the geographic area where the SMA applies within a local jurisdiction. Shorelines of the State include "shorelines" and "shorelines of statewide significance.

Shorelines – "Shorelines" are described as certain water areas of the state along with the lands underlying them. The SMA applies to shorelines as follows:

• All marine waters.

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- Rivers and streams with more than 20 cubic feet per second (cfs) mean annual flow.
- Lakes and reservoirs greater than 20 acres in area.
- Associated wetlands and river deltas.
- Shorelands adjacent to these waterbodies.

¹ *Recommendation #1-1 for SMP Update:* Evaluate and predesignate lands outside of the 2014 city limits as part of the final SMP.

Shorelines of Statewide Significance – The SMA provides special emphasis on certain waterbodies in
 addition to those described below. The Columbia River, as a river having a mean annual flow greater than
 1,000 cfs, is considered a shoreline of statewide significance and is joined by others in the following
 categories:

- The harbors, bays, estuaries, and inlets of the Pacific Ocean.
- Several named and unnamed deltas, bays, and passages of the Puget Sound.
- Any lakes and/or reservoirs with a surface area greater than 1,000 acres.
- Any Western Washington river having a mean annual flow greater than 1,000 cfs.
- Any Eastern Washington river having a mean annual flow greater than 200 cfs or a drainage area greater than 300 square miles.
- Associated wetlands and river deltas.
- Shorelands adjacent to these waterbodies.

Shorelands – "Shorelines of the state" include more than just the waterbodies meeting the threshold. Its definition includes all lands extending landward for 200 feet from the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) as well as floodways and their landward floodplains within 200 feet.

Ordinary High Water Mark – The OHWM is used as the basis for identifying shoreline locations and can be found by examining the bed and banks of a waterbody to ascertain where the presence and action of waters are so common and usual that they have marked the land as distinctly different from the abutting uplands. Because the OHWM is not a fixed elevation and subject to change over time, it is difficult to map its location precisely. The shoreline jurisdiction depicted in Map 1 should be taken to represent the general location of shorelines in Stevenson, and the regulatory provisions established during this SMP update should require a

110 case-by-case verification of the OHWM.²

Optional Areas – The City's shoreline jurisdiction may also include areas outside of those mandated through the SMA – municipalities may elect to include certain optional areas as well. The most common cases involve the inclusion of 100-year floodplains and the buffers required to protect critical areas. Critical areas include aquifer recharge areas, frequently flooded areas, geologic hazard areas, habitat areas, and wetlands which are

115 now required to be regulated by the City under the state Growth Management Act (GMA). Extending the shoreline jurisdiction to these areas increases efficiencies of the permitting process and minimizes confusion about what and how many regulations apply within shoreline areas.

1.1.2 Preliminary Shoreline Jurisdiction

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Stevenson's preliminary shoreline jurisdiction and predesignation areas are depicted in Map 1 and is based on the minimum jurisdiction for shorelines of statewide significance (Columbia River), shorelines (Ashes Lake, Rock Cove, and Rock Creek), associated wetlands, and their shorelands (areas within 200 feet of the OHWM of these waterbodies). Optional areas associated with wetland buffers and the 2007 Piper Road landslide are included in this preliminary determination of shoreline jurisdiction for future evaluation and consideration for

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² *Recommendation #1-2 for SMP Update:* Include regulatory provisions requiring the OHWM be determined at the time of project review so that it is always based on the most recent information.

inclusion in the final SMP. The information in this report and the will of the public as it is identified during the update process will help guide the decision about the inclusion of the optional areas.³

1.2 Methodology

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Ecology provided the City with guidance for conducting this inventory and characterization through meetings, correspondence, and written handbooks. Stevenson's Shoreline Inventory and Characterization Report incorporates this guidance and reviews shorelines through a lens involving Ecosystem-Wide Processes, Shoreline Ecological Functions, and Reach-Scale Indicators.

Through this lens, Ecosystem-Wide Processes refer to the dynamic physical and chemical interactions that form, maintain, and change natural landscapes. These processes are fairly predictable, and changes to them occur relatively gradually or with a great deal of human influence. As the outcome of these broad, landscape-scale processes, Shoreline Ecological Functions occur at the middle scale and are more prone to direct

135 influence by human actions but the services they perform continue to operate to a greater or lesser extent despite these influences.

At the finer level, Reach-Scale Indicators are easily measured proxies used to describe how well or poorly Ecosystem Processes and Ecological Functions are working. Such indicators are helpful both because they describe performance of multiple and interacting Ecological Functions, and because they are variable and

- 140 highly subject to changes based on human influence. Discreet and manageable, Reach-Scale Indicators can be addressed more precisely at the site-scale during a permitting process, and their variability can therefore be made more predictable. As a result, human investments in shoreline areas can continue with greater certainty, and subject to changes based on the slower moving processes of the wider ecosystem and economy. This "status quo" of existing conditions is what Ecology requires us to maintain with the phrase "No
- 145 Net Loss of Ecological Functions". The characterizations of this report describe the current state of these processes, functions, and indicators so that Stevenson can protect local assets and achieve Ecology's standard.

Additional description of the methodology used to characterize specific reaches is included in ICR Section 4.0, including the qualitative scale used for each reach-scale indicator.

³ *Recommendation #1-3 for SMP Update:* Evaluate and consider extending shoreline jurisdiction during later stages of the SMP update, paying special attention to the benefits of eliminating redundancy in the permitting process.

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Table 1.2-1 Stevenson's Ecosystem-Wide Processes, Ecological Functions, and Reach-Scale Indicators

Characterization Methodology

Ecosystem-Wide Processes	Geology	Climate	Hydrology	Bonneville Dam
	Shoreline Ecologic Functions	al	Reach-Scale Indicato	rs
Overwater Roads & Structures	Sediment Transport		Surface Area, Permanent	king Culverts, Impervious ly Protected Areas, Ripariar ability, Urban Runoff,
Shoreline Stability		oxic	Impervious Surface Area Areas, Riparian Vegetatio	Permanently Protected on, Setbacks to OHWM,
Sediment Transport		3		ngs, Permanently Protected on, Setbacks to OHWM,
MILLE 303(d) Listings Nutrient & Toxic Filtration	Water Storag Functions Regulation	ge & Flow	Impervious Surface Area	Overwater Roads &
Permanently Protected Areas	Input of Org	anics & LWN	PHS Listings, Permanent	a, Impervious Surface Area y Protected Areas, Riparia ability
Available Floodplain Area	ਦੂੰ Connectivity		Overwater Roads & Stru Permanently Protected A	ctures, PHS Listings, reas, Riparian Vegetation,
	Overwater Roads & Structures Shoreline Stability Sediment Transport Sediment Transport 303(d) Listings Nutrient & Toxic Filtration Permanently Protected Areas Available Floodplain Area	Shoreline Ecologics Functions Sediment Transport Stability Sediment Transport Sediment Transport Sediment Transport Sediment Transport Sediment Transport Sediment Transport Sediment Transport Sediment Transport Nutrient & T Filtration Nutrient & Toxic Filtration Permanently Protected Areas Available Floodplain Area	Shoreline Ecological Functions Sediment Transport Subility Subility Sediment Transport Subility Subil	Shoreline Ecological Functions Shoreline Ecological Functions Sediment Transport Sediment Sediment Sediment Sediment Sediment S

1.2.1 Data Sources

The data used in this characterization of the City's shorelines comes from the most current, accurate,

- 155 complete, applicable and available information from existing reports, site visits, and remote sensing data. A number of state and federal agency data sources and City records, maps, aerial photos, and technical reports were compiled as the basis for the shoreline inventory. Section 7.0 lists the data sources. The following were among the most helpful:
 - Stevenson Comprehensive Plan (City of Stevenson, 2013)
 - Biological Assessment of the Effects of the Rock Creek Debris Removal, Bridge Protection and Fish Habitat Improvement Project (SWCA Environmental Consultants, 2007)
 - Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Plan (Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board, various dates, including 2010)
 - Wind/White Salmon Watershed (WRIA 29) Level 1 Technical Assessment (Envirovision, 2003)
 - Rock Creek Watershed Analysis (U.S. Forest Service, 2000)
 - Rock Cove Environmental Evaluation and Comprehensive Plan (Fishman Environmental Services, 1997)

1.2.2 Shoreline Reaches

Map 1 displays the shoreline waterbodies in the Stevenson area. The Columbia River is a shoreline of
statewide significance with annual flows over 1,000 cfs, Rock Creek, Rock Cove and Ashes Lake are shorelines
with annual flows of more than 20 cfs or an area of greater than 20 acres. Therefore, the Columbia River,
Rock Creek, Rock Cove, and Ashes Lake and their associated "shorelands" comprise the geographic area
where the SMA applies in the City.

To assess the physical and biological resources of the shorelines of these waterbodies, this inventory and characterization breaks them into seven relatively homogeneous and manageable units based on geographic location. The character of these reaches has been assessed and is described generally according to the level of ecological functions they provide and by existing and projected land uses. Table 1.2-2 describes the reach boundaries with greater detail found in the text sections for each reach.

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Streams & Rivers	Reach Name	Description	Approximate Length	
			Predesignated	City Jurisdiction
Columbia River	Reach 1— Predesingated East Urban Area	North bank of river from the eastern Urban Area boundary at the mouth of Nelson Creek downriver to city limits at the mouth of Kanaka Creek. Note: While the shoreline of this reach is outside of city limits and predesignated, some shorelands and associated wetlands are within the City's current shoreline jurisdiction.	5,550 LF	0 LF
	Reach 2— Downtown Waterfront	North bank of river within city limits from the mouth of Kanaka Creek downriver to the mouth of Rock Creek	0 LF	4,175 LF
	Reach 3— Predesignated West Urban Area	North bank of river from the mouth of Rock Creek downriver to the Urban Area boundary at SR 14 west of Stevenson Co-Ply site.	8,000 LF	0 LF
Rock Creek	Reach 1—City Reach	West/South bank of stream from its mouth upstream to city limits at Ryan Allen Road. East/North bank of stream from its mouth upstream to city limits near Lasher Street.	0 LF	10,375 LF
	Reach 2— Predesignated Upper Rock Creek	West/South bank of stream from Ryan Allen Road upstream to Urban Area boundary. East/North bank of stream from city limits near Lasher Street upstream to Urban Area boundary.	5,325 LF	0 LF
		Streams & Rivers Subtotal	18,875 LF (3.6 mi)	14,550 LF (2.8 mi)
Lakes		Description	Approxim	ate Length
			Predesignated	City Jurisdiction
Rock Cove	Rock Cove—City Reach	Entire bank of lake, islands, and SR 14/ railroad berm.	0 LF	18,800 LF
Ashes Lake	Ashes Lake— Predesignated	Extreme Northeast end of Ashes Lake within Urban Area boundary.	425 LF	0 LF
		Lakes Subtotal	425 LF (0.1 mi)	18,800 LF (3.6 mi)

Table 1.2-2 Shoreline Waterbodies & Reach Designations

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1.3 Relationship to Other Plans and Programs

The SMA requires local governments and state agencies to review the plans, regulations, and ordinances applying to areas of shoreline jurisdiction and modify them to ensure they are consistent with the SMP. Waterfront lands are regulated by various local, state, and federal policies, and the SMP update needs to ensure these are integrated to avoid inconsistencies or conflicts between the regulations.

TOTAL

19,300 LF

(3.7 mi)

33,350 LF

(6.3 mi)

1.3.1 Local Plans and Programs

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Stevenson's SMP intersects with its comprehensive plan, municipal code, and other regulatory plans and programs to manage and regulate development in shoreline areas. Local plans and regulations that relate to shoreline management include those discussed in the next sections.

- 190 **Comprehensive Plan –** The Stevenson Comprehensive Plan (April 2013) uses the cornerstone principles of high quality of life, natural/scenic beauty, healthy economy, and active waterfront to frame goals for growth, development, and change in the city. The plan contemplates the use of area plans, such as the SMP, as components of Stevenson's overall system of plans and one way to implement its strategies. The comprehensive plan is intended to be acted upon, and Goal 4A addresses the waterfront when it lays out a
- 195 future where "the waterfront is an extension of the downtown core and a place where people live, work, and play." The objectives and tactics adopted to advance the City toward that goal provide instrumental guidance for the SMP update, as do the future land use map and several objectives and tactics associated with other goals in the comprehensive plan. The SMP update process will also provide a feedback loop for the continued relevance of the 2013 comprehensive plan, and that plan should be revisited and amended to
- 200 reflect the new SMP as an area plan to be implemented under the aegis of the comprehensive plan.⁴ Appendix B of this report provides a complete list of current comprehensive plan statements, objectives, and tactics that interrelate with the SMP.

Zoning Code – The City and County zoning codes provides use, design, and procedural standards adopted for all areas of the City, including those within the shoreline jurisdiction. The City's zoning code contains clear but imperfect attempts to reconcile its design-based regulations with the existing SMP, especially within the Commercial (C1), Commercial Recreation (CR), and Public Use & Recreation (PR) districts. However, there is no evidence of any attempts to reconcile the use-based regulations or procedural requirements of the existing SMP and zoning code. The SMP update process and annexation of property will provide opportunities to better align shorelines policies and procedures with those of the zoning code.⁵

- 210 **Critical Areas Code** Like the SMP, the state mandates that the City adopt regulations to protect what it has deemed "critical areas," including aquifer recharge areas, frequently flooded areas, geologically hazardous areas, habitat areas, and wetlands. This mandate came as part of the GMA, and the overlapping regulatory requirements of critical areas protection and the SMA have been troublesome for many municipalities and state agencies. These tensions have required guidance from the state courts, and the City's SMP update will
- 215 need to follow that guidance, which means that the City may either refer to the existing critical areas code in the SMP or adopt specific critical areas provisions to apply when they exist in shoreline areas, or a combination thereof.⁶

State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) – The State Environmental Policy Act has been adopted locally as SMC 18.04 – Environmental Policy. This program reviews all actions taken by the City to determine whether

⁴ *Recommendation #1-4 for SMP Update:* SMP update should include a list of desirable comprehensive plan changes to bring the two documents into alignment. Specific recommendations should be made regarding the 1975 SMP's references in Chapter 2 and Goal 4A.

⁵ *Recommendation #1-5 for SMP Update:* Evaluate and consider inclusion of the shoreline use, design, and procedural regulations adopted as part of the SMP Update as a component of a more unified development code along with those of the Zoning Code.

⁶ *Recommendation #1-6 for SMP Update:* Consider methods to integrate and reduce redundancy between Critical Areas and Shorelines permitting, especially regarding riparian habitat and wetland areas.

the action is likely to have a significant adverse environmental impact. Action is very broadly defined to include, among others, city-funded construction projects, policy adoption, and permitting of private projects. The City's decision to take such actions must be mindful of whether projects will have a significant impact, whether their impacts can be mitigated, and the full scope of the impact if unavoidable. Checklists associated with SEPA are required in all areas of the city, including those within shoreline jurisdiction.⁷

225 1.3.2 State and Federal Plans and Programs

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The City's SMP must also be compatible with state and federal regulations and programs that relate to shoreline management. State and federal regulations and programs that intersect with Stevenson's SMP update are listed alphabetically below.

- **Bonneville Dam –** The Bonneville Lock and Dam Project and the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) are components of a federal water resource management program designed to manage flood risk, generate power, improve water quality, provide irrigation, and preserve and enhance fish and wildlife habitat, recreation, and navigation on the Columbia River and some of its tributaries. Bonneville Dam, located 6 miles downstream from Stevenson, is the earliest in a system of 31 hydropower dams generating power which the BPA distributes throughout the Pacific Northwest. To balance the diverse needs of this water resource
- 235 management program, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) operates Bonneville Dam and the Columbia River as a system, raising and lowering water levels in the Bonneville Pool based on complex projections of the system's water availability and power generation demands. This artificial control has a great effect on the water and sediment regime of the City's shoreline areas as will be discussed in section 2.4.
- Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 401 of the federal CWA requires projects obtain certification from the state regarding compliance with water quality standards and other aquatic resource protections under Ecology's purview. Section 404 of the CWA regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States. Any project that proposes such impacts in waters of the United States, including special aquatic sites such as wetlands, must obtain a permit from USACE.

Under the authority of the CWA, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) authorizes Ecology to issue

- 245 permits under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). This system covers a wide range of projects that discharge water. They are referred to as point source projects and include wastewater treatment plants, industrial facilities, and large construction sites. The program also covers a graduated system of municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) to eliminate pollution from stormwater runoff. Two phases of this program have been implemented to cover medium and large cities, but because of
- 250 Stevenson's size and location, its stormwater system is exempt from MS4 regulation. Ecology's Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (2014) provides useful technical information and alternative low impact development (LID) methods for managing runoff to help minimize pollution even in smaller communities.⁸

Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act – Congress passed the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act in 1986 to protect and enhance the scenic, cultural, recreational, and natural resources of the

⁷ *Recommendation #1-7 for SMP Update:* Develop shoreline management policies that will help ensure projects avoid determinations of significant adverse environmental impacts under the SEPA.

⁸ *Recommendation #1-8 for SMP Update:* Evaluate and consider LID methods identified in the 2014 stormwater manual as appropriate to limit net loss of shoreline ecological functions.

Columbia River Gorge – the National Scenic Area, or NSA. The Act also seeks to protect and support the economy of the Gorge by encouraging growth within existing urban areas like Stevenson. Unlike Washington's GMA, the Act is focused far more on *resource management* than *growth management*. Whereas the statewide GMA establishes urban growth areas that are expected to continually expand to meet

- 260 the population management demands of projected 20-year growth, the NSA Act established urban areas within which all industrial development and most commercial and residential development are expected to occur. Minor revisions to the NSA boundaries are permissible, but not at the expense of the scenic resources the Act was established to protect. While the Act severely limits the types of development that can occur outside the urban areas, it places no planning requirements or development restrictions on the City. Instead,
- 265 it increases the pressure for Stevenson to accommodate the growth and uses prohibited elsewhere in the NSA. Stevenson's SMP will be a key ingredient of the place-based solution required to absorb the added development pressures created by the Act.

Endangered Species Act (ESA) – The federal ESA was adopted in 1973 as a regulatory measure to prevent the extinction of plant and animal species. By establishing a "consultation" process, the Act provides for the

- 270 conservation of species that are endangered or threatened throughout all or a significant portion of their range. During consultation, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) (NMFS) and/or US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) review project proposals to ensure they do not result in the "take" of a listed species. Take is broadly defined as any action that would "harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such action." Agency feedback must then be
- accommodated by the project.

Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) – The state HPA program applies to any construction activity that would alter the bed or bank of a water of the state. The program is administered by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). All projects covered by the requirements must submit permit applications to show that construction is done in a manner that prevents damage to the state's fish, shellfish, and their habitats.

280 Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act – This national act protects fish and fisheries in the high seas and the anadromous species spawning in the rivers of the United States. The act was originally adopted in 1976, and its focus on the nutritional, economic, and recreational value of fish species differentiates it from the ESA. Whereas the latter seeks to prevent the extinction of the species it protects, the Magnuson-Stevens Act seeks to maintain stocks of the species it protects to ensure optimum ongoing yields for human consumption.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act – Originally adopted in 1918 as a treaty with Canada, this federal law has been updated based on additional treaties with Mexico, Japan, and Russia. The Act seeks to prevent the unlicensed killing, capturing, and commodification of migratory birds and their products (feathers, eggs, nests, etc.). The Act also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior and the President to adopt suitable regulations regarding the

290 methods by which certain species of migratory birds may be hunted, captured, or commodified. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act does not deal specifically with bird habitats and is primarily implemented through state game wardens and hunting license provisions.

Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 – The USACE reviews projects for compliance with Section 10 of the federal Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, which seeks to prohibit the unauthorized obstruction or alteration of

295 navigable waters of the United States (waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide and/or are presently used, previously used, or subject to future use to transport interstate commerce) without a USACE permit.

Washington Lower Columbia Salmon Recovery and Fish & Wildlife Subbasin Plan – An integrated plan satisfying the requirements of several state, regional, and federal programs. This plan is adopted by NMFS as a non-regulatory guidance document. The purpose of the plan is to restore the region's threatened fish

- 300 species to healthy, harvestable levels and to protect and enhance other species adversely affected by human actions. The plan provides site-specific management actions necessary for the conservation and survival of threatened species, measurable criteria that be used to delist recovered species, and the project inventories, priorities, and cost estimates necessary accomplish recovery goals.
- Water Pollution Control Act All projects affecting surface and ground waters in the state, including those
 that are not subject to the CWA sections 401 and 404, must still comply with the provisions of the state's
 Water Pollution Control Act. It authorizes Ecology to operate a state waste disposal permitting system for
 industrial, commercial, and municipal discharges of pollutants.

Other relevant federal laws include the National Environmental Policy Act, Anadromous Fish Conservation Act, and the Clean Air Act. State laws that address shoreline issues include the Forest Practices Act, tribal

310 agreements and case law, the Watershed Planning Act, the Water Resources Act, and the Salmon Recovery Act.

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2.0 Ecosystem-Wide Processes

Ecosystem-wide processes are the dynamic physical and chemical interactions that form and maintain natural landscapes. These processes occur over large landscapes that include both shoreline areas and the wider watershed draining to the shoreline. The SMA requires local jurisdictions to consider the ecosystem-wide processes that are at play in shaping the structure of shorelines.

This section of the shoreline inventory and characterization report describes ecosystem-wide processes and the structures they have created. It focuses on the swift and cataclysmic nature of the ecosystem-wide processes at work in Stevenson and the Columbia River Gorge. The natural forces of geology, climate, and hydrology are especially visible in Stevenson. They are characterized below because of the massive scale of

their impacts on Stevenson's shorelines and because they demonstrate the complexity of developing placebased solutions to problems that can change overnight because of causes that are beyond Stevenson's ability to influence.

2.1 Geologic Processes

- In a place known for its jaw-dropping waterfalls and picturesque cliff faces, 340 geology is *the* story of the Columbia River Gorge. The characters in this story include the joints between layers of sedimentary and igneous rock units, the lifting and folding of the ground caused by the shifting of the Earth's plates, and the persistent forces of gravity, water, and their conflicting relationship with beauty and destruction. The descriptions in this section quite literally set the
- 345 stage upon which Stevenson and the ecosystem-wide processes play out.

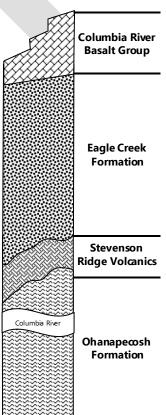
2.1.1 Rock Units

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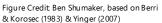
The oldest and deepest geologic formation in the Stevenson area is called **the Ohanapecosh Formation**. This sedimentary layer is rarely visible from the surface, but some layers of its tuffs (igneous rock that forms from the debris

- 350 ejected by explosive volcanic events), breccias, conglomerates, sandstones, and claystones (various types of sedimentary rocks composed of rock fragments cemented within a matrix of smaller particles) are exposed in the Wind River canyon beneath and upstream of Carson's Conrad Lundy ("High") Bridge to the east of Stevenson.
- 355 **The Stevenson Ridge Volcanics** (sometimes referred to as Stevens Ridge Volcanics) is an igneous layer of basaltic-andesite lava and breccias flows visible in several places near Stevenson, especially along the shorelines of the Columbia River and in cuts for BNSF railroad tracks. This layer is highly permeable along its fractures and columnar joints and water percolates relatively freely through the
- 360 Stevenson Ridge Volcanics, where it is then impeded by the relatively impermeable layer of thick clay-rich paleo-soil horizon that separates the Stevenson Ridge Volcanics from the underlying Ohanapecosh Formation.

The Eagle Creek Formation is the thickest rock unit in the Stevenson area and overlies the Stevenson Ridge Volcanics. This sedimentary formation consists of volcanic conglomerates, sandstones, and mudstones







365 deposited as fluvial sediment drained from a volcanic terrain. This layer is visible in the stratified cliff faces of Red Bluffs and Table Mountain to the west of Stevenson. A thick clayey soil horizon separates the Eagle Creek Formation from the underlying Stevenson Ridge Volcanics and impedes the movement of water from one layer to the next.

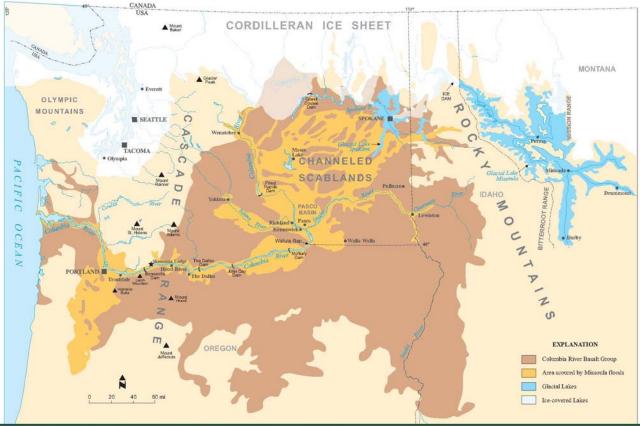


Figure 2.1-2 Columbia River Basalt Group & Missoula Floods Figure Credit Norman & Roloff (2004)

- 370 **The Columbia River Basalt Group**, typically the darling of the Columbia River Gorge's geologic story, provides the uppermost and—at nearly 17 million years old—the youngest rock unit found in the Stevenson area. This series of basalt flows flooded out of eastern Washington and Oregon at an average rate of 3 miles per hour covering more than 100,000 square miles of territory with molten rock. Filling in the ancestral Columbia River valley on their way to the Pacific Ocean, these flows of rock pushed the river itself to the
- 375 northern margin of the trough. Nowhere is this more visible than in the stretch of river valley near Stevenson where one can see what happens when a river is caught between a rock and a not-so-hard place. Here on the south side of the Gorge, the layers of the Columbia River Basalt Group form cliffs approximately 2,000 feet thick. Just over on the north side of the river, however, these massive flows are limited to small areas and generally cap only the highest ridges. Instead, the river cuts through the older and more erosive formations
- described above. The beautiful and destructive results of this anomaly are described more fully in section2.1.3.

2.1.2 Plates, Faults, and Folds

The process of plate tectonics has been well documented as the force behind dramatic events like volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, but it also results in more subtle shifts to landscapes that drive ecological

385 processes at the local level. In places like Stevenson where multiple geologic processes converge, the shifts are often less subtle, with discrete change-inducing events occurring relatively frequently.

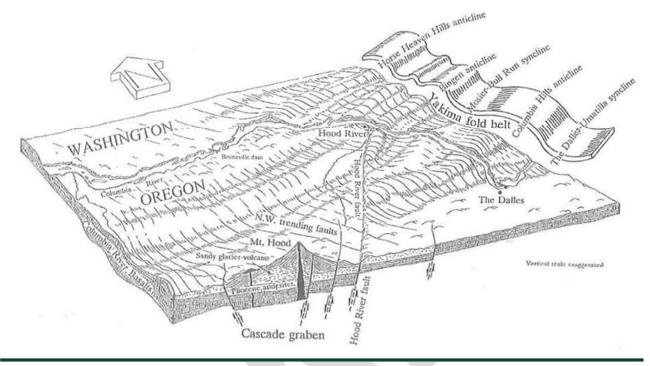


Figure 2.1-3 Yakima Fold Belt

Figure Credit Orr & Orr (2012)

The constant shifting, convergence, and compression of the Earth's plates upon one another in the 17 million years since the Columbia River Basalt Group flooded the ancestral Columbia River Valley have created a

- 390 regional feature known as the Yakima Fold Belt. Northwest-southeast compression in this area has resulted in broad northeast trending folds of anticlines (convex upward folds of the geologic strata—hills) and synclines (concave downward folds of the geologic strata—holes) and northwest trending strike-slip faults (intra-plate faults separating individual sides of a rock unit that move laterally along a near-vertical crack). The south-facing slope of one of these folds underlies Stevenson, the Columbia River, and the surrounding
- 395 landscape. Dipping southeasterly at an angle between 2 and 10 degrees, the orientation of this fold conspires with other ecosystem-wide processes and is another key contributor to shoreline structure and ecosystem functions, especially the persistent admission of new sediments into the water columns of Rock Creek and the Columbia River.

2.1.3 Landslides and Waterfalls

- 400 The combination of alternating rock units separated by thick clays, the deep percolation of surface waters through faults and fractures in the rock units, and the steep angle at which these units have been folded has been referred to by geologists as a "well-greased skidboard" (Waters, 1973, as quoted in O'Connor and Burns, 2009). Thousands of years' worth of Columba River erosive power has ensured the freedom of movement on this skidboard as gravity exerts its force. Two sets of cataclysmic experiences demonstrate the power of these lateral and vertical forces and their effects on Stevenson's shorelines.
- 405 power of these lateral and vertical forces and their effects on Stevenson's shorelines.

The **Missoula Floods** (also referred to as the Bretz Floods) produced some of the earliest recognizable landslides in the Stevenson area. This series of floods resulted from the repeated formation and breaching of Lake Missoula, a glacially dammed lake that covered much of western Montana. The ice dam broke approximately 80 times during a 6,000-year period between 18,000 and 12,000 years ago and sent torrents of

- 410 floodwater racing across eastern Washington and down through the Gorge on their way to the Pacific Ocean. As depicted on Figure 2.1-2, the waters of Lake Missoula spread out over the relatively homogenous flood basalt bedrock of eastern Washington to form the Channeled Scablands, but as they funneled into the Gorge, the floods' destructive cocktail of ice, rock, water, and biological debris reached depths of more than 1,000 feet and scoured the hill slopes, leaving behind cliff faces free of vegetation and soil.
- 415 These exposed faces are still visible today at the approximately 800-foot elevation line and contribute to the dramatic scenery of the eastern Columbia River Gorge. The waters had a far different effect near Stevenson as they were pushed to the margin between the Columbia River Flood Basalts and the softer Eagle Creek Formation. These floods exposed the thicker basalt layers on the Gorge's south side, leaving near vertical walls supported by the intact bedrock farther down-gradient of the underlying fold terrain. It is over these
- 420 walls of rock that many of the Gorge's spectacular waterfalls tumble. On the north side of the Gorge, however, the water's power stripped away the basalt and underlying sedimentary rock, leaving nothing down-gradient on the fold terrain to stabilize the rock units above. It is for this reason that the northern side of the Gorge is home to fewer waterfalls and more landslides.⁹
- The **Cascade Landslide Complex** is one such set of landslides. Beginning approximately 1,000 years ago, the southern slopes of Table Mountain and Greenleaf Peak began mass wasting into the Columbia River through a series of landslides covering nearly 15 square miles, temporarily damming, and subsequently diverting, the Columbia River channel 1.5 miles south of its pre-slide location. The Bonneville Landslide is the most recent and, as the progenitor of several Bridge of the Gods legends, the most well-known landslide of this complex. A landscape-based allegory about love, loss, and familial relations, one Native American legend tells of two
- 430 brothers, Wy'East (Mount Hood) and Pahto (Mount Adams), battling over the love of Loowit (Mount St. Helens). When Old Coyote grew tired of his sons using the land bridge across the Columbia to fight with each other, he settled their quarrels by collapsing the bridge and forever separating the land on each side of the river.
- Empirical evidence confirms that this area would have been dammed by the slide, and even if the allegorical
 bridge did not represent the type of free-spanning bridge of the European Americans' imaginations, it still
 provided some type of ford or dike over which people could "cross the river without getting their feet wet"
 (Lawrence and Lawrence, 1958, as quoted in O'Connor and Burns, 2009). Today's evidence also indicates that
 the impounded waters behind this dam rose more than 60 feet and stretched more than 70 miles upstream
 and, when they overtopped and breached the land bridge, they left observable marks of floodwaters nearly
 100 feet deep at Troutdale, Oregon.
- Though the exact date of the Bonneville Landslide is being debated, radio carbon dating indicates it occurred only 600 years ago. This timeline is generally borne out by modern historical Native American accounts,

⁹ *Recommendation #2-XX for SMP Update:* Evaluate geologically hazardous areas along shorelines for inclusion within Shoreline Jurisdiction and consider voluntary protective measure and/or special standards for site development in such areas.

which instead of relying on "myth time" or "the time before memory" describe a time when their own known and remembered ancestors traveled by canoe between the Pacific Ocean and Celilo Falls without obstruction.

- Although the dam created by the Cascades Landslide Complex has long since been breached, its effects remain visible and are important determinants of the human inhabitation of this area. Early European-American comments focused on this area as a natural feature. In 1805, during Lewis and Clark's westward journey, they observed the peculiar submerged stumps of upstream trees followed by the harrowing Cascade Rapids, or, as Captain William Clark called them, the "Great Shoote" (Figure 2.1-4). The dangers of the
- 450 Cascade Rapids were also feared by settlers moving along the Oregon Trail—as they rafted downriver, many lost their belongings or their lives to the jagged rocks clogging the Columbia's narrowly channeled waters.

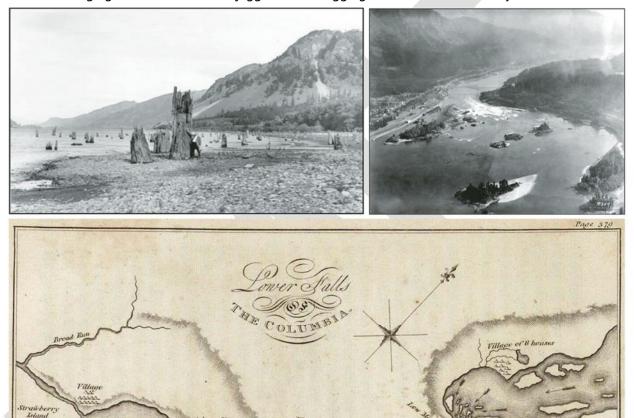


Figure 2.1-4 Early Observations of the Bonneville Landslide Upper Left: Submerged tree stumps near Wind Mountain. Upper Right: Cascade Rapids and Cascade Locks. Lower Map: 1815 Map of the Lower Falls of the Columbia, based on Captain William Clark's 1805 sketch.

Mountains

High

Figure Credits: D.H. Lawrence & Oregon Historical Society (1933). US Army Corps of Engineers (1928), taken from O'Connor & Burns (2009), and Cartography Associates, David Rumsey Collection (1998)

Not to be outdone by the environmental obstacles, accounts of the human presence at this funneling of the Columbia soon began to reveal the strategic importance of the area for travel and trade. Native Americans

455 recognized this long before Lewis and Clark's paddles plied these waters and were there to witness, aid, and exploit these and later explorers as they attempted to avoid this dangerous stretch of water by using the already well-worn portage trail.

The earliest accounts of European Americans focused on the perceived "otherness" of these peoples' dress, physical features, and social hierarchies, but soon the otherness of their trading and tolling customs

- 460 increased in importance. Commonly accepted customs and cultural expectations of the Native Americans were unknown to the European Americans, whose trading practices and land settlement patterns were foreign to the Native American populations. Disagreements soon led to violence. The number of incidents initiated by one group or another waxed and waned. The Hudson's Bay Company opened Fort Vancouver in 1825, but by the 1850s, the military and organizational force of the U.S. Army was deployed to the Cascades
- 465 where three forts (including Fort Vancouver) were set up along the Columbia's north shore, and the control of this strategic stretch of river was ceded to the hands of European Americans.

The strategic value of Stevenson's location at the head of the Cascade Rapids materialized in the decades after European Americans solidified control of the Columbia River and as steam-powered sternwheelers replaced rafts as the primary mode of transportation. In the 1890s, brothers George and Momen Stevenson

- 470 of the Stevenson Land Company saw opportunity in a landing dock owned by Henry Shepard and his family on a river terrace pinched between the outlets of two wood-filled watersheds. Here, they purchased land and laid out the "Plat of Stevenson," an irregularly shaped, eight-block grid focused on its Columbia River wharf. The site became a strategic stopping point for refueling and relaxation as boats and passengers prepared for or recuperated from the passage through the Cascade Rapids. To serve the needs of the boats, cordwood
- 475 from the surrounding hillslopes crowded the pier, ready to stoke the boilers of sternwheelers like the famous Bailey Gatzert on the route between Portland and The Dalles. Likewise, hotels and saloons crowded Stevenson's "Whisky Row," ready to quell the needs of weary and thirsty travelers.¹⁰

2.2 Climate

Stevenson's peculiar geologic setting magnifies the effects of ecosystem-wide processes related to climate 480 and the atmosphere. Marine air masses from the Pacific Ocean largely determine the climate regime on the western side of the Cascade Range, while continental air masses from northern latitudes in British Columbia hold sway over the climate on the eastern side of the range. Stevenson is sited squarely in the transition zone between these two climate regions, and its average temperatures show a predictable gradient between the two. Local precipitation and wind patterns in Stevenson, however, demonstrate entirely different gradients 485 that are unlike any other areas in the state.

2.2.1 Temperature

To the west of the Cascade crest, air masses move in from the Pacific Ocean and maintain fairly moderate air temperatures throughout the year, with average monthly temperatures ranging from 37° to 67° F. This variability is seasonal and primarily because of the sun's effect on the region's high latitude. The high

¹⁰ Recommendation #2-XX for SMP Update: Consider how the Stevenson shoreline areas can accommodate modern-day uses equivalent to the nineteenth-century amenities that led to the town's early success as a refueling and relaxation hub while still following the priority order of shoreline use preference established by WAC 173-26-201(2d).

- 490 altitudes of the Cascade Range mitigate the influence of this warm air, and to the east, the air masses from the Canadian interior have greater influence. Average monthly temperatures there range from 33° to 76° F. While the lower lows are a direct result of air stream patterns, the higher highs arise from the thermal gains imparted on the land by the high summer sun. Stevenson's average monthly temperatures tuck neatly between the averages on either side of the Cascade Range, with December being the coldest month with a 495 temperature of 34.5° F and August being the warmest month at 69° F.

Figure 2.2-1 Temperatures & Precipitation Rates for Stevenson & Two Neighboring Climate Regimes (30-Year Average)

	St. Helens, OR	Battle Ground, WA	Stevenson, WA*	Prosser, WA	Kennewick, WA
Highest Temperature Month	67.2° F (Aug)	65.0° F (Aug)	68.9° F (Aug)	74.2° F (July)	76.0° F (July)
Lowest Temperature Month	37.1° F (Dec)	38.5° F (Dec)	34.5° F (Dec)	32.9° F (Dec)	34.3° F (Dec)
Annual Precipitation	46.64 in.	52.60 in.	77.52 in.	8.94 in.	7.73 in.
Highest Precipitation Month	7.22 in. (Dec)	8.14 in. (Nov)	12.64 in. (Nov)	1.36 in. (Dec)	1.13 in. (Dec)
Lowest Precipitation Month	0.72 in. (July)	0.87 in. (July)	0.92 in. (July)	0.20 in. (July)	0.18 in. (Aug)

Data Credit: NOAA (2010)

*Stevenson Data is taken from Bonneville Dam, located ~5 miles to the west

2.2.2 Wind

Associated with the different temperature regimes, the Cascade Range also separates different atmospheric pressure regimes. Wind is created as high pressure air moves toward lower pressure air. Often, the pressure differential is a result of surface air temperatures: as surface air heats up, it rises, leaving behind a vacuum into which cooler surface air is pulled. Lower elevations in such systems experience this effect to a greater degree than higher elevations, and as the only near sea-level pass through the Cascades, the Columbia Gorge provides the primary conduit through which the pressure regimes interact—and through which winds are

funneled.

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- 505 Because of the seasonal differences in temperatures on each side of the Cascades, there are also seasonal differences in the direction of prevailing winds. In the summer months, the hot continental air to the east of the Cascades rises, pulling west winds through the Gorge that increase in intensity as daytime heating increases the pressure differential. These summertime thermals produce the dependable and strong winds lauded as world class by sailors, windsurfers, and kiteboarders. The exhilarating rush of being pulled by 30-
- mph winds draws daytrippers from the Portland/Vancouver area and seasonal recreationalists from across 510 the world.¹¹ In the winter, winds move in the opposite direction as the warmer maritime air to the west of the Cascades draws the cold continental air from the east. Anomalies to these norms do occur, but east winds during the summer and west winds during the winter are comparatively infrequent and short in duration.

A phenomenon known as "gap flow" also occurs through the Gorge, which affects wind intensity based on the direction of flow. As air moves down the pressure gradient-from high to low/cool to warm-it

515 accelerates and the strongest winds are observed at the gap's exit. This flow is well known to wind-based recreationalists whose preferred launch spot could be anywhere along the length of the Gorge depending on the wind direction. On west-wind days, thrill seekers will travel east towards Hood River and The Dalles to

¹¹ Recommendation #2-XX for SMP Update: Develop tools to accommodate the unique uses related to wind-based recreation and position Stevenson to corner the emerging markets associated with these forms of water-dependent shoreline recreation.

capture the intense wind near the gap's exit. East winds will draw them to Stevenson and other launches on the west end of the Gorge.



Figure 2.2-2 Wind Recreation on the Columbia River Left Photo: Windsurfers rig their sails at Bob's Beach. Right Photo: Kiteboarders carve into the wind, sharing tight spaces on the water.

Photo Credits: Left, Dawn Nielson (2008) Right, Carol Bolstad (2009)

2.2.3 Precipitation

Seasonal variations in temperature also interact with the air's moisture content to produce differing patterns of precipitation on each side of the Cascades. To the west, the consistently moist maritime air is most noticeable in the wintertime when temperatures are far below the point when water vapor saturates the air to coalesce as precipitation. The result involves persistent stretches of clouds and more than 65 percent of the approximately 50 inches of annual precipitation falling between November and March. The opposite is



Figure 2.2-3 Freezing Rain: Beautiful, Dangerous Photo Credit Dawn Nielson (2005).

largely true during the warm summer months, when higher temperatures rarely fall below the point when the water vapor in the air coalesces, and rain is infrequent.

The higher altitudes of the Cascade Range also affect the air's moisture content, causing most of it to fall out before it reaches the Columbia Basin to the east. The limited precipitation that does fall on the eastside amounts to only approximately 8 inches, and, with only 60 percent of the annual rain falling between November and March, it is spread more evenly over the year than on the west side.

Due in part to Stevenson's location along the Cascade crest and in part to the air mass interactions facilitated by the Columbia River Gorge, Stevenson's annual precipitation, measured at the Bonneville Dam, is greater than the precipitation falling on the surrounding regions. At the Bonneville Dam, 5 miles downstream of Stevenson, the 30-year average annual precipitation is approximately 78 inches, 70 percent of which falls in the five months between November and March.¹²

¹² *Recommendation #2-XX for SMP Update:* Consider how this amount and timing of precipitation impacts the City's stormwater system as it outlets to shoreline areas and whether this impact can be lessened.

Wintertime interactions between the neighboring climatic regimes are of special note for the Stevenson area
 because of the potential dangers involved. High-level atmospheric snows falling through a layer of moist, warm Pacific air often melt into rain before falling through the cold air mass from the Columbia Basin. If the Columbia Basin air mass is thick, this mixture will refreeze as sleet before it reaches ground level, but often it will fall as super-cooled water and refreeze when it reaches a cold surface or solid object. The glaze of ice that results from these "silver thaws" threatens to down habitat-friendly trees, results in shoreline
 modifications to replace overhead utility lines, and makes pedestrian and vehicular travel dangerous.¹³

2.3 Hydrology

As the regional climatic patterns deposit rain and snow from above, Stevenson's geologic setting transmits them downstream to form the structures of Stevenson's shorelines. Ashes Lake, Rock Cove, Rock Creek, and the Columbia River are formed through the various groundwater and surface water hydrological processes described here.

2.3.1 Groundwater

Specific studies on aquifers and groundwater movement have not been conducted in the Stevenson area, but previous studies made several general observations based on the geology of the basin.¹⁴ These studies describe three general types of groundwater, including perched water tables (small aquifers trapped by clay-

rich layers between rock units), artesian wells (including warm or hot springs), and the Bonneville Landslide

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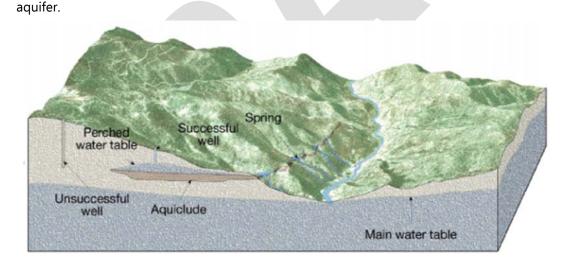


Figure 2.3-1 Perched Water Tables, Springs, and Unsuccessful Wells If deep, wells in the Stevenson area are likely hydrologically connected to the Columbia River. Springs and shallow wells are likely connected to perched water tables in the Rock Creek basin.

Figure Credits: Tarbuck, et. al. (2005)

¹³ *Recommendation #2-XX for SMP Update:* Consider methods to increase resiliency during winter storm events, including burying overhead utility lines in shoreline areas and the voluntary or assisted replacement of downed vegetation.

¹⁴ *Recommendation #2-XX for SMP Update:* Consider future studies of aquifers and groundwater in the Rock Creek basin similar to those conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey for the basins in Hood River and Wasco counties.

The Bonneville Landslide aquifer is one of the more important groundwater features because of its relationship to Stevenson's municipal water supply and influence on Rock Creek. The high permeability of

- 565 ground above this aquifer allows the ready percolation of precipitation through the landslide's jumbled deposits. Through the not-always-intuitive connectedness of ground and surface waters, these waters travel along the margin of the landslide and its underlying rock units to emerge as springs and supply the base flow for a Rock Creek tributary. Surface waters are drawn from this tributary—and also from Rock Creek during certain flows—for treatment and delivery to the taps of the homes and businesses connected to the City's
- 570 municipal system. Those not served by this system draw their water from wells drilled into or springs originating from perched water tables—with varying degrees of reliability. To overcome unreliable sources, surface and ground water withdrawals are expected to continue along Stevenson's shoreline areas, especially within the Rock Creek watershed.¹⁵
- Groundwaters in the Stevenson area also engage in a complex interrelationship with the local climate and geology. By building up a thick deposit of ice glaze on all exposed surfaces, wintertime icing affects the infiltration of water into the ground. By freezing the outlet of springs, winter temperatures reduce the discharge of groundwater into streams and cause temporary rises in the groundwater table and increased hydrostatic pressure within the soils. The reduced stability of slopes during states of high hydrostatic pressure increases the likelihood of landslides.¹⁶ Ground movement creates new or expanded fractures affecting the location, recharge, and/or presence of perched water tables and springs.

2.3.2 Ashes Lake

Ashes Lake is an approximately 57-acre backwater of the Columbia River created behind a railroad berm when the Bonneville Pool inundated a lowland. While the waters of the lake lie outside the Stevenson urban area, a portion of its shorelands are included within the area the City may annex in the future. It is included here to allow the City to predesignate shoreline environments within the Stevenson urban area.

2.3.3 Rock Cove

Previously known as Stevenson Lake and the Hegewald Mill Pond, Rock Cove is an approximately 75-acre backwater of the Columbia River which, like Ashes Lake, was created behind a railroad berm when the Bonneville Pool inundated a lowland (approximately 75 feet above sea level). Prior to completion of the Bonneville Dam, the area that is now Rock Cove was pasture and agricultural bottomland composed of the deltaic deposits from Foster and Rock creeks (See Section 4.6.). Today, this same area is fed by Foster Creek on its western side, but the small stream does little to affect hydrology or water levels in the cove. Instead, water levels can fluctuate daily by several feet based on decisions made by the USACE and BPA at the Bonneville Dam.¹⁷ Deep-water areas of the cove are typically between 10 and 15 feet below the water's surface.

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¹⁵ *Recommendation #2-XX for SMP Update:* Consider private and municipal water supply needs when developing allowed uses in shoreline areas.

¹⁶ *Recommendation #2-XX for SMP Update:* Consider developing voluntary restoration activities and regulatory standards that decrease or avoid increased hydrostatic pressures within shoreline soils, potentially including the impacts of stormwater control facilities, on-site septic systems, and other land uses and developments.

¹⁷ *Recommendation #2-XX for SMP Update:* Acknowledge the City's lack of control over water levels and flow regimes in the SMP's goals and regulations for Rock Cove shorelines.

2.3.4 Rock Creek

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The Rock Creek watershed is more than 43 square miles in area with a dendritic drainage pattern. The stream runs generally from the northwest to the southeast over its 15-mile course. Elevations in the watershed range from nearly 4,000 feet above sea level at the headwaters of the creek on Lookout Mountain to near 80 feet at its outlet into the Columbia River in Stevenson. Approximately 90 percent of the watershed lies in the rain-dominated and rain-on-snow precipitation zones described by the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR). Less than 1.5 miles of this course lies within the Stevenson urban area, and all of the watershed within the urban area is in the rain-dominated category.

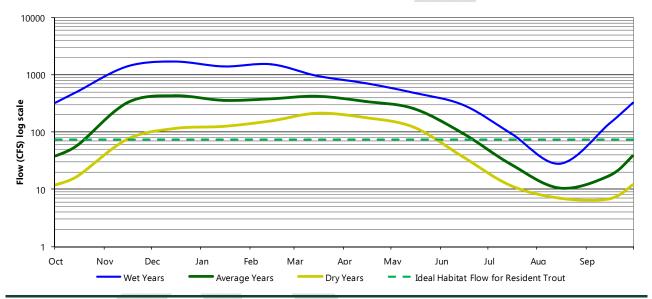


Figure 2.3-2 Rock Creek Hydrograph

Water years synthesized via monthly regression with Wind River daily flows.

Figure Credits: Ben Shumaker (2015) after Jim Pacheco (2014)

- Figure 2.3-2 shows the extreme variation in flows expected in this stream, which can range from approximately 1,700 cfs in the wettest months of the wettest years (blue line) to only 7 cfs in the driest months of the driest years (yellow line). Even in average years (solid green line), Rock Creek's flow can vary between 430 cfs and 10 cfs depending on the time of year.
- The lack of snow-dominated areas in the watershed is also apparent in this hydrograph, which does not display the delayed increase in flows typically expected of such watersheds in the early summer when snowmelt supplements precipitation. This situation will insulate Rock Creek from many predictable effects associated with the current warming trends, though the hydrograph may show decreased runoff in May and June if less snow occurs in the higher portions of the watershed. Even if such decreases become notable in the future, the City does not anticipate the mean annual flow dropping below the 20 cfs threshold for
- 615 consideration as a shoreline of the state.¹⁸

¹⁸ *Recommendation #2-XX for SMP Update:* Evaluate ongoing monitoring efforts and activities to ensure Rock Creek remains a shoreline of the state.

2.3.5 Columbia River

The Columbia River watershed is a behemoth by comparison. Draining an area nearly the size of Texas (approximately 260,000 square miles), the stream travels more than 1,200 miles between its headwaters in the Rocky Mountains of British Columbia and its mouth at the Pacific Ocean. The fourth-largest river by volume in North America, flows at the river's mouth range between approximately 100,000 cfs in the low flow months of September and October (when rainfall and snowmelt runoff are low) to approximately 500,000 cfs during the high flow months between April and June (when snowmelt runoff is at its greatest), averaging approximately 260,000 cfs over the course of a full year. Prior to regulation of flows by dams, flows at the mouth experienced greater extremes, with low flows of 79,000 cfs, high flows of over 1,000,000 cfs, and average flows of approximately 273,000 cfs. Figure 2.3-3 puts these giant numbers into perspective, showing

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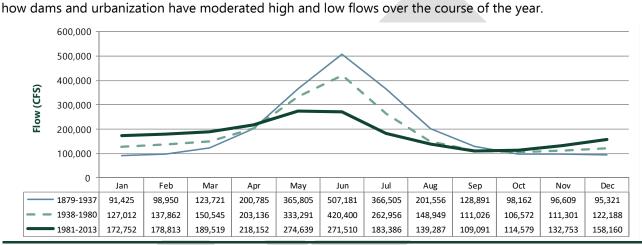


Figure 2.3-3 Columbia River Hydrograph through Time

Three representative hydrographs as measured below The Dalles Dam. Time periods reflect hydrograph before completion of the Bonneville Dam, between completion and expansion of the Bonneville Dam, and since expansion.

Figure Credits: Ben Shumaker (2015) with data from USGS National Water Information System.

More locally, the Columbia Gorge subbasin (the watersheds between the Bonneville and The Dalles dams) is a drainage area of 3,300 square miles and contributes approximately 3.9 percent of the river's powerful discharge through Bonneville Dam. Elevations within this subbasin range from more than 150 feet below mean sea level (the deepest riverbed elevation in the Bonneville Reservoir) to over 4,000 feet in the mountainous headwaters bordering the river. The Stevenson urban area contains approximately 3.5 miles of Columbia River shoreline. Water depths adjacent to this area follow a shallow gradient over the daminundated historic floodplain before a rapid drop-off into the approximately 80-foot-deep navigation channel.

635 channel.

2.4 Bonneville Dam

Roll on, Columbia, roll on. Your power is turning our darkness to dawn... At Bonneville now there are ships in the locks, the waters have risen and cleared all the rocks, shiploads of plenty will steam past the docks, roll on, Columbia, roll on. --Woody Guthrie, 1941

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Penned while the famous folksinger was employed by the Bonneville Power Administration, Washington's official folk song speaks for the chorus of boosters who engineered opportunity from a narrow bottleneck of the Columbia River. With a few lines of lyrics, Woody Guthrie's "Roll On Columbia" captures the mid-

- twentieth century's belief in its ability to create improvements that benefit many and harm no one through 645 massive alterations of the environment. The river's power could be harnessed and transported to provide electricity to industries and homes, unproductive lands could be watered to grow crops, barriers to navigation could be cleared to allow goods to flow to and from new ports of call, a new empire could arise, and the river that created it would just roll on as if nothing had changed. History, however, has sung a different song. In this new song, the benefits of the Bonneville Dam are in disharmony with its drawbacks, and the dam has become an ecosystem-wide process unto itself. This section discusses the physical and legal
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influences of this massive structure on Stevenson's shoreline areas.

2.4.1 Physical Influences: Not a River/Not a Lake

Built at the same location as the Cascades Landslide Complex, the Bonneville Dam's influence on the Columbia River has mimicked the influence of the legendary Bridge of the Gods. Its relative permanence in

- 655 comparison to that earlier river blockage sets this structure apart and requires constant human management to ensure the river's force passes through the dam's turbines without overtopping or breaching its concrete walls. The ecosystem-wide processes
- 660 associated with this management result in water levels and flows having characteristics of a lake, a reservoir, an inland river, and a tidally influenced river.

The Bonneville Dam is the last of 18 on the mainstem of the Columbia and Snake rivers, and the decisions about

- 665 water levels and flow rates behind each dam are made well in advance of a wide variety of anticipated events within the Columbia River's highly interconnected and rationalized system. Anticipation of a large rain-on-snow event in the Idaho Rockies will trigger a drawdown of
- 670 the Grand Coulee Dam, whose waters are then distributed behind the dams lower in the system; forecasts of extended heavy rains in the Willamette Valley will trigger the storage of waters behind upstream dams to eliminate any flood threat to the Portland-
- 675 Vancouver area; predictions of unusually dry summers will result in longer-term storage of irrigation waters behind the dams of the Columbia Basin: scheduled maintenance of The Dalles Dam will result in the drawdown of both The Dalles and the Bonneville pools 680 for worker safety.

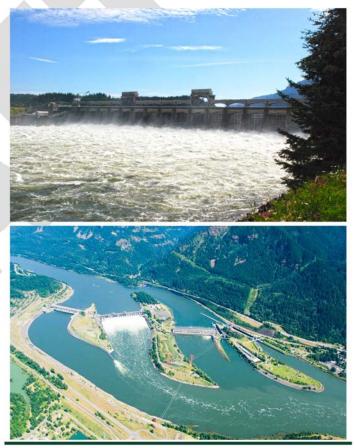


Figure 2.4-1 The Bonneville Dam Turbulent waters emerge from the river-altering Bonneville Dam.

Figure Credits David Hamilton (2014), Washington State Department of Ecology (2007)

The list of interconnections goes on, but human decisions have rationalized the Columbia's ecosystem processes to ensure that management decisions balance regional needs of power generation, navigation, flood control, irrigation, and fisheries management. Managing the system at a regional level, however, can often appear irrational in relation to processes experienced at the local level. Water levels in the Bonneville

685 Pool may hold steady for weeks at a time; then, within the course of a few days, may rise or fall by up to 12.5 feet. Balancing other needs, operational decisions made at the dam do not consider the impact of fluctuating water levels to the erosion or protection of riparian shorelines.¹⁹ Decisions establishing the normal pool elevation have been made without consideration for its impact on tributary streams, whose pre-dam sediment fallout curves have been drastically altered.²⁰ Changes to the rate of the river's flow alter water currents at local shoreline eddies.

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2.4.2 Legal Influences: Flowage Easements

To facilitate the maintenance of artificial water levels, the federal government initiated a phase of land acquisition associated with the original construction of the Bonneville Dam and navigation lock in 1938 and the addition of a second powerhouse in 1981. Beginning in 1936 and concluding in 1980, this land acquisition was accomplished largely through the voluntary purchase of "flowage easements," though the federal government had, and used, the authority to force the matter through court-sanctioned "declarations of taking." The specific provisions of these easements changed over the course of time and varied slightly according to the demands of the individual property owners selling the easements. Early granters of the easement only sold:

... the full and perpetual right, power, privilege and easement to overflow...all that portion of [the owner's] land lying below [a specific elevation's] contour line...together with the right to go upon the land...from time to time to remove therefrom the timber and other natural growth, and any accumulations of brush, trash or driftwood...

More typically, however, these easements granted to the United States of America contained a longer list of encumbrances on the underlying properties. The key provisions regarding the control of water levels and the maintenance of vegetative growth and/or accumulation were included when these owners granted:

> The perpetual right, power, privilege and easement permanently to overflow, flood and submerge the land...and the continuing right to clear and remove any brush, debris and natural obstructions which...may be detrimental to the [Bonneville Lock and Dam] project, together with all right, title and interest in and to the timber, structures and improvements situate on the land...

But these later granters also sold their rights to construct buildings or conduct land-filling activities within these easements,^{21 22} providing:

... that no structures for human habitation shall be constructed or maintained on the land, that no other structures shall be constructed or maintained on the land except as may be approved in writing by the representative of the United States in charge of the project, and that no

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¹⁹ *Recommendation #2-XX for SMP Update:* Consider shoreline use and modification policies that incorporate solutions for shoreline protective works similar to those being developed for coastal areas expecting sea level rises.

²⁰ *Recommendation #2-XX for SMP Update:* Consider costs and benefits of ongoing sediment management efforts, such as dredging, when developing Environment designations and shoreline use and modification policies.

²¹ *Recommendation #2-XX for SMP Update:* Consider how these easements interact with the vegetation conservation and removal standards of the SMP and how what level education and outreach is necessary for the Corps and the property owners.

²² *Recommendation #2-XX for SMP Update:* Consider the reduced likelihood of development within areas covered by flowage easements when crafting allowed uses and development standards in shoreline environments.

excavation shall be conducted and no landfill placed on the land without such approval as to the location and method of excavation and/or placement of landfill...²³

Beyond the monetary compensation the owners received for these easements—which could range into the thousands of dollars —the easement declarations concluded with the palliative statement that the landowners, their heirs, and assigns reserved:

> ... all such rights and privileges as may be used and enjoyed without interfering with the use of the [Bonneville Lock and Dam] project...or abridging the rights and easement...acquired; provided further that any use of the land shall be subject to Federal and state laws with respect to pollution.

While the rights granted to facilitate the massive Bonneville Dam project have had sweeping effects on the property owners' ability to use and develop portions of their properties, the easements have been largely effective in preventing damages from flooding. Repetitive flood losses for properties along Stevenson's shorelines are minimal, largely because of the consistent overlap of these areas.^{24, 25}

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²³ *Recommendation #2-XX for SMP Update:* Evaluate administrative mechanisms related to coordination with the USACE and other governmental regulators during the review and issuance of permits under the SMP.

²⁴ *Recommendation #2-XX for SMP Update:* Consider shoreline use and modification policies that continue to minimize flood losses for shoreline property owners.

²⁵ *Recommendation #2-XX for SMP Update:* Consider incorporating a floodplain management plan into the restoration plan to better reflect the actual risk to floodplain property, thereby reducing owners' insurance costs.

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3.0 Shoreline Ecological Functions

- Ecological functions are the services performed when physical, chemical, and biological ecosystem-wide processes interact. Ecological functions occur at discrete locations along shoreline areas. Because the SMA and the SMP guidelines attribute value to the services performed through ecological functions, local jurisdictions are required to evaluate the baseline level of service these functions provide to their shoreline areas. These functions are typically grouped into categories related to water quality, water quantity, and habitat.
- 750 This section of the shoreline inventory and characterization report describes water quality, water quantity, and habitat functions occurring along Stevenson's shorelines. The characterizations below provide a necessary link between the ecosystem-wide processes of Section 2.0 and the indicators that will be used to more fully characterize specific shoreline reaches in Section 4.0.

3.1 Water Quality Functions

- 755 The water making its way past Stevenson's shorelines includes a complex mixture of sediments, nutrients and toxics, and temperatures that interact with local shoreline morphology. During these interactions, the water's overall quality is either improved or diminished when the ecological functions of sediment transport, nutrients and toxics filtration, and temperature regulation are performed. For most water quality functions, the City can rely on characterizations performed by Ecology and the EPA through the CWA 303(d) list and its
- 5-point scale for water quality concerns, including water temperature and pollutants. Under this scale,
 Categories 4 and 5 indicate serious impairments that require some degree of action.

3.1.1 Sediment Transport

Sediment transport is an important ecological function because of its ability to influence shoreline morphology and because of its interaction with ecological functions related to habitat. Commonly described

- 765 in terms of "sources and sinks," sediment transport occurs differently over the course of a waterway. In a large stream system like the Columbia, common sources of sediments are soil erosion from overland flow, streambank erosion, wind deposition, and tree fall. In a forested mountainous stream system like Rock Creek, these sediment sources are dwarfed by in-channel erosion and the landslides and mass wasting events discussed above. In an urbanized watershed like Rock Cove, runoff from buildings and transportation corridors plays a bigger role in the supply of sediment.
- corridors plays a bigger role in the supply of sediment.

PROCESS	Geologic Processes, Climate Processes, Hydrologic Processes, Bonneville Dam Processes
FUNCTION	—Sediment Transport—
INDICATORS	Riparian Vegetation, Shoreline Stabilization, Impervious Surface Area, Urban Runoff, Permanently Protected Areas, 303(d) List,
	Floodplain Area, Wetland Acreage

Regardless of the source, a waterbody uses any of several methods to transport the sediments downstream. Larger sediments roll, slide, or skip along the stream bed pushed by higher flows. Smaller sediments are either dissolved or suspended in the water itself. All sediments will continue migrating downstream until flow

velocities (largely a function of flow rates, channel widths, and channel gradients) decrease to the point where sediments settle out and deposit or sink to form new and ever-changing shoreline morphological features.

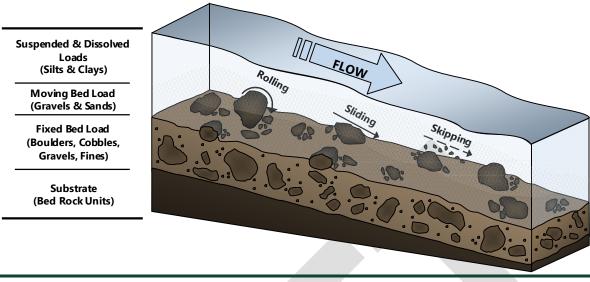


Figure 3.1-1 Sediment Transport Processes Figure Credit Ben Shumaker

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The factors controlling sediment inputs and flow velocity are variable along a stream's course and over the course of time, seasonally and long-term. Though no stream system has a continually balanced management of sediment sources and sinks, unimpaired shorelines generally manage the input and throughput of sediments on an annual basis. Impaired sediment transport occurs when sources of sediment are cutoff from a stream or when sources of sediment overwhelm a stream's ability to move it through the system. Stevenson's shorelines areas—especially Lower Rock Creek and Rock Cove—mostly serve as sediment sinks 785 and areas of the Columbia River, Rock Cove and Rock Creek are particularly impaired through rapid accretion.

3.1.2 Nutrient and Toxic Filtration

Nutrient and toxic filtration is an ecological function closely related to sediment transport, habitat functions and can also affect public health. Specific nutrients and toxins include heavy metals (lead, zinc, mercury), nitrogen, pathogens (disease causing bacteria, virus, or microorganisms), pesticides and herbicides, and phosphorous. Nutrients & toxics are contributed to waterways by naturally occurring metals in the soil and biotic sources, "point sources" (factories and wastewater treatment plants), and "nonpoint sources" (acid rain, agriculture, contaminated groundwater, and urban runoff). Filtration of nutrients and toxins is performed through biotic uptake, adsorption to other elements or particles, chemical interactions and changes, and—in the case of pathogens like bacteria and protozoa-death of the organism.

PROCESS	Hydrologic Processes, Bonne ville Dam Processes
FUNCTION	
INDICATORS	Riparian Vegetation, Shoreline Stabilization, Impervious Surface Area, Urban Runoff, Permanently Protected Areas, 303(d) List,
	Floodplain Area, Wetland Acreage

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Impaired nutrient and toxic filtration occurs when sources of nutrients and toxins overwhelm the capacity of a shoreline system, when shoreline waterbodies are cutoff from floodplains or associated wetlands, and when sedimentation of adsorbed nutrients and toxics pollutes a river bottom. These functions along Stevenson's shoreline areas are at risk of impairment but largely operating within the expectations of the CWA water quality standards.

3.1.3 Temperature Regulation

Important to the lifecycle needs of fish and wildlife and the maintenance of other water quality functions, temperature regulation varies according to climate processes based on diurnal (daily) and annual cycles, but can also be heavily influenced by geologic processes (hot springs), shoreline morphology, and vegetative

805 cover.

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PROCESS	Geologic Processes, Climate Processes, Bonneville Dam Processes
FUNCTION	—Temperature Regulation—
INDICATORS	Riparian Vegetation, Impervious Surface Area, Urban Runoff, Permanently Protected Areas, 303(d) List, Floodplain Area

The temperature regulation function is often considered impaired when shade-producing vegetative cover is removed from a shoreline or when point sources, hot springs, and/or urban runoff increase ambient stream temperatures. The Columbia River, Rock Cove, and Rock Creek systems demonstrate higher than normal temperatures for shorelines of their type as indicated in section 4.

3.2 Water Quantity Functions

Water quantity functions deal with the supply of water provided by climate and hydrological processes. Water quantity functions are valued because they moderate the distribution of the water supply over time. Reducing peak flood levels during high flows and maintaining streamflow and water availability during low flows.

Water storage occurs in depressional wetlands, lakes, floodplains, and in subsurface aguifers along or under shoreline systems. Water storage is valued as a shoreline ecological function because of its ability to regulate flows, maintain lifecycle needs for habitat, moderate flood risks to human life, and provide water for consumptive purposes.

PROCESS FUNCTION	Geologic Processes, Climate Processes, Hydrologic Processes, Bonneville Dam Processes
FUNCTION	
INDICATORS	Riparian Vegetation, Impervious Surface Area, Urban Runoff, Permanently Protected Areas, Floodplain Area, Wetland Acreage

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Water storage and flow regulation functions vary greatly depending on the underlying geologic, and hydrologic processes and some areas are naturally unsuited for the storage of water. Areas with naturally permeable soils, connected floodplains and associated wetlands, and few impervious surfaces are considered well suited to water storage and flow regulation functions. Impairment occurs when these types of natural conditions are not present or are diminished. The Stevenson's Rock Creek shoreline areas contains some

- complex stream bottom, plunge pit, and snags of large woody material (LWM), these shoreline reaches are largely ill-suited for water storage and flow regulation functions. The Bonneville Dam places a daily demand on the water storage functions of the Columbia River and Rock Cove shorelines. This process creates a wellfunctioning flow regulation, but partially impairs the interrelated water storage function of these shorelines as a result.
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3.3 Habitat Functions

The rocks, soils, sediments, and waters of Stevenson's shorelines host a number of terrestrial, aquatic, and amphibious plant and animal species. Some of these species attract flocks of visiting bird watchers, some are a boon for backyard naturalists, some spark the imagination of the city's children, some are a veritable

835 nuisance to area vegetable gardens, and some are afforded special protection by the state and federal governments.

Habitats are occupied by species demonstrating varying degrees of responsiveness and/or sentience in the selection of preferred sites. Because of this selectivity, the characterization of habitat functions goes into greater detail than the characterizations above. Descriptions of sensitive species are provided and followed by the ecological functions related to the input of organics and LWM and the connectivity and structures suitable for lifecycle needs.

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3.3.1 In-water Habitat and Anadromous Fish

Anadromous fish are fish that are born and reproduce in freshwater habitats and then migrate to saltwater for a portion of their lifecycle. These species include salmon, trout, and lamprey. Anadromous species are among the most important species to consider when planning for the future of Stevenson's shorelines

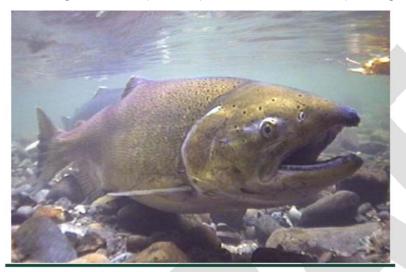


Figure 3.3-1 Chinook Salmon A female Chinook spawns in clean gravels free of fine sediments. 860 Photo Credit City of Seattle (2013).

because of the decline in their numbers that has been observed over time.

Chinook Salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) is the largest of the Pacific salmon with the most diverse and complex lifecycle strategies, including distinct fall and spring migratory runs that evolved over thousands of years. Lower Columbia Chinook were listed as a threatened species under the ESA on March 24, 1999 and the designation was reaffirmed on June 28, 2005. Critical habitat for Lower Columbia Chinook was designated on September 2, 2005, and includes the Columbia River and Rock Creek.

Chum Salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*) is the most widespread species of Pacific salmon,

with production extending along the Pacific Rim from southern California to Korea as well as many tributaries to the Arctic Ocean. Prior to the species' decline, chum salmon are believed to have been the most abundant of the salmonids in the Pacific Ocean. Lower Columbia chum were listed as a threatened species under the ESA on March 25, 1999 and the designation was reaffirmed on June 28, 2005. Critical habitat for Columbia

865 ESA on March 25, 1999 and the designation was reaffirmed on June 28, 2005. Critical habitat for River chum was designated on September 2, 2005, and includes the Columbia River.

Coho Salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) is a widespread species of Pacific salmon, with production in most river basins around the Pacific Rim from central California to Korea and Japan. The decline of Columbia River Coho abundance began in the mid-1800s due to the impacts of Euro-American activities in the region. Lower

870 Columbia Coho were listed as a threatened species under the ESA on June 28, 2005, and critical habitat documentation for the Stevenson area is still being developed.

Eulachon or Smelt (*Thaleichthys pacificus*) is a small anadromous fish inhabiting rivers and streams from central California to the Bering Sea. Eulachon is a forage fish occupying an important link in the food chain between zooplankton and larger organisms. Eulachon were listed as a threatened species under the ESA on

875 March 18, 2010 and critical habitat was designated on October 20, 2011. This critical habitat includes the Columbia River and its tributaries downstream of Bonneville Dam, but does not extend to Stevenson's shoreline areas. Pacific Lamprey (Lampetra

- *tridentate*) is an anadromous species of eel-like fish with great cultural importance to the tribes of the Columbia River Basin. Information on lamprey abundance is limited and does
- 885 not exist for the Columbia River or its tributaries above
 Bonneville Dam. However, based on declining trends measured at the dam, the decline of Pacific
- 890 lamprey has become a significant regional concern. A 2003 petition for ESA listing was



Figure 3.3-2 Pacific Lamprey Pacific Lamprey cling to the fish window at Bonneville Dam during return-migration. Photo Credit Randy Rasmussen, *The Oregonia* (2013).

determined insufficient to evaluate the species' status, but it is possible that Pacific lamprey will again be petitioned for ESA listing if their numbers continue to decline.

- 895 **Steelhead Trout** (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) has the greatest diversity of lifecycle patterns of all Pacific salmonids, including individuals and populations that do not migrate to saltwater and survive multiple spawning and ocean migration cycles. Resident (non-anadromous) varieties are called rainbow trout, and anadromous varieties are called steelhead, which are further classified by their summer and winter migratory runs. Despite their flexible lifecycles and spawning patterns, Lower Columbia steelhead populations have
- 900 declined. Originally listed as a threatened species under the ESA on March 19, 1998, Lower Columbia Steelhead's threatened status was reaffirmed on June 28, 2005 and critical habitat was designated on September 2, 2005. Along Stevenson's shorelines, this critical habitat includes the Columbia River.

The primary avoidable human contributions to the natural population's declining abundance include reduction of tributary and estuary habitat, dam construction and operation, fishing, fish hatcheries, and

- 905 predation by other animals. Because Stevenson's shorelines do not contain estuaries or fish hatcheries, and because the City exerts no control over the operations of the Bonneville Dam or enforcement of fish harvesting laws, the City's ability to contribute effectively to the recovery of anadromous fish is limited to the preservation and restoration of habitat areas suitable for spawning, rearing, and cold water refuge. Figure 2.4-1 displays the lifecycle characteristics of anadromous species, including substrate conditions
- 910 necessary for spawning and their rearing and migration timelines. For species protected under the ESA, the federal government has designated habitat ranges important to each species and the primary constituent elements (PCE) of these ranges that are important to the survival of the species. For salmonids, these

Figure 3.3-3 Lifecycle Characteristics of Anadromous Fish Saltwater Rearing Spawning Freshwater Rearing **Out-Migration** Incubation **Return-Migration** Substrates Duration Duration Clean gravel w/ Fall Chinook Salmon good subgravel 60-150 days 3-8 months 1-5 years April to August July to November flow (irrigation) Clean gravel w/ March to June 30-60 days 2-6 months 1-5 years January to May Spring Chinook Salmon good subgravel (Peak)¹ flow (irrigation) Gravel w/subgravel October to Chum Salmon 30-120 days 1-5 months 3-6 years January to May flow (temperature) December 30-180 days 8-12 months 1-2 years Coho Salmon Stable, clean gravel August to March August to January 21-40 days Eulachon (Smelt) Sandy gravel 1-7 months 3-5 years January to July January to June Pacific Lamprey Fine gravels & silts 14-21 days 4-7 years 2-3 years February to July March to October Clean gravel w/ well 30-180 days 2-3 years 1-3 years March to June May to October Summer Steelhead Trout aerated flow Clean gravel w/ well Winter Steelhead Trout 30-210 days 2-3 years 2-3 years March to June November to April aerated flow

Data Credit: Ben Shumaker (2014) after Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board (2010) ¹Some spring Chinook begin out-migration immediately upon emergence from the egg. Year-round out-migration has been observed.

PCEs include rearing habitat in side sloughs, side channels, wetlands and other areas along stream margins. 915 These preferred cold- and quiet-water areas often contain woody debris and overhead cover to aid in food and nutrient (allochthonous) inputs and provide protection from predators. Lamprey require a different substrate than salmonids, residing in muddy/silty areas and filtering microscopic plants and animals from passing water. Once more developed, the sucker-like mouth is used to attach to other host fish where they feed, parasitically, on body fluids. Mature anadromous species require habitat connectivity to return to

920 suitable spawning areas.

3.3.2 Additional Protected Habitats and Species

The shoreline functions important to anadromous fish are also important to other species and the maintenance of those functions will increase the habitat available for them. The species listed below are of particular concern, and other species such as the Ring-necked Snake (Diadophis punctatus) and Sand Roller

925 (Percopsis transmontana) are monitored by WDFW and concern may grow if monitoring reveals a decline in species health.

Migratory Birds visit Stevenson's shorelines at various times throughout the year, including birds of prey (hawks, osprey, owls, etc.), ducks (bufflehead, mallard, scaup, widgeon, etc.), geese (Canada, greater white-fronted, snow, etc.), seabirds (cormorants, gulls, mergansers, etc.), and smaller birds. While many of these bird

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species are not at significant risk of extinction, they are still protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and various state and federal population management efforts. Notably, the WDFW protections for Cananda geese do not apply in urban areas like Stevenson, though conflicts between these and other migratory birds are reduced through protections related to in-water habitat and anadromous fish.



Figure 3.3-4 Bald Eagle A Bald Eagle perches on an abandoned pilings in the Columbia River near Stevenson Photo Gredit John McSherry (2012).

Bald Eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus), one of America's symbols of freedom, is also a symbol of the success of the ESA. Beginning in the late 1940s, bald eagle populations began a precipitous decline based on the accelerated use of organochloride pesticides like DDT, and by the 1960s, less than 700 breeding pairs were estimated to exist in the lower 48 states. This decline led to the eagle's listing as endangered under the ESA in 1978. The protections associated with this listing and the ban of DDT have allowed bald eagle populations to double every 7 to 8 years. In 1995, the species' designation was changed from endangered to threatened, and by 2007, its recovery was deemed so successful that it was delisted throughout its range. Despite this delisting, bald eagles are still protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection and the Migratory Bird Treaty acts, which prevent the killing, capturing, and commodification of eagles or their products (feathers, eggs, nests, etc.), including any nests along Stevenson's shorelines.

Bull Trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*) was fairly recently differentiated as an independent species of trout. Previously confused with the Dolly Varden, genetic studies of these fish have shown bull trout to be more closely associated with char than with the Dolly Varden it resembles. Bull trout in the Lower Columbia are a freshwater migratory species, although Puget Sound populations are known to be anadromous. Bull trout were listed as a threatened species under

965 the ESA on November 1, 1999, a designation that was reaffirmed on April 25, 2008. Current critical habitat for the Lower Columbia was designated on October 18, 2010 and includes the Columbia River mainstem.

Oregon Spotted Frog (*Rana pretiosa*) is an almost entirely aquatic frog and leaves wetlands only occasionally and for a short time. This species was recently differentiated as independent from the Columbia spotted frog, a common, thriving species. The Oregon spotted frog was designated as threatened on August

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29, 2014 and critical habitat is still being developed. The current draft of the proposed critical habitat does not include any units along or near Stevenson or its shorelines.

Oregon White Oak Woodlands are priority habitats in Washington because of the abundance of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and invertebrates inhabiting their stands. The Oregon white oak (*Quercus garryana*) is Washington's only native oak, and the already limited distribution of this habitat type has been

975 declining based on the removal of oaks for urban development and the encroachment of conifers in remaining stands. Along Stevenson's shorelines, the Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife considers

Oregon white oak woodlands a priority habitat if the stand is at least 1 acre in size and oaks make up at least 25 percent of the canopy cover. Though none have yet been officially designated, stands, or even single oaks, found to be particularly valuable to fish and wildlife (i.e., they contain many cavities, have a large diameter at

980 breast height, are used by priority species, or have a large canopy) may also be considered priority habitats along Stevenson's shorelines.

Management recommendations for priority Oregon white oak woodlands include reducing/eliminating the removal of oaks unless necessary for habitat enhancement purposes, thinning encroaching conifers, planting oak seedlings, and maintaining aerial pathways for sensitive species like the western gray squirrel.²⁶

- 985 Pacific Northwest Sasquatch (Gigantanthropus crypticus) is a humanoid species of great cultural importance to local, regional, national, and international interests. Responding to this perceived importance, Skamania County (through ordinances 1969-1 and 1984-2) has formally declared a Sasguatch Refuge which is "coextensive with the boundaries of Skamania County" and adopted felony and misdemeanor punishments for "the premeditated, willful, or wanton slaying of Sasquatch."
- 990 Information on Sasquatch, its lifecycle, range, and abundance, is limited and cannot be quantified for Stevenson's shoreline areas, but because of the significance of the species, the protections that have been put in place are necessary. The City concurs with Skamania County's designation of a Sasquatch Refuge and has determined these conservation measures to be adequate for the future protection of Sasquatch populations in the vicinity.
- 995 Western Pond Turtle (Clemmys marmorata) is a species of highly aquatic turtle residing in streams, ponds, lakes, and wetlands. The historic range of the Western pond turtle extended from the Puget Sound to Baja California, but by the early 1990s, populations in Washington were reduced to two sites in Skamania and Klickitat counties. The species received protection in 1992 as an endangered species under the Washington ESA, but populations in other parts of its range remained healthy, and a petition for federal listing was denied
- 1000 in 1993. Washington's recovery plan calls for the establishment of healthy populations at seven sites statewide, four of which are in the Columbia Gorge. Surveys conducted between 1990 and 1994 found 39 turtles at 14 different sites, but none of the sites are along or near Stevenson's shorelines.

3.3.3 Inputs of Organics and Large Woody Material

The inputs of organics and LWM are important ecological functions contributing to the food supply and 1005 complexity of shoreline systems. Organics include insects and vegetative deposits, which are important sources of nutrients for shoreline species. Standing LWM creates nesting sites for migratory birds and overhead cover to protect anadromous species from airborne predators. Fallen LWM creates channel complexity to moderate flow rates and provide refuge from water- and land-based predators. The shoreline functions important to anadromous fish are also important to other species, and the maintenance of those

1010 functions will increase the available habitat for other protected species.

> PROCESS Geologic Processes, Climate Processes, Hydrologic Processes, Bonneville Dam Processes **FUNCTION** -Input of Organics & LWM-INDICATORS Riparian Vegetation, Shoreline Stabilization, Impervious Surface Area, Permanently Protected Areas, Floodplain Area, Wetland Acreage

²⁶ *Recommendation #3-XX for SMP Update:* Evaluate greater prioritization of Oregon White Oak trees when considering vegetation retention/removal/replanting policies.

Impaired input of organics and LWM functions occurs when LWM cannot reach streams from adjacent riparian areas or when mass wasting events contribute LWM at a rate that exceeds the stream's capacity to move the materials through the system. These impairments then impact the suitability of streams as habitat

1015 areas or can lead to further impairments of other shoreline ecological functions, such as reduced water storage and flow regulation. This function varies from impaired to well-functioning depending on the shoreline considered in the Stevenson area.

3.3.4 Connectivity to Habitat Structures Suitable for Lifecycle Needs

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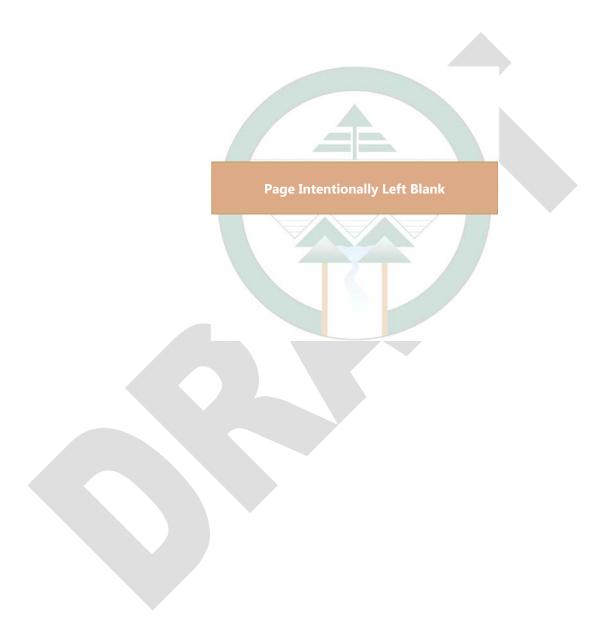
Habitats along Stevenson's shorelines depend on the ecological functions of connectivity to preferred and/or critical habitat structures. Connectivity includes stream passage for anadromous fishes, flight corridors for migratory birds, and riparian areas for land animals and amphibians. Habitat structure suitable for lifecycle needs include the LWM and sediment transport described above, but also rely on other structural features like undercut banks, (protection from predators), cliff faces (nesting), and wetlands (rearing and refuge).

PROCESS	Geologic Processes, Climate Processes, Bonneville Dam Processes
FUNCTION	
INDICATORS	Riparian Vegetation, Shoreline Stabilization, Piers/Docks/Floats, Road Crossings, Impervious Surface Area, Permanently Protected Areas,
	Priority Habitats & Species List, Floodplain Area

1025 When impaired, connectivity between structures suitable for lifecycle needs prevents fish and wildlife from reaching suitable structures or reduces the quantity or quality of suitable structures. Specific impairments to these functions are considered in more detail in section 4 and include culvert passage²⁷, Rock Creek's waterfalls, and inundated floodplains within the Columbia River and Rock Cove systems.

²⁷ *Recommendation #3-XX for SMP Update:* Evaluate methods to remove/rehabilitate/replace existing culverts within shoreline areas that decrease habitat connectivity.

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4.0 Reach Level Characterization

This chapter builds on the information in chapters 2 and 3 and describes conditions adjacent to individual shoreline reaches. According to the state shoreline guidelines (WAC 173-26-201(3)(c)), local governments are required to inventory and report available information at the shoreline reach scale as follows:

- Shoreline and adjacent land use patterns and transportation and utility facilities, including the extent of existing structures, impervious surfaces, vegetation, and shoreline modifications within shoreline jurisdiction;
 - Critical areas, including wetlands, aquifer recharge areas, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, geologically hazardous areas, and frequently flooded areas;
- Degraded areas and sites with potential for ecological restoration;
 - Areas of special interest, such as priority habitats, developing or redeveloping harbors and waterfronts, previously identified toxic or hazardous material clean-up sites, dredged material disposal sites, or eroding shorelines;
 - Conditions and regulations in shoreland and adjacent areas that affect shorelines, such as surface water management and land use regulations;
 - Existing and potential shoreline public access sites, including public rights-of-way and utility corridors;
 - General location of channel migration zones (CMZs) and floodplains; and
 - Known cultural, historical, and archaeological resources
- 20 In addition, this report includes data and characterization of other aspects related to shoreline condition:
 - Description of physical features, landmarks, and land use trends based on existing and future land use, zoning and ownership;
 - Description of known archeological, cultural, and historic resources;
 - Summary table of the ecological indicators;
 - Description of public access features; and
 - Summary of the degraded conditions and restoration opportunities.

The combination of the ecological indicator ratings and these additional assessments help describe both the natural and built character of each reach, thereby setting the baseline condition from which Ecology's 'no net loss' standard is considered.

30 4.0.1 Methodology

Building on the assessment of broad, landscape-scale processes and shoreline functions in previous sections (see also Table 1.2-1, this section describes current shoreline conditions based on their performance on 12 indicators of ecological functions for 7 reaches along Ashes Lake, Columbia River, Rock Cove, and Rock Creek. The Physical Environment of each reach is characterized based on Available Floodplain Areas

35 (including Channel Migration Zones), Riparian Vegetation, Shoreline Stability, and Wetland Acreage. Fish-Blocking Culverts, Priority Habitat & Species (PHS) Listings, and Permanently Protected Areas are used to characterize the Biological Resources of each shoreline reach. Altered Conditions within each reach are characterized based on Ecology's determination of water quality through their 303(d) Listings, Impervious

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Surface Area, Overwater Roads & Structures, Setbacks to OHWM, and Urban Runoff. Performance is rated

40 qualitatively by a 5-point scale as shown in Figure 4.0-1.



Figure 4.0-1 Qualitative Scale for Indicators of Ecological Function A 5-point, Harvey Ball scale.

Figure Credit Ben Shumaker (2017) after Consumer Reports.

The qualitative scale rating each reach's performance by ecological indicator ranges from Excellent to Very Poor. These terms are intended to make relative comparisons between Stevenson's various reaches and may not be comparable to other assessments of similar or related factors in the same or separate locations.

45 Further, the ratings are assigned depending on whether the indicator describes a sign of health or degradation. Examples of the range of conditions and rationale for each indicator include:

Physical Environment:

- Available Floodplain Areas Provide storage capacity and attenuate fluctuations in flow, filter pollution, and provide habitat. Highest rating for areas with intact, functioning floodplains, lowest rating for areas with heavily degraded, disconnected, or eliminated floodplains.
- Riparian Vegetation Support healthy water quality, quantity, and habitat. Highest rating for intact, functioning native plant assemblages, lowest rating for areas with heavily degraded or eliminated native vegetation.
- Shoreline Stability Soil type affects susceptibility to erosion, landslide, liquefaction and other geological hazards. Stabilization structures intended to protect development often degrade natural sediment transport processes. Hard armoring is sometimes applied as an ineffective solution to slope stability issues other than erosion. Highest rating for areas with minimal hazards and lack of stabilization structures, lowest rating for areas with severe risk and extensive armoring.

Biological Environment:

- Fish Blocking Culverts Culverts that allow waterbodies to flow under roads and other developed areas are sometimes too small or disconnected from the stream channel making them unpassable for fish.
 - Permanently Protected Areas Community designated parks, preserves, and open space, and public/private land with legally established conservation easements help limit development that can degrade natural conditions. Highest rating for areas with permanent protection from future development/alterations, lowest rating for areas with no such protections.
 - Priority Habitats & Species Certain plants and animals are listed as threatened or endangered, at risk for decreased populations or extinction. Highest rating for areas with such habitats or species present, lowest rating for areas where they are not.
 - Wetland Acreage Wetlands filter pollutants, provide habitat, and moderate hydrologic cycles.
 Highest rating for reaches with high functioning wetlands, lowest when wetlands are not present.

Altered Conditions:

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- 303(d) Listings Water pollution including toxics, excess nutrients, and elevated temperatures affect aquatic and human health. Highest rating for areas with clean, cool water, lowest rating for areas with contaminated and warmer water.
- Impervious Surface Area Impervious surfaces prevent water filtration, increase erosion, and provide preclude on riparian habitat functions. Highest rating for areas without impervious surfaces, lowest for areas with high proportions of impervious surface area.
- Overwater Roads & Structures When structures, including bridges, are built overwater, their foundations alter water courses and they provide refuge for predators of anadromous fish. Areas without such structures receive the highest rating, areas with numerous structures receive the lowest rating.
 - Setbacks to OHWM The location of buildings with roofs and other structures such as roads, parking, and railroad landward of OHWM. The replacement of riparian vegetation with impervious surfaces and other impacts of development close to the water's edge (such as light and noise) impacts shoreline ecological functions. Highest rating for areas with greater setback distance, lowest rating for smallest setbacks.
 - Urban Runoff The amount and quality of runoff water entering a stream impact water quality levels, including pollutants and temperature. Highest rating for areas with minimal smallest catchment areas and most robust levels of treatment, lowest rating for reaches with disproportionately large catchment areas with a lack of treatment.

To create the Overall rating in the indicator summary tables, value scoring was assigned (Excellent=2, Good=1, Fair=0, Poor=-1 and Very Poor=-2) and an average of relevant indicators was calculated. A Jenks Breaks method was then applied to separate the division between the 5 ratings within the overall score with breaks occurring at plus or minus 0.1 and 0.5. In cases where a reach with several Good or several Poor ratings would mathematically result in a Very Good or Very Poor rating, the Overall rating was held as Good or Poor. While this approach allowed an average to be calculated *quantitatively*, the assessment remains fundamentally *qualitative*. The scoring points do not have actual or precise data value, they are not intended to provide any quantitative analysis of the indicator conditions, and were only used to help roll-up the information into a composite rating.

4.0.2 Connection between Indicators & Characterization Maps

A variety of data and technical information was considered in preparing this report. Attributes with georeferenced data can be displayed as maps, connecting data values to geographic location. These maps are used to help visually describe existing conditions and are shown in the Appendix C Map Portfolio and include a study of optional shoreline jurisdiction for landslide hazard areas. Also, some map pages include related tabular data (e.g. tallies and basic statistics) that are reflected in the reach description text. Building on the relationships between ecosystem-wide processes, shoreline ecological functions, and reach-scale indicators described in Table 1.2-1, Table 4.0-1 below is organized by attribute categories in the order they are presented in each reach description, and provides a cross-reference to the maps by number. This allows the description of current shoreline conditions both by narrative text and visual display of the data and technical

information. Only a few indicators described by text are not depicted visually, including Fish Blocking Culverts, Protected Areas, Priority Habitat & Species, and 303(d) water quality data.

Reach-scale Attribute Description Map Number Approximate extent of SMP jurisdiction (current), approximate extent of SMP juris-Preliminary Shoreline Jurisdiction 1 diction (predesignation), approximate extent of landslide hazard areas considered for optional jurisdiction. **Physical Environment** Land Cover USGS gap analysis program (GAP) data showing forested, shrub-covered, grass-2 covered, non-vegetated, and water areas. Includes tabular summary of vegetation/ land cover Soil USGS Soil Survey Geographic Database (SSURGO) and US Forest Service data. 3 LiDAR-derived 10- and 100-foot contours provided by Skamania County GIS. Contours 4 5 Liquefaction Hazards Displays hazard categories for land movement during earthquakes. 5A Geologic Hazards Stevenson Critical Areas Hazard Map showing potentially unstable slopes, landslide hazard areas, scarps, and unstable soils. Includes memo from PBS Engineering, 2007. FEMA FIRM, Zone A on Map 530161 A, Panels 01-02 (Red) and Map 530160, Panel Floodplains 6 425 (Yellow). **Channel Migration Zones** Department of Ecology Map and coarse-scale analysis of likely Channel Migration 6A Zones (CMZs) in Skamania County. Includes memo. Flowage Easements Based on County easements records and shows vertical elevation of all flowage 6B easements maintained by the Corps of Engineers for the Bonneville Dam Project. **Biological Resources** PHS Data WDFW Priority Habitat and Species (PHS) Wildlife GIS data. Includes species list by 7 reach. Wetlands USFWS National Wetlands Inventory and Stevenson Critical Areas Wetland Map 8 showing potential wetlands as identified by JD White and Associates in 2007. Includes acreage of wetlands. Land Use & Altered Conditions Existing Land Use County parcel data using Department of Revenue (DOR) codes (derived and catego-9 rized from Skamania County Assessor's database). Future Land Use Map from 2013 Stevenson Comprehensive Plan designating areas for different types 9A of residential and trade uses. Zoning Map developed by Skamania County GIS using County and City maps. 10 Archeology/Historic Resources Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), 14 includes publicly available information, excludes sensitive information. **Public Access Public Ownership** Public land includes all land owned by federal, state, or local government agencies. 11 "Rights-of-way" were not classified as "Public". Areas not covered by parcel dataset (i.e., large portion of the Columbia River) were classified as "Public". Data for length and area in public ownership included and specific recreation areas also noted. **Restoration Opportunities Impervious Surfaces** County data was used to calculate impervious area (square feet) and linear distance 12 of impervious surface (feet). Includes tabular data for impervious surface types. Rooftops County data on rooftops within shoreline area and measuring rooftop distance to 13 OHWM. Includes tabular data for building number and size. Shoreline Modifications Aerial photo-derived data by Skamania County GIS. Includes tabular data on 15 armoring length, island dimensions, and size of docks/piers. Fish Passage Barriers WDFW Fish Passage and Diversion Screening Inventory Database. Includes reports 16 for identified barriers..

Table 4.0-1 – Characterization Maps & Attributes

115 **4.1 Columbia River Reach 1 – East Urban Area**



Figure 4.1-1 Columbia River Reach 1 Bedrock outcroppings and railroad berms characterize shoreline structure Photo Credits Department of Ecology (2007), Ben Shumaker (2013), Department of Ecology (2007).

The physical shoreline of Columbia River Reach 1 is located entirely within Skamania County and east of the City's downtown waterfront. However, some small areas of shorelands and 2 associated wetlands from this reach extend into inside city limits. The shorelands occur along the Kanaka Creek Underpass road, and the

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wetlands are located on the north side of SR 14, affecting 3 properties having commercial, stormwater utility, and residential uses. Beyond these areas, the City has elected to predesignate the shorelines of this reach that are located outside existing City boundaries. In total, this comprises ~5,555 linear feet of Columbia River shoreline and 256 acres of shoreline jurisdiction area, 26.1 acres of which are shorelands above the OHWM. The reach starts at the eastern urban growth boundary line at Nelson Creek and ends downstream at the eastern city limits and Kanaka Creek. This reach is a shoreline of statewide significance.

Table 4.1-1 – Columbia River Reach 1 Land Use Trends

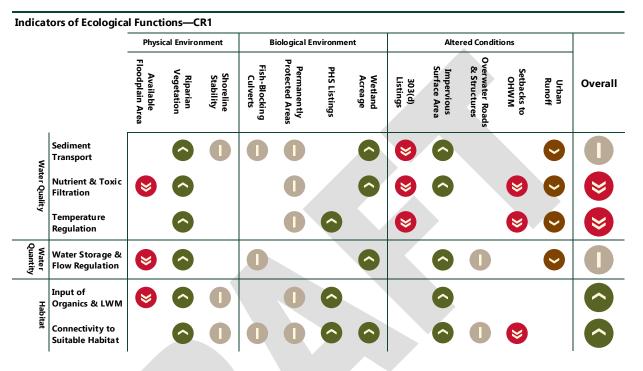
Future Land Use							
	Low Density Residential	High Density Residential	Low Inter	isity Trade	High Inter	isity Trade	Total
	5%	2%	92	2%	1'	%	100%
Current Zoning							
	Reside	ntial	Public	Resource	Commercial	Industrial	Total
	7%		0%	0%	93%	0%	100%
Existing Land Use			•				
Undeveloped	Reside	ntial	Public	Resource	Commercial	Industrial	Total
3%	24%		62%	0%	10%	0%	100%
Shoreline Preferred Us	ies						
			Undeveloped	Single –Family Residential	Water-Oriented	Non-Water Oriented	Total
			3%	17%	11%	69%	100%
Land Ownership							
				Private	Local Government	State or Federal Government	Total
				67%	20%	13%	100%

The projected land uses of this reach primarily involve commercial uses, however almost 25% of the reach is currently used for residential purposes. While 62% is devoted to public uses, 69% of the reach's development

130 is non-water-oriented. Since only 3% of land in this reach is undeveloped, and 2/3rds of the land is privately owned, opportunities to expand commercial uses or shoreline preferred uses are minimal.

Known archaeological, cultural, or historical resources within the reach include one public cemetery.

4.1.1 Summary of Ecological Functions



135 *4.1.2 Physical Environment*

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Example Floodplain Areas- The available floodplain for the Columbia River has been inundated by, and is fully controlled by operations at, the Bonneville Dam. The US Army Corps of Engineers maintains flowage easements for all properties in the reach. The Department of Ecology's Preliminary Channel Migration Zone Map for this reach was developed at a very coarse-scale, and recommends reliance on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps and/or site-specific delineations to more precisely determine the locations of channel migration zones (CMZs). The "Very Poor" rating of this reach relates to the Corps' current inundation of the floodplain and its authority to further inundate the properties of this reach.

Riparian Vegetation- Riparian vegetation covers 73% of the land in this reach, with forest cover accounting for 41% of all land areas. This vegetative cover is similar to the Rock Cove Reach and among the most vegetated of all reaches characterized. Vegetation on shorelands includes deciduous lowland riparian forest and westside lowland confiner-hardwood forest. The lowland riparian forest cover overhangs the shoreline edge and help transfer terrestrial nutrients and energy to the aquatic system by adding organic debris, leaf litter, and insects (allochthonous inputs). The forested areas are a source of large woody material (LWM) recruitment. However, degraded vegetative cover exists along the berms for the BNSF railroad track

and SR 14 and provide the main reason why this indicator is deemed "Good" rather than "Excellent".

Land Cover						
	Riparia	n Vegetation		Non-Vegetated	LAND	Water
Forested	Shrub	Grass	Vegetated Subtotal	Land	TOTAL	water
10.6 ac	2.6 ac	5.8 ac	19.0 ac	7.1 ac	26.1 ac	229.9 ac
40.6%	10.0%	22.2%	72.8%	27.2%	100%	-

Table 4.1-2 – Columbia River Reach 1 Land & Water Areas

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Shoreline Stability- The "Fair" rating has been applied to this shoreline reach, which is characterized by a mix of rock outcroppings and fill slopes for the BNSF railroad. The reach's soil types include differing slope categories of Skamania and Stevenson soils. Skamania soils offer a very fine sandy loam which is Well Drained and has a Moderate availability of water storage. Stevenson soils are loams which are also Well Drained, but offer a High availability of water storage. In most cases these soil types are not subject to high

160 erosion hazards, however, when Stevenson loams exist on very steep slopes—as they do in limited areas in the center of this reach—their erosion hazard is Severe.

Knowledge of Geologic Hazard Areas in this reach is less robust than in other reaches within city limits. However, the City's Geologic Hazards Map includes coverage of some key hazard types. Known soils with severe erosion hazard are detailed above, debris flow hazards are identified at the outlet of Kanaka Creek,

and potentially unstable slopes (slopes greater than 25%) can be found along the shoreline (Maps 4 and 5A).
 Despite the presence of railroad berms similar to Columbia River Reach 3, liquefaction potential is considered Bedrock and subject to minimal concern.

4.1.3 Biological Environment

Fish-Blocking Culverts- Culverts flank this reach on the east and west. Both the culvert/fish passage on the western edge and the culvert on the eastern edge are considered 100% passable by WDFW. A 100% passable culvert is also identified at the outlet of Vallett Creek. Local reconnaissance also identifies culverts at Vallett Creek and Lutheran Church Road and connecting the wetlands in the center of this reach with the Columbia River. Fish passage through these culverts is unknown. Though passability is a lesser concern, the sheer number of culverts in this reach justifies the "Fair" rating.

175 **Permanently Protected Areas-** No areas in this reach are subject to permanent protective covenants or environmentally protective deed restrictions, though the Port of Skamania is seeking to protect "Slaughterhouse Point" as mitigation for nearby development. Cemetery District ownership provides some informal protection of the shoreline based on operations at the Stevenson Cemetery. Of the privately owned properties in this reach, only a small portion is subject to the conservation covenant developed for the

180 Chinidere Mountain Estates subdivision (2017). The remainder of the reach is privately owned and not subject to permanent conservation covenants. While this reach is rated as "Fair" currently, this reach could be considered "Good" if the Port includes protections for Slaughterhouse Point.

Priority Habitat & Species- The PHS priority habitat types within the reach include one lacustrine littoral habitat at the outlet of Kanaka Creek and two palustrine wetlands as discussed above. The PHS species within the reach include salmonids (Chinook, Coho, Dolly Varden, Chum, Pink Salmon, Coastal Cutthroat, Sockeye, and Steelhead), white sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus*), and northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*). The monitored non-PHS species within the reach includes the sand roller (*Percopsis transmontana*).

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Some threat to aquatic habitat exists based on the spread of milfoil. The condition of these habitat and species types has not been evaluated, but their presence is a positive ecological indicator and rate this reach as "Good".

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Wetland Acreage- A total of five wetlands are mapped within the reach for a total of 1.72 acres of NWI and local inventory wetlands. All of these wetlands are palustrine forested wetlands. Three are located between SR 14 and the BNSF tracks and two are located north of SR 14. All of these wetlands drain to the Columbia River and are considered associated wetlands. While the condition of each wetland has not been evaluated their presence is positive and carries a "Good" rating.

4.1.4 Altered Conditions

303(d) Listings- The Columbia River within this reach has a Category 5 listing for temperature and through a 3-state memorandum of understanding the EPA is developing total maximum daily load (TMDL) protocols to address the water quality deficiency. This reach is also subject to pollution from Dioxin as a Category 4A pollutant subject to a TMDL from the EPA. The Columbia is also a Category 2 water of concern for pH, PCBs, Chlordane, and 4,4'-DDE. The "Very Poor" rating results from these multiple listings.

Impervious Surface Area- The 1.6 ac total impervious surface coverage in this reach is comparatively low and makes up only 6.2% of its land area. The "Good" rating of the reach is based on its relative lack of impervious coverage and the comparatively low average coverage of the individual lots.

205 Table 4.1-3 – Columbia River Reach 1 Impervious Surface Comparison

Impervious Surface	Areas			
	Total Impervious Area	% Land Covered by Impervious Surfaces	Mean Impervious % of Developed Lots	Median Impervious % of Developed Lots
Reach	1.6 ac	6.2%	16.4%	10.9%
Total Jurisdiction	29.4 ac	14.4%	46.3%	36.2%

Overwater Roads & Structures- Two private overwater structures are associated with the residential development in the eastern portion of this reach (denoted on Map 15 as J and K). Structure J is a residential deck that is not associated with boating. These 2 structures cover ~1,000 sf of the water's surface. The Port of Skamania maintains 2 public structures (denoted on Map 15 as H and I) at the Cascade Avenue boatlaunch, and one of them is removed on a seasonal basis to protect it from wave action caused by the winter's high east winds. There are no overwater roads, and other structures in in this "Fair" reach are limited to a concrete river height gage.

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Setbacks to OHWM- Of the 19 total parcels in this reach, only 8 have been developed with structures, including only 3 with buildings in shoreline jurisdiction. The central tendencies for the distance of structures from the OHWM combine to equal ~30 ft and ~40 ft for buildings (Map 13). Structures in this context mean any building with a rooftop identified within Skamania County's GIS, as well as all other upland structures for parking, roads, or railroads. The setbacks in this reach are narrow relative to other portions of Stevenson's shoreline jurisdiction and this close proximity justifies this reach's rating of "Very Poor".

Table 4.1-4 – Columbia River Reach 1 Development Proximity to OHWM

Setbacks to OHWN				
	% of Lots with Construction	Smallest Setback	Mean Setback	Median Setback
Buildings	16.7%	1 ft	54 ft	24 ft
Any Structure	38.9%	1 ft	39 ft	24 ft

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Urban Runoff- This reach contains only 11% of the total linear footage of shorelines in the Stevenson area, but also contains the outlets of Kanaka, Vallett, and Nelson creeks as well as stormwater outfalls. Together these outlets contribute stormwater runoff from 54% of the Urban Area. Treatment levels for this stormwater range from the recent engineered solution for the Chinidere subdivision to natural filtration by riparian vegegation along the streams to no treatment where runoff from pavement/rooftops directly enters the waterbody. While this reach contains few engineered treatment systems, the relative lack of dense development in most of the areas draining to this reach spares it from the "Very Poor" designation.

4.1.5 Public Access



Figure 4.1-2 Pebble Beach A visual and physical access point in Columbia River Reach 1 Photo Credits Ben Shumaker (2013), Berger/BAM (2015).

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The reach includes access to the Columbia River from the Port's Pebble Beach. This small park is part of the larger Class IV – Sacred Place described in the Stevenson Comprehensive Plan and includes informal parking areas located in Columbia River Reach 1, approximately 0.1 miles of gravel trails, a picnic table, and park bench with views of the river. Physical access to the middle portion of the reach is limited because of the active operations along the BNSF tracks and the Stevenson Cemetery in the eastern end of the reach. The Port of Skamania's Slaughterhouse Point provides a potential location for a public access site as part of a water trail. Public visual access to the shoreline is partially present in this reach by travelling SR 14 and smaller public roads, however the immediate near shore view is obstructed by the elevated rail bed and no formal waysides or viewpoints are present.

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4.1.6 Degraded Areas & Restoration Opportunities

Degraded conditions in this reach include:

1. Bonneville impoundment of the Columbia River and inundation of floodplains.

- 245 2. Character and coverage of riparian vegetation.
 - 3. Rip rap armoring of shorelines (BNSF/SR 14 berm).
 - 4. Culverts (railroad/highway berm and Lutheran Church Road).
 - 5. Unknown character of PHS listings.
 - 6. Unknown character and functions of wetlands.
- 250 7. Ecosystem-wide water quality concerns.
 - 8. Proximity of non-water-oriented and/or abandoned structures to OHWM.
 - 9. Quantity & unknown quality of stormwater runoff.

Specific opportunities to restore these degraded conditions will be addressed in detail in the Restoration Plan and may include replacing culverts, assessing habitat and wetland areas, preserving and enhancing canopy cover, etc.

255 cover, etc.

4.2 Columbia River Reach 2 – Downtown Waterfront



Figure 4.2-1 Columbia River Reach 2 Downtown Stevenson's urbanized waterfront area Photo Credits Department of Ecology (2007).

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Columbia River Reach 2 is located in the city and includes the downtown waterfront and ~4,175 linear feet of Columbia River shoreline. The reach starts at the eastern limits of the city at Kanaka Creek, and ends

downstream at its western limits on the Columbia River, at the center of the BNSF railroad bridge over Rock Creek. There are 222 acres of total land and water area in this reach and 35 acres of land above the OHWM. Public agencies own 63% of land in this reach and 38% of shorelands are used by the public for recreational purposes. Commercial/industrial uses account for an additional 35% of land use, and the remainder is evenly split between undeveloped and residential. The reach includes two roads in addition to the BNSF tracks—

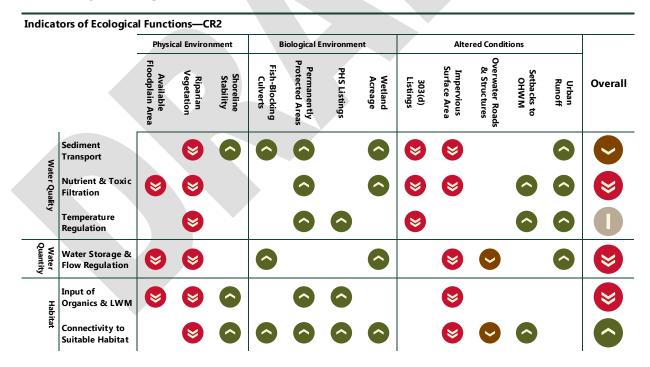
265 Cascade Avenue and Leavens Street. Nineteen structures and their associated parking add to the impervious surfaces within the reach. Only 30% of the land is developed with Water-Oriented uses.

There are no known archaeological, cultural, or historical resources within the reach, however, a series of interpretive signs help visitors understand some historic events and activities in the area.

Table 4.2-1 – Columbia River Reach 2 Land Use Trends

Future Land Use							
	Low Density Residential	High Density Residential	Low Inten	sity Trade	High Inter	sity Trade	Total
	0.%	10%	19	%	71	%	100%
Current Zoning							
	Resid	ential	Public	Resource	Commercial	Industrial	Total
	11	%	32%	0%	40%	17%	100%
Existing Land Use							
Undeveloped	Resid	ential	Public	Resource	Commercial	Industrial	Tota
14%	14	%	38%	0%	27%	8%	100%
Shoreline Preferred Us	ses						
			Undeveloped	Single – Family Residential	Water-Oriented	Non-Water Oriented	Tota
			14%	10%	30%	47%	100%
Land Ownership							
				Private	Local Government	State or Federal Government	Tota
				37%	63%	0%	100%

4.2.1 Summary of Ecological Functions



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4.2.2 Physical Environment

EXAmple Floodplain Areas- The available floodplain for the Columbia River has been inundated by, and is fully controlled by operations at, the Bonneville Dam. The US Army Corps of Engineers maintains flowage easements for all properties in the reach. The Department of Ecology's Preliminary Channel Migration Zone

- 280 Map for this reach was developed at a very coarse-scale, and recommends reliance on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps and/or site-specific delineations to more precisely determine the locations of channel migration zones (CMZs). The "Very Poor" rating of this reach relates to the Corps' current inundation of the floodplain and its authority to further inundate the properties of this reach.
- Riparian Vegetation- Riparian vegetation covers only 52% of land in the Downtown Waterfront reach,
 with forest cover accounting for only 20% of all land areas. Most of the shoreline vegetation is found within the Port of Skamania's park areas and along the residential shorelines. This reach contains the least vegetative cover of all reaches analyzed and has been deemed "Very Poor". The limited vegetation within the shoreline jurisdiction is characterized by deciduous lowland riparian forest, which overhangs the shoreline edge providing allochthonous nutrient and energy inputs. The trees along the shoreline are a source of LWM
 recruitment. Specific degraded areas include the commercial/industrial areas operated by the Port of Skamania, Cascade Avenue and the BNSF railroad berm.

Table 4.2-2 – Columbia River Reach 2 Land & Water Areas

and Cover						
Riparian Vegetation				Non-Vegetated	LAND	Water
Forested	Shrub	Grass	Vegetated Subtotal	Land	TOTAL	water
7.0 ac	3.5 ac	7.9 ac	18.4 ac	16.9 ac	35.3 ac	186.3 ac
19.8%	10.0%	22.5%	52.2%	47.8%	100%	-

295

Shoreline Stability- A mix of natural shoreline and armored slopes characterizes this "Good" rated reach, with the armoring occurring mostly along the industrial/manufacturing area of the eastern portion. As their name implies, the soils of this reach are classified as Stevenson soils having different slope categories. Stevenson soils are loams which are well drained, but offer a high availability of water storage. These soil types are not subject to high erosion hazards, and the erosion occurring along the Port of Skamania's properties is a result of persistence wave action, not because of the soils inherent quality,

- 300 The terrain of this reach generally has minimal slope within shoreline jurisdiction (Map 4). The reach is not subject to liquefaction concerns (Map 5). According to the Stevenson Critical Areas and Geologic Hazards Map (Map 5A), there are no High Hazard geologic areas within the reach, however there are Moderate Hazard areas associated with the potentially unstable slopes (slopes greater than 25%) immediately adjacent to the OHWM.
- 305 The very western portion of this reach at the confluence with Rock Creek is seeing rapid aggradation as the Piper Road landslide overwhelms the sediment transport system. Shallow waters and partially dry lands result depending on the elevation of the Bonneville Pool.

4.2.3 Biological Environment

Fish-Blocking Culverts- One culvert is identified by WDFW in this reach at the eastern border and potentially just outside of shoreline jurisdiction. This culvert under 1st Street is categorized as a culvert/fishway and is considered 100% passable however many additional barriers exist further up Kanaka Creek outside of shoreline jurisdiction. This reach is rated as "Good" as a result.

Permanently Protected Areas- Ownership in this "Good" rated reach is dominated by the City and the Port of Skamania County. As mitigation for a nearby dredging project ~0.22 miles of the shoreline area, from

315 Stevenson Landing to East Point is required to be stabilized and restored and will be subject to ongoing protective agreements between the Port and the City. The remainder of the reach is privately owned and not subject to permanent conservation covenants.

Priority Habitat & Species- A lacustrine littoral habitat at the outlet of Kanaka Creek borders this reach on the east and habitat supporting waterfowl concentrations borders the western edge. PHS species within this reach include the salmonids of the Columbia River, white sturgeon, and northern spotted owl. Monitored non-PHS species within the reach include the ring-necked snake and sand roller. Some threat to aquatic habitat exists based on the spread of milfoil. The condition of these habitat and species types has not been evaluated, but their presence is a positive ecological indicator, and, like the other Columbia River reaches, justify a "Good" rating.

325 **Wetland Acreage-** There is one wetland from the local inventory in this reach; it is adjacent to Cascade Avenue, totals 0.21 acres, drains to the Columbia River, and is considered an associated wetland. The presence of this wetland is a positive ecological indicator and justifies the "Good" rating of this reach.

4.2.4 Altered Conditions

- 303(d) Listings- The Columbia River within this reach has a Category 5 listing for temperature and through a 3-state memorandum of understanding the EPA is developing total maximum daily load (TMDL) protocols to address the water quality deficiency. This reach is also subject to pollution from Dioxin as a Category 4A pollutant subject to a TMDL from the EPA. The Columbia is also a Category 2 water of concern for pH, PCBs, Chlordane, and 4,4'-DDE. The "Very Poor" rating results from these multiple listings.
- Impervious Surface Area- This reach is the most urbanized and the most degraded ("Very Poor") in terms of impervious surfaces. The 7.7 ac of impervious land cover is the most of any reach, and the average coverage of this reach's small lots is also greater than any other reach or the Stevenson's overall shoreline jurisdiction.

Impervious Surface	Areas			
	Total Impervious Area		Mean Impervious % of Developed Lots	Median Impervious % of Developed Lots
Reach	7.7 ac	21.9%	60.6%	74.8%
Total Jurisdiction	29.4 ac	14.4%	46.3%	36.2%

Table 4.2-3 – Columbia River Reach 2 Impervious Surface Comparison

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Overwater Roads & Structures- The Port of Skamania County maintains 3 public overwater structures in this reach (denoted on Map 15 as E, F, and G). The Stevenson Landing pier at Russell Street at 3,500 sf is the biggest of these, and its flanking dolphins provide moorage for tourboats on the river. While some cosmetic upgrades have been proposed for Stevenson Landing, no structural or in-water work is currently being considered. This reach also contains a number of old pilings, some of which are programmed for removal during the Port's waterfront restoration project. Until that time, the reach will remain ranked as "Poor".

Setbacks to OHWM- Though more urbanized in terms of impervious surfaces close to the OHWM, this reach has surprisingly large setbacks for buildings. The "Good" rating is based on central tendencies for

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building setbacks which equal ~120 ft from the OHWM. Structures such as roads, parking areas and other development are typically located closer to the shoreline, but still nearly 100 ft away. A trend toward larger setbacks is similar to other reaches within city limits, which are typically larger than those of the reaches that

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Table 4.2-4 – Columbia River Reach 2 Development Proximity to OHWM
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have been predesignated.

	-			
	% of Lots with Construction	Smallest Setback	Mean Setback	Median Setback
Buildings	35.4%	20 ft	113 ft	121 ft
Any Structure	59.5%	0 ft	98 ft	87 ft

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Urban Runoff- This reach makes up only 8% of the total linear footage in this report and accepts an even smaller amount of the overall Stevenson Urban Area's stormwater (1%). Recent development in the catchment area for this area, including the Port of Skamania's Tichenor Building and parking area and the City's Cascade Avenue, use vegetated swales to control and treat stormwater before it enters the Columbia, however some direct runoff and/or untreated runoff still occurs, most notably at the Cascade Avenue boat launch. Because this reach accepts so little runoff and because the majority of what it does accept is treated, the reach has been rated as "Good".

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4.2.5 Public Access

This reach is categorized as a Class IV – Sacred Place by the 2013 Stevenson Comprehensive Plan and contains six public access points to the river as well as approximately 0.5 miles of trail which connects all of the access facilities and meanders along the riverfront. This trail along this reach was developed as part of a coordinated system (Figure 4.6-2) and is subject to active erosion issues which the Port of Skamania hopes to fix as part of a large restoration project which will also add paved accessibility and pedestrian amenities. The

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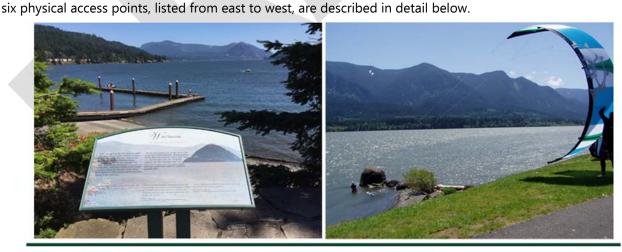


Figure 4.2-2 Downtown Stevenson Public Access, Eastern Access Points Motorized and non-motorized access for recreation on the Stevenson Waterfront.

Photo Credits: Port of Skamania County (Unknown)

Cascade Boat Ramp is located at the east end of the reach and includes a public boat launch (concrete ramp), restrooms with a changing cabana, picnic tables, a grass lawn area, parking, a floating dock, and a gravelly beach for physical access to the water. Informational signage educates visitors of the area's history and enhances the visual access opportunity. Kanaka Creek, a non-SMA stream, enters the Columbia at the upstream edge of this park.

East Point Kite Beach is located immediately downstream
 from the boat launch and is a favorite with kiteboarders. This visual and physical access point is a dedicated launch site, gives safe, easy access to the river, provides additional parking with broad views, and is located near the restroom and changing cabana which also serves the Cascade Boat
 Ramp-. Physical access is limited to those able to traverse steep, rugged terrain to the water.

Leaven's Point is set between Stevenson Landing and East Point Kite Beach. This small park features river views and picnic opportunities close to the river. Physical access is

385 limited to those able to traverse steep, rugged terrain to the water.

Leavens Point is the location for a large access improvement and restoration project planned by the Port of Skamania County. The project will include large amounts of fill, a more

390 gradually sloped area for physical public access, trail, amenities, and riparian vegetation.

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Stevenson Landing is cruise ship pier from which passengers access the city. The pier is located on the Columbia River at river mile 150, in the Russell Street right-of-way. The pier is open to the public year-round for views of the Columbia

River. **Teo Park** is located in downtown Stevenson on the Columbia River at the southern terminus of Russell Street, just upland of

Stevenson Landing. This park includes picnic tables,

400 restrooms, and a grassy lawn on the riverbank with views of the river and the Gorge. An informational kiosk and a kinetic sculpture public art installation enhance the visitor experience.

Bob's Beach is a dedicated access for windsurfing on the Columbia River. The park is located west of Teo Park and

405 Stevenson Landing and features a gently sloped grass lawn, covered changing cabana, a spacious, easy launching area, gravel parking area, benches, picnic tables, and a water fountain. The park offers views and easy physical access to the water.



Figure 4.2-3 Downtown Stevenson Public Access, Central Access Points

Leavens Point, Stevenson Landing & Bob's Beach provide visual, motorized and non-motorized access.

Photo Credits: BergerABAM (2015), BergerABAM (2015), Ben Shumaker (2013)

410 4.2.6 Degraded Areas & Restoration Opportunities

Degraded conditions in this reach include:

- 1. Bonneville impoundment of the Columbia River and inundation of floodplains.
- 2. Aggradation in lower Rock Creek.
- 3. Character and coverage of riparian vegetation.
- 415 4. Rip rap armoring of shorelines.
 - 5. Active shoreline erosion along Port holdings.
 - 6. Culverts (Kanaka Creek).
 - 7. Unknown character of PHS listings.
 - 8. Unknown character and functions of wetlands.
 - 9. Ecosystem-wide water quality concerns.
 - 10. Paved coverage (Cascade Avenue, Kanaka Creek Underpass, and parking areas).
 - 11. Proximity of non-water-oriented and/or abandoned structures to OHWM.
 - 12. Sheet pile at Leavens Point.
 - 13. Abandoned pilings.
- 425 14. Quantity & unknown quality of stormwater runoff.

Specific opportunities to restore these degraded conditions will be addressed in detail in the Restoration Plan and may include dredging aggraded areas, incorporating soft armoring along river banks, preserving and enhancing canopy cover, assessing habitat and wetland areas, completing the Port/County Stevenson Waterfront Restoration & Enhancement Project, removing derelict piles, improving stormwater collection and

430 treatment, etc.

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4.3 Columbia River Reach 3 – West Urban Area



Figure 4.3-1 Columbia River Reach 3 Former industrial and transportation corridor Photo Credits Ben Shumaker (2015), Department of Ecology (2007), Ben Shumaker (2015).

Columbia River Reach 3 is located south of Rock Cove and west of the downtown waterfront. It includes ~8,000 linear feet of the Columbia River shoreline, and 396 acres of predesignated shoreline area. Only 34

- 435 acres of this reach are shorelands located above the OHWM. The reach is located outside the city limits and begins at the western boundary of Columbia River Reach 2 at the centerline of Rock Creek and ends downstream at the eastern boundary of Ashes Lake. The reach includes the full right-of-way for SR 14, the BNSF railroad, and privately owned properties. This reach is a shoreline of statewide significance.
- Projected land use and existing zoning in this reach involve commercial or industrial trade uses, however, no shorelands are currently devoted to those uses. A 2007 fire destroyed the large- Co-Ply mill in this reach. While the property remains in use as an active place of business, more than 1/3rd of this the shoreline area in this reach is undeveloped (36%) and no land is currently devoted to Water-Oriented uses.

There are no known archaeological, cultural, or historical resources within the reach.

Table 4.3-1 – Columbia River Reach 3 Land Use Trends

Future Land Use							
	Low Density Residential	High Density Residential	Low Inter	isity Trade	High Inter	nsity Trade	Tota
	0%	0%	91	1%	9	%	100%
Current Zoning							
	Resid	ential	Public	Resource	Commercial	Industrial	Tota
	0	%	0%	4%	31%	65%	100%
Existing Land Use							
Undeveloped	Resid	ential	Public	Resource	Commercial	Industrial	Tota
36%	0	%	39%	25%	0%	0%	100%
Shoreline Preferred Us	ies						
			Undeveloped	Single –Family Residential	Water-Oriented	Non-Water Oriented	Tota
			36%	0%	0%	64%	100%
Land Ownership							
				Private	Local Government	State or Federal Government	Tota
				86%	1%	13%	100%

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4.3.1 Summary of Ecological Functions

Indicat	tors of Ecologica	al Functi	ions—C	R3										
		Physic	cal Enviro	nment	В	iological E	Invironme	nt		Alte	red Condi	tions		
		Available Floodplain Area	Riparian Vegetation	Shoreline Stability	Fish-Blocking Culverts	Permanently Protected Areas	PHS Listings	Wetland Acreage	303(d) Listings	Impervious Surface Area	Overwater Roads & Structures	Setbacks to OHW M	Urban Runoff	Overall
W	Sediment Transport		0	0	8	8			8	9			\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Water Quality	Nutrient & Toxic Filtration	8	0			8			8	9		9	6	$\boldsymbol{\bigotimes}$
÷	Temperature Regulation		0			8	\bigcirc		8			9	\bigcirc	$\boldsymbol{\bigotimes}$
Water Quantity	Water Storage & Flow Regulation	8	0		ô			0		•	0		^	\bigcirc
Habitat	Input of Organics & LWM	8	•			8	\bigcirc			9				$\boldsymbol{\bigotimes}$
itat	Connectivity to Suitable Habitat		9	0	8	8	\bigcirc	0		9		9		$\mathbf{\mathbf{S}}$

4.3.2 Physical Environment

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Available Floodplain Areas- The available floodplain for the Columbia River has been inundated by, and is fully controlled by operations at, the Bonneville Dam. The US Army Corps of Engineers maintains flowage easements for all properties in the reach. The Department of Ecology's Preliminary Channel Migration Zone Map for this reach was developed at a very coarse-scale, and recommends reliance on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps and/or site-specific delineations to more precisely determine the locations of channel migration zones (CMZs). The "Very Poor" rating of this reach relates to the Corps' current inundation of the floodplain and its authority to further inundate the properties of this reach.

Riparian Vegetation- Riparian vegetation covers nearly two-thirds of the land in this reach, but forested lands make up only 28% of the land cover. This is composed of deciduous lowland riparian forest, which can be a source allochthonous inputs and for recruitment of LWM. However, this coverage is on the lower end of the range when compared to the other reaches of this report and is "Poor". Specific degraded areas include former and/or sparsely used industrial sites and the berm supporting the BNSF railroad and SR 14.

Land Cover						
	Riparia	n Vegetation		Non-Vegetated	LAND	Water
Forested	Shrub	Grass	Vegetated Subtotal	Land	TOTAL	water
9.6 ac	6.9 ac	5.6 ac	22.1 ac	12.1 ac	34.2 ac	396.7 ac
28.2%	20.1%	16.4%	64.6%	35.4%	100%	-

Table 4.3-2 – Columbia River Reach 3 Land & Water Areas

Shoreline Stability- A mix of natural shoreline and armored slopes characterizes the reach, with the armoring occurring mostly along the BNSF railroad/highway berm and in select locations of the industrial/manufacturing area at the far west of the reach. The reach's soil types include Arents and Steeve

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industrial/manufacturing area at the far west of the reach. The reach's soil types include Arents and Steever soils. Arents soils are composed of gravelly sandy loams and Steever soils are stony or gravelly clay loams. These soils both are Well Drained, and have Moderate availability of water storage.

Geologic hazards have not been mapped for many areas of this reach which are outside of city limits, but the areas of the reach with slopes greater than 25% have Moderate Hazard potentially unstable slopes (Map 5A) and the terrain is a result of the Cascade Landslide Complex. The railroad/highway berm has a High

470 and the terrain is a result of the Cascade Landslide Complex. The liquefaction potential in the event of earthquakes (Map 5).

The very eastern portion of this reach at the confluence with Rock Creek is seeing rapid aggradation as the Piper Road landslide overwhelms the sediment transport system. Shallow waters and partially dry lands result depending on the elevation of the Bonneville Pool. The relative lack of concerns in comparison to the other reaches characterized justifies the "Fair" ration.

475 reaches characterized justifies the "Fair" rating.

4.3.3 Biological Environment

Fish-Blocking Culverts- There are no culverts identified on the WDFW inventory within this reach and an "Excellent" rating is easily justified.

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Permanently Protected Areas- This reach is rated as "Very Poor" because there are no areas subject to permanent protective covenants or environmentally protective deed restrictions and because the entirety of this reach is under private ownership.

Priority Habitat & Species- The PHS priority habitat supporting waterfowl concentrations is located in this reach. PHS species within the reach include Columbia River salmonids, white sturgeon, and northern spotted owl. The only monitored non-PHS species within the reach is the ringneck snake. Some threat to aquatic habitat exists based on the spread of milfoil. The condition of these habitat and species types has not been evaluated, but their presence is a positive ecological indicator, and, like the other Columbia River reaches, justify a "Good" rating.

Wetland Acreage- The "Fair" rating is applied as a placeholder to this reach which contains no mapped local inventory or NWI wetlands (Map 8).

490 *4.3.4 Altered Conditions*

303(d) Listings- The Columbia River within this reach has a Category 5 listing for temperature and through a 3-state memorandum of understanding the EPA is developing total maximum daily load (TMDL) protocols to address the water quality deficiency. This reach is also subject to pollution from Dioxin as a Category 4A pollutant subject to a TMDL from the EPA. The Columbia is also a Category 2 water of concern for pH, PCBs, Chlordane, and 4,4'-DDE. The "Very Poor" rating results from these multiple listings.

Example vious Surface Area- Large areas of the formerly industrial sites in this reach contain extensive impervious surfaces, which cover 6.6 ac in total. A comparison of developed lot coverage is not available for this reach or the Ashes Lake reach based on the aggregation of certain data used in the analysis. However, visual reconnaissance indicates that impervious coverage in this reach is similar to the Rock Cove reach and has been rated as "Poor".

Table 4.3-3 – Columbia River Reach 3 Impervious Surface Comparison

Impervious Surface	Impervious Surface Areas											
	Total Impervious Area	% Land Covered by Impervious Surfaces	Mean Impervious % of Developed Lots	•								
Reach	6.6 ac	19.3%	??	??								
Total Jurisdiction	29.4 ac	14.4%	46.3%	36.2%								

Overwater Roads & Structures- A private ~1,000 sf pier with a building (denoted on Map 15 as A) is located in the western portion of this reach. The aquatic area of the shoreline also includes a number of derelict pilings at various locations in this reach, including a high concentration east west of the former Co-Ply site. There are no overwater roads and this reach has been rated as "Fair".

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Setbacks to OHWM- No properties in this reach have buildings in shoreline jurisdiction, but nearly half are developed with roads, paved or gravel parking areas and the railroad. This predesignated reach has the closest combined central tendencies for setbacks to the OHWM at 20 ft. The "Poor" rating of the reach reflects the proximity of structures to the OHWM and lack of buildings.

515 Table 4.3-4 – Columbia River Reach 3 Development Proximity to OHWM

Setbacks to OHWM										
	% of Lots with Construction	Smallest Setback	Mean Setback	Median Setback						
Buildings	0%	-	-	-						
Any Structure*	42.9%	0 ft	24 ft	15 ft						

*Based on data aggregated with Ashes Lake Reach. Average setbacks for structures include the proximity of Ash Lake Road and SR 14 to the OHWM of Ashes Lake.

Ourban Runoff- While containing 15% of the linear footage of shorelines in the Stevenson Urban Area, this reach only accepts stormwater from 2% of that area. Separated from uphill drainage by the state highway and the railroad, the runoff entering the Columbia River in this reach comes only from shoreline properties. A "Very Good" rating for this reach is not justified because treatment of stormwater for these former industrial properties and transportation corridors is minimal and the reach is downstream from more degraded runoff

4.3.5 Public Access

areas.

Physical and visual access to the Columbia River waterfront is limited because of the continuous presence of the elevated rail bed of the BNSF tracks and SR 14 and private ownership. The reach does not include any park benches, boat launches with access to the river, or trails. At the June 8, 2015 community vision workshop, attendees recommended improved shoreline access to the Columbia River waterfront with a preference for continued public access along the shoreline. The scope and style of this access will largely depend on the type of development that occurs along this reach. Development with a commercial or tourist

530 focus should result in greater public physical and visual access, including a marina if the property owners wish to pursue opportunities for the best site identified in a 1995 study covering the mid-Columbia Gorge region. Development with an industrial focus may result in shoreline public access that is limited to viewpoints, overlooks, or other forms of visual access for safety and security issues.

4.3.6 Degraded Areas & Restoration Opportunities

- 535 Degraded conditions in this reach include:
 - 1. Bonneville impoundment of the Columbia River and inundation of floodplains.
 - 2. Aggradation in lower Rock Creek.
 - 3. Character and coverage of riparian vegetation.
 - 4. Rip rap armoring of shorelines.
 - 5. Unknown character of PHS listings.
 - 6. Ecosystem-wide water quality concerns.
 - 7. Paved coverage (roads and former industrial site).
 - 8. Proximity of non-water-oriented and/or abandoned structures to OHWM.
 - 9. Abandoned pilings.
 - 10. Quantity & unknown quality of stormwater runoff.

Specific opportunities to restore these degraded conditions will be addressed in detail in the Restoration Plan and may include dredging aggraded areas, incorporating soft armoring along river banks, preserving and

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enhancing canopy cover, assessing habitat areas, removing heritage piles, improving stormwater collection and treatment, etc.

550 4.4 Rock Creek Reach 1

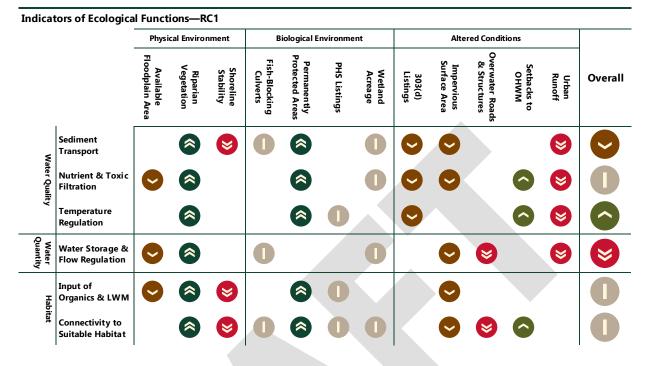


Figure 4.4-1 Rock Creek Reach 1, A Study of Contrasts Lower Rock Creek with dense development and rapid aggradation, Upper Rock Creek with vegetation and a bedrock channel Photo Credit Ben Shumaker (2009), BergerABAM (2015).

Rock Creek Reach 1 includes the shoreline jurisdictional area associated with Rock Creek within the City's boundaries. On the east side of this stream, this reach covers the area within city limits from the approximate extension of Lasher Street downstream to the BNSF railroad trestle. This reach also runs along the west/south

- side of the stream from Ryan Allen Road at the upstream end to the BNSF railroad trestle at the downstream end. The southwestern boundary of this reach at the Rock Cove reach is hard to pinpoint, running southward over the Creek's deltaic deposits toward the trestle. This reach includes ~10,375 linear feet of shoreline, 44 acres of shorelands, and 4 acres of water within shoreline jurisdiction. This reach is not a shoreline of statewide significance.
- 560 A data collection error duplicated data for some of the parcels from Columbia River Reach 2 and included them within this reach. This prevents a similar reporting of existing land uses as completed in other reaches. Visual reconnaissance indicates that most of this reach located upstream from the Rock Creek Drive bridge is undeveloped or developed with residential uses. Public uses dominate the area near and downstream from the bridge, where the majority of the reach's Water-Oriented uses occur. In terms of zoning, the reach is
- 565 primarily zoned as suburban residential, followed by smaller areas of multi-family residential, public use and recreation, and commercial zoning. There is both private and public land ownership within the reach. Some of the roads within the reach include SW Rock Creek Drive, First Falls View Road, HH Ave, Holly Street, NW Still Cove Lane, Stevenson Transfer Site Road, Neyland Road, Bounty Way, and Ryan Allen Road. The only known archaeological, cultural, or historical resource within the reach is the Skamania County
- 570 Cemetery District's Iman Cemetery located near the Upper Falls.

4.4.1 Summary of Ecological Functions



4.4.2 Physical Environment

Available Floodplain Areas- The floodplain for lower Rock Creek below the falls to the Columbia River 575 confluence is subject to much of the same inundation and flowage easements as the Columbia River and Rock Cove. This inundation causes the sediments of Rock Creek to sink prior to its confluence with the Columbia River. The stream's bed has risen since construction of the Bonneville Dam and with it, the stream's capacity to hold floodwaters has been diminished. The capacity of the floodplain has been further reduced by the presence of dredge spoils deposited in the floodplain after the Piper Road Landslide of 2007. These 580 deposits, located on County and private land on the east bank of Rock Creek and downstream from the pedestrian bridge, are intended to be temporary and must be removed according to the Corps permits issued for the emergency dredging. The available floodplain for upper Rock Creek above the falls has not been impacted by the Bonneville Dam or the flowage easements of the USACE. The rating for this indicator is "Poor", reflecting the balance between the differing dynamics of the upper and lower stream. The 585 Department of Ecology's Preliminary Channel Migration Zone Map for this reach identifies the potential existence of CMZs and recommends better delineation of potential CMZs at the site-specific level.

Riparian Vegetation- With 91% total coverage, inlcuding 63% forest cover, this reach provides "Excellent" vegetative cover. The westside lowlands conifer-hardwood and deciduous lowland riparian forested shorelands are a source of allochthonous inputs and LWM recruitment. Where degraded areas exist in this reach they occur in the lower portion of Rock Creek at the City and County public works and service

facilities and at the BNSF and SR 14 berms, where there is very little existing shoreline vegetation.

595 Table 4.4-1 – Rock Creek Reach 1 Land & Water Areas

Land Cover						
	Riparia	n Vegetation		Non-Vegetated	LAND	Water
Forested	Shrub	Grass	Vegetated Subtotal	Land	TOTAL	water
27.3 ac	6.6 ac	5.7 ac	39.6 ac	3.9 ac	43.5 ac	4.0 ac
62.7%	15.2%	13.2%	91.1%	8.9%	100%	-

Shoreline Stability- The lower portion of this reach is armored, while the portions above Vancouver Avenue are more natural. Arents, Skamania, Steever and Stevenson soils all exist along this reach, with Steever's stony clay loams and Stevenson's loams as the primary soil types. All soils in this reach are Well Drained. The Stevenson soils have a High availability of water storage compared to the Moderate availability

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of the other reaches. Based on their slop the Steever soils of this reach present a High erosion hazard. Many portions of this reach are categorized as High Hazard areas based on the Debris Flow Hazard and Landslide areas, and Unstable Soils (Map 5A). The areas of the reach with slopes greater than 25% present a Moderate Hazard. The northern portion of the reach was adjacent to the Piper Road Landslide of 2007 and

605 might be expected to be destabilized based on the changes in the watercourse of Rock Creek downstream of the 70' waterfall. The lower portions of this reach have been overwhelmed by the amount of sediment that has entered the system as a result of the landslide, and the "Very Poor" rating is easily understood.

4.4.3 Biological Environment

Fish-Blocking Culverts- The WDFW inventory for this reach identifies the highway bridge as a passable crossing. Neither the railroad nor the Rock Creek Drive bridges are identified by WDFW, but both are passable. The reach is subject to an identified natural passage barrier for migrating Chinook and steelhead based on the dramatic 70' waterfall located ~0.85 miles upstream from the Columbia River. There are no culverts identified on the WDFW inventory within this reach. This combination of passable manmade barriers and impassable natural barriers justifies the "Fair" rating for this reach.

615 Permanently Protected Areas- In the middle of this west/south bank of this reach, the full shoreline jurisdiction of the Angel Heights subdivision (2005) is covered by a conservation easement benefitting the City. This ~0.33 mile stretch of Rock Creek only allows uses that protect the public health and safety or involve stewardship. Further, 19 other uses are specifically prohibited as inconsistent with the easement. Much of the lower portion of this reach is under City and County ownership providing some confidence in responsible stewardship. The remainder of this "Excellent" reach is subject to private ownership without conservation covenants.

Priority Habitat & Species- The PHS priority habitat type within the reach includes palustrine aquatic habitat. PHS species within it include northern spotted owl and residential coastal cutthroat and rainbow trout, as well as migratory Chinook and steelhead. The monitored non-PHS species within the reach is the ringneck snake. Some threat to aquatic habitat exists based on the spread of milfoil and the Skamania County Noxious Weed Board has considered treatments in this reach. Having fewer overall listings than the Columbia River reaches, this reach carries a "Fair" rating. Future assessment of the condition of these habitat and species types may lead to a change of this indicator's rating.

Wetland Acreage- The "Fair" rating is applied as a placeholder to this reach which contains no mapped local inventory or NWI wetlands (Map 8).

4.4.4 Altered Conditions

303(d) Listings- The lower portion of this reach below Rock Creek Drive is subject to the same Category 5 temperature listing as the Columbia River. The EPA has not yet developed total maximum daily load (TMDL) protocols to address this water quality deficiency. This listing does not include the upper portion of the reach, and there are no other types of 303(d) listings occur within this reach.

Example vious Surface Area- This highly urbanized reach contains 6.6 ac of total impervious surfaces, which exist at a higher proportion than the overall shorelines reviewed in this report. However, individual developed lots have less impervious surfaces when compared to the shorelines of the entire Stevenson Urban Area. Impervious surfaces are concentrated near and south of the bridge at Rock Creek Drive. The reach has been rated "Poor".

Table 4.4-2 – Rock Creek Reach 1	Impervious Surface Comparison

Impervious Surface Areas

	Total Impervious Area		Mean Impervious % of Developed Lots	Median Impervious % of Developed Lots
Reach	6.6 ac	15.1%	22.1%	17.3%
Total Jurisdiction	29.4 ac	14.4%	46.3%	36.2%

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Overwater Roads & Structures- This "Very Poor" reach has the most overwater roads & structures in Stevenson's shoreline jurisdiction. The Rock Creek Drive bridge, a pedestrian-only bridge and the SR 14 bridge are existing public structures. A deteriorating private deteriorating dock (denoted on Map 15 as D) is located on private property between SR 14 and the BNSF railroad. Additionally, the BNSF railroad bridge marks the southern extent of this reach. In total, these structures cover ~14,000 sf of the stream. The Rock Creek Drive and SR 14 bridges both have piers placed in the water. The City is seeking grant funding to replace the Rock Creek Drive bridge with a freespan structure. The BNSF bridge is proposed for replacement and preliminary designs indicate a removal of the bridgehead piers/revetments that constrict the channel under the bridge. The replacement project may also provide for the removal of some pilings and other dilapidated structures in the vicinity.

Setbacks to OHWM- Nearly half of the properties in this reach are developed in some fashion and most of the developed lots contain some type of building. The central tendencies for the location of these buildings combine to ~100 ft from the OHWM, and structures are typically located slightly closer. This reach is rated as "Good" and contrasts interestingly with the development setback trends of Rock Creek Reach 2 which has a lesser rating.

Table 4.4-3 – Rock Creek Reach 1 Development Proximity to OHWM

Setbacks to OHWM				
	% of Lots with Construction	Smallest Setback	Mean Setback	Median Setback
Buildings	40.4%	11 ft	93 ft	87 ft
Any Structure	47.4%	6 ft	88 ft	77 ft

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Urban Runoff- The shoreline for this reach of Rock Creek accounts for 20% of the total shoreline linear footage in this report and accepts stormwater runoff from 9% of the Stevenson Urban Area. The runoff it does accept has minimal treatment. While WSDOT's engineered system treats stormwater from the state highway, far more untreated runoff is entering this reach. Within shoreline jurisdiction, this happens directly from parking lots and other paved areas. Of most concern is the lack of treatment of runoff entering at Vancouver Avenue's outfall, which drains a large section of Stevenson's historic residential core. This reach has been rated as "Very Poor" based on these trends.

4.4.5 Public Access

The reach is part of a Class IV – Sacred Place described in the Stevenson Comprehensive Plan and includes visual public access from the Mill Pond Trail and pedestrian walkways along the SW Rock Creek Drive Bridge, which provides views of Rock Creek. The County Fairgrounds are located on the west side of Rock Creek, south of SW Rock Creek Drive and provide informal physical access to the stream. There is a pedestrian bridge implemented as part of a coordinated pedestrian circulation plan (Figure 4.6-2) to connect the Fairgrounds with downtown Stevenson.



Figure 4.4-2 Rock Creek Reach 2 A potential public access site and pedestrian bridge on lower Rock Creek Photo Credits Michelle Rusek (2012, Ben Shumaker (2015).

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At the June 8, 2015 community vision workshop conducted for the SMP update, stakeholders stated that sedimentation from the Piper Road Landslide is causing scenic enjoyment issues for recreationalists and visitors. The attendees also discussed how during low flows or low dam levels, this sedimentation prevents fishers and kayakers from travelling between Rock Creek to the Columbia River. Additionally, stakeholders suggested improving the surfacing and amenities offered along the trails near Rock Creek and providing continuous public access along the shoreline. Access to the Rock Creek Falls is described below. Potential visual access could be developed on the Angel Heights Park site. Other projects considered include

visual access could be developed on the Angel Heights Park site. Other projects considered include

development of a public physical access and picnic site at the location of the dilapidated tug boat dock between the SR14 and railroad bridges.

4.4.6 Restoration Opportunities



Figure 4.4-3 Potential Restoration Opportunities, Rock Creek Reach 1 Dilapidated structures and City-owned facilities present opportunities for restoration. Photo Credits BengerABAM (2015), Ben Shumaker (2013)

690 4.4.6 Degraded Areas & Restoration Opportunities

Degraded conditions in this reach include:

- 1. Bonneville impoundment of the Columbia River and inundation of floodplains.
- 2. Aggradation in lower Rock Creek.
- 3. Shoreline instability near the Piper Road Landslide.
- 4. Character and coverage of riparian vegetation (lower Rock Creek).
 - 5. Rip rap armoring of shorelines.
 - 6. Presence of piers in Rock Creek for the SR 14 and Rock Creek Drive bridges.
 - 7. Unknown character of PHS listings.
 - 8. Ecosystem-wide water quality concerns.
- 9. Paved coverage (roads and parking areas).
 - 10. Proximity of non-water-oriented and/or abandoned structures to OHWM (abandoned residential and former transportation structures).
 - 11. Abandoned pilings.
 - 12. Quantity & unknown quality of stormwater runoff.
- 13. Quality of stormwater entering from Vancouver Avenue stormwater outfall.

Specific opportunities to restore these degraded conditions will be addressed in detail in the Restoration Plan and may include dredging aggraded areas, incorporating soft armoring along river banks, preserving and enhancing canopy cover, assessing habitat areas, removing heritage piles, improving stormwater collection and treatment, etc. Additional solutions will be based in part on the June 8, 2015 community vision workshop

710 where it was stated that infrastructure at the mouth of Rock Creek constrains natural processes such as stream flow/mobility.

4.5 Rock Creek Reach 2

Rock Creek Reach 2 includes shoreline jurisdictional area associated with the north/east bank of Rock Creek in the unincorporated Urban Area. This includes the area ~5,325 linear feet from the City boundary at about

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Projected land uses in this reach have a residential focus. However, currently only 25% of the land is used for residential purposes. County ownership of 37% of this reach will likely preclude future residential

development. None of the land in this reach is currently used for water-oriented purposes. There are no

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known archaeological, cultural, or historical resources within the reach. Table 4.5-1 – Rock Creek Reach 2 Land Use Trends

	Low Density Residential	High Density Residential	Low Inter	sity Trade	High Inter	isity Trade	Total
	93%	0%	3	%	3'	2/6	100%
Current Zoning							
	Resid	ential	Public	Resource	Commercial	Industrial	Total
	10	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Existing Land Use							
Undeveloped	Resid	ential	Public	Resource	Commercial	Industrial	Total
41%	25	%	20%	14%	0%	0%	100%
Shoreline Preferred Us	es						
			Undeveloped	Single –Family Residential	Water-Oriented	Non-Water Oriented	Total
			41%	25%	0%	33%	100%
Land Ownership							
				Private	Local Government	State or Federal Government	Tota
				61%	37%	1%	100%

4.5.1 Summary of Ecological Functions

Indica	tors of Ecologica	l Functi	ions—R	C2										
		Physic	cal Enviro	nment	B	liological E	invironme	nt		Alte	red Condi	tions		
		Available Floodplain Area	Riparian Vegetation	Shoreline Stability	Fish-Blocking Culverts	Permanently Protected Areas	PHS Listings	Wetland Acreage	303(d) Listings	Impervious Surface Area	Overwater Roads & Structures	Setbacks to OHW M	Urban Runoff	Overall
N.	Sediment Transport		8	8	8			0	8	^			\bigcirc	
Water Quality	Nutrient & Toxic Filtration	6	8						8	^			\bigcirc	
¥ا	Temperature Regulation		^				9		8				\bigcirc	
Water Quantity	Water Storage & Flow Regulation	6	^		8			0		^	\bigcirc		\bigcirc	Ô
Habitat	Input of Organics & LWM	6	^	8		0	•			^				6
itat	Connectivity to Suitable Habitat		^	8	8	0	9	0		^	\bigcirc	0		

4.5.2 Physical Environment

Available Floodplain Areas- The floodplain for the very southern portion of this reach below the falls subject to much of the same inundation and flowage easements as the Columbia River and Rock Cove. This inundation causes the sediments of Rock Creek to sink prior to its confluence with the Columbia River. The stream's bed has risen since construction of the Bonneville Dam and with it, the stream's capacity to hold floodwaters has been diminished. The available floodplain for upper Rock Creek above the falls has not been impacted by the Bonneville Dam or the flowage easements of the USACE. The rating for this indicator is "Good", reflecting the limited coverage of lower Rock Creek in this reach. The Department of Ecology's Preliminary Channel Migration Zone Map for this reach identifies the potential existence of CMZs and recommends better delineation of potential CMZs at the site-specific level.

Riparian Vegetation- The most vegetated of all reaches, the "Excellent" vegetative cover adds up to 94% of all land within the reach, including 75% covered by forest. These forests are westside lowlands conifer-hardwood and deciduous lowland riparian, and they provide a source of LWM recruitment and allochthonous inputs. Degraded areas in this reach are localized to the area affected by the Piper Road Landslide, where the exposed scarp and landslide mass have little regrowth.

Table 4.5-2 – Rock Creek Reach 2 Land & Water Areas

and Cover							
	Riparia	n Vegetation		Non-Vegetated	LAND	Water	
Forested	Shrub	Grass	Vegetated Subtotal	Land	TOTAL	vvaler	
22.6 ac	1.3 ac	4.7 ac	28.6 ac	1.8 ac	30.4 ac	6.5 ac	
74.4%	4.2%	15.5%	94.1%	5.9%	100%	-	

Shoreline Stability- Shoreline armoring is not evident in this reach. Steever soils predominate, with very small pockets of Stevenson soils at the very upper and very lower portions. The Steever soils are Well Drained stony and gravelly clay loams. They have a Moderate availability of water storage and present a Severe erosion hazard because of the steep slopes that are present.

A large portion of the center of this reach was part of the Piper Road Landslide of 2007 and is still subject to some scarp toppling and slow rotational ground movement. This area is the best known, and highest hazard area characterized in this report and the landslide has deposited an overwhelming amount of sediment into the reach. This "Very Poor" reach also includes Debris Flow Hazards, Unstable Soils and other High Hazard areas as well as Moderate Hazard areas having slopes greater than 25% (Map 5A).

4.5.3 Biological Environment

Fish-Blocking Culverts- This reach is subject to an identified natural passage barrier based on the 70' waterfall located ~0.85 miles upstream from the Columbia River. There are no culverts identified on the WDFW inventory within this reach; however the natural barriers of this reach justify its "Very Poor" rating.

Permanently Protected Areas- No areas in this reach are subject to permanent protective covenants or environmentally protective deed restrictions. County ownership provides some protection of the area near the 2007 Piper Road landslide. However, Skamania County has recently sold property within this reach to private owners, and it is unknown whether this trend will continue and the "Fair" rating is appropriate.

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Priority Habitat & Species- No PHS priority habitat types are designated within the reach. PHS species within it include resident coastal cutthroat, winter steelhead, rainbow trout, and northern spotted owl. Some threat to aquatic habitat exists based on the spread of milfoil. The comparative lack of PHS listings in this reach is interpreted as a negative ecological indicator, as reflected in the "Poor" rating.

Wetland Acreage- The "Fair" rating is applied as a placeholder to this reach which contains no mapped local inventory or NWI wetlands (Map 8).

4.5.4 Altered Conditions

303(d) Listings- There are no 303(d) listings within this "Excellent" reach.

Impervious Surface Area- In terms of both total coverage (1.1 ac) and reach-wide percentage of coverage (3.6%), this reach has less overall pavement, gravel, or rooftops than any other. The larger lot size of the properties in this reach contributes to the average impervious coverage that less than half of the next closest reach. The "Excellent" rating reflects the lack of comparable reaches within in this analysis.

Table 4.5-3 – Rock Creek Reach 2 Impervious Surface Comparison

Impervious Surface Areas										
	Total Impervious Area	% Land Covered by Impervious Surfaces	Mean Impervious % of Developed Lots	Median Impervious % of Developed Lots						
Reach	1.1 ac	3.6%	7.9%	4.5%						
Total Jurisdiction	29.4 ac	14.4%	46.3%	36.2%						

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Overwater Roads & Structures- Ryan Allen Road crosses Rock Creek at the westernmost portion of this reach. Its freespan from bank to bank covers ~2,000sf and is located ~30 ft above water level. No other roads or structures have been constructed over the waters of this "Good" reach.

Setbacks to OHWM- Only a quarter of the properties in this reach are developed with buildings, but central tendencies combine to equal ~75 ft, these buildings' location is closer to the OHWM than the other Rock Creek reach. More than half of the properties contain some kind of developed structures, and the central tendencies in this case combine to equal ~100 ft. The reach has a "Fair" rating overall.

Table 4.5-4 – Rock Creek Reach 2 Development Proximity to OHWM

Setbacks to OHWM				
	% of Lots with Construction	Smallest Setback	Mean Setback	Median Setback
Buildings	23.0%	71 ft	77 ft	74 ft
Any Structure	61.5%	0 ft	95 ft	89 ft

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Ourban Runoff- Unlike most others, this reach drains a proportionate amount of the Stevenson Urban Area (13%) compared to its linear footage (10%). While engineered treatment systems are relatively infrequent, the lack of development density in the areas draining to this reach makes this a lesser concern and the "Good" designation is appropriate.

- 108 -

4.5.5 Public Access

Despite the large amount of public ownership in this reach, there is limited public access. Visual public access is limited to the Ryan Allen Road bridge. Physical public access does not currently exist.



Figure 4.5-1 Upper & Lower Rock Creek Falls Upper Falls as seen from Rock Creek Reach 1, Lower Falls showing inaccessibility and mass wasting based on the Piper Road Landslide Figure Credit Tammara Tippel (2008) Department of Transportation (2007).

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Rock Creek Falls, especially Upper Rock Creek Falls, is identified as a potential Class IV – Sacred Place in the Comprehensive Plan. Development of amenities at this location has been debated in the past and often declined to keep this hidden wonder a locals-only amenity. At the June 8, 2015 community vision workshop conducted for this update, stakeholders suggested improving the trails near Rock Creek waterfalls. If developed as a visual public access site, the County-owned property in this reach could be considered for

accessory parking, access trails, and a picnic area. Physical access to this reach is likely to remain difficult.

4.5.6 Degraded Areas & Restoration Opportunities

Degraded conditions in this reach include:

- 1. Bonneville impoundment of the Columbia River and inundation of floodplains.
- 2. Aggradation in lower Rock Creek.
 - 3. Shoreline instability near the Piper Road Landslide.
 - 4. Character and coverage of riparian vegetation (Piper Road Landslide).
 - 5. Unknown character of PHS listings.
 - 6. Proximity of non-water-oriented and/or abandoned structures to OHWM.
 - 7. Quantity & unknown quality of stormwater runoff.

Specific opportunities to restore these degraded conditions will be addressed in detail in the Restoration Plan and may include dredging aggraded areas, preserving and enhancing canopy cover, increasing connectivity between sections of Rock Creek, assessing habitat areas, improving stormwater collection and treatment, etc.

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4.6 Rock Cove



Figure 4.6-1 KOCK COVE An aerial photo showing early sedimentation impacts from the Piper Road landslide Finum Crieff Deartment of Ecolary 2007.

The Rock Cove reach includes the waterbody otherwise known as the Stevenson Mill Pond, Stevenson Lake, Rock Creek Pond, or Hegewald Mill Pond. Rock Cove is located in the city, is connected to Rock Creek Reach 1 at its mouth, and is to the north of Columbia River Reach 3, separated by the highway/railroad berm. The reach includes all of Rock Cove, the northern fill slope of SR 14, and western portions of the Skamania County

Fairgrounds, the Columbia Gorge Interpretive Center, other County-owned properties, and three residential properties. Including the islands in the cove, there are ~18,800 linear feet of shoreline, 69 acres of water, and 35 acres of shorelands. There is presently a lack of clarity regarding whether this reach is a shoreline of statewide significance.

More than 60% of land in this reach is owned by public agencies and 82% of the land is developed with some type of use. The majority of land (56%) is used for commercial purposes, and 54% of land use is Water-Oriented. Projected land uses focus on adding commercial and public uses.

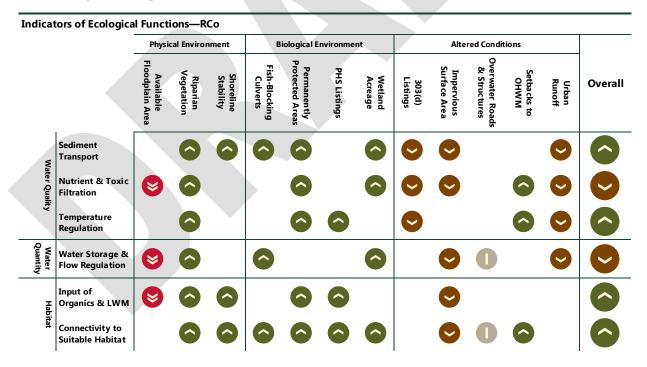
Outside of the resources curated by the Interpretive Center, there are no known archaeological, cultural, or historical resources within the reach.

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Table 4.6-1 – Rock Cove Land Use Trends

Future Land Use							
	Low Density Residential	High Density Residential	Low Inten	sity Trade	High Inten	isity Trade	Tota
	0%	2%	98	%	09	%	100%
Current Zoning							
	Resid	ential	Public	Resource	Commercial	Industrial	Total
	14	%	55%	0%	30%	0%	100%
Existing Land Use							
Undeveloped	Resid	ential	Public	Resource	Commercial	Industrial	Tota
18%	10	%	16%	0%	56%	0%	100%
Shoreline Preferred Us	es						
			Undeveloped	Single – Family Residential	Water-Oriented	Non-Water Oriented	Tota
			18%	4%	54%	25%	100%
Land Ownership							
				Private	Local Government	State or Federal Government	Tota
				39%	55%	6%	100%

4.6.1 Summary of Ecological Functions



835 4.6.2 Physical Environment

Example Floodplain Areas- The available floodplain for Rock Cove has been inundated by, and is fully controlled by operations at, the Bonneville Dam. The US Army Corps of Engineers maintains flowage easements for all properties in the reach. The sedimentation of Rock Creek impacts Rock Cove as well, and

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the lake's capacity to hold floodwaters has been diminished. Rock Cove is a lake and not subject to channel migration. The "Very Poor" aspects of this reach relate to the Corps' current inundation of the floodplain and its authority to further inundate the properties of this reach.

Riparian Vegetation- Similar in character to the Columbia River Reach 1 east of Stevenson, this "Good" rated reach provides vegetative cover over 77% of the land in this reach, including 37% of the land that is forested. The forested areas along the Cove and on its islands are a source of allochthonous nutrient and energy inputs and LWM recruitment. Similar to other reaches, these forested areas include westside lowlands

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energy inputs and LWM recruitment. Similar to other reaches, these forested areas include westside lowlands conifer-hardwood forest and deciduous lowland riparian forest. This reach is unique from the other reaches of this characterization based on the large open-lawn areas of the County Fairgrounds and Columbia Gorge Interpretive Center, which increases grass covered lands to 28%. Degradation exists along the transportation corridors of Rock Creek Drive and SR 14, and at a former industrial site on the west end of the Cove.

850 Table 4.6-2 – Rock Cove Land & Water Areas

and Cover						
	Riparia	n Vegetation		Non-Vegetated	LAND	Water
Forested	Shrub	Grass	Vegetated Subtotal	Land	TOTAL	water
12.6 ac	4.1 ac	9.7 ac	26.4 ac	8.1 ac	34.6 ac	4.0 ac
36.5%	12.0%	27.9%	76.5%	23.5%	100%	-

Shoreline Stability- A mix of natural shoreline and armored slopes are present in this reach, with the natural areas located primarily along the islands and the Columbia Gorge Interpretive Center property. The reach's soil types include Arents, Bonneville and Steever soils. Arents soils are composed of gravelly sandy loams. Bonneville soils are stony sandy loams. Steever soils are stony or gravelly clay loams. Arents and Steever soils both are Well Drained, and have Moderate availability of water storage. Bonneville soils are Somewhat Excessively Drained, have a Very Low availability of water storage, and a Slight erosion hazard. The Rock Cove reach is rated as "Good" and has limited Geologic Hazards. The slopes greater than 25%

present a Moderate Hazard as potentially unstable slopes (Map 5A). The greatest hazard in the reach is the

High liquefaction potential of the railroad/highway berm if an earthquake were to occur.

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4.6.3 Biological Environment

Fish-Blocking Culverts- There are no culverts identified on the WDFW inventory within this reach, however, local reconnaissance identified a culvert in the western portion of this reach for Foster Creek. The ability of fish to pass through this culvert is unknown. The presence of this culvert is all that prevents application of the "Excellent" rating.

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Permanently Protected Areas- Between the Columbia Gorge Interpretive Center, Skamania County, and rights-of-way for the City's Rock Creek Drive and WSDOT's SR 14, the entire shoreline is stewarded by public or non-profit entities. These public and non-profit entities will ensure that a degree of responsible environmental protection during shoreline use and development within this "Good" rated reach; however, no areas in this reach are subject to permanent protective covenants or environmentally protective deed

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restrictions.

Priority Habitat & Species- The PHS priority habitat types within the reach support waterfowl concentrations and palustrine aquatic habitat. The PHS species within the reach include northern spotted owl, Canada goose, Chinook, steelhead, and resident and rainbow trout and coastal cutthroat. The only monitored non-PHS species within the reach is the ringneck snake. Some threat to aquatic habitat exists based on the spread of milfoil. This reach shares the "Good" rating with the Columbia River reaches which also serve

several species and habitat purposes.

Wetland Acreage- A locally performed wetland inventory identifies a 0.03-acre wetland upland of Rock Creek Drive near the Ryan Allen Road intersection and a 0.27 acre emergent wetland on the upland side of Rock Creek Drive near the Rock Cove Assisted Living Facility. Neither is identified on the NWI maps (Map 8). The presence of these wetlands is a positive ecological indicator and justifies the "Good" rating of this reach.

4.6.4 Altered Conditions

303(d) Listings- This reach is subject to the same Category 5 temperature listing as the Columbia River. The EPA has not yet developed total maximum daily load (TMDL) protocols to address this water quality deficiency. No other 303(d) listings occur within this reach.

Example vious Surface Area- A total of 5.7 ac of impervious areas are located in this reach which has a higher proportion of such surfaces than that of the overall jurisidiction characterized in this report. However, the proportion of each developed lot that is covered by impervious surfaces is less than the overall proportion, a difference is explained in part by the reach's comparatively large lot sizes. The "Poor" designation of this reach reflects its similarity to Columbia River Reach 3 and Rock Creek Reach 1.

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Table 4.6-3 – Rock Cove Impervious Surface Comparison

Impervious Surface	Impervious Surface Areas								
	Total Impervious Area	% Land Covered by Impervious Surfaces	Mean Impervious % of Developed Lots	Median Impervious % of Developed Lots					
Reach	5.7 ac	16.5%	25.3%	21.9%					
Total Jurisdiction	29.4 ac	14.4%	46.3%	36.2%					

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Overwater Roads & Structures- Two apparently communal overwater structures are located adjacent to each other in the northern portion of this in this reach along Rock Creek Drive (denoted on Map 15 as B and C). Ownership of these 2 linear docks is likely private, however they are located on Skamania County property, accessed from City right-of-way, and rarely used. The total surface area of these structures is ~1,000 sf. Rock Cove also contains numerous pilings driven in during its history as a mill pond. There are no overwater roads and this reach has been rated as "Fair".

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Setbacks to OHWM- Nearly half of the properties in this reach contain buildings, and their setbacks average nearly 100 ft from the OHWM. Roads and other structures are even more ubiquitous and, though the closest structure is only 15 ft away, when combined the central tendencies for setbacks are still ~100 ft from the OHWM. The "Good" rating of this reach reflects the larger setbacks and the larger trend separating city reaches from predesignated reaches.

905 Table 4.6-4 – Rock Cove Development Proximity to OHWM

Setbacks to OHWM				
	% of Lots with Construction	Smallest Setback	Mean Setback	Median Setback
Buildings	45%	71 ft	108 ft	96 ft
Any Structure	80%	15 ft	88 ft	92 ft

Urban Runoff- Rock Cove receives runoff from 17% of the Stevenson Urban Area while making up 36% of shoreline linear footage. Runoff enters primarily from Foster Creek and from storm systems along SR 14 and Rock Creek Drive. Treatment levels for this runoff are mixed, including engineered detention ponds for new subdivisions, pervious pavement and wet wells for Skamania County, and untreated runoff from roads

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new subdivisions, pervious pavement and wet wells for Skamania County, and untreated runoff from roads and parking areas. The Angel Heights & Hidden Ridge subdivisions maintain engineered systems prior to contributing runoff to this reach, as does the City for some transportation corridors. Natural filtration by soil filtration and vegetation uptake is relied on within Foster Creek, and limited amounts of untreated runoff enter the Cove. While on the cusp of "Fair, the "Poor" rating is more appropriate for this reach based on the density of development in the drainage area and overall lack of stormwater treatment.

4.6.5 Public Access

The entire Rock Cove reach is considered a Class IV – Sacred Place in the Stevenson Comprehensive Plan. This Sacred Place includes visual and physical access to Rock Cove from the Columbia Gorge Interpretive Center, Rock Creek Park, and the Skamania County Fairgrounds. The reach includes interpretive signs, park benches with views of the river, an informal nonmotorized boat launch with access to the water on the western side of Rock Cove, walkways, and the Mill Pond Trail.

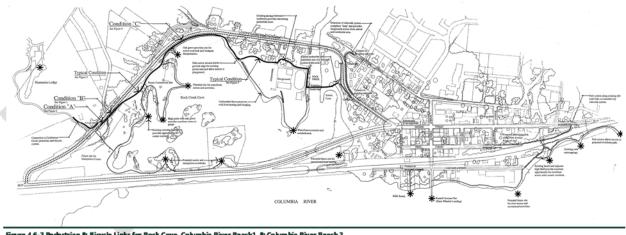


Figure 4.6-2 Pedestrian & Bicycle Links for Rock Cove, Columbia River Reach1, & Columbia River Reach 2 A plan from 1991, partially implemented

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The multi-use Mill Pond Trail along the Cove is a result of a long term effort to connect Skamania Lodge to downtown Stevenson, and easement exists to provide additional pedestrian pathways along the western, county-owned property including the assisted living facility and the currently vacant developable parcels to its north. The Comprehensive Plan describes potential enhancements for this area, including landscaping plans for publicly owned areas and dredging of sediments deposited after the Piper Road Landslide.

Stakeholders at the June 8, 2015 community vision workshop recommended public access improvements such as: (1) improving the existing boat launch, which is in a state of disrepair; (2) improving access for

recreational activities including fishing, boating, swimming, and kayaking; and (3) improving shoreline access to the Columbia River waterfront, with a preference for continuous public access along the City's shoreline rather than disconnected segments of differing surfacing and amenity levels.

Metal strapping and other metal debris from structures associated with the former mill on Rock Cove as identified in the 1997 Rocke Cove Environmental Evaluation and Comprehensive Plan. This derelict metal was described as hazardous to recreational users of the Cove.

4.6.6 Degraded Areas & Restoration Opportunities



Figure 4.6-3 Potential Restoration Opportunities, Rock Cove Pilings and other relics of Rock Cove's industrial past.

Photo Credits BergerABAM (2015), Ben Shumaker (2013)

Degraded conditions in this reach include:

- 1. Bonneville impoundment of the Columbia River and inundation of floodplains.
- 2. Aggradation in lower Rock Creek.
- 3. Character and coverage of riparian vegetation.
- 4. Rip rap armoring of shorelines.
- 5. Culverts (Foster Creek).
- 6. Unknown character of PHS listings.
- 7. Unknown character and functions of wetland.
- 8. Ecosystem-wide water quality concerns.
- 9. Paved coverage (roads and parking areas).
- 10. Proximity of non-water-oriented and/or abandoned structures to OHWM (abandoned former industrial fences, metal strapping and debris, and concrete structures).
- 950 11. Abandoned pilings.
 - 12. Quantity & unknown quality of stormwater runoff.

Specific opportunities to restore these degraded conditions will be addressed in detail in the Restoration Plan and may include dredging aggraded areas, replacing the culvert for Foster Creek under Rock Creek Drive, incorporating soft stabilization along banks, preserving and enhancing canopy cover, assessing habitat and

955 wetland areas, removing heritage piles, removing former industrial fences and structures, improving stormwater collection and treatment, etc.

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4.7 Ashes Lake

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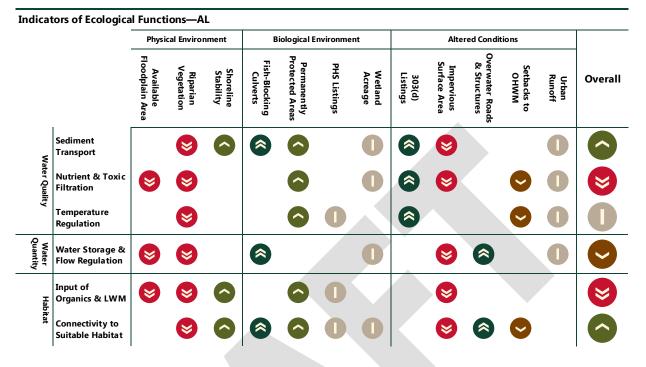
The Ashes Lake reach includes only the extreme eastern portion of Ashes Lake, two road rights-of-way (Ash Lake and Mallicott), and small portions of privately owned properties. This reach is located within the Stevenson Urban Area, west of Skamania Lodge and north of SR 14, and is being predesignated. The Columbia River frontage south of the highway and railroad is part of Columbia River Reach #3, previously described. The shoreline jurisdictional area of this reach includes all lands extending landward for 200 feet from the OHWM, including floodplains within 200 feet. This reach is not a shoreline of statewide significance.

Land uses in this reach are projected to involve commercial trade, though 63% of the reach is currently undeveloped. The primary existing land use within this reach is road right-of-way, with smaller areas that are undeveloped and private/commercial forest. The reach includes no known archaeological, cultural, or historical resources.

	Low Density Residential	High Density Residential	Low Inten	sity Trade	High Inter	sity Trade	Total
	0%	0%	100)%	09	%	100%
Current Zoning							
	Reside	ntial	Public	Resource	Commercial	Industrial	Total
	0%	ó	0%	37%	63%	0%	100%
Existing Land Use							
Undeveloped	Residential		Residential Public	Resource	Commercial	Industrial	Total
63%	0%	6	0%	37%	0%	0%	100%
Shoreline Preferred Us	ses						
			Undeveloped	Single –Family Residential	Water-Oriented	Non-Water Oriented	Total
			63%	0%	0%	37%	100%
Land Ownership							
				Private	Local Government	State or Federal Government	Total
				100%	0%	0%	100%

Table 4.7-1 – Ashes Lake Land Use Trends

970 4.7.1 Summary of Ecological Functions



4.7.2 Physical Environment

Available Floodplain Areas- The available floodplain for Ashes Lake has been inundated by, and is fully controlled by operations at, the Bonneville Dam. The US Army Corps of Engineers maintains flowage easements for all properties in the reach. Ashes Lake is a lake and not subject to channel migration. The "Very Degraded" aspects of this reach relate to the Corps' current inundation of the floodplain and its authority to further inundate the properties of this reach.

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Riparian Vegetation- Specific percentages of vegetative cover have not been developed for this reach, based on its small size. However, the land is primarily non-vegetated based on the presence of Ash Lake and Mallicott roads. Where vegetation exists in this "Very Poor" reach, it includes westside lowlands conifer-hardwood forest, deciduous lowland riparian forest, and some shrub and grass lands. The forested area along Ashes Lake is a source of LWM recruitment and allochthonous inputs to the aquatic system.

Shoreline Stability- The stony and gravelly clay loam Steever soils of this reach are partially armored along this reach. These soils are well drained and have Moderate ratings for both available water storage and erosion hazards. The fine-grained analysis leading to Stevenson's 2008 Critical Areas Map does not cover this reach and Skamania County's coarse-scale mapping does not identify hazards, however areas of the reach with slopes greater than 25 percent may be potentially unstable.

Knowledge of Geologic Hazard Areas in this reach is less robust than in other reaches within city limits. However, areas with slopes greater than 25% present a Moderate geologic hazard, and other factors

990 affecting shoreline stability are expected to be similar to Rock Cove, a similar road-constricted impoundment of the Columbia River backwaters. These reaches share the "Good" rating.

4.7.3 Biological Environment

Fish-Blocking Culverts- The culverts under Ash Lake Road and the SR 14/BNSF berm are located outside of the Stevenson Urban Area, and there are no culverts identified on the WDFW inventory within this reach and an "Excellent" rating is easily justified.

Permanently Protected Areas- No permanently protected areas have been identified in this reach. However, the "Good" rating reflects the environmental stewardship required of public agencies for the Ash Lake Road and SR 14 rights-of-way along the water's edge provide some assurance of responsible shoreline development.

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Priority Habitat & Species- The PHS priority habitat types within the reach support waterfowl concentrations. The PHS species within the reach include northern spotted owl and the ringneck snake, a monitored species. Some threat to aquatic habitat exists based on the spread of milfoil. Since this reach supports fewer priority species than the Rock Cove reach, it carries a "Fair" rating.

Wetland Acreage- The "Fair" rating applies to this reach as a neutral placeholder since it contains no mapped local inventory or NWI wetlands (Map 8).

4.7.4 Altered Conditions

303(d) Listings- There are no 303(d) listings within this "Excellent" reach.

Simpervious Surface Area- A comparison of full percentages of impervious surface coverage in this reach is not available at this time. However, the reach is characterized as "Very Poor" based on the presence of the paved Ash Lake Road and the graveled Mallicott Road which cover 1.6 ac of this small reach.

Table 4.7-2 – Ashes Lake Impervious Surface Comparison

Impervious Surface	Areas			
	Total Impervious Area	% Land Covered by Impervious Surfaces	•	Median Impervious % of Developed Lots
Reach	1.6 ac	??	??	??
Total Jurisdiction	29.4 ac	14.4%	46.3%	36.2%

Overwater Roads & Structures- This "Excellent" reach contains no overwater roads or structrures.

Setbacks to OHWM- No buildings are located in this reach, and the closest structure on any lot within the reach is 106 ft from the OHWM. However, the method of data collection combined the roads of this reach with Columbia River Reach 3. Visual reconnaissance confirms that structures associated with the roads of this reach are located as close as 25 ft to the OHWM, and justify its "Poor" rating.

Table 4.7-3 – Ashes Lake Development Proximity to OHWM

Setbacks to OHWM

	% of Lots with Construction	Smallest Setback	Mean Setback	Median Setback
Buildings	0%	-	-	-
Any Structure*	33.3%	106 ft	106 ft	106 ft

*Based only on lots, road data is aggregated with Columbia River Reach 3 and located closer to the OHWM than 106 ft.

1020 **Urban Runoff-** Thought it only contains 1% of the total shoreline linear footage of the area, this reach accepts stormwater from 5% of the Stevenson Urban Area. There is a relative lack of development within that drainage area and most runoff occurs from gravel roads with some natural filtration. The "Fair" rating is appropriate at this time.

4.7.5 Public Access

1025 The Ashes Lake reach includes very limited public physical access to Ashes Lake and the Columbia River. The Ash Lake-Mallicott road corridor functions as an informal portion of the bicycle/pedestrian Trail of the Gods between Stevenson and the Bridge of the Gods. There are no boat ramps, interpretive signs, or parks. There is a small area along Ash Lake Road that some may use as a pull-off for viewing the lake, but sight lines are limited. Ashes Lake is also visible from the SR 14 travel corridor.

1030 4.7.6 Degraded Areas & Restoration Opportunities

Degraded conditions in this reach include:

- 1. Bonneville impoundment of the Columbia River and inundation of floodplains.
- 2. Character and coverage of riparian vegetation.
- 3. Rip rap armoring of shorelines.
- 1035 4. Unknown character of PHS listings.
 - 5. Unknown character and functions of wetland.
 - 6. Paved coverage (roads).
 - 7. Proximity of non-water-oriented and/or abandoned structures to OHWM.
 - 8. Quantity & unknown quality of stormwater runoff.
- 1040 Specific opportunities to restore these degraded conditions will be addressed in detail in the Restoration Plan and may include incorporating soft armoring along banks, preserving and enhancing canopy cover, assessing habitat areas, removing heritage piles, improving stormwater collection and treatment, etc.

5.0 Use Analysis

The SMA and the state's shoreline guidelines (WAC 173-26-176) acknowledge and support increased human use of shoreline properties. This use, according to the state legislature, is subject to "ever increasing pressures of additional uses," which must be managed through increased coordination so as to

- 5 avoid "the inherent harm [of] an uncoordinated and piecemeal development of the state's shorelines." In short, the state wants to see shorelines put to their highest and best use. As the shoreline guidelines state (WAC 173-26-201(2)(d)), the preferences and priorities for shoreline uses involve:
 - Reserve appropriate areas for protecting and restoring ecological functions to control pollution and prevent damage to the natural environment and public health.
 - Reserve shoreline areas for water-dependent and associated water-related uses.
 - Reserve shoreline areas for other water-related and water-enjoyment uses that are compatible with ecological protection and restoration objectives.
 - Locate single-family residential uses where they are appropriate and can be developed without significant impact to ecological functiosns or displacement of water-dependent uses.
 - Limit non-water –oriented uses to those locations where the above described uses are inappropriate or where non-water-oriented uses demonstrably contribute to the objectives of the SMA.

This section of the inventory and characterization report discusses the current uses of Stevenson's shorelines, whether current uses are preferred or water-oriented, analyzes potential future uses of shoreline areas, and provides recommendations for accommodating such uses in the future. This discussion is possible based on a detailed analeysis of GIS data for every legal lot of record and right-of-way in shoreline jurisdiction. The GIS data included information collected specifically for this effort, developed during preparation of the 2013 Stevenson Comprehensive Plan, and maintained by the Skamania County Assessor's Office for their operations.

25 **5.1 Land Ownership**

Ownership trends are markedly different between the areas within Stevenson's existing city limits and the urban expansion area (i.e., predesignated) considered in this report. Within the City's jurisdiction, ownership is split, with 53.9% private and 46.1% public. However, in the urban expansion area, private ownership increases to 70.0%. Skamania County—holding 22.1% of all shoreline areas considered in this

- 30 report—is the single largest public shorelines landowner for both city and county jurisdiction areas. The largest private landholding within the City belongs to the nonprofit Columbia Gorge Interpretive Center, which encompasses approximately 65.4 acres for the museum's grounds and the waters of Rock Cove. The largest private landholding outside city limits is the approximately 70-acre site of the old Co-Ply plywood mill. Map 11 and **Error! Reference source not found.** Table 5.1-1 below present ownership type by
- 35 jurisdiction within the City's shoreline jurisdiction.

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Ownership Type		nership Type City Jurisdiction			County Jurisdiction (Predesignated)		Combined	
		Acreage	Percent	Acreage	Percent	Acreage	Percent	
	Cemetery	0.6	0.6%	2.7	2.7%	3.3	1.6%	
	City	8.7	8.2%	0.0	0.0%	8.7	4.2%	
Pu	County	28.2	26.8%	16.9	17.1%	45.1	22.1%	
Public	Federal	-	-	0.5	0.5%	0.5	0.2%	
	Port	8.2	7.8%	2.7	2.7%	10.9	5.3%	
	State	2.9	2.7%	6.8	6.9%	9.7	4.7%	
Privat	e	56.9	53.9%	68.9	70.0%	125.8	61.7%	
	Total	105.5	100%	98.4	100%	204.0	100%	

Table 5.1-1 – Existing Ownership by Jurisdiction

5.2 Land Use and Water Dependency

40 5.2.1 Future Land Use & Zoning

The existing land uses within the City's shoreline jurisdiction are dominated by undeveloped lands which make up 33.7% of shoreline jurisdiction. As accounted for in the 2013 Stevenson Comprehensive Plan, the remaining land usage involves public uses—city, county, state, and federal uses—at 26.9%, tourism uses are 15.5%, 12.8% are single-family residential, 6.3% are timber related, 2.6% involve multi-family residential, 1.3% manufacturing, and only 0.8% are other types of commercial uses.

The 2013 Stevenson Comprehensive Plan also projects land usage in the City and urban expansion area, defining 4 broad categories of land use for low and high density/intensity residential and trade uses and an "Urban Reserve" category for lands that should be held for uses those categories but which cannot yet be developed until municipal services are available. These Future Land Use designations act as umbrellas

50 for different categories of zoning districts. Table 5.2-1 provides the summary of these different designations as they apply to the areas reviewed by this report.

5.2.2 Preferred and Water-Dependent Uses

Highest and best utilization of shoreline areas involves accommodating water-oriented uses while discouraging non-water-oriented uses.

- 55 Water-oriented uses include varying degrees of reliance on and connection to shorelines of the state.
 - "Water-Dependent Use" means a use or portion of a use which cannot exist in a location that is not adjacent to the water and which is dependent on the water by reason of the intrinsic nature of its operations (WAC 173-26-020(39)).
 - "Water-Related Use" means a use or portion of a use which is not intrinsically dependent on a waterfront location but whose economic viability is dependent upon a waterfront location because:
 - The use has a functional requirement for a waterfront location such as the arrival or shipment of materials by water or the need for large quantities of water; or

65	Table5.2-1	I – Future	Land	Use and	Zoning	Designations	

Future Land Use Designation	City Juri	sdiction	County Jurisdiction (Predesignated)		Comb	oined
	Acreage	Percent	Acreage	Percent	Acreage	Percent
Low Density Residential	26.7	0.6%	38.3	38.9%	65.0	31.9%
High Density Residential	11.5	8.2%	-	-	11.5	5.7%
Urban Reserve: High Density Residential	0.6	26.8%	-	-	0.6	0.3%
Low Intensity Trade	41.4	0.0	10.5	10.7%	51.9	25.4%
Urban Reserve: Low Intensity Trade	0.2	7.8%	25.0	25.4%	25.2	12.3%
High Intensity Trade	25.2	2.7%	-	-	25.2	12.3%
Urban Reserve: High Intensity Trade	-	-	24.7	25.1%	24.7	12.1%
Total	105.5	100%	98.4	100%	204.0	100%
Zoning Types	City Juri	sdiction		risdiction ignated)	Combined	
Low Density Residential Districts	30.2	28.6%	-		30.2	14.8%
High Density Residential Districts	14.2	13.4%	40.4	41.0%	54.5	26.7%
Public Districts	30.4	28.8%	-	-	30.4	14.9%
Low Intensity Trade Districts	10.5	9.9%	35,9	36.5%	46.4	22.8%
High Intensity Trade Districts	20.3	19.2%	22.1	22.5%	42.4	20.8%
Total	105.5	100%	98.4	100%	204.0	100%

The use provides a necessary service supportive of the water-dependent uses and the proximity of the use to its customers makes its service less expensive and/or more convenient (WAC 173-26-020(43)).

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• "Water-Enjoyment Use" means a recreational or other use that facilitates public access to the shoreline as a primary characteristic of the use, or a use that provides for recreational use or aesthetic enjoyment of the shoreline for a substantial number of people as a general characteristic of the use and which, through location, design, and operation, ensures the public's ability to enjoy the physical and aesthetic qualities of the shoreline. In order to qualify as a water-enjoyment use, the use must be open to the public and the shoreline-oriented space within the project must be devoted to the specific aspects of the use that foster shoreline enjoyment (WAC 173-26-020(40)).

"Non-Water-Oriented Uses," then, are uses that are not water-dependent, water-related, or waterenjoyment, and might include baseball fields, doctor's offices, vacuum repair shops, or box factories. Non-

80 water-oriented uses may be vital contributors to the local economy or provide important services for local residents, but they are discouraged in shoreline areas because they do not rely on a shoreline location for their operation.

As these definitions apply to Washington's shorelines, a ferryboat dock would be considered a waterdependent use, and the ticketing office and/or vehicle waiting areas would be considered water-related. A

- dockside restaurant would be considered water-enjoyment, but a gas station for ferried vehicles or a 85 boardwalk souvenier shop would be a non-water-oriented use. In an industrial scenario, a harbor and crane transferring raw materials or goods from truck to barge would be considered a water-dependent use. A grain silo or warehouse storing the goods prior to transshipment would be a water-related use. A green space providing visual access to the water would be a water-enjoyment use, but a warehouse or 90 factory for goods that are not shipped by water would be a non-water-oriented use.
- In a Stevenson-specific scenario, the tour boat pier is considered a water-dependent use. A retail operation selling or renting sail- or kiteboards is considered water-related, while the windsurfing or kiteboarding launch site is considered a water-dependent use. A restaurant open to the public with a view of the water would also be considered water-enjoyment, but a drive-through savings bank, even with a 95 similar view, would be a non-water-oriented use.

Table 5.2-2 – Existing Water-Oriented Uses

Land Areas (Excluding Water)						
Status	Preferred Use	Acreage	% Developed Land	% Developed & Undeveloped Land		
	Water-Dependent	1.5	1.1%	0.7%		
	Water-Related	0.3	0.3%	0.2%		
	Water-Enjoyment	30.3	22.4%	14.9%		
Developed Land	Total Water-Oriented	32.1	23.8%	15.8%		
	Single-Family	26.1	19.3%	12.8%		
	Other Non-Water-Oriented	76.9	56.9%	37.7%		
	Total Non-Water-Oriented	103.0	76.2%	50.5%		
	Subtotal	135.2	100%	n/a		
Undeveloped Land	Subtotal	68.8	n/a	33.7%		
All Land	Total	204.0	100%	100%		

Though preferred under the SMA, water-oriented uses are relatively absent along Stevenson's shorelines. The majority of developed lands are not developed with uses preferred by the SMA and 19.3% of

100 developed lands are used as single-family residences. This leaves only 23.8% of land used for wateroriented purposes and a shocking 1.1% (1.5 acres) of all developed land in the shoreline jurisdiction analyzed in this report is dependent on its shoreline location.

5.3 Projected Shoreline Use and Potential Use Conflicts

The SMA requires that jurisdictions analyze future demand for shoreline space and ensure that the uses are consistent with the SMA. The City's shoreline jurisdictional area includes an urban waterfront with intensive transportation and commercial uses, and so it is required to coordinate with DNR and Port authorities to ensure consistency with harbor area statutes and regulations as well as with port plans. The City must also identify measures and strategies to encourage appropriate use of these shoreline areas in accordance with the SMA and the Stevenson comprehensive plan, while also determining allowable uses,

110 resolving potential use conflicts, and planning for the restoration of ecosystem-wide processes and shoreline ecological functions over time.

The Planning Director of the City of Stevenson provided information about several shoreline development opportunities and potential shoreline use conflicts within the City during a June 2, 2015 teleconference with BergerABAM staff. These development opportunities consider balanced development of industrial,

115 commercial, residential, recreational, and other uses, while also aiming to incorporate solutions for shoreline protection and the preservation of ecological processes and functions. <u>Table 5.3-1 – Projected</u> <u>Shoreline Uses and Potential Conflicts</u>

Waterbody	Reach	Site	Existing Use	Potential Use Change/Conflicts	l
	CR-1 (predesignated)	Stevenson Cemetery	Non Water- Oriented, Cemetery	Limited potential for changes of use. Current use unlikely to conflict with adjacent parcels. Normal maintenance and repair of existing structures not anticipated to conflict with shoreline preferred uses.	
	CR-1 (predesignated)	Slaughterhouse Point (small bump –out in center of reach)	Undeveloped	Port has expressed a desire for possible water access/ recreational use and/or habitat mitigation site for downtown Port development. Future development unlikely to conflict with adjacent parcels, but may conflict with SMA preference to protect and enhance ecological functions.	H A C
Columbia	CR-1 (predesignated)	Pebble Beach	Water- Dependent/ Enjoyment, recreation site	Port has had some discussion about providing improved or additional recreation. Presence of BNSF railroad creates potential use conflicts at this site, and development could conflict with shoreline protection and enhancement goals.	F F i
River	CR-2	East Point Launch, Port Industrial Site	Water- Dependent/ Related, Non Water-Oriented, recreation site and industrial buildings	Water access at this area is a motorized boat launch and the main kiteboarding site. Port is permitted to restore the Columbia River shoreline in the western part of this site to extend the OHWM ~60' waterward. Use conflicts exist between recreational users and industrial users for parking spaces and traffic operations. A 1995 fatal flaw analysis identified this area for a possible marina. Expansion of existing cidery with restaurant and tasting room has been considered. This would add a preferred Water-Enjoyment use, but present potential conflicts related to parking and industrial traffic operations. Future development of this site could conflict with preference for protecting and enhancing shoreline ecological functions if the Columbia River restoration project is not completed.	

Table 5.3-1 Projected Shoreline Uses and Potential Conflicts provides some information on the various
 shoreline development opportunities and potential conflicts within the City grouped by waterbody and
 reach. Projected shoreline uses and potential use conflicts are summarized below for all reaches within the
 City and predesignated areas, with the exceptions of Rock Creek Reach 2 and Ashes Lake, where no
 development opportunities were identified.

Table 5.3-1 – Projected Shoreline Uses and Potential Conflicts

Waterbody	Reach	Site	Existing Use	Potential Use Change/Conflicts	Public Access Opportunities
	CR-1 (predesignated)	Stevenson Cemetery	Non Water- Oriented, Cemetery	Limited potential for changes of use. Current use unlikely to conflict with adjacent parcels. Normal maintenance and repair of existing structures not anticipated to conflict with shoreline preferred uses.	Publicly-owned, potential for visual access improvements
	CR-1 (predesignated)	Slaughterhouse Point (small bump –out in center of reach)	Undeveloped	Port has expressed a desire for possible water access/ recreational use and/or habitat mitigation site for downtown Port development. Future development unlikely to conflict with adjacent parcels, but may conflict with SMA preference to protect and enhance ecological functions.	Publicly-owned, potential water-only access to picnic or camping area
Columbia	CR-1 (predesignated)	Pebble Beach	Water- Dependent/ Enjoyment, recreation site	Port has had some discussion about providing improved or additional recreation. Presence of BNSF railroad creates potential use conflicts at this site, and development could conflict with shoreline protection and enhancement goals.	Publicly-owned, potential to expand/ improve amenities
Columbia River	CR-2	East Point Launch, Port Industrial Site	Water- Dependent/ Related, Non Water-Oriented, recreation site and industrial buildings	Water access at this area is a motorized boat launch and the main kiteboarding site. Port is permitted to restore the Columbia River shoreline in the western part of this site to extend the OHWM ~60' waterward. Use conflicts exist between recreational users and industrial users for parking spaces and traffic operations. A 1995 fatal flaw analysis identified this area for a possible marina. Expansion of existing cidery with restaurant and tasting room has been considered. This would add a preferred Water-Enjoyment use, but present potential conflicts related to parking and industrial traffic operations. Future development of this site could conflict with preference for protecting and enhancing shoreline ecological functions if the Columbia River restoration project is not completed.	Publicly-owned, potential for Water- Enjoyment business expansion, improvement of the trail and addition of recreational amenities

Waterbody	Reach	Site Existing Use		Potential Use Change/Conflicts	Public Access Opportunities	
	CR-2 Narrow, Port- owned outparcels		Water- Enjoyment/ Related, Non Water-Oriented	Port has discussed redevelopment of this site and removal of the water-related maintenance building and vacant residence. Restaurant building likely to remain. Port is permitted to restore the Columbia River shoreline adjacent to this site, add a non-motorized physical access point, move the OHWM ~80' south and prevent active erosion which threatens the foundation of the restaurant building. Future development of this site could conflict with preference for protecting and enhancing ecological functions and could limit existing visual access to the shoreline from Cascade Avenue.	Publicly-owned, potential for Water- Oriented business expansion, improvement of the trail and addition of recreational amenities	
Columbia River	CR-2	Stevenson Landing	Water- Dependent/ Enjoyment	Site is used as a park. Port would like to redevelop a portion of this for water-oriented businesses, and improve aesthetics of the pier at the landing. This site is the western terminus of the permitted restoration project and will move the OHWM waterward. Teo Park to the west of the landing is unlikely to change use Conflicts (noise, wind shadow) with adjacent uses exist when tourboats are docked at Stevenson Landing. Future development could conflict with visual access from Cascade Avenue and the SMA preference for protection and enhancement of ecological functions.	Publicly-owned, potential for Water- Oriented business addition, improvement of the trail and addition of recreational amenities	
	CR-2	Hotel site (12 units)	Water- Enjoyment	Based on assumed profitability, potential for redevelopment is low. Site is subject to easement for public trail along the shoreline which connects Stevenson Landing to Bob's Beach. Parking conflicts exist and may increase between this site and Bob's Beach.	Privately-owned, potential to improve trail surfacing in public easement	

Waterbody	Reach	Site	Existing Use	Potential Use Change/Conflicts	Public Access Opportunities
Columbia River	CR-2	Bob's Beach, Port Office	Water- Dependent/ Related	Site is the main windsurfing location. Change of use is unlikely, but Port has discussed adding amenities to the site, including expanded rigging areas, additional physical access, a bathroom and paved parking. Port has discussed demolishing and rebuilding on the site of an abandoned garage adjacent to a wetland and adding a deck to the office building as potential use for weddings. Parking conflicts exist and may increase between this site and the adjacent hotel. Some wind shadow conflicts are possible when a tourboat is docked at Stevenson Landing. Some conflicts may arise with residential properties west of this site. Future development could conflict with SMA preference for protecting and enhancing shoreline ecological functions.	Publicly-owned, potential for new physical access at western edge of site, improvement and addition of recreational amenities
	CR-2	Residential Properties	Single-Family Residential, undeveloped	 Future Land Use and Zoning maps were recently changed to designate these properties as residential. Change in use is unlikely, though development of vacant sites is assumed. Sedimentation at the mouth of Rock Creek is changing the character and may lead to requests for changes of use Use conflicts may occur on the eastern edge of this site and with recreationalists on the water searching for a convenient respite site. Future development may conflict with ecological function preferences of the SMA and public visual access from Cascade Avenue. 	Privately-owned, potential to preserve visual access from Cascade Avenue. Unknown potential for physical access may develop based on sedimentation trends near Rock Creek

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Waterbody	Reach	Site	Existing Use	Potential Use Change/Conflicts	Public Access Opportunities	
Columbia River	CR-3 (predesignated)	Former industrial sites, including site of former Co-Ply mill	Non Water- Oriented, undeveloped, commercial (upland)	Sites are zoned by county as industrial. Private owners may be interested in annexation if development requires water and/or sewer. Future Land Use map would permit either industrial or commercial City zoning. Potential future uses include industrial development and reestablishment of barge dock for shipment of goods. The western portion of the site contained the fewest barriers for development of a regional marina based on a 1995 study of the Oregon and Washington shorelines of the mid-Columbia River, but current owners have stated development of a marina is unlikely. Site access conflicts may develop with the BNSF railroad, but conflicts with other adjacent uses is unlikely. Future development may conflict with shoreline preferred uses, including protection and enhancement of ecological functions and water- orientation of uses.	Privately-owned, nature and scope of access opportunities will depend on character of future development. Continuous public pedestrian access unlikely if developed for industry, however viewing areas or other forms of access can be incorporated if appropriate (safety concerns exist based on BNSF and if working industrial uses develop)	
Rock Creek	RC-1	Trailer Park Site	Water- Dependent (abandoned), Non Water- Oriented	This site involves the greatest likelihood for changes of use from the existing mobile home park (upland area) and abandoned barge dock. Owners have expressed a desire to sell the property for redevelopment. BNSF has expressed a desire to replace the bridge of Rock Creek at the southwestern edge of this site. Noise conflicts may occur between this site and the BNSF and SR 14 corridors, but conflicts with other adjacent uses is unlikely. Future development could conflict with water-orientation and ecological function preferences of the SMA.	Privately-owned, potential for new physical access at abandoned barge dock and pedestrian trail access from/ under SR 14 and/or BNSF line depending on current sedimentation trends from Rock Creek	



Waterbody	Reach	Site Existing Use		Potential Use Change/Conflicts	Public Access Opportunities
Rock Creek	RC-1	Lower Rock Creek, east bank	Water- Enjoyment, Non Water-Oriented, undeveloped	Development and change of use is highly likely. The Future Land Use designation of these properties is High Intensity Trade. Commercial development is expected on the undeveloped site. The County-owned site includes a pedestrian bridge over Rock Creek and non- water oriented utility uses which may be red eveloped for commercial purposes. This area also includes Rock Creek Drive bridge, which is scheduled for replacement by the City with a freespanning structure with greater freeboard. This area is subject to uncertainty regarding the location of the OHWM based on dredging and the placement of materials dredged after the 2007 Piper Road Landslide. Use conflicts may occur with neighboring residential properties and between vehicular and pedestrian traffic. Future development could conflict with preferred uses from the SMA, including protection and enhancement of uses.	Publicly- and Privately -owned, opportunities exist to provide continuous pedestrian access along Rock Creek with a potential connection under SR 14. Expanded and new public amenities could be added near the bridges, including improved visual and physical access.
	RC-1	Rock Creek Drive Bridge Area, east bank	Single-Family Residential	Change of use is likely for one abandoned, city-owned home, which could be used for transportation and/or stormwater management purposes, unlikely otherwise. Changes to traffic patterns present the most likely use for this area depending on the location for the replacement of Rock Creek Drive Bridge. Future development may conflict with the SMA preference to protect and enhance shoreline ecological functions.	Publicly- and Privately -owned, opportunities exist to provide additional visual and physical access at city -owned residential
	RC-2 (predesignated)	Piper Road Landslide Area	Undeveloped	Change of use unlikely. Use conflicts may occur based on sedimentation from landslide area or stormwater intrusion into unstable area from uplands.	Publicly- and Privately -owned, limited potential for visual or physical access



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Waterbody	Reach	Site	Existing Use	Potential Use Change/Conflicts	Public Access Opportunities
	RC-2	Upper Rock Creek Falls	Undeveloped Low-to-moderate likelihood of land use change. If changes occur, it could generate use conflicts between neighboring residences, the County Transfer Station on uplands, and shoreline preferred uses, especially if an overlook or picnic site is developed at Upper Rock Creek Falls. Site has a Future Land Use Designation as Urban Reserve High Intensity Trade, which would facilitate continued use of the Transfer Station and development of an industrial park adjacent to it.		Publicly- and Privately -owned, opportunities exist to provide public visual access to Upper Rock Creek Falls.
Rock Creek	RC-1 & 2	Upper Rock Creek, both banks	Single-Family Residential, cemetery, undeveloped	Residential subdivision and expanded single-family residential uses are likely. Use conflicts with adjacent properties may develop around the County Transfer Station and Upper Rock Creek Falls. Future development may conflict with the preference for to protect and enhance shoreline ecological functions.	Publicly- and Privately -owned, opportunities exist to provide additional visual and physical access at city right-of-way for Iman Cemetery Road
	RC-1	Angel Heights Conservation Area	Single-Family Residential, Undeveloped	Change of use and use conflicts are unlikely based on conservation covenant. Some development is possible to enhance the undeveloped park property owned by the homeowner's association.	Privately-owned, limited potential private visual access improvement
	RC-1	Food Bank Building	Non Water- Oriented	County has considered selling property for reuse or redevelopment. Use conflicts may occur depending on traffic pattern changes for replacement of Rock Creek Drive bridge.	Publicly-owned, potential for improved physical & visual access
	RC-1	City Wastewater Treatment Plant	Water-Related	Expansion of treatment works expected without change of use. Use conflicts likely based on odors and other aesthetics. Traffic operations for waste hauling may conflict with neighboring Fairgrounds operations. Other repair of existing structures is not anticipated to conflict with shoreline preferred uses Page 90 - 131 -	Publicly-owned, potential for new physical access, enhancement of pedestrian amenities and visual access

Waterbody	Reach	Site	Existing Use	Potential Use Change/Conflicts	Public Access Opportunities	
Rock Cove & Rock Creek	RC-2, Rock Cove Skamania County Fairgrounds		Water- Dependent/ Enjoyment, Non Water-Oriented	Low likelihood of land use change. Site may possibly accommodate water-oriented shoreline recreational expansion. Use conflicts are limited but may be affected by noises, odors, and traffic from adjacent transportation and utility uses by the City, state, and railroad.	Publicly-owned, opportunities exist to resurface the trail and enhance recreational amenities and non- motorized physical access to the shoreline	
		Old Hegewald Mill Site	Undeveloped	County is actively working to sell this property for redevelopment through a possible public-private partnership. Public visioning performed by the County indicated a preference for water-oriented business along with public access improvements. Phase I and II environmental site assessments have been performed and indicate clean-up of contaminants is unnecessary. Use conflicts with adjacent properties are unlikely, but future development may conflict with SMA preferences for to protect and enhance shoreline ecological functions.	Publicly-owned, potential to develop a trail within the existing easement, enhance physical access and develop Water-Oriented businesses with provide additional visual and physical access	
Rock Cove		Assisted Living Facility	Non Water- Oriented	Site is unlikely to redevelop. There is an existing easement along the water and the southern edge of the site,. The owner identifies construction of a pathway in the easement as conflicting with the safety of the facility's infirm residents. Use conflicts are unlikely and repair of existing structures is not anticipated to conflict with shoreline preferred uses	Publicly-owned, potential to develop a trail within the existing easement and/or enhance visual access on south side of site	
		Interpretive Center	Water- Enjoyment, Non Water-Oriented	Site is open to expanding recreational uses on property, including concessionaire for watercraft rentals. Owner is seeking access directly to SR 14. Use conflicts unlikely.	Publicly-owned, potential for improved physical & visual access	
Ashes Lake		Ash Lake Road, SR 14	Non Water- Oriented	Use changes and conflicts unlikely. Page 91 - 132 -	Publicly-owned, route for Trail of the Gods	

6.0 Shoreline Environment Designations

This section is an overview of shoreline environment designations in accordance with Ecology guidelines (WAC 173-26-211). The Ecology guidelines state that master programs must contain a system that classifies shoreline areas into specific designations that take into account existing land use, the biological

- 5 and physical character of the shoreline, and the goals and aspirations of the community. The shoreline environment designations should be assigned in such a way that existing shoreline ecological functions are protected (i.e., no net loss) with the proposed patterns and intensity of development and should be consistent with policies for restoration of degraded shorelines and the local comprehensive plan. The six shoreline environmental designations developed by Ecology are listed here in order from most restrictive
- 10 to least restrictive:
 - Aquatic;
 - Natural;
 - Rural conservancy;
 - Shoreline residential
 - Urban conservancy; and
 - High intensity.

These WAC designations are different from what is currently in effect in the City and County. In order to comply with Washington requirements, the City will need to update its shoreline environment designations to be consistent with WAC 173-26-211. The six environment designations are described

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Aquatic

The purpose of the "aquatic" designation is to protect, restore, and manage the unique characteristics and resources of the areas waterward of the ordinary high-water mark. Uses may include new over-water structures only for water dependent uses, public access, or ecological restoration. The multiple, shared use

25 of over-water facilities should be encouraged in order to reduce the impacts of shoreline development and increase effective use of water resources. All developments and uses on navigable waters or their beds should be located and designed to minimize interference with surface navigation, to consider impacts to public views, and to allow for the safe, unobstructed passage of fish and wildlife, particularly those species dependent on migration. Uses that adversely impact the ecological function of freshwater

30 habitats should not be allowed, except when necessary to achieve the objectives of RCW 90.58.020, and if their impacts are mitigated according to WAC 173-26-201.

Natural

The purpose of the "natural" environment designation is to protect shoreline areas that are intact or minimally degraded and are relatively free of human influence. Only very low intensity uses will be

- 35 allowed in order to maintain ecological functions and ecosystem-wide processes. The management policies for this designation would restrict any use that would substantially degrade the ecological functions or natural character of the shoreline area such as commercial, industrial, non-water oriented recreation, roads, utility corridors, parking areas, significant vegetation removal, or shoreline modification. The following uses may be allowed if they are consistent with the purpose of this environmental
- 40 designation:
 - Commercial forestry that meets the conditions of the State Forest Practices Act

- Agricultural uses of a very low intensity
- Some single-family residential development with a density and intensity that are limited as necessary to protect ecological functions
- Scientific, historical, cultural, educational research uses, and low-intensity water-oriented recreational access uses.

Rural Conservancy

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The purpose of the "rural conservancy" designation is intended for areas outside of cities and their urban growth areas and protects ecological functions, conserves existing natural resources and valuable historic

- 50 and cultural areas in order to provide for sustained resource use, achieve natural floodplain processes, and provide recreational opportunities. Uses for this environment may include low-impact outdoor recreation, timber harvesting on a sustained-yield basis, aquaculture, low intensity residential development, and other natural resource-based low intensity uses. The following uses may be allowed if they are consistent with the purpose of this environmental designation:
- Low-intensity, water-oriented commercial and industrial uses in areas that are located in the past or at unique sites in rural communities that possess shoreline conditions and services to support the use.
 - Water-dependent and water-enjoyment recreation facilities that do not deplete the resource over time, such as boating facilities, angling, hunting, wildlife viewing trails, and swimming beaches, provided significant adverse impacts to the shoreline are mitigated.
 - Mining and related activities may be an appropriate use within the rural conservancy environment when conducted in a manner consistent with the environment policies and the provisions of WAC 173-26-241 (3)(h), RCW 36.70A.170, and WAC 365-190-070.
 - Construction of new structural shoreline stabilization and flood control works where there is a
- 65 documented need to protect an existing structure or ecological functions and mitigation is applied.<u>This</u> environment designation is not appropriate for locations within cities or urban growth areas.

Shoreline Residential

The purpose of the "shoreline residential" designation is to accommodate residential development, appurtenant structures, and appropriate public access and recreational uses that are consistent with

- 70 maintaining ecological functions and ecosystem-wide processes. Local governments may establish two or more different "shoreline residential" environments to accommodate different shoreline densities or conditions. Multi-family and multi-lot residential and recreational developments should provide public access and joint use for community recreational facilities. Access, utilities, and public services should be available and adequate to serve existing needs and/or planned future development. Commercial
- 75 development should be limited to water-oriented uses.

Urban Conservancy

The purpose of the "urban conservancy" designation is to protect and restore ecological functions of open space, floodplain, and other sensitive lands where they exist in urban and developed settings while allowing a variety of compatible uses. Potential uses should preserve the natural character of the area or

80 promote the preservation of open space, floodplain, or sensitive lands directly or over the long term. Uses that result in the restoration of ecological functions should be allowed if the use is otherwise compatible with the purpose of the environment and the setting. Public access and public recreation objectives should be implemented whenever feasible and significant ecological impacts can be mitigated. Wateroriented uses should be given priority over non-water-oriented uses. For shoreline areas adjacent to

commercially navigable waters, water-dependent uses should be given highest priority. Mining and related activities may be an appropriate use within the urban conservancy environment when conducted in a manner consistent with the environment policies and the provisions of WAC 173-26-241 (3)(h), RCW 36.70A.170, and WAC 365-190-070.

High Intensity

- 90 The purpose of the "high-intensity" environment is to allow high-intensity water-oriented commercial, transportation, and industrial uses while protecting existing ecological functions and restoring ecological functions in previously degraded areas. First priority should be given to water-dependent uses, while second priority should be given to water-related and water-enjoyment uses. Non-water-oriented uses should not be allowed except as part of mixed-use developments or in in limited situations where they do
- 95 not conflict with or limit opportunities for water-oriented uses or where there is no direct access to the shoreline. Full utilization of existing urban areas should be achieved before further expansion of intensive development is allowed. Consideration should be given to the potential for displacement of non-wateroriented with water-oriented uses when analyzing full utilization of urban waterfronts. Where feasible, visual and physical public access should be required. Aesthetic objectives should be implemented by
- 100 means such as sign control regulations, appropriate development siting, screening and architectural standards, and maintenance of natural vegetative buffers.

6.1 Recommended Shoreline Environmental Designations

Using the shoreline environment designations defined by the Ecology guidelines (WAC 173-26-211), preliminary shoreline environment designations were developed for each shoreline reach within the City

105 and predesignated for the two reaches within Skamania County. The City's original shorelines management master program (1973) does not include predesignated areas and designates only urban, conservancy, and natural shoreline environments.

The preliminary recommendations for reaches in the City are shown in <u>Table 6.0-1 – Reach Summary and</u> <u>Recommended Shoreline Environment Designations</u>

110 Table 6.0-1 – Reach Summary and Recommended Shoreline Environment Designations

In cases where multiple shoreline environment designations are recommended for a given shoreline reach, the table shows specifications for each designation. The recommendations take into account the existing land use(s), the biological and physical characteristics of the shoreline, the existing shoreline environment designations, and the goals and aspirations of the City. The attributes that were considered included the following:

- 115 included the following:
 - Existing Land Use: percent land use type by reach
 - Future Land Use: percent future land use designation by reach (composite rating based on ICR Chapter 4)
 - Zoning: percent zoning type by reach
 - Ecological Functions: overall performance by reach
 - Existing Shoreline Environment Designation: City of Stevenson, 1973

In general, water areas were designated as "Aquatic", areas subject to active landslides and conservation covenants as "Natural", residential areas as "shoreline residential," and commercial or industrial use areas as "Urban Conservancy" or "High Intensity". The "Rural Conservancy" shoreline environment designation was avoided as inapplicable within city limits and urban growth areas.

Further consideration and refinement of these preliminary recommendations will be part of the ongoing SMP update process as a draft SMP and maps are prepared, reviewed, and revised as necessary. As part of this iterative process, the City may opt to create one or more locally-tailored SEDs to reflect unique circumstances, as consistent with the SMA and WAC.

Table 6.0-1 – Reach Summary and Recommended Shoreline Environment Designations

		Factors Used to Red	commend Designati	ons			
Waterbody	Reach	Existing Land Use	Future Land Use	Existing Zoning	Ecological Functions	1973 Shoreline Environment Designation	Recommended Shoreline Environment Designations
	CR-1 East Urban Area (predesignated)	Public, Residential	LIT, LDR	ссо	Poor (Very Poor to Good)	Urban	Shoreline Residential (residential areas), Urban Conservancy (all othe areas)
Columbia River	CR-2 Downtown Stevenson	Public, Commercial,	HIT, LIT, HDR	CO, ID, R3	Very Poor (Very Poor to Good)	Urban	High Intensity (CO & ID areas), Shoreline Residential (R3 areas)
	CR-3 West Urban Area (predesignated)	Public, Commercial, Undeveloped, Resource	LIT, НІТ	ID, CR	Very Poor (Very Poor to Poor)	Urban	High Intensity (ID areas), Urban Conservancy (all other areas)
Rock Creek	RC-1 Lower Rock Creek & Upper w/i city	Public, Residential, Undeveloped	LDR, HIT, LIT	PR, SR, R3, CO	Poor (Very Poor to Fair)	Natural, Conservancy, Urban	High Intensity (CO & PR areas), Natural (conservation covenant & hazard areas) Shoreline Residential (all other areas)
	RC-2 Upper Rock Creek w/i county (predesignated)	Undeveloped, Residential, Public	LDR, HIT	R1	Excellent (Fair to Excellent)	Natural, Conservancy	Natural (Hazard areas), Shoreline Residential (all other areas)
Rock Cove		Commercial, Undeveloped, Public	Ш	PR, CR, SR, R3	Good (Poor to Good)	Urban	High Intensity (CR areas), Shoreline Residential (R3 areas), Natural (islands)
Ashes Lake		Undeveloped, Resource	LIT	CR, ID	Very Poor (Very Poor to Good)	Conservancy	Urban Conservancy
	nd Use Density Residential ntensity Trade	HDR-High Densit HIT-High Intensit		Existing Zoning SR-Suburban Resi PR-Public Use & R CR-Commercial R ID-Manufacturing	ecreation CC	Single -Fa mily Residenti O-Community Commer -Commercial	



7.0 References

To keep this Inventory and Characterization report readable and accessible to broad audiences, the authors avoided providing specific citations within the text unless a passage was quoted or a figure used to illustrate a concept. However, WAC requirements necessitate a complete list of resources used to develop this report. This bibliography provides that list and is organized to correspond with the sections of the report that were informed by each source.

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A.0 Glossary of Terms

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As used in this report, the words and acronyms below have the meaning given here unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. When words or phrases are not specifically defined below, they shall be interpreted so as to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give this report its most reasonable interpretation and application.

A.1 Abbreviations and Acronyms

BPA – Bonneville Power Administration
cfs – cubic feet per second
City – City of Stevenson
County – Skamania County
CWA – Clean Water Act
DNR – Washington State Department of Natural Resources
Ecology – Washington State Department of Ecology
EPA – Environmental Protection Agency
ESA – Endangered Species Act
FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM – Flood Insurance Rate Maps
GMA – Growth Management Act
LWM – Large Woody Material
MS4s – municipal separate storm sewer systems
NMFS – National Marine Fisheries Service
NSA – National Scenic Area
NWI – National Wetland Inventory
NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OHWM – ordinary high water mark
PCE – primary constituent element
PHS – Priority Habitats and Species
RCW – Revised Code of Washington
SMA – Shoreline Management Act
SMP – Shoreline Management Program
USACE – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS – U.S. Geological Survey
WAC – Washington Administrative Code
WRIA – Water Resource Inventory Area

A.2 Words and Phrases

Allochtonous Inputs—The organic matter (large woody material, leaf litter, and insects) and nutrients that are imported to the aquatic ecosystem from terrestrial sources.

Cumulative Impact—The impact on the environment that results from the incremental impact of a
 development or use of a shoreline area when added to impacts from other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable developments and uses of that shoreline area. For the purposes of Stevenson's Shoreline Management Program, cumulative impacts do not include impacts from development and uses outside of shoreline jurisdiction.

Lacustrine Wetland—A wetland or deepwater habitat with all of the following characteristics: 1) situated

- 45 <u>in a topographic depression or a dammed river channel; 2) lacking trees, shrubs, persistent emergents,</u> <u>emergent mosses or lichens with greater than 30% areal coverage; and 3) total area exceeds 8 ha (20 acres). Similar wetland and deepwater habitats totaling less than 8 ha are also included in the Lacustrine System if an active wave-formed or bedrock shoreline feature makes up all or part of the boundary, or if the water depth in the deepest part of the basin exceeds 2 m (6.6 feet) at low water. Lacustrine waters</u>
- 50 <u>may be tidal or nontidal, but oceanderived salinity is always less than 0.5 ‰. Lacustrine wetlands include</u> <u>Limnetic (deepwater) and Littoral (nearshore) subsystems.</u>

Liquefaction— A process by which water-saturated sediment temporarily loses strength and acts as a fluid, like when you wiggle your toes in the wet sand near the water at the beach. This effect can be caused by earthquake shaking.

- 55 Palustrine Wetland—All nontidal wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, emergent mosses or lichens, and all such wetlands that occur in tidal areas where salinity due to ocean-derived salts is below 0.5 ‰. It also includes wetlands lacking such vegetation, but with all of the following four characteristics: (1) area less than 8 ha (20 acres); (2) active wave-formed or bedrock shoreline features lacking; (3) water depth in the deepest part of basin less than 2 m at low water; and (4) salinity due to
- 60 <u>ocean-derived salts less than 0.5 %.</u>

Shoreline Environment Designation—Analogous to zoning districts in a conventional zoning ordinance, shoreline environment designations divide shoreline jurisdiction into distinct areas where different sets of allowable use provisions, environmental protection measures, and different development standards apply,

65 **B.0 Interrelated Comprehensive Plan Policies**

As the City's primary advisory planning document, the comprehensive plan serves as an "umbrella plan" for further planning endeavors, including the SMP. This appendix catalogues the statements, policies, objectives, and tactics of the 2013 Stevenson Comprehensive Plan in an effort to ensure that the comprehensive plan and its update provide consistent direction for the use of land within Stevenson. This catalogue includes only

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) direct references to shorelines and waterfronts in Stevenson and should not be taken as a substitute for the full plan or its general policy statements.

B.1 Explanatory Statements

The first two chapters of the comprehensive plan contain the following statements related to the SMP. At the conclusion of the SMP update, some of these statements may need to be amended as anticipated in Recommendation 1-4 of this report.

B.1.1 Chapter 1

Page 1

Vision Statement. "Stevenson is a friendly, welcoming community that values excellent schools and a small town atmosphere. The natural beauty is enjoyed by residents and visitors through a network of recreational

80 opportunities. The strength of Stevenson's economy is built upon high quality infrastructure and a vibrant downtown that provides for resident's daily needs. Stevenson takes advantage of our unique location on the Columbia River by balancing jobs, commerce, housing, and recreation along the waterfront."

Page 3

Cornerstone Principle. "Active Waterfront represents Stevenson's utilization of its waterfront assets. This
 includes use, restoration, and harmonization of the wide-ranging economic, scenic, recreational, ecological, and residential resource potentials of the Columbia River, Rock Cove, and Rock Creek areas."

B.1.2 Chapter 2

Pages 7-8

Area Plans. "Area Plans include goals and objectives for those areas that are not specifically addressed in
 detail in the current comprehensive plan. For this reason area plans can also be viewed as 'supplements' to
 the existing comprehensive plan. With Stevenson's 2013 comprehensive plan, the 1975 Skamania County
 Shoreline Management [Master] Program is folded into the Comprehensive Plan and will no longer be used
 as a stand-alone document."

B.2 Goals, Objectives, and Tactics

95 The third chapter of the comprehensive plan contains the following aspirations and action items related to the SMP. In order to help prioritize actions, each objective highlights which of the plan's four cornerstone principles it advances. All objectives and tactics related to Active Waterfront are listed below. At the conclusion of the SMP update, some of these statements may need to be amended as anticipated in Recommendation 1-4 of this report.

100 B.2.1 Goal 1 – Community and Schools

Page 14

"1.3 - Ensure that the monitoring reports contained in Appendix D are submitted to the Council annually prior to budget adoption."

"1.4 - Develop a high level of coordination among all levels of government"

105 "1.5 - Ensure that the plans and actions related to land use by special districts, County, State, and federal agencies are consistent with the Stevenson Comprehensive Plan."

Page 15

"1.11 - Support the Columbia Gorge Interpretive Center, especially in their educational and children's programming efforts."

- 110 "1.12 Develop and enhance cultural opportunities."
 - "1.12-1 Facilitate and support development of a bricks-and-mortar performing arts center."
 - "1.12-2 Develop a public art plan."

"1.12-3 - Install public art in key locations throughout the City, especially along the Columbia River waterfront."

115 "1.12-4 - Install interpretive signs in key locations through the City, especially highlighting Stevenson's unique relationship with the Columbia River."

Page 16

"1.17 - Provide a clean, visually attractive community."

"1.17-1 - Facilitate and support activities to beautify the community, such as a Community Beautification

120 Day."

"1.17-2 - Establish a high enforcement area for nuisances in highly visited areas of the city, such as along Second and First streets, Cascade Avenue, and Rock Creek Drive."

"1.17-3 - Establish strategies to reduce noise and light pollution."

B.2.2 Goal 2 – Urban Development

125 Page 18

"2.2 - Preserve, protect, and enhance the functions and values of ecologically sensitive areas (habitat areas, wetlands) with special consideration given to anadromous fisheries, as required by the Growth Management Act."

"2.2-1- Regulate land use within and adjacent to ecologically sensitive areas while allowing for the reasonable

130 use of private property."

"2.2-2 - Consider establishing a funding source to acquire ecologically sensitive areas."

"2.2-3 - Conduct an Urban Area-wide inventory of ecologically sensitive areas."

"2.2-4 - Encourage agreements that will preserve ecologically sensitive areas in appropriate proportions consistent with available resources. Provision of such open spaces should not reduce the density which can

135 be achieved on the site."

"2.2-5 - Establish a stream corridor management plan and program."

"2.2-6 - Consider stream corridors for multiple use in conformance with other plans."

"2.2-7 - Regulate the use of fill in stream corridors."

"Maintain stream corridors in a natural state, preserving tree lines and vegetation wherever possible."

140 Page 20

"2.7 - Periodically review and revise the Future Land Use and Zoning maps to accommodate changes in

community needs."

"2.7-1 - Consider designating areas not served by the public sewer and/or water systems as an "urban reserve" until such systems are made available."

145 "2.7-2 - Balance the availability of sufficient land for various uses when designating Future Land Use and Zoning districts."

"2.7-3 - Consider infill potential when designating Future Land Use and Zoning districts, especially with regard to multi-family housing."

"2.7-4 - Consider redesignating lands currently designated for industrial use which are unlikely or undesirable to be developed for such uses."

"2.7-5 - Consider location and suitability of land for urban uses and established need when designating Future Land Uses and Zoning districts."

"2.8- Establish policies to review annexation proposals."

"2.8-1 - Prefer annexation of developed areas abutting the city."

155 Page 21

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"2.9 - Encourage the establishment of a subarea plan and land use regulations within the unincorporated Urban Area."

"2.9-1 - Encourage maintaining existing forest and farm uses within the unincorporated Urban Area."

"2.9-2 - Discourage development within the unincorporated Urban Area until suitable land within the City has

160 been developed."

"2.9-3 - Ensure the highest and best use of riverfront properties within the unincorporated Urban Area by protecting them from development and redevelopment until urban utilities and services can be provided." "2.13 - Establish standards for urban development that encourages mixtures of land uses and intensities." "2.13-1 - Consider establishing incentives and/or special standards for infill projects."

165 B.2.3 Goal 4 – Downtown and Waterfront

Page 27

"The waterfront is an extension of the downtown core and a place where people live, work, and play." The Columbia River, Rock Creek, and Rock Cove waterfronts are key components to improving the look and function of downtown Stevenson and are acknowledged here as a Sub-Goal. The availability of land on

- 170 Stevenson's Columbia River waterfront is unique within the Gorge where railroads and highways either form barriers to waterfront property access or are the waterfront property owners themselves. The scenic assets of Rock Creek and Rock Cove add additional growth potential for development and redevelopment on their abutting lands. This growth, development, and change can be managed to benefit current and future residents and visitors.
- 175 The Objectives and Tactics selected to achieve this Goal and Sub-Goal focus on developing Area Plans, improving the appeal of the area through public and private activities, and ensuring the functionality of the area through property infrastructure and uses."

Page 28

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"4.2 - Periodically review and revise the downtown commercial area boundary, basing the location, type and amount of commercial activity on community need."

"4.2-1 - Ensure the commercial area boundary encourages compactness and is pedestrian-oriented."

Page 29

"4.10 - Provide better connections between downtown and the waterfront."

"4.10-1 - Consider converting Russell Street into a pedestrian mall between Second and First streets." 185 "4.10-2 - Consider improving sidewalks and street crossings and installing public art and seating areas on Russell Street from downtown to the waterfront." "4.11 - Consider establishing a Parking and Business Improvement Area to support downtown improvements, such as a rehabilitation grant or loan program for downtown buildings or provision of visitor amenities." "4A.1 - Support development of improved river access n the Stevenson area." 190 "4A.1-1 - Improve waterfront access and control erosion through coordinated stabilization programs." Page 30 "4A.2 - Establish a Shorelines Master Program to guide the balanced development of industrial, commercial, residential, recreational, and natural uses." "4A.2-1 - Encourage the use of the riverfront for commercial, residential, recreation, and open space 195 purposes consistent with the Shorelines Management Act." "4A.2-2 - Protect, enhance, and maintain the natural, scenic, historic, architectural, and recreational gualities along the River." "4A.2-3 - Support recreational activities on the public lands and waters of the Columbia River, Rock Cove, and Rock Creek." 200 "4A.3 - Manage lands abutting the Columbia River and Rock Creek for the benefit of the community." "4A.3-1 - Review all proposals for shoreline use for compatibility with the goals and policies of the Skamania County Shoreline Management Master Program." "4A.3-2 - Review development proposals located on or near banks and floodway of the River and creeks to maintain the recreation and open space potential while promoting healthy and visually attractive 205 environments." "4A.3-3 - Review land use policies to ensure compliance with the Shorelines Management Master Program." "4A.4 - Reduce impediments to attracting waterfront investors." "4A.4-1 - Enhance Cascade Avenue as the main waterfront street." "4A.4-2 - Use various marketing techniques to attract waterfront investors, such as a "Come on in, the water's 210 fine" slogan. Page 31 "4A.5 - Consider repurposing the Tichenor Building for retail and lodging purposes." "4A.6 - Encourage development of a landscaping plan for the fairgrounds." "4A.7 - Support development of a large waterfront gathering place, such as a[n] amphitheater for community events." 215

B.2.4 Goal 6 – Tourism

Page 38

"6.3 - Facilitate and encourage Stevenson to become the year-round recreation and tourist destination center of the County and Central Gorge."

220 "6.3-1 - Provide visitor amenities such as long-term parking and restrooms."

"6.3-2 - Facilitate and encourage visitor amenities such as affordable and upscale overnight lodging (campsites, yurts, youth and adult hostels, boutique hotels, etc.), convention centers, a marina, and visitor oriented shops."

"6.3-3 - Facilitate and encourage visitor-oriented businesses such as kayak and bike rentals and guided

225 activities."

"6.3-4 - Facilitate and support hospitality training as an economic benefit."

"6.4 - Encourage cross-promotion of visitor-oriented businesses and services."

"6.4-1 - Support establishment of incentive for tour boats that visit Stevenson's visitor attractions such as the Columbia Gorge Interpretive Center."

230 "6.6 - Provide access from the waterfront to other parts of town via safe, attractive, and convenient walkways."

Page 39

"6.8 - Establish a quiet zone at railroad crossings within the city."

B.2.5 Goal 7 – Transportation and Circulation

235 Page 41

"Multi-modal transportation options provide people and goods with safe, efficient, and convenient options." "...Stevenson's existing transportation and circulation system has shifted modes and focuses over its long history. The original plat of Stevenson was a gridiron pattern that enabled easy internal circulation for pedestrian and horse traffic and focused on the Columbia River and Stevenson Landing as the primary mode

- of external transportation. When the railroad came through town, the focus shifted from the river uphill to where the rail line met dirt streets and boardwalks. As automobile use grew and the city expanded away from its riverside terrace, this gridiron pattern had to be altered to accommodate the steep Gorge slopes, the many creekside canyons and ravines cutting through these slopes, and the existing oddly intersecting logging roads on the then-periphery. With the continued dominance of the automobile, the focus again
- 245 shifted uphill to the new paved state highway, cul-de-sacs and dead-ends became commonplace methods for dealing with the creekside ravines and canyons, and sidewalks waned in importance."

Page 43

"7.6 - Reduce the effects of through traffic in the downtown commercial area while minimizing any negative impact on local businesses."

- 250 "7.6-1 Manage road construction projects to minimize construction-related impacts on local businesses."
 - "7.6-2 Facilitate and encourage alternative routing and/or usage of Highway 14 by truck traffic."
 - "7.9 Establish a quiet zone at railroad crossings within the city."
 - "7.10 Facilitate and support rail service for future transportation and commerce needs."
 - "7.11 -Manage on-street parking to permit the safe and efficient operation of the transportation system."
- 255 "7.13 Provide wayfinding signage to aid traveler navigation and guide visitors to Stevenson attractions and amenities, especially east- and west-bound travelers on I-84."

B.2.6 Goal 8 – Utilities and Services

Page 46

- "8.3 Periodically review and revise the capital facilities plan."
- 260 "8.4 Identify and correct health and safety hazards within the Stevenson Urban Area."

"8.8 - Base the provision for future public facilities and utilities upon financial cost and adequacy of desired levels of service."

- "8.8-1 Consider providing public facilities and utilities in advance of need."
- "8.8-2 Coordinate urban development with private utility agencies to ensure the availability of services
- 265 when needed."
 - "8.8-3- Continue to provide water and sewer services within the Urban Area."

B.2.7 Goal 9 – Parks and Recreation

Page 49

- "As a Gorge town, some of the country's premier hiking, hunting, mountain climbing, fishing, kayaking, and wind sports surround Stevenson on all sides. Many residents enjoy these activities, and many more visitors are drawn to the area for these relatively solitary activities. Inside Stevenson, a different, more gregarious variety of recreational opportunities exists, including festivals, fairs, and organized or pick-up sporting events. Balancing and connecting these gregarious and solitary varieties of recreation are of special importance to Stevenson. The Objectives and Tactics of this Goal seek to do so by ensuring the facilities we already have are
- 275 properly maintained, that new lands, facilities, and funding are available, and that trails or pathways are developed as part of the park system."

Page 50

"9.2 - Preserve open space and recreational resources."

- "9.2-1 Establish cooperative agreements to ensure that recreation and open space lands and facilities will beprovided."
 - "9.2-2 Establish cooperative agreements to ensure that recreation and open space lands and facilities will be provided."
 - "9.2-3 Encourage private enterprise and intergovernmental agreements that will provide open space for recreational lands and facilities. Provision of such open spaces should not reduce the density which can be

285 achieved on the site."

- "9.3 Maintain parks and recreational lands and facilities."
- "9.4 Consider establishing a permanent funding source for the acquisition, development, and maintenance of park and recreation lands and facilities."
- "9.5 Develop a pathways and trails plan to highlight Stevenson's recreational, historical, and commercial sites."
- "9.5-1 Consider using stream corridors as part of a parkway or greenway concept."
- "9.5-2 Include connections among the parks and trails of the City, its partner agencies, and private entities." "9.5-3 - Include nature walks, scenic vistas, and connections to forests in the plan."

Page 51

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- 295 "9.6 Provide pathways and trails that highlight Stevenson's recreational, historical, and commercial sites."
 "9.6-1 Use stream corridors as part of a parkway or greenway concept."
 - "9.6-2 Connect the parks and trails of the City, its partner agencies, and private entities."
 - "9.6-3 Include nature walks, scenic vistas, and connections to forests in the system of pathways."
 - "9.7 Develop a balanced system of recreation facilities, lands and programs that meets the recreation needs of residents and visitors alike."
 - "9.7-1- Develop small parcels of land resulting from urbanization as mini-parks or landscaped areas." "9.7-2 - Facilitate and encourage the installation of lights and other improvements at the Hegewald Skateboard Park."
 - "9.7-3 Facilitate and support the development of major community recreation facilities for citizens, such as
- 305 expanding the pool activity center, providing covered pavilion spaces, developing a youth center, and other spaces for recreation, physical fitness, and wellness classes."

"9.8 - Promote Stevenson's recreational opportunities through media such as websites, brochures, and

signage."

"9.9 - Protect Rock Cove to improve habitat, water quality and ambiance."

310 Page 52

"9.10 - Facilitate and support appropriate development and services for the Rock Creek and Rock Cove lands."

"9.10-1 - Facilitate and encourage recreational activities in the Rock Creek and Rock Cove area, such as access for small watercraft."

- 315 "9.10-2 Encourage relocation of the County shops at Rock Creek."
 - "9.10.3 Encourage rehabilitation and/or repurposing of the Grange."

"9.10-4 - Facilitate and encourage enhancement of Rock Cove's habitat, water quality, and ambiance."

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Appendix C Map Portfolio

This appendix includes the following figures:

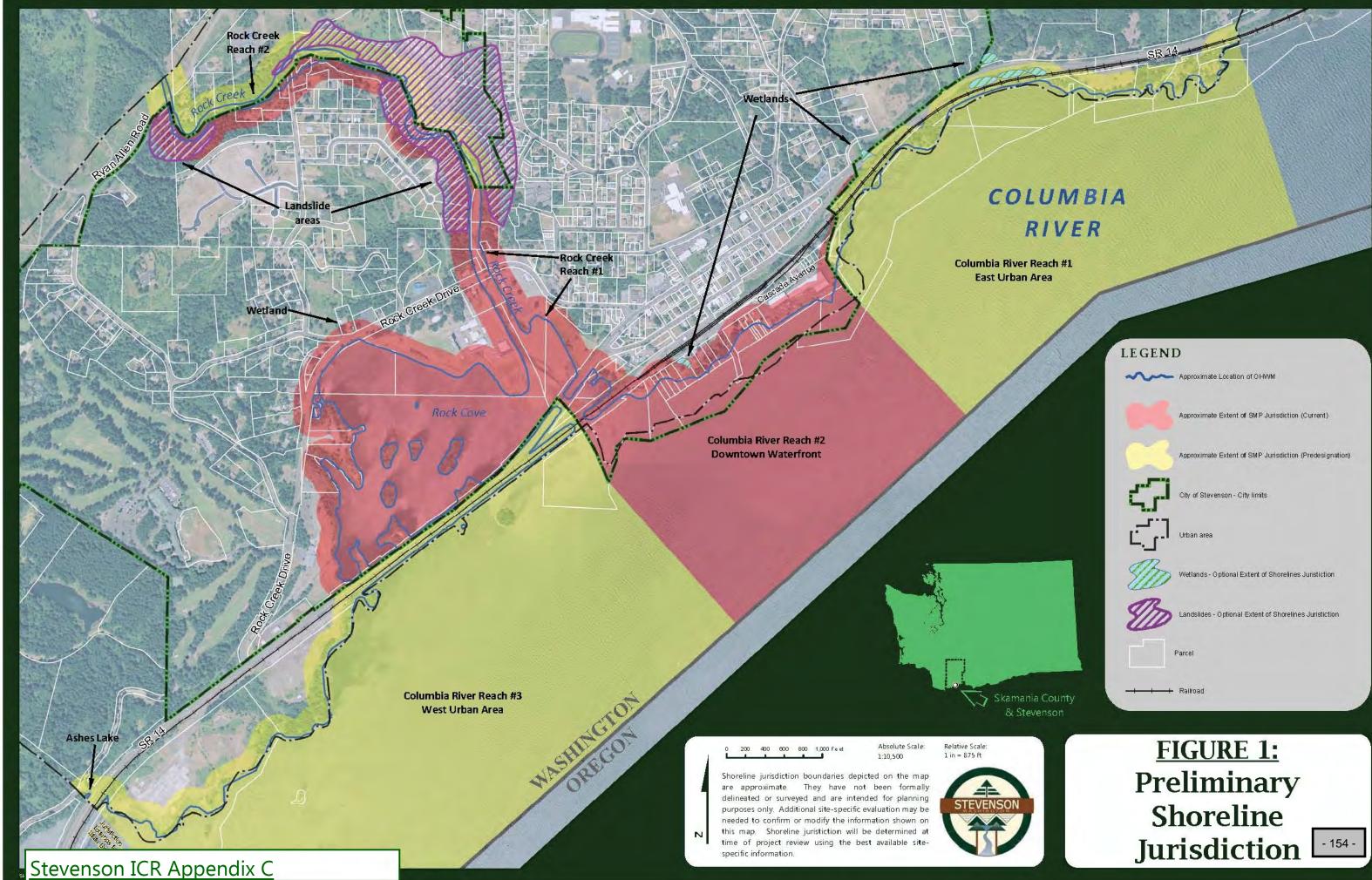
Reach-scale Attribute	Description	Map Numbe
Preliminary Shoreline Jurisdiction	Approximate extent of SMP jurisdiction (current), approximate extent of SMP juris- diction (predesignation), approximate extent of landslide hazard areas considered for optional jurisdiction.	1
Physical Environment		
Land Cover	USGS gap analysis program (GAP) data showing forested, shrub-covered, grass- covered, non-vegetated, and water areas. Includes tabular summary of vegetation/ land cover.	2
Soil	USGS Soil Survey Geographic Database (SSURGO) and US Forest Service data.	3
Contours	LiDAR-derived 10- and 100-foot contours provided by Skamania County GIS.	4
Liquefaction Hazards	Displays hazard categories for land movement during earthquakes.	5
Geologic Hazards	Stevenson Critical Areas Hazard Map showing potentially unstable slopes, landslide hazard areas, scarps, and unstable soils. Includes memo from PBS Engineering, 2007.	5A
Floodplains	FEMA FIRM, Zone A on Map 530161 A, Panels 01-02 (Red) and Map 530160, Panel 425 (Yellow).	6
Channel Migration Zones	Department of Ecology Map and coarse-scale analysis of likely Channel Migration Zones (CMZs) in Skamania County. Includes memo.	6A
Flowage Easements	Based on County easements records and shows vertical elevation of all flowage easements maintained by the Corps of Engineers for the Bonneville Dam Project.	6B
Biological Resources		
PHS Data	WDFW Priority Habitat and Species (PHS) Wildlife GIS data. Includes species list by reach.	7
Wetlands	USFWS National Wetlands Inventory and Stevenson Critical Areas Wetland Map showing potential wetlands as identified by JD White and Associates in 2007. Includes acreage of wetlands.	8
Land Use & Altered Conditions		
Existing Land Use	County parcel data using Department of Revenue (DOR) codes (derived and catego- rized from Skamania County Assessor's database).	9
Future Land Use	Map from 2013 Stevenson Comprehensive Plan designating areas for different types of residential and trade uses.	9A
Zoning	Map developed by Skamania County GIS using County and City maps.	10
Archeology/Historic Resources Public Access	Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), includes publicly available information, excludes sensitive information.	14
Public Ownership	Public land includes all land owned by federal, state, or local government agencies. "Rights-of-way" were not classified as "Public". Areas not covered by parcel dataset (i.e., large portion of the Columbia River) were classified as "Public". Data for length and area in public ownership included and specific recreation areas also noted.	11
Restoration Opportunities		
Impervious Surfaces	County data was used to calculate impervious area (square feet) and linear distance of impervious surface (feet). Includes tabular data for impervious surface types.	12
Rooftops	County data on rooftops within shoreline area and measuring rooftop distance to OHWM. Includes tabular data for building number and size.	13
Shoreline Modifications	Aerial photo-derived data by Skamania County GIS. Includes tabular data on armoring length, island dimensions, and size of docks/piers.	

5

10



<u>.</u>



<u>Type</u>	<u>Acres</u>	% of Total
Forest	89.7	43.9%
Shrub	25.0	12.3%
Grass	39.5	19.4%
NonVeg	49.8	24.4%
Total:	204.0	100.0%

. Creek DI

Rock Cove

Ryan Alen 200

* Water area is not included in the above quantities and percentages. The total acreage of water in the preliminary jurisdiction area is 858.2 acres, which is 80.8% of the total area.

Heritage tree note:

A review of WA Natural Heritage Program public GIS data (Feb, 2015) did not indicate the presence of any heritage species in the shoreline juristiction area.

Rock Creek Drive





WASHINGTON .



Approximate Location of OHWM

COLUMBIA RIVER

Skamania County & Stevenson

Absolute Scale: 1:10,500

N

Relative Scale: 1 in = 875 ft

800 1.000 Fee

600



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Shoreline jurisdiction boundaries depicted on the map are approximate. They have not been formally delineated or surveyed and are intended for planning purposes only. Additional site-specific evaluation may be needed to confirm or modify the information shown on this map. Shoreline juristiction will be determined at time of project review using the best available site-specific information.

FIGURE 2:

Land Cover

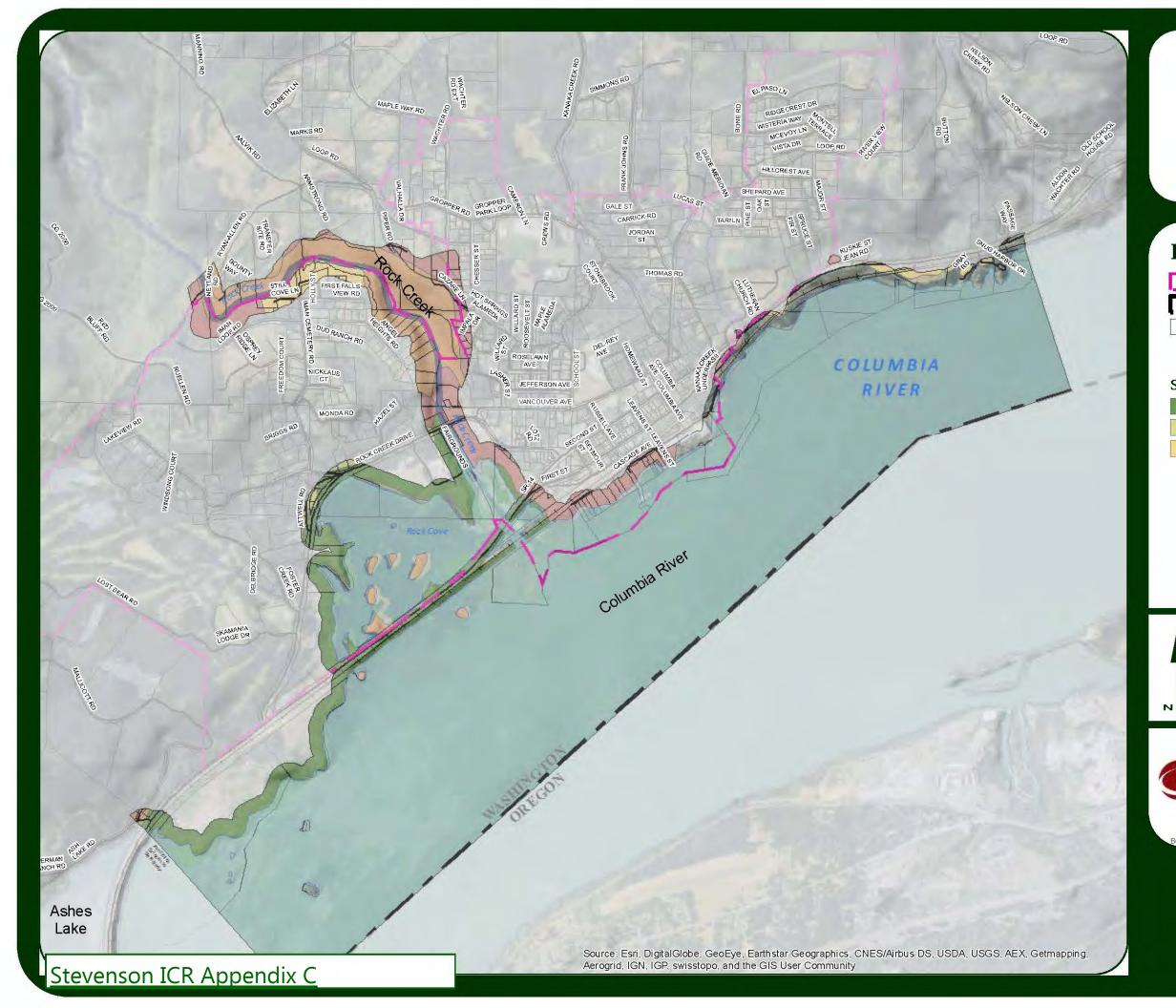
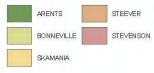


FIGURE 3: Soils



Parce

Skamania / Stevenson Soils



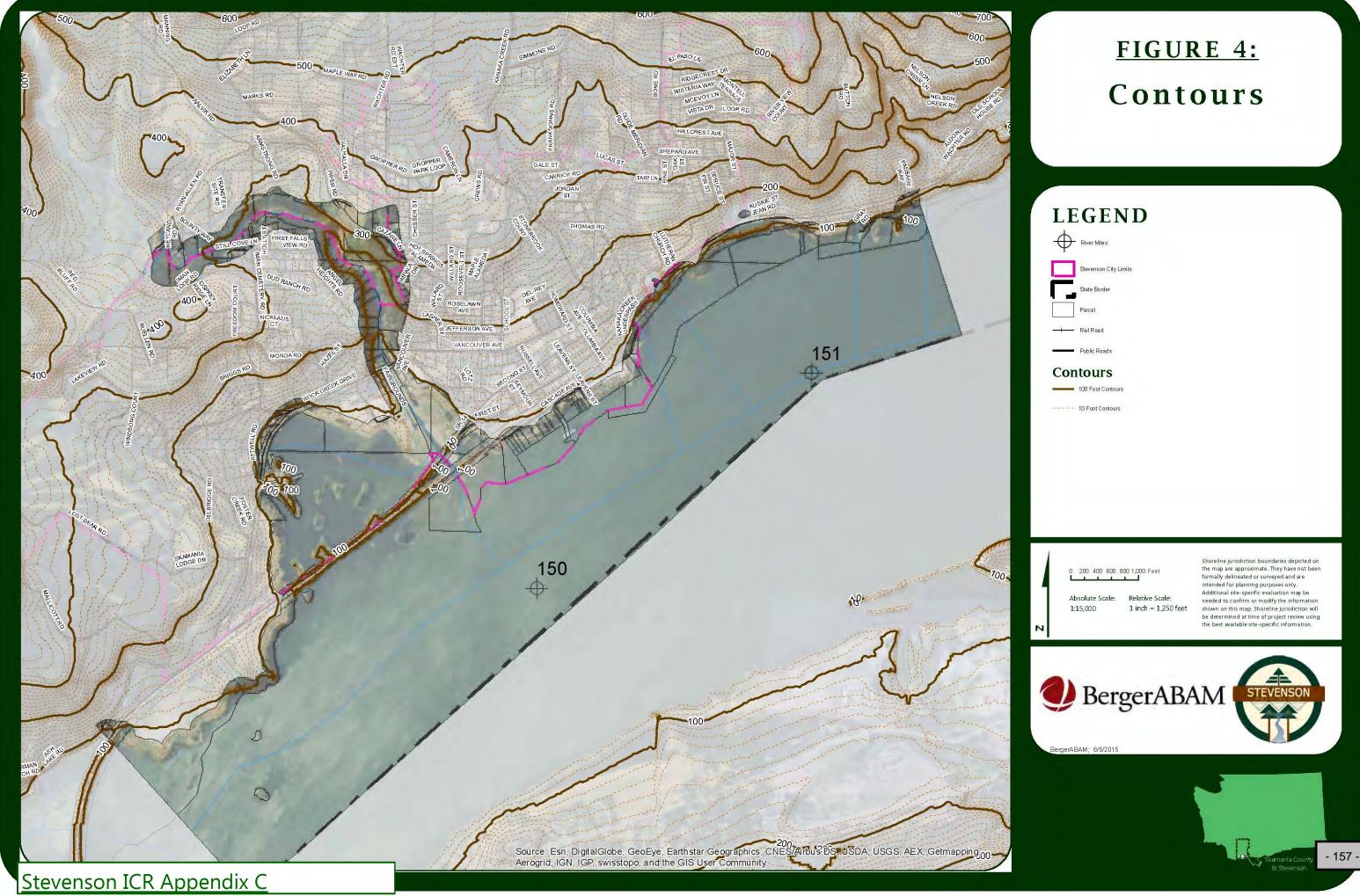
200 400 600 800 1,000 Feet

Absolute Scale: 1:15,000 Relative Scale: 1 inch = 1,250 feet Shoreline jurisdiction boundaries depicted on the map are approximate. They have not been formally deline acted or surveyed and are intended for planning purposes only. Additional site-specific evaluation may be needed to confirm or modify the information shown on this map. Shoreline jurisdiction will be determined at time of project review using the best available site-specific information.

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LE	GEND
Φ	River Miles
	Stevenson City Limits
	State Border
	Parcel
	Rail Road
	Public Roads
Con	itours
-	100 Foot Contours

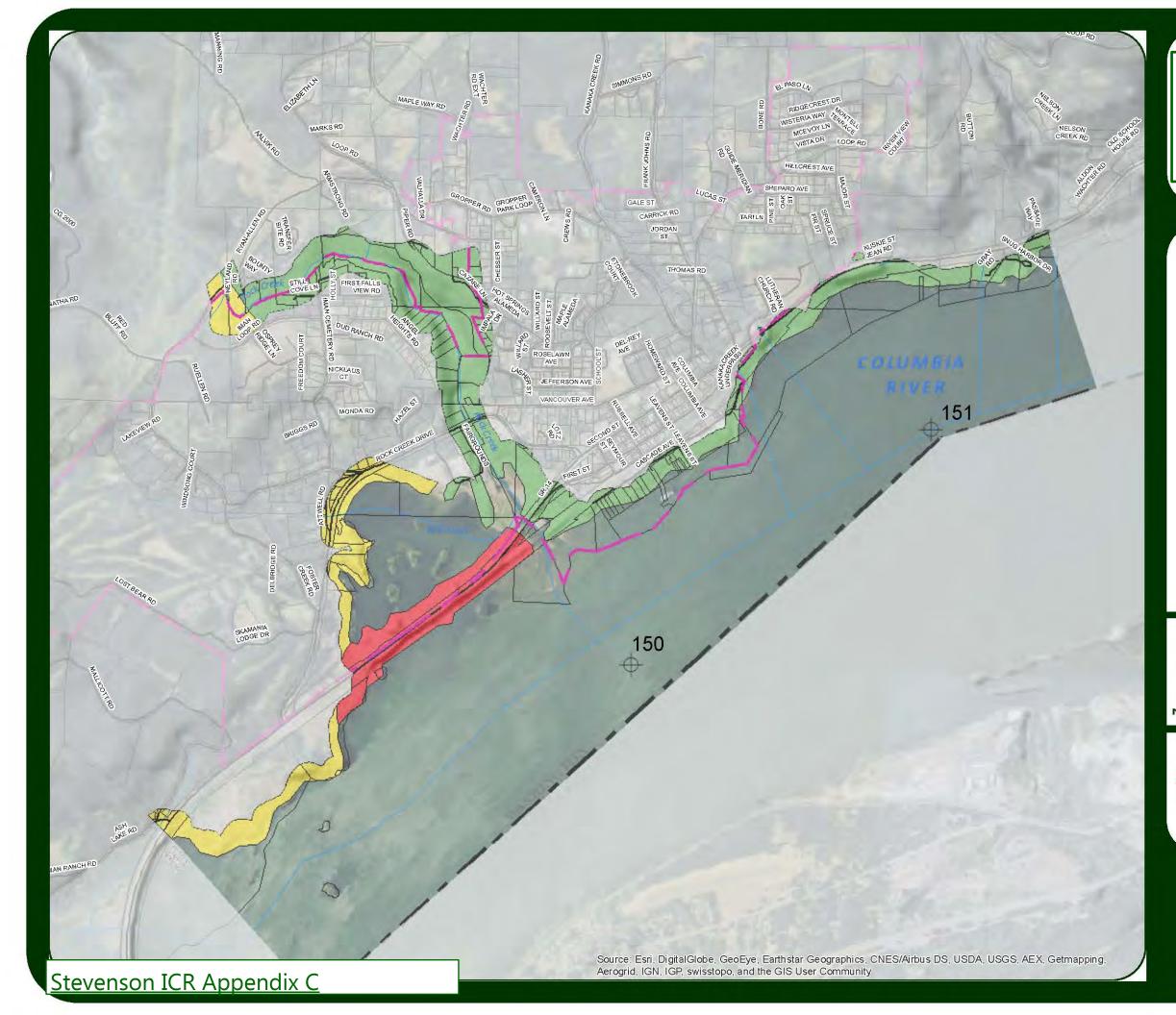


FIGURE 5

Liquefaction Hazards



Public Roads

Liquifaction Potential

Bedrock Low to moderate

200 400 600 800 1,000 Feet

1:15,000

Absolute Scale: Relative Scale: 1 inch = 1,250 feet

Shoreline jurisdiction boundaries depicted on the map are approximate. They have not been formally delineated or surveyed and are intended for planning purposes only. Additional site-specific evaluation may be needed to confirm or modify the information shown on this map. Shoreline jurisdiction will be determined at time of project review using the best available site-specific information.

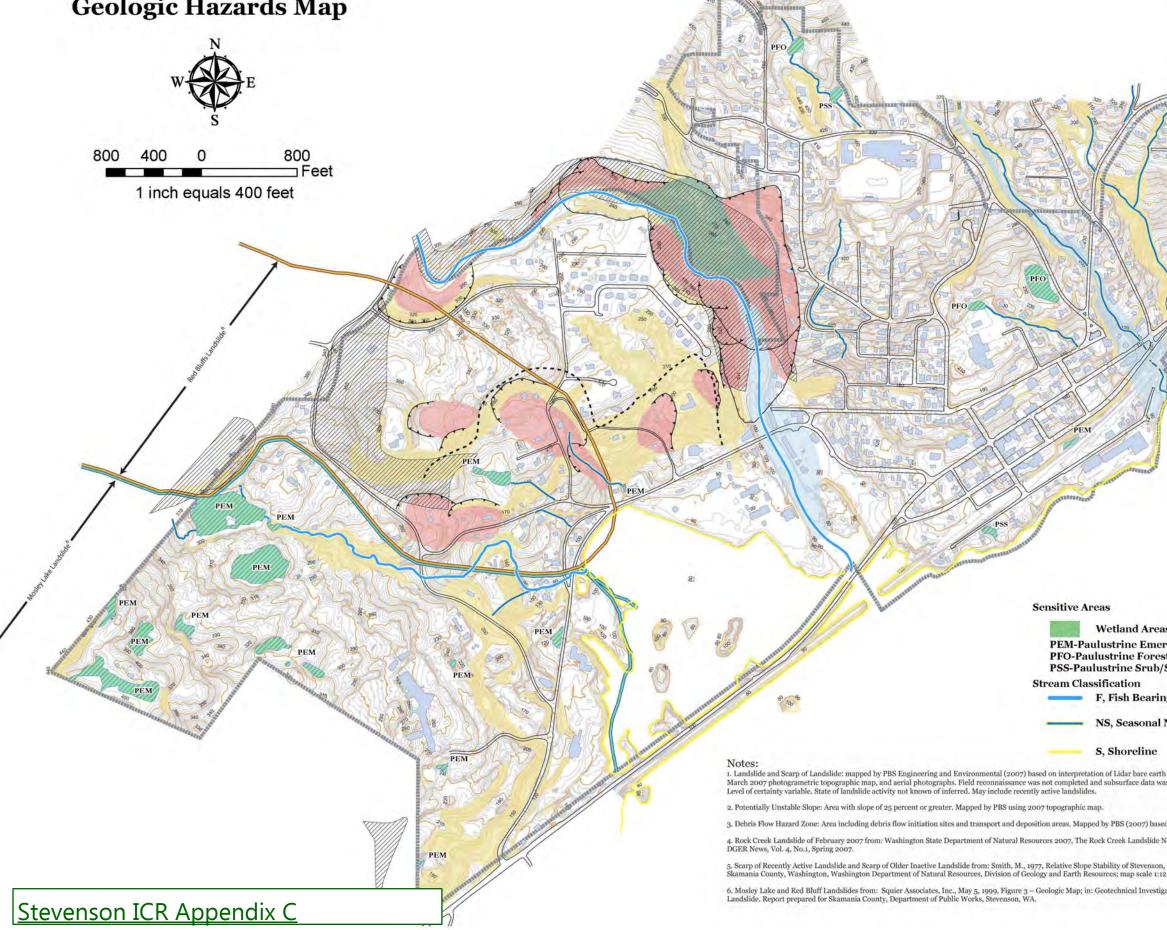
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Stevenson, Washington

Critical Areas & Geologic Hazards Map





<u>FIGURE 5A</u> Geologic Hazards

as		
ergent Wetland sted Wetland	Legend	
/Shrub Wetland		City Limits
ng Stream	Geologic H	azards Areas
Non-Fish Bearing		Landslide 1
		Scarp of Landslide 1
th images, vas not available.		Potentially Unstable Slope ²
		Debris Flow Hazard Zone ³
ed on Lidar data.		Rock Creek Landslide of 2007 ⁴
Near Stevenson; in:	27777	Unstable Soils
1, 12,000.		Scarp of Recently Active Lan - 159 -
gation, Maple Hill		Scarp of Older Inactive Land

Engineering + Environmental

MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 13, 2007

TO: Mr. Dan Cary Natural Resources Team Leader

J.D. White, Division of BERGER/ABAM Engineers Inc. 1111 Main Street, Suite 300 Vancouver, Washington 98660

FROM: John Jenkins and Rick Thrall

Stevenson ICR Appendix C

PROJECT NO: 72390.001

Landslide Hazard Mapping for Geologic Hazards Area portion of City of Stevenson CAO RE:

INTRODUCTION

PBS Engineering and Environmental (PBS) is contributing the Geologic Hazard Areas section to the draft Critical Areas Ordinance (CAO) for the City of Stevenson. We prepared this Technical Memorandum to explain and document the methods we used to prepare the landslide hazards map that is referenced in the ordinance. The map shows known or suspected landslides and potentially unstable ground that is at higher risk of slope failure if disturbed during development activities. The intent of the landslide hazard map is to facilitate implementation of the Critical Areas Ordinance by the City of Stevenson as part of their land use decision process.

Our scope of work addresses landslide hazards only. We have not specifically addressed other geologic hazards typically covered in CAO's such as seismic hazard areas; mine hazard areas; volcanic hazard areas; and erosion hazard areas. We note that the geologic hazards section in the existing CAO indicates that mine hazard and volcanic hazard areas are not applicable within the city. We concur with that typical volcanic hazards (lahars) are not a risk in the city but do not have specific knowledge of whether mine hazard areas exist. We propose to utilize the existing CAO to address erosion hazards, seismic hazards as well as the volcanic and mine hazards.

In order to generate the landslide hazard map for the ordinance we first completed a more detailed map showing our landslide hazard mapping as well as previous landslide and landslide hazard mapping by others. This map is included as Attachment 1. As explained herein our mapping is based chiefly on interpretation of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) images we generated from the LIDAR data supplied by J.D. White. This map also shows the landslide related information we transposed from the hazard map prepared by the Washington Department of Natural Resources¹ (DNR) that is referenced in the current CAO. In addition the map shows the limit of the recent Rock Creek Slide as mapped by the DNR² and the limits of two ancient landslides in the southwestern area of Stevenson taken from the geologic map contained in a report of the Maple Hill/Kanaka Creek Landslide by another consulting firm³.

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1310 Main Street, Vancouver, WA 98660 360.690.4331 Main 360.696.9064 Fax www.pbsenv.com

Mr. Dan Cary Re: Landslide Hazard Mapping for Geologic Hazards Area portion of City of Stevenson CAO August 13, 2007 Page 2

Although our landslide hazard map is a significant contribution and an improvement to the map currently used by the City, the level of certainty is relatively lower than is typical for this type of effort. This is mainly because ground-based confirmation of interpreted landslides was not possible due to the scope and budget of the project.

However, this memorandum includes recommendations to improve the map and ordinance for future updates. Further, due to budget constraints, no subsurface boring information was made available to us and thus was not incorporated as part of this effort.

LANDSLIDE AND LANDSLIDE HAZARD DEFINITIONS

Landslide Definition and Types in the Stevenson Area Landslide is a general term covering a wide variety of mass movement landforms and processes involving the downslope transport of soil and rock material en masse. The downslope movement of geologic materials may be triggered by a number of natural factors including intense rainfall, rapid snowmelt, water level changes, wave or stream erosion, earthquake shaking, and volcanic eruptions. Human actions such as the rerouting or concentration of water on a slope, placement of nonengineered fill material on the head of a slope, and cutting into the toe of a slope can all increase the likelihood future landslide activity.

Landslides are broadly characterized as deep-seated or shallow. Deep-seated landslides fail below the rooting depth of vegetation within or below colluvial materials and into stable, in-place sediments or bedrock. They are often large in extent, complex, and once reactivated, by either natural causes or land management practices, are expensive and difficult to mitigate. In many cases mitigation of deep-seated landslides may not be financially possible. Because deep-seated landslides typically move relatively slow the threat of injury or death to humans is normally low. Several terms have been applied to the types of deep-seated landslides based upon their mechanism of failure and type of materials and include: earth and rock falls, topples, slides, and flows (see for example Varnes and Cruden, 1996⁴).

Shallow landslides typically have a shallower depth of failure within the soil and/or colluvium layer above bedrock. These are generally smaller in size than deep-seated landslides but may also be large in surface area. Shallow landslides include debris flows, shallow slumps, and soil creep. Initiation sites of debris flows are at the heads or on the side slopes of creeks and river valleys. Debris flows are commonly caused by the buildup of pore water pressures in the soil mantle during periods of heavy rainfall or rapid snowmelt whereby the water saturated materials partially or fully liquefy, fail and move downslope typically into a confined stream channel or swale. Debris flows typically bulk up, increasing in size during transport as sediments in the pathway are entrained. Deposition of the materials occur when the velocity decreases at the outlet where the channel becomes unconfined and the gradient decreases. The risk is to structures, roads, and people within the pathway or deposition area. There is evidence of shallow, debris flow failures at the heads and side slopes of smaller drainages as well as the larger creeks (Rock Creek and Kanaka Creek). We recommend that a detailed evaluation of the debris flow hazards be completed to better quantify the risk levels.

Soil creep is a slow process that is normally limited to the topsoil zone. Creep is typically a facilities hazard and if recognized in advance, can usually be mitigated during development.

⁴ Varnes, D.J. and D.M Cruden, 1996, Landslide Types and Processes, In: Turner, A.K; Schuster, R.L., editors, Landslides – Investigation and Mitigation: National Academy Press, Transportation Research Board Special Report 247, p.36-75.

¹ Smith, M., 1977, Relative Slope Stability of Stevenson, Skamania County, Washington, Washington Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geology and Earth Resources; map scale 1:12,000.

² Washington State Department of Natural Resources, 2007, The Rock Creek Landslide Near Stevenson; in: DGER News, Vol. 4, No.1, Spring 2007.

³ Squier Associates, Inc., May 5, 1999, Figure 3 – Geologic Map; <u>in</u>: Geotechnical Investigation, Maple Hill Landslide. Report prepared for Skamania County, Department of Public Works, Stevenson, WA.

Mr. Dan Cary Re: Landslide Hazard Mapping for Geologic Hazards Area portion of City of Stevenson CAO August 13, 2007 Page 3

Landslide Hazards

It must be emphasized that the City of Stevenson region is characterized as a landslide prone area with widespread and commonly large landslides that may be ancient or historically active as well as steep slopes at risk to failure and referred to as "potentially unstable". The landslides include both deep-seated and shallow, rapidly moving landslides (debris flows). The most recent landslide occurred in Rock Creek this year and resulted in condemnation of a home and significant deposition of sediment at the creek outlet that had to be dredged. For example the southwestern corner of the City overlies the lower portion and toe of two very large ancient landslides that are part of an even larger landslide complex known as the Bonneville slide. A portion of the Kanaka Creek Landslide termed the Maple Hill slide with the toe being about one-mile north of the city limit was reactivated during the large storms in 1996 resulting in significant damage to homes and roads from deep-seated slides and debris flows. Numerous debris flows were triggered by the 1996 rains that affected Highway 14 in the region⁵.

Landslides pose a threat to the health and safety of citizens and infrastructure when incompatible development is sited in areas of significant hazard. Because Stevenson includes significant landslide prone areas it is incumbent upon the City to recognize and control development of those hazards. A good hazard map and ordinance can achieve that purpose. The ordinance establishes a framework to facilitate sound land use decisions in hazardous areas that is largely based on 1) avoidance of landslides (no building), 2) setbacks from landslides, or 3) mitigation of landslide risk through adequate site investigations and engineering.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION AND METHODS

In accordance with our proposal, PBS utilized information provided to us by J.D. White that we understand was obtained from the City. Additionally PBS utilized readily available published geologic and landslide hazards maps for the Stevenson area. Each of these sources of information are discussed in the following subsections:

Geologic Mapping and Summary of Geologic Conditions

Our research indicates that only regional-scale published geologic mapping is currently available for the Stevenson area. The most useful map we found is contained in the previously referenced consultants report (Squier Associates, 1999) containing the results of investigations of the Maple Hill Landslide as prepared for Skamania County (PBS had a copy of this report as a result of work completed for property within the landslide). The geologic map indicates it is based on the regional geologic map by Hammond (1980)⁶; however we did not review the Hammond map. The Squier Associates map indicates two Tertiary-aged bedrock geologic units and two Quaternary-aged units in Stevenson. The bedrock units are the Ohanapecosh formation and the overlying (younger) Eagle Creek Formation. Quaternary units are the Mosley Lake and Red Bluff landslides, mapped in the southwestern portion of Stevenson, and "debris flow deposits" from the Kanaka Creek Landslide and located along Kanaka Creek. The Ohanapecosh formation covers the eastern third of the city and is mapped in the area to the east of Frank Johns Road. The Eagle Creek Formation is mapped in the adjacent area to the west up to the boundary with the Red Bluff and Mosley Lake landslides extending past the city limits on the west side. This area excludes area of debris flows proximal to Kanaka Creek.

The Ohanapecosh Formation formed in the ancient western Cascades volcanic province and it generally consists of bedded mudstone, siltstone, sandstone, and conglomerate with significant volcanic components and andesite lava flows. The overlying Eagle Creek Formation consists of a series of ancient debris flow deposits and fluvial

Mr. Dan Cary Re: Landslide Hazard Mapping for Geologic Hazards Area portion of City of Stevenson CAO August 13, 2007 Page 4

sediments composed of volcanic conglomerates, sandstones, and tuffs. An angular unconformity separates the units. The Eagle Creek Formation is locally overlain by Middle Miocene-age basalt lava flows of the Columbia River Basalt Group. These rock units are south dipping towards the Columbia River, contain weak, clay rich layers, and are generally prone to landslides. The Kanaka Creek landslide occurs in these geologic units. According to the Squier Associates report, the Maple Hill Landslide is the southwestern portion of the Kanaka Creek landslide that was reactivated in 1996 as a result of the high rainfall and snowmelt in February 1996. The Maple Hill landslide is characterized by deep-seated movements as well as debris flows that originated on steep slump scarps and flowed downslope causing damage to Loop Road.

"Missoula Floods") that flowed through the Columbia River about 12,000 years ago. The Skamania Lodge is sometimes referred to as the Bonneville Landslide.

Reactivated portions of the landslides within the Columbia River Gorge are known and represent a continued risk to major facilities, particularly transportation routes. The margins of ancient landslides are typically at higher risk for renewed activity. We assume that geotechnical investigations were completed for the Skamania Lodge development addressed mitigation of landslide risks however we did not receive copies of those reports. Additionally, the U.S. Corps of Engineers, possibly the Washington State Department of Transportation and the railroad owner have undertaken studies of landslides with regard to their facilities. Those reports could provide useful information but were not available for this project.

Steep Slopes and Slide Areas, Stevenson Washington (City ID # PL 505 D) PBS received a copy of the map that is referred to in the existing Stevenson CAO. This map is from the previously referenced 1977 published map by Mackey Smith of the DNR. Accompanying explanatory text for this publication, if it exists, was not received. This large-scale map shows the following categories of geologic hazards:

- "Unstable areas: displays recently active landsliding"
- "Scarps of older currently inactive landslides"
- "Scarps of recently active landslides"

These features include areas that extend outside of the current city limits to the north and east. We note however that this map did not identify the area of the Mosley Lake or Red Bluffs landslides.

PBS transposed the scarps and the "unstable areas" from the 1977 map to the map in Attachment 1. The "scarps of recently active landslides" and "unstable areas" is limited to the Rock Creek area. The Rock Creek area is high risk area for future slope failures and debris flows in which a large portion failed in February of this year. Landslide features are clearly evident from LIDAR data and the limit of the 2007 failure was delineated by DNR in the referenced 2007 publication.

We transposed the limits of the Mosley Lake and Red Bluffs landslides from the Squier Associates map to our map (Attachment 1). As noted below, landslide topography is clearly indicated by the LIDAR data for this area. The head scarps of these large, complex landslides coincide with the high cliffs and bluffs to the northwest. These landslides involve the Ohanepecosh and Eagle Creek Formations as well as the younger Columbia River Basalt Group lava flows and other units. It is widely interpreted that these landslides were triggered as a result of rapid drawdown (water level change) associated with the Late Pleistocene glacial outburst floods (also known as the property is entirely located on these landslides. The Bonneville Dam is also located on the landslide complex that

"Slopes generally greater than 15 percent. May become unstable if existing land use is modified".

⁵ Harp, L.E. and others, undated, Landslides and Landslide Hazards in Washington State Due to February 5-9, 1996 Storm, U.S. Geological Survey Administrative Report.

⁶ Hammond, P.E., 1980, Reconnaissance geologic map and cross sections of southern Washington Cascade Range; Department of Earth Sciences, Portland State University, Portland, Oregon, 31 p., 2 sheets.

Mr. Dan Cary Re: Landslide Hazard Mapping for Geologic Hazards Area portion of City of Stevenson CAO August 13, 2007 Page 5

The "scarps of older currently inactive landslides" shown on the 1977 map does not indicate the extent of landslide masses that occur downslope of the scarps. Landslide features from LIDAR data are associated with the scarp in the area centered on Iman Cemetery Road between Ryan Allen Road and Loop Road in the southwest part of the city. However, landslide features are not clearly evident below the scarp shown in the developed area in the northeast corner of Stevenson east of Bone road and south of El Paso Lane. The only other scarp feature within the City Limits on the 1977 map occurs nearby to the northwest. Our LIDAR mapping indicates a landslide scarp at that location.

Geotechnical Reports

PBS received a limited number of geotechnical reports (three) that we reviewed. However, none of these reports included subsurface explorations. Thus interpretations of geology, landslides, and slope stability were based on reconnaissance combined with literature review and aerial photo analysis in one of the reports. Two reports pertained to a recent developments south and east of Iman Loop Road one of which is bordered by Rock Creek on the northeast side. Landslides were recognized on the steep slopes bordering Rock Creek and setbacks were recommended. According to geographic information systems (GIS) data showing the location of homes, one of the new homes is located less than 50 feet from the top of the slope break. Fresh slumps on the slope and the recent 2007 failure adjacent to the steep slopes on the other side of the creek indicate that the 50-foot setback is inadequate without further stabilization.

Another report is for property located within the area east of Iman Cemetery Road below the 1977-mapped scarp mentioned above. That report included review of aerial photographs that identified landslide features in the area. It included recommendations for subsurface explorations.

A higher level of certainty regarding evaluation of landslide conditions and slope stability are from geotechnical investigations that include subsurface explorations (test pits, borings, borings instrumented with piezometers and inclinometers, laboratory testing, and slope stability modeling) as well as detailed mapping. We suspect that other geotechnical reports with this type of information exist however we did not receive any. We are particularly interested in geotechnical reports associated with the Skamania Lodge development because it occurs on the large ancient landslide complex that may be unstable.

Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) Data, Topographic Map and Aerial Photograph

Our landslide hazard mapping relied heavily on digital elevation models (DEM) derived from LIDAR data we received for this project along with the recent (2007) topographic map and aerial photograph. According to a representative of Minister & Glaeser Surveying, the topographic map was derived from traditional photogrammetric methods using ortho-rectified aerial photos flown in March 2007; a two-foot contour interval is used. We understand that the LIDAR data was obtained from Washington DNR and was flown in February -March 2005. In addition, J.D. White provided GIS information showing roads and buildings. This data was used to delineate apparent landslides, debris flow hazard zones, and steeper slopes (equal to or greater than 25 percent) at generally greater risk for slope movements.

DEMs created from LIDAR is a powerful method used to evaluate landslide hazards as it provides a much more accurate representation of the ground surface in forested areas than is possible by photogrammetric methods. For this project we utilized shaded relief maps/images at a scale of 1 inch = 500 feet with two different virtual sunlight orientations. In particular we utilized a constant sun angle of 45 degrees with sun azimuths (direction) of 45 and 315 degrees. The shaded relief maps were analyzed alone and with the topography, roads and buildings superimposed. Additionally we evaluated the topographic map combined with the aerial photograph.

Mr. Dan Cary Re: Landslide Hazard Mapping for Geologic Hazards Area portion of City of Stevenson CAO August 13, 2007 Page 6

The LIDAR shaded relief images and images combined with the topographic map accurately depict the ground surface and allow overall interpretation of landforms associated with landslides. Landslide related landforms that were observed include scarps, hummocky (irregular) topography, disrupted drainages, and fan deposits associated with debris flows. The images also allow significant fill areas to be recognized. Typically when landslide mapping is performed using LIDAR DEMS, or other methods such as traditional topographic maps or aerial photographs, field reconnaissance of selected features is conducted to evaluate the general age of the landslide. State of activity can be evaluated based on geomorphology.

In order to improve the accuracy of the attached landslide hazard map by PBS, site reconnaissance of the suspected landslides is recommended as well as review of geotechnical reports that include subsurface explorations (if available). Because our scope of work did not include reconnaissance to evaluate the apparent landslide features, the level of certainty of some of the less obvious mapped landslide features is low. During reconnaissance, the age and state of activity should be estimated based on where features associated with active movement are present (e.g. sharp appearing scarps, ground cracks, leaning or pistol butted trees) or whether the landslide features are subdued due to erosion and possible inactive. A commonly used classification of the age and activity of landslides based on geomorphology indicators includes the following categories (Varnes and Cruden, 1996): 1) Active, reactivated, suspended; 2) Dormant - young; 3) Dormant - mature; 4) Dormant - old or relict. Old landslides are often termed ancient that formed hundreds to thousands of years ago. In some cases these ancient landslides are judged to be inactive and stable. However, ancient landslides or portions of large ancient landslide complexes may be reactivated and periodic movement may have occurred for very long periods of time.

The landslide hazards map shows areas where the slope is 25 percent or higher (4H:1V or 14 degrees delineated as a potentially unstable slope in Attachment 1). Steep sloped areas typically include the scarp areas and side slopes to drainage ways.

LANDSLIDE HAZARD MAPPING BY AREA

The following subsections comment on our results by area within the City of Stevenson:

Northeastern Stevenson:

This area encompasses the northeastern portion of Stevenson extending from the north city limits down to the Columbia River on the south. We delineated two landslides and scarps in this area based on LIDAR. The northern-most landslide extends outside of the city limits in an undeveloped area. As shown on Attachment 1, the northern portion includes a landslide head scarp mapped by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) in 1977 and is designated as "scarps of older inactive landslides". The LIDAR images are inconclusive with respect to features associated with a landslide below the 1977 mapped scarp although it is possible this is a landslide. Other steeper slope areas are delineated in the northern and southern portions of the area including a south-trending drainage way and undeveloped area above the Columbia River.

Rock Creek:

Rock Creek has cut a steep sided canyon through the north-central portion of Stevenson. This area includes "scarps of recently active landslides" and "unstable areas with recently active landslides" mapped by DNR in 1977. That area approximately coincides with landslides and steep slopes we mapped using LIDAR images. The limit of the large landslide that occurred in February 2007 is also shown and is based on the limit shown in the previously referenced DNR paper publication from this year. The LIDAR images clearly show landslide scarps and associated landforms which appear sharp (and thus recent or youthful) indicating that this is a high-risk area for future landslide activity. The Rock Creek area is also subject to debris flows originating from slumps into the creek that are then transported downstream.

Mr. Dan Cary Re: Landslide Hazard Mapping for Geologic Hazards Area portion of City of Stevenson CAO August 13, 2007 Page 7

Central Stevenson:

Two areas west of Rock Creek in central Stevenson contain landslides based on LIDAR as well as delineated steep slopes. The southeastern slide was also mapped by DNR in 1977. This area appears to be prone to landslides and debris flows that originate from the head and sidewalls of the surface water drainages. Aerial photo analysis (performed for one of the geotechnical reports we reviewed) similarly interpreted landslides in this area.

Southwestern Stevenson (Red Bluff and Mosley Lake Landslides):

The southwestern Stevenson area is defined by the approximate limit of the Red Bluff and Mosley Lake Landslides, taken from the referenced geologic map in the Squier Associates report, as shown on Attachment 1. The Red Bluff Landslide that comprises the northeastern portion of this area includes individual landslides that are interpreted from LIDAR images as well as adjacent steep slopes. This area also includes a scarp identified by DNR as "scarps of older currently inactive landslides".

The LIDAR images for the area to the southwest (that coincides with the Mosley Lake landslide and includes the Skamania Lodge Resort and golf course property) clearly show landforms characteristic of a large landslide complex. Local areas with steep slopes are delineated.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Landslide Hazard Map is based on the information compiled in the Attachment 1 map and is thus largely based on interpretation of slope hazards from LIDAR images in combination with previous hazard mapping. In order to improve the accuracy of the mapping, site reconnaissance of the mapped landslide features, steep slopes and geologic conditions is strongly recommended. Additionally review of geotechnical reports from the Skamania Lodge development and other developments that include subsurface explorations, should be completed. This could be done for future updates of the geologic hazard map. It is possible that landslide features exist that could become evident with field reconnaissance or further study.

On the basis of the available information used for this report and our professional judgment we have characterized the risk of the identified areas as follows:

HIGH HAZARD: Rock Creek area. – Landslides and Debris Flows Delineated Landslides

MEDIUM HAZARD: Mosley Lake and Red Bluff Landslides Steep slopes Debris flows

LOW HAZARD: None

The draft ordinance includes requirements for detailed geotechnical investigations for these areas.

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Attachment 1: Landslide Hazards Map

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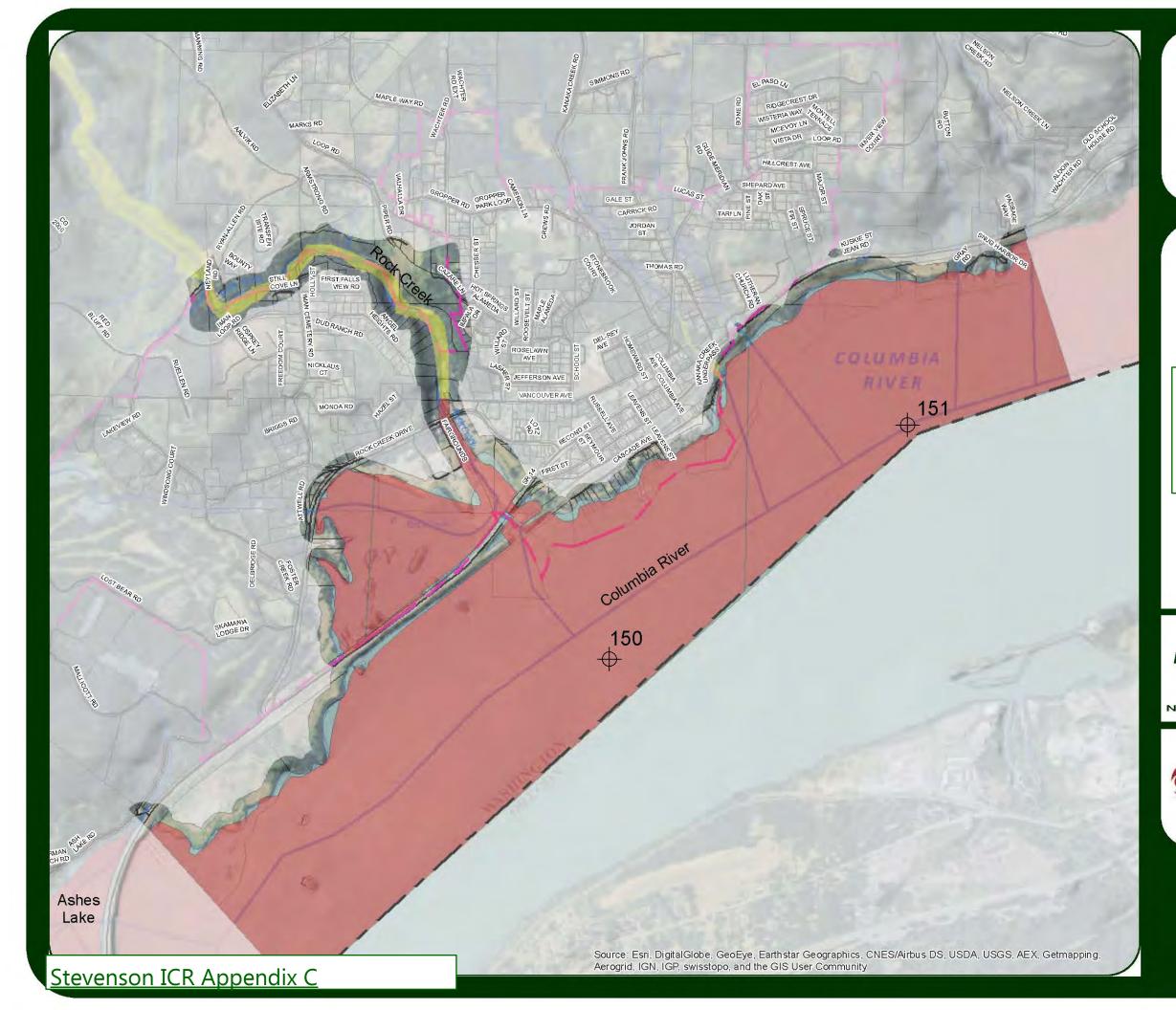


FIGURE 6: Floodplain



Red areas are designated via FEMA FIRM Map 530161 A Panels 01-02.

Streams and Rivers

Yellow areas are designated via FEMA FIRM Map 530160, Panel 425.

200 400 600 800 1,000 Feet

1:15,000

Absolute Scale: Relative Scale: 1 inch = 1,250 feet

Shoreline jurisdiction boundaries depicted on the map are approximate. They have not been formally delineated or surveyed and are intended for planning purposes only. Additional site-specific evaluation may be needed to confirm or modify the information shown on this map. Shoreline jurisdiction will be determined at time of project review using the best available site-specific information.

🕖 BergerABAM

ergerABAM; 6/5/2015

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FIGURE 6A Channel Migration Zones

MEMORANDUM

То:	Skamania County SMP Update Team
From:	Jay Cook, Hydrogeologist, WA Department of Ecology
Date:	May 19, 2016
Subject:	Channel migration zone analysis for SMA streams in Skamania County

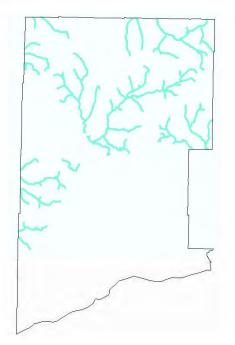
Provided with this memo is a collection of digital data files (ArcGIS map package) that show the results of a planning-level assessment of channel migration zones completed on behalf of the County for the Shoreline Master Program (SMP) Update.

The GIS map data provided by Ecology include two layers. The first is a line layer of the Planning Level Channel Migration Zone (pCMZ) boundaries. The second is a point layer with comments of notable observations, which is not required for the SMP update but hopefully will provide some useful information.

Please note that the pCMZs within the map package are currently drafts. Skamania County, upon review of the pCMZ map data and this document, may contact Ecology to discuss the delineations and the possibility and protocol for adjustments prior to finalizing.

Understanding the low development pressure in the federally owned lands within Skamania County and to expedite the process of generating pCMZs, the county was divided into two parts – low development potential (federally owned land) and higher development potential (privately held land within the National Forest and privately owned land within the rest of the county). In low-development areas, the pCMZ was auto-generated based on channel confinement and valley width. In the higher-development areas, a standard pCMZ analysis was performed.

Low Potential Development Areas



Auto-generated pCMZs

- at the Department of Ecology website.
- - within CHAMP data layer).
 - defined in the CHAMP dataset

Stevenson ICR Appendix C

- In GIS, the SMA-jurisdiction streams layer was compared to the CHAMP (Channel Migration Potential) layer. CHAMP layer streams segments, which are present upstream of the 20 cubic feet per second (cfs) regulatory threshold, were trimmed to match the SMA jurisdictional extent. CHAMP data are described in Ecology Publication No. 15-06-003, "Screening Tools for Identifying Migrating Stream Channels in Western Washington" and are available for public use

The relative degree of channel confinement, found in the CHAMP dataset, was selected as the most suitable attribute to categorize stream segments for auto-generating pCMZs. Stream segments were divided into two categories: 1) unconfined, and 2) confined and moderately confined. The Screening Tools publication suggests that in confined and moderately confined stream settings, the valley bottom is a reasonable and conservative approximation of the planning level CMZ. The publication does not offer similar guidance for unconfined settings. Thus, the standard pCMZ methodology, outlined in Ecology's publication No. 14-05-025, "Methodology for Delineating Planning Level Channel Migration Zones", was consulted to aid in appropriately locating pCMZs. The auto-generated pCMZs were assigned as follows: Confined and moderately confined segments: pCMZ = Valley Bottom Width (attribute

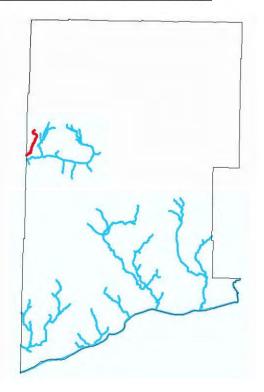
• Unconfined segments: pCMZ = Valley Bottom Width plus 500 feet. Rationale for this approach is as follows: Ecology's pCMZ publication prescribes first delineating the "Modern Valley Bottom" (MVB), followed by situating the pCMZ at some distance relative to the MVB. In settings with very wide valleys relative to the stream, the pCMZ may be placed streamward of the MVB. In settings where the stream is likely to impinge on the valley wall, the pCMZ may be placed outside of the MVB to recognize potential erosion due to undercutting of valley walls. The placement of the pCMZ when outside of the MVB for any segment is controlled by several factors, including the probability of impingement against valley walls, erodibility of valley wall materials, and height of the valley wall. In settings with low erodibility and high valley walls, as generally expected in northern Skamania County, the methodology suggests the pCMZ be placed up to one channel width outside the MVB. In order to assign a common, protective "buffer" distance outside of the valley bottom for all streams in the low-development area, the area stream with the widest active channel, Muddy River, was evaluated. The active channel for Muddy River reaches more than 1,000 feet in width in a few places. While this appears to be atypically wide for streams in the general area, it was a consideration in determining the common pCMZ placement for unconfined stream segments. Considering the Muddy River channel, the hydrologic and geologic setting, and that no migration analysis was performed, it was determined that a reasonable and protective pCMZ for all unconfined stream segments is 500 feet outside of the valley bottom

It should be noted that pCMZ areas delineated in this fashion are very coarse, and depending on actual stream location versus stream-location data in GIS, the delineated pCMZ area could be significantly misaligned. Skamania County should narratively explain in their SMP update that

proposed development near (inside or outside of) these auto-generated pCMZs should first be analyzed on the ground to determine if the project is actually within the valley bottom for confined stream segments or within about 500 feet of the valley bottom for unconfined stream segments. Additionally, the SMP update should note that proposed developments within the physical, on-the-ground boundaries will require a site-specific, detailed CMZ analysis. Ecology Publication #03-06-027 "A Framework for Delineating Channel Migration Zones" provides a methodology for such a detailed analysis that should be conducted by a qualified professional.

- There are 5 streams/stream segments within the Low Development Areas that fall under SMA jurisdiction but are not in the CHAMP stream dataset. Three are in the northwest corner of the county - South Coldwater Creek headwaters, North Fork Toutle River, and Studebaker Creek. Two are in the eastern portion of the county – Trout Lake Creek and the upper White Salmon River. Absent CHAMP data, valley width and confinement information, the valley bottom was hand-digitized using available data (USGS Topographic Information from ESRI, 10-m DEM, and Aerial Photos), and the pCMZ was set back 500 feet from the mapped valley bottom.
 - The upstream portion of South Coldwater Creek is the outfall of Spirit Lake and appears to travel through a tunnel, thus no pCMZ was generated for that section.
- The pCMZ delineation lines within the GIS package overlap at many stream confluences. Where this occurs, the most protective (i.e., farthest from the stream) should be used.

Higher Potential Development Areas



- Standard pCMZ analyses were performed using available desktop methods.
- Note that all mapped CMZs are "Planning-Level":

 - described in the previous section.
- above.
- Ecology's pCMZ document was followed.
- orthophotos or USGS topo maps.

Columbia River

Understanding that the Columbia River has little tendency to migrate and in being consistent with previous CMZ assessments, it was decided to use the existing FEMA 100-year flood zone delineation as the pCMZ. The most current digital flood-zone data available for Skamania County are the FEMA Q3 data, which often do not project well in GIS. This problem, which results in the 100-year flood delineation not aligning properly with the river and adjacent landforms, was noted during assessment of the O3 data for the Columbia River.

The Columbia River pCMZ delineation presented by Ecology for Skamania County should be recognized in the SMP update as imprecise and should be used only in an advisory capacity. Projectlevel decisions should utilize existing Flood Insurance Study maps and information and/or more detailed, site-specific delineations.

• Fairly abbreviated process, relying on visible landforms, channel characteristics, valley characteristics, historic migration, and soils/geology. Channel migration rates were not analyzed. Considering the abbreviated nature of the analysis, the pCMZs are relatively conservative (wide). More precise or narrower CMZs could be generated, but a more detailed analysis would require significantly more time and costs.

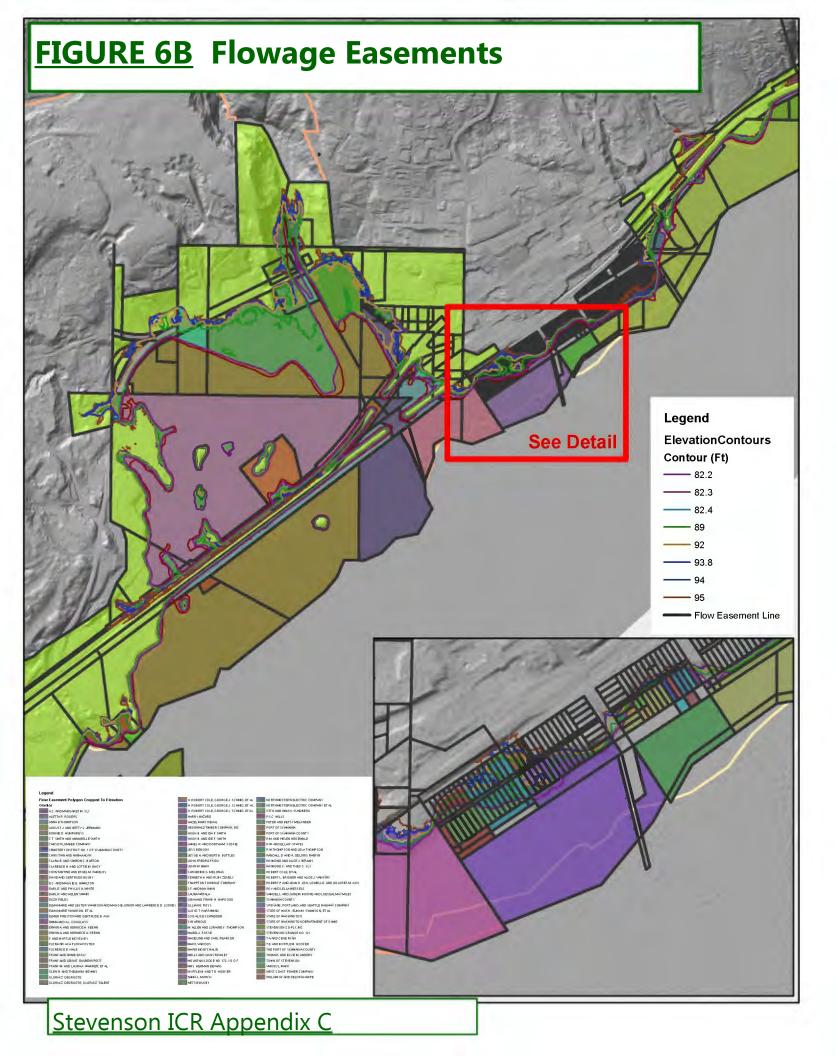
In many cases, the pCMZ boundary is above the valley bottom onto valley walls as

• For all streams, the "natural" pCMZ was mapped without regard for man-made structures such as levees and roads that may actually limit migration.

LIDAR available – Lower White Salmon River – available LIDAR data were utilized to generate the pCMZ following the protocol outlined in Ecology's Planning Level CMZ publication, referenced

No other streams within the county had significant LIDAR coverage. Absent high-resolution data, ten-meter resolution Digital Elevation Model (DEM) data were used to analyze all other streams. Recognizing coarseness of the data and in order to be protective, the pCMZs were intentionally placed slightly farther from the streams than if LIDAR data were available. Relative Water Surface Elevations (RWSE) were produced for all stream segments using the 10-meter DEM data. The RWSEs were used to aid in visibly locating the preliminary pCMZ or to create a contour (5-10 meters) above the water surface to approximate the valley bottom or a reasonable zone above and outward from the active stream. Once generated, the preliminary pCMZ or the contour was manually adjusted (either streamward or landward) based on historic orthophotos, topographic information, and geologic/soils information. Again, protocol from

Note, the unnamed stream in red in the map above was not delineated. It appears to be a mistake within the SMA jurisdiction GIS dataset. The stream is not readily evident in



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Created: 6/20/2013

Flowage easements

The scope of this project was only to cover the area of the Stevenson Urban Area of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. There was generally no effort to build the easements for areas outside of the project area, however some easements outside the project area were built since it is difficult to clearly identify where each legal description represents until it is actually drawn. Flowage easements were built in GIS using a variety of datasets as base information as geographic reference. The typical flowage easement legal description provides the details of a specified tract and also provides the low elevation (in this case 72 ft above sea level) and high elevation (variable by legal description). As tracts were built in GIS they were first created as lines representing the deed line calls (e.g. coordinate geometry---distance/bearing, metes and bounds descriptions, etc.). Line work was then converted into polygons representing the entire specified tract without regard to the specific elevations for which the actual easement applies. A variety of attributes were recorded along with each tract boundary (in the line and polygon GIS layers). The attributes included things like the date of the easement, the property owner, the low and high elevations, the transaction amount, the Auditor's record book/page number and Auditor File Number, and the type of document, etc. The line GIS layer/data often also includes the deed record coordinate geometry for individual lines that is directly input from the legal record during the process of constructing the lines.

Once all records for flowage easements were built (as lines and polygons), then contours were developed from existing LiDAR data represented as a Digital Elevation Model (DEM). The contours were created for every different elevation that is specified in flowage easements:

- 82.2 ft •
- 82.3 ft
- 82.4 ft
- 89 ft
- 92 ft
- 93.8 ft •
- 94 ft
- 95 ft •
- Also 99999 was used for any legal description that failed to define an elevation •
- and so forth.

Next, the individual polygons were cut at their respective easement high elevation marks and the area that was above the specified elevation was considered to be outside of the encumbrance of the specific easement (and therefore removed). This finished polygon layer represents the actual flowage easement

Also 800000 was used for any legal description that specified an elevation representing '800,000 c.f.s.'.....As a note for the sake of understanding....this was generally specified for flowage easements that spanned a large length of shoreline (such as the length of the railroad or highway rights-of-way). The point of specifying it this way is likely that the high elevation contour fluctuates with location. For example, for the easements established in the late 1970's, it was common to see the use of a high elevation of 82.2 for areas closest to the Bonneville Dam up through the area of Rock Cove or so. For areas east of Rock Cove the elevation was typically 82.4 ft. For areas as far east as Underwood, it was common to see higher elevations specified,

area and may be the most important layer in terms of understanding the actual locations of encumbered lands. However, all data is retained because it could all be considered valuable for different purposes. Also, when generating the contour line for the purpose of 'cropping' the tract into a specific easement area, it is important to note that the contour line represents only the elevation at the time of the LiDAR data capture (in this case the LiDAR data was collected in 2005-06). Changes to topography (e.g. cut and fill) influence the actual area of easement. Therefore it is important to have the entire area of each tract as well as its specified high elevation information. This data is available in the complete tract (polygon) dataset. Also, the full legal scope of each easement is defined within the original recorded legal document. These should be reviewed prior to making any firm judgment regarding the location of each easement.

In the case of cropping the tracts that had a defined high elevation of 800,000 c.f.s. or where the high elevation was not defined (i.e. entered as 99999 in the data), these <u>tracts were cropped at the 95 foot</u> <u>contour line</u>. While this may not be the legally defined high contour location of the easement, it allows the tracts to be cut to show an estimate of actual easement area.

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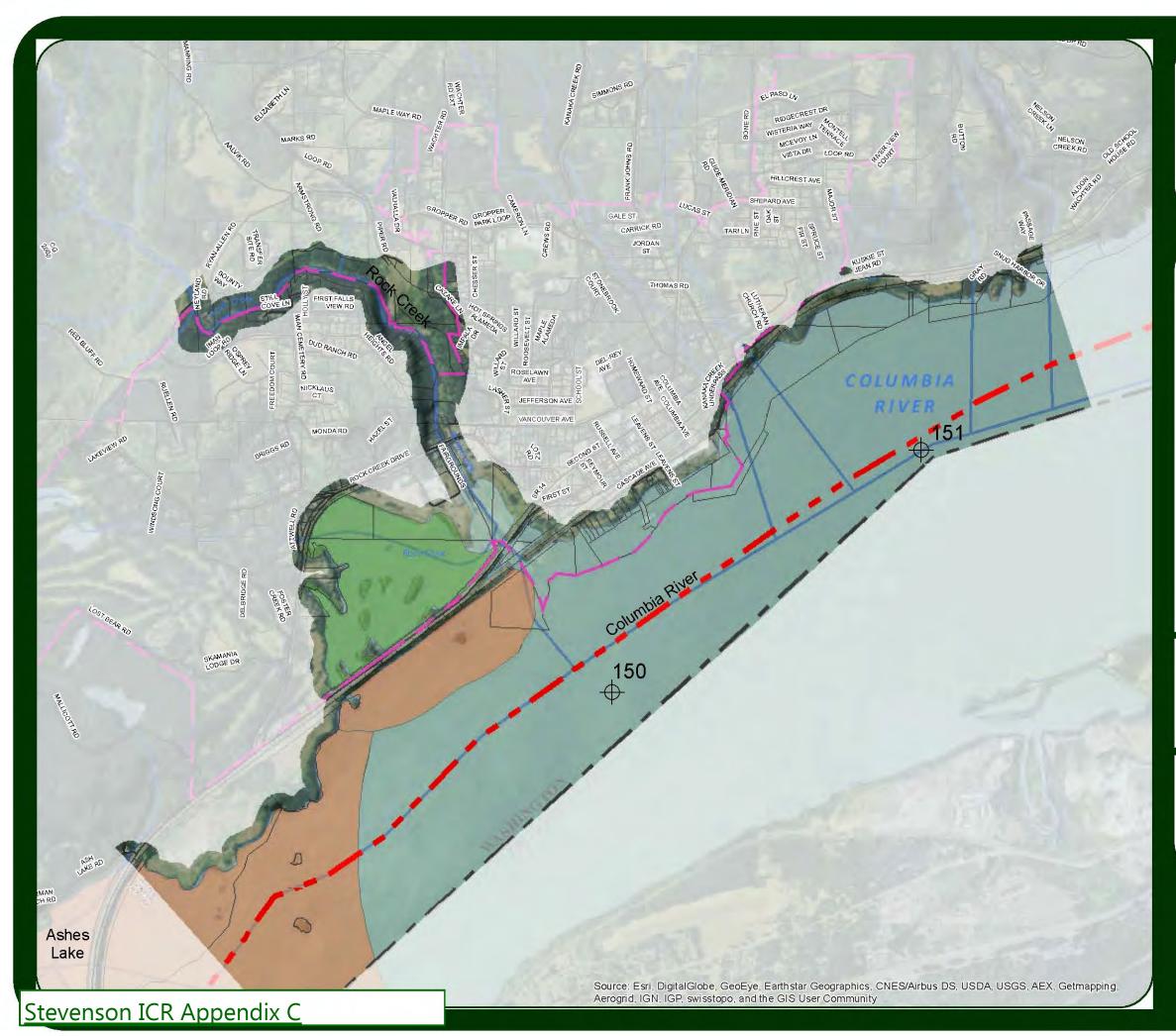


FIGURE 7: PHS Data

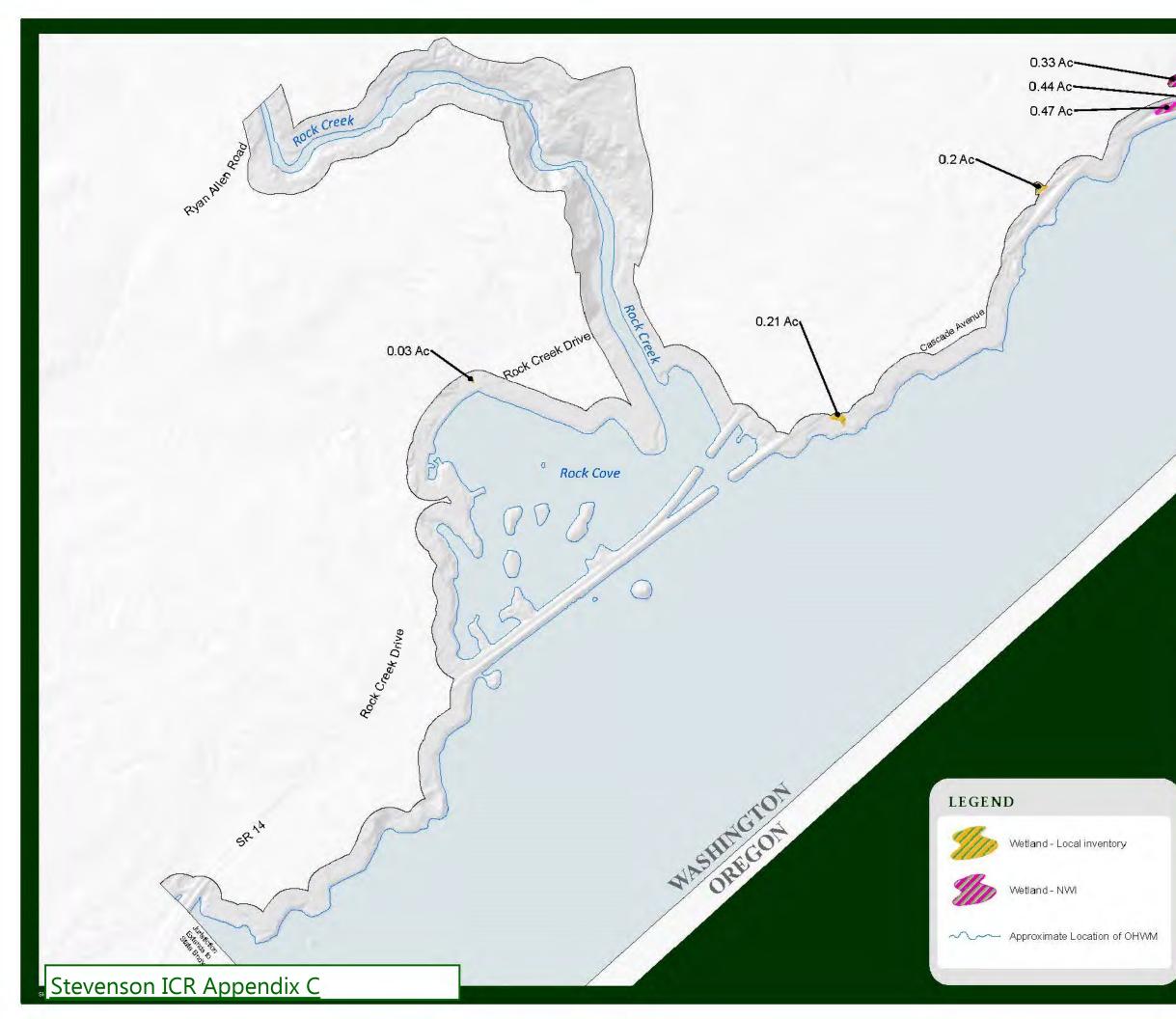


D 200 400 600 800 1,000 Feet

Absolute Scale: 1:15,000

Relative Scale: 1 inch = 1,250 feet Shoreline jurisdiction boundaries depicted on the map are approximate. They have not been formally deline acted or surveyed and are intended for planning purposes only. Additional site-specific evaluation may be needed to confirm or modify the information shown on this map. Shoreline jurisdiction will be determined at time of project review using the best available site-specific information.







COLUMBIA RIVER

Skamania County & Stevenson

0 200 400 600 800 1,000 Feet

Absolute Scale: 1:10,500

N

Relative Scale: 1 in = 875 ft

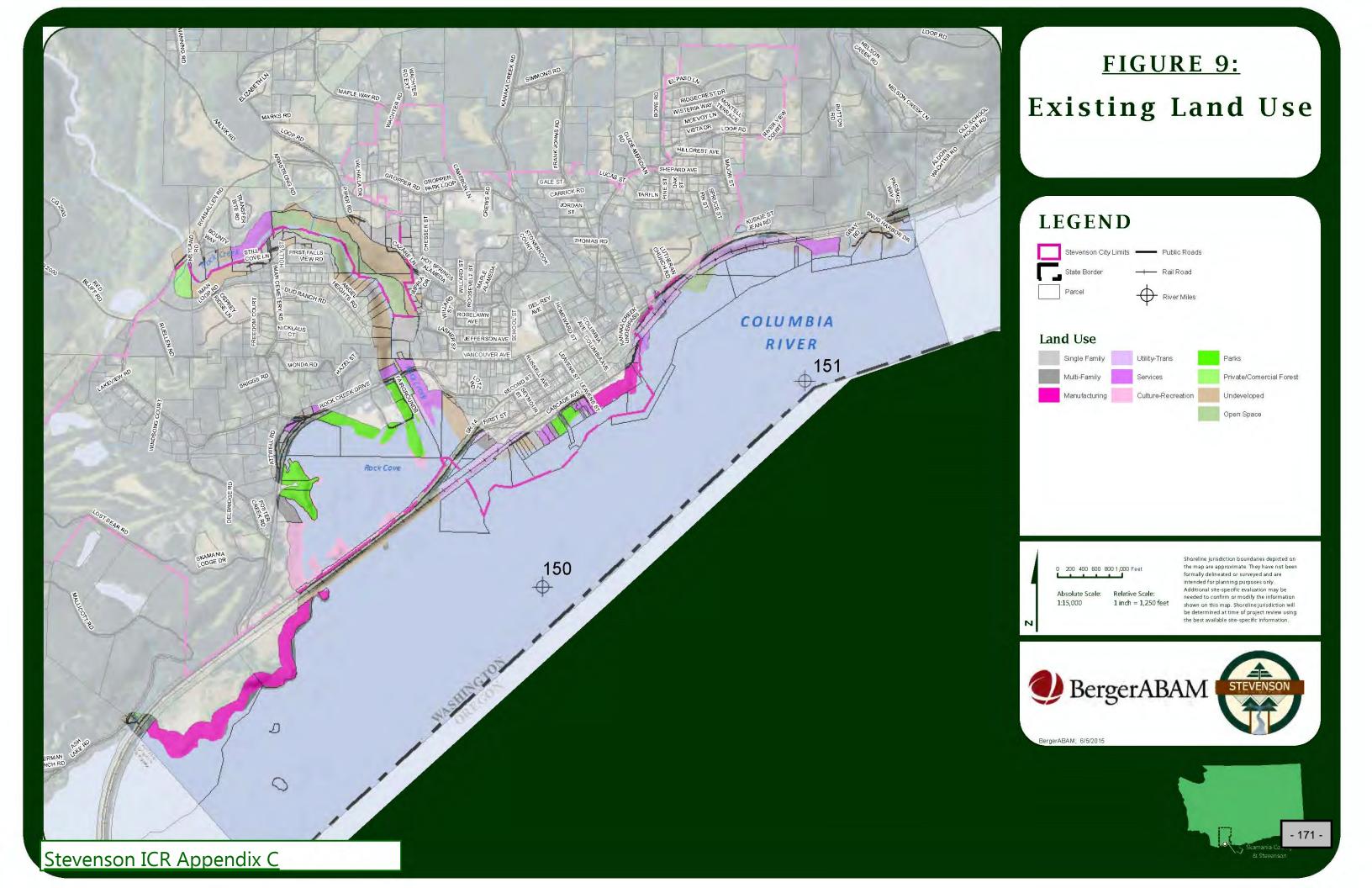


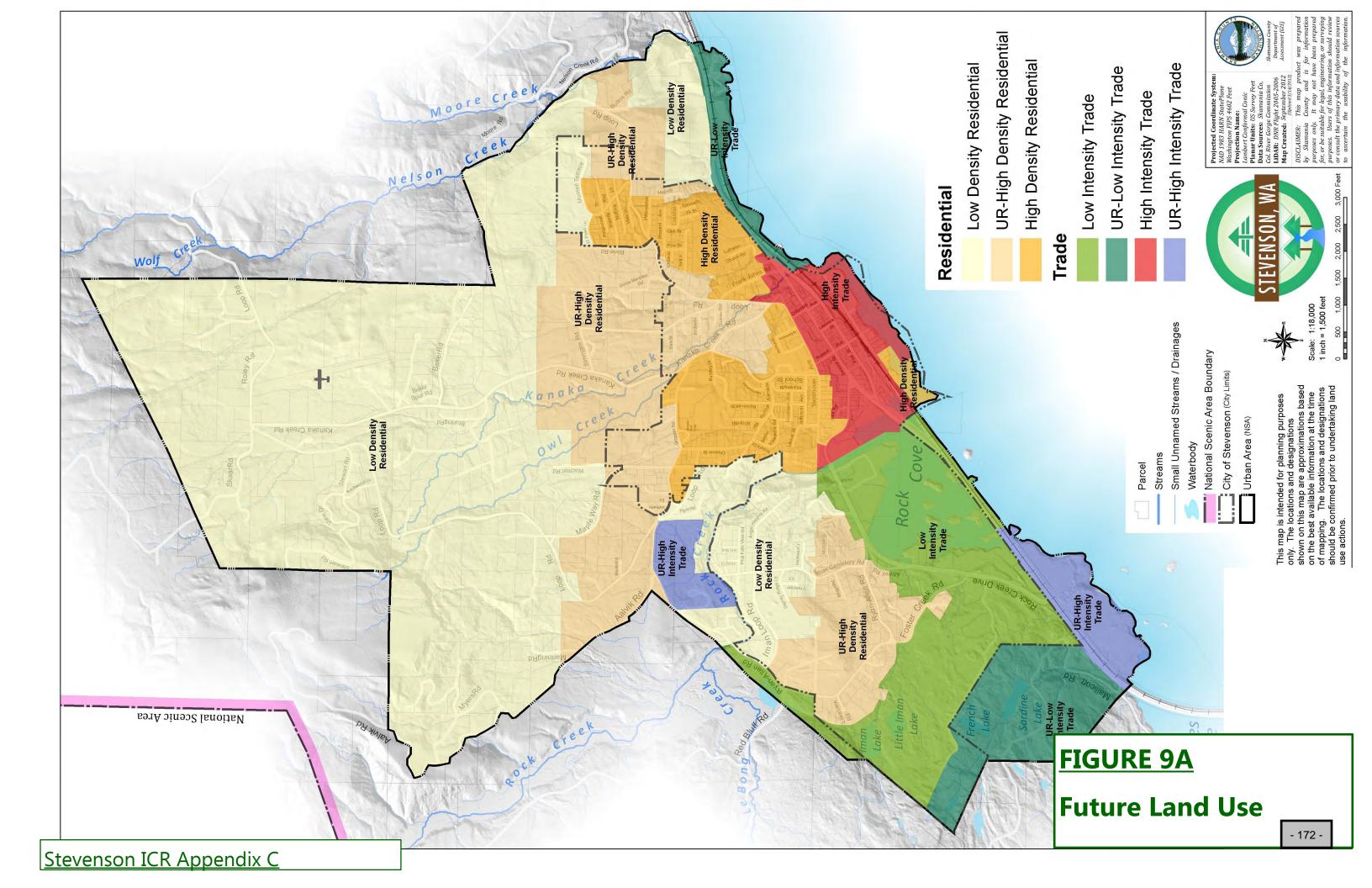
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FIGURE 8:

Wetlands





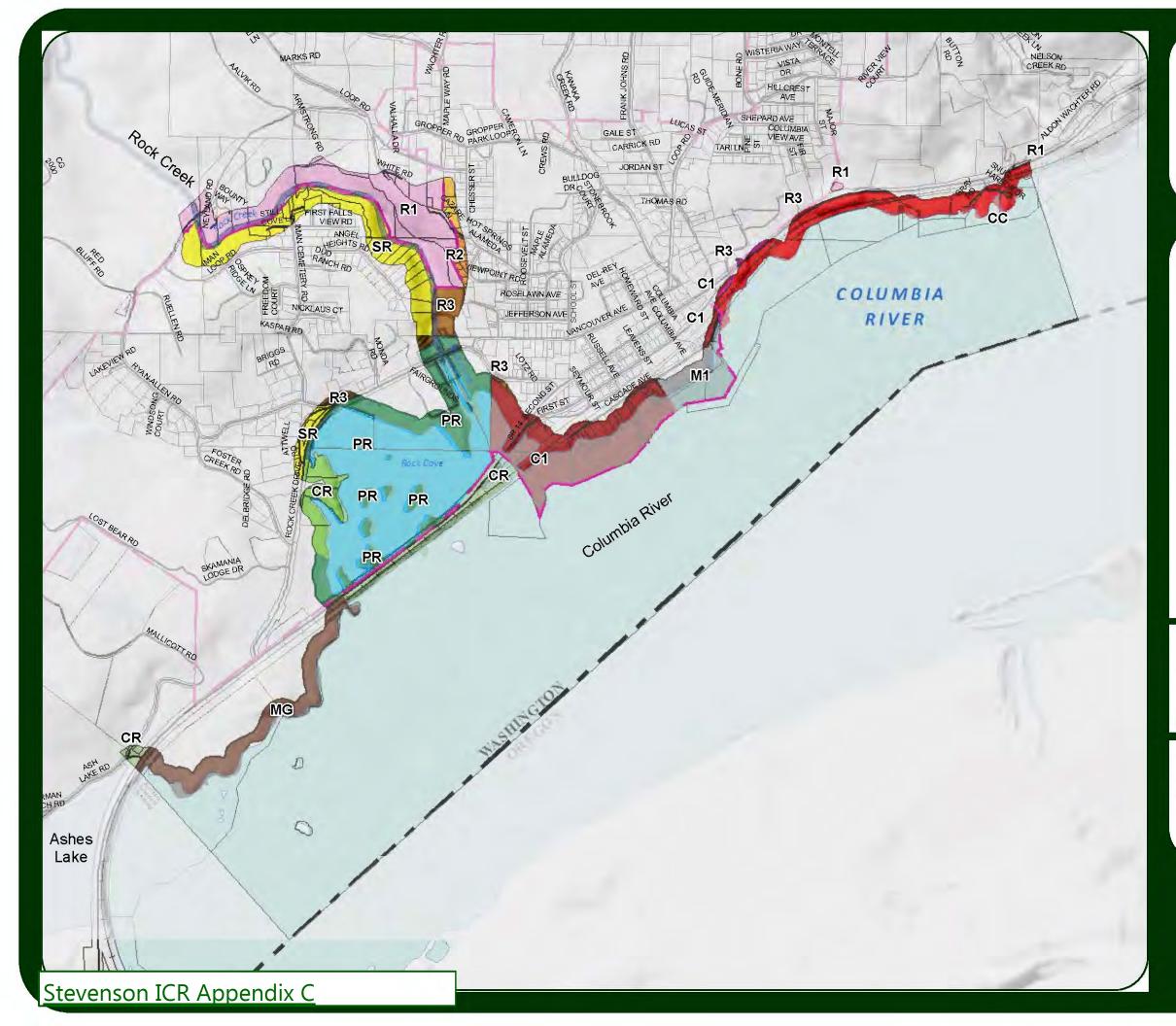


FIGURE 10: Zoning



Quantities:

Ownership in shoreline jurisdiction*: Public: 197.25 Acres Other: 864.95 Acres Total: 1,062.20 Acres

Length of OHWM:

Public:	27,371 linear feet
Private:	24,883 linear feet
Total:	52,254 linear feet

*The data used in ownership determination is based on an extract of the Assessor's database on 2/02/2015. The parcel owned by Columbia Gorge Interpretive Center Museum was assigned as public ownership. There are additional areas of public rightsof-way, or ownership (e.g. WSDOT Hwy 14) that are not symbolized in the map or included as part of the area calculation.

Rock Creek Drive

LEGEND



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0 200 400 600 800 1,000 Feet

Absolute Scale: 1:10,500

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Relative Scale: 1 in = 875 ft



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Shoreline jurisdiction boundaries depicted on the map are approximate. They have not been formally delineated or surveyed and are intended for planning purposes only. Additional site-specific evaluation may be needed to confirm or modify the information shown on this map. Shoreline juristiction will be determined at time of project review using the best available site-specific information.

FIGURE 11:

Public Ownership

Impervious Are	ea Calculatio	ons (Square	e Feet)
Description	Pavement (or concrete)	Gravel	Total
Public Road	281,832	17,453	299,285
Private Road (registered)	39,377	25,862	65,239
Driveway/Access road	30,967	146,626	177,593
Parking/Storage area	243,472	299,873	543,345
Railroad		264,632	264,632
Trail/Sidewalk	55,410		55,410
TOTAL:	651,058	754,446	1,405,504

K Creek Driv

Ryan Ales

* Note: Rooftop area calculations are not included in these figures.

Impervious Linear Calculations (Feet)

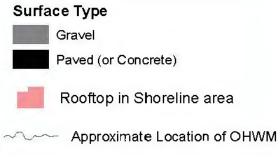
Description	concrete)	Gravel	Total
Public Road	11,925	883	12,808
Private Road (registered)	1,853	1,458	3,311
Driveway/Access road	2,331	10,936	13,268
Parking/Storage area			0
Railroad		7,913	7,913
Trail/Sidewalk	7,517	**	7,517
TOTAL:	23,626	21,191	44,817

Rock Creek Drive

* Note: Railroad length is that of the main track only (no sidings).

LEGEND

WASHINGTON



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Skamania County & Stevenson

0 200 400 600 800 1,000 Feet

Absolute Scale: 1:10,500

N

Relative Scale: 1 in = 875 ft



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FIGURE 12:

Impervious Surfaces

Rooftop Statistics: Sum of all rooftops = 212,076 Sq Ft Largest single structure = 35,425 Sq Ft (the portion falling in Shoreline) Average size in Shoreline per structure = 2,020 Sq Ft Count of structures = 105 (partially or fully within Shoreline)

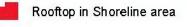
RyanAlano

Rock Creek Driv

Rock Creek Drive

LEGEND

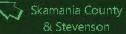
OREGON



Approximate Location of OHWM

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58-14



Absolute Scale: Relative Scale: 1:10,500 1 in = 875 ft

N

200 400 600 800 1,000 Feet



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SR 14

COLUMBIA

RIVER

FIGURE 13:

Rooftops

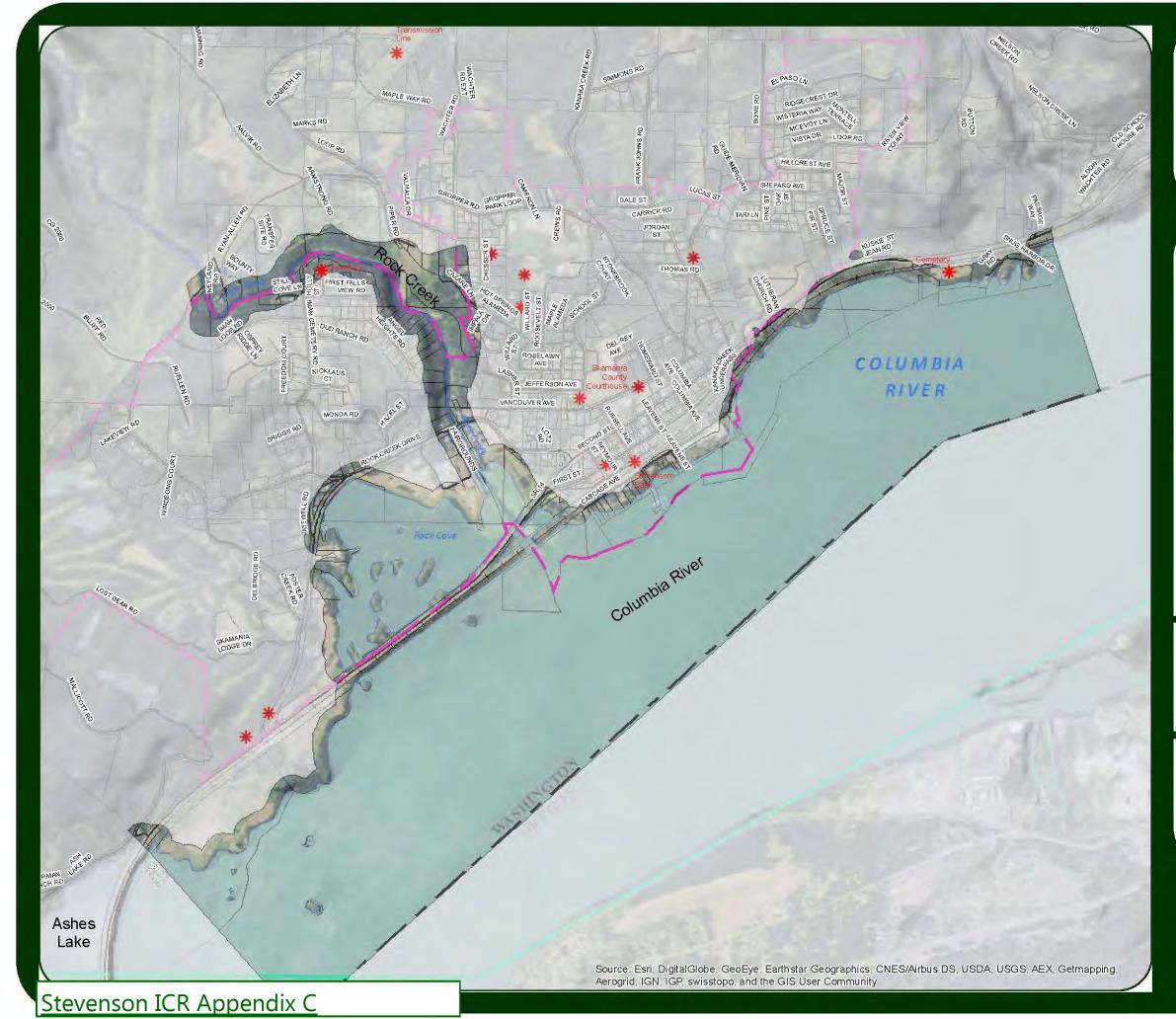


FIGURE 14:

Archeology / Historic

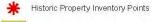




State Border Public Roads

Parcel

Skamania / Stevenson Historic Inventory



Washington Register Districts * (Not on map)

Washington Register Properties * (Not on map)

0 2

N

200 400 600 800 1 000 Feet

Absolute Scale: 1:15,000 Relative Scale: 1 inch = 1,250 feet Shoreline jurisdiction boundaries depicted on the map are approximate. They have not been formally delineated or surveyed and are intended for planning purposes only. Additional site-specific evaluation may be needed to confirm or modify the information shown on this map. Shoreline jurisdiction will be determined at time of project review using the best available site-specific information.



& Stevenson

Qua	antities by typ	<u>be:</u>				
Туре		Length	% of Tota			
Armored		20,260 ft	39%			
Not		31,994 ft				
Tota	al shoreline: 5	52,254 ft	100%			
<u>Isla</u>	nd dimensior	<u>is:</u>				
	Perimeter		<u>Area</u>			
1	133 ft		1,098 sq ft			
2	731 ft	3	1,884 sq ft			
3	563 ft		0,520 sq ft			
4	1010 ft		0,895 sq ft			
5	681 ft	3	2,395 sq ft			
6	127 ft		1,091 sq ft			
7*	606 ft		8,433 sq ft			
Total	Total: 3,851 ft 166,316 sq ft					
* s	* Island is not within City Limits or the Urban Area.					
Doc	Docks / Piers:					
	Description		<u>Area</u>			
Α	Private		1,100 sq ft			
В	Communal		185 sq ft			
С	Communal		787 sq ft			
D	Pri∨ate		1,395 sq ft			
E	Communal		3,491 sq ft			
F	Communal		81 sq ft			
G	Communal		81 sq ft			
H	Communal		730 sq ft			
1	Communal (sea	isonal)	1,012 sq ft			
J	Pri∨ate Private		615 sq ft			
N		otal:	170 sq ft 9, 647 sq ft			

Ryan Alen aced

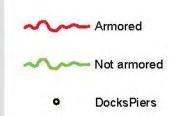
K Creek

Rock Creek Drive

Rock Creek Drive 1/08 Rock Cove 3 2

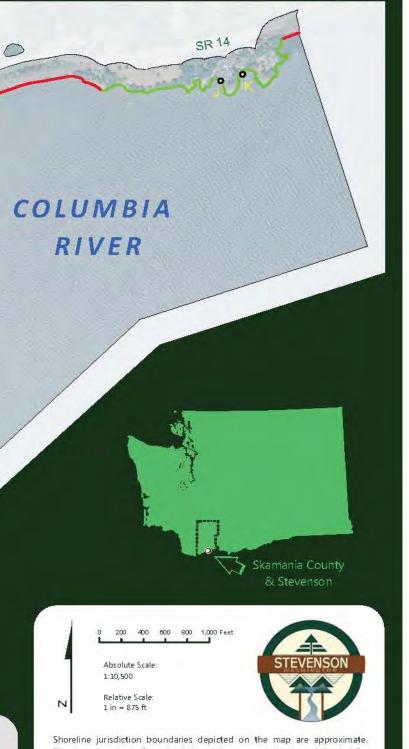
WASHINGTON .





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5R.14



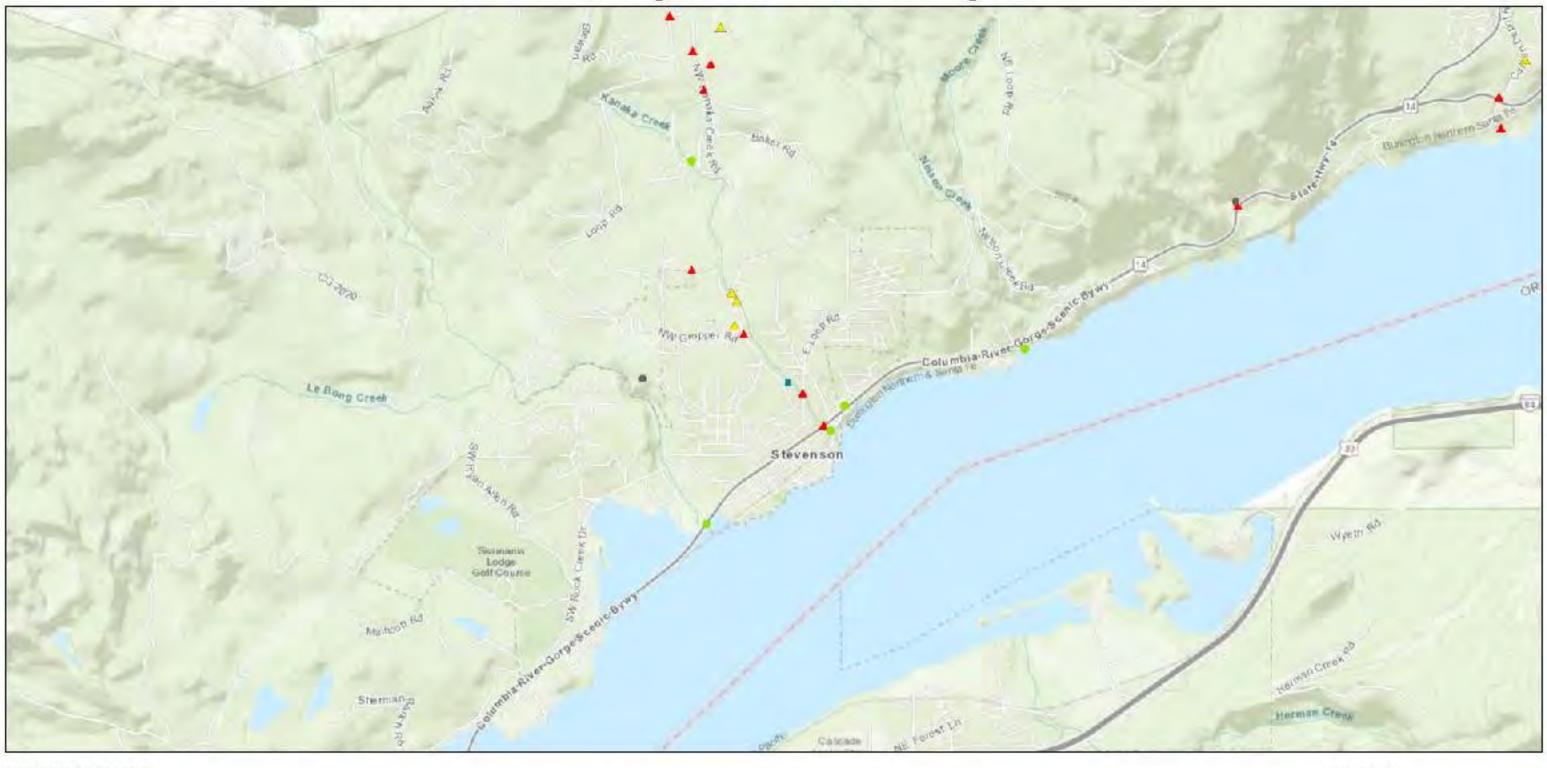
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FIGURE 15

Shoreline Modifications

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Washington State Fish Passage



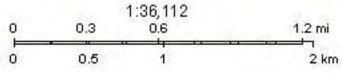
September 10, 2018

- Unknown
- Diversion
- Barrier, Unknown Percent Passable
- 🔺 🛛 Total Fish Passage Blockage
- 🐣 🛛 Partial Fish Passage Blockage
 - Not a barrier
- O Corrected Barriers

FIGURE 16

Fish Passage Barriers

<u>Stevenson ICR Appendix C</u>

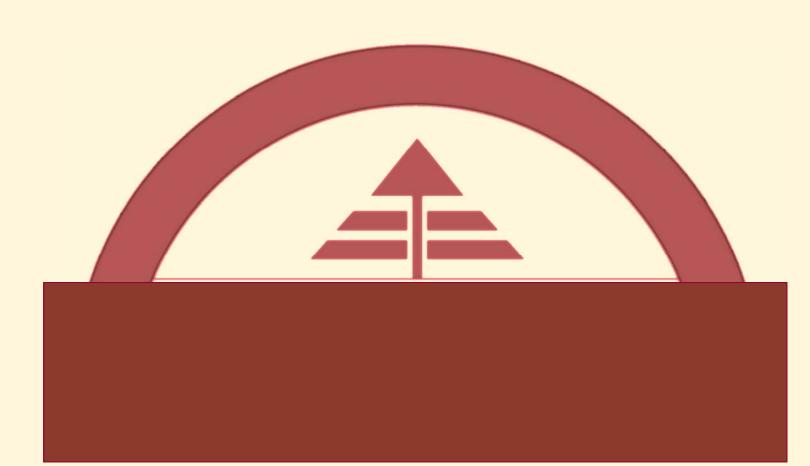


Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Habitat Program, Restoration Division, Restoration Division of the DFW Habitat Program, Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, Geol

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<u>.</u>



Stevenson Planning Department PO Box 371 Stevenson, WA 98648 www.ci.stevenson.wa.us

Stevenson Shoreline Master Program



City of Stevenson SEPA Review Draft Shoreline Master Program November 2018

> Ecology Grant # G1200-044 Tasks 3.2 through 3.5

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Acknowledgements

City Council

Scott Anderson, Mayor Paul Hendricks Robert Muth Mark Peterson Jenny Taylor Amy Weissfeld

Planning Commission

Karen Ashley Matthew Knudsen Valerie Hoy-Rhodehamel, Chair Shawn Van Pelt Auguste Zettler

Local Advisory Committee

Pat Albaugh Brian Birkenfeld Joe Birkenfeld Gerald Doblie Eran and Gloria Howell Mary Repar Tim Todd Bernard Versari Ken Wieman

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Leana Kinley, City Administrator Ben Shumaker, Community Development Director, Primary Author Ken Woodrich, City Attorney

State Staff

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Chapter 1 – Introduction & Goals

1.1 Title

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This document shall be known and may be cited as the Stevenson 2018 Shoreline Master Program (SMP).

5 1.2 Adoption Authority

This SMP is adopted under the authority granted by the Shoreline Management Act (SMA) of 1971 embodied in the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Chapter 90.58 and in compliance with the Shoreline Master Program guidelines contained in Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 173-26 as may be hereafter amended.

10 **1.3 Shoreline Jurisdiction**

1.3.1 Shoreline Management Act Jurisdiction Definition

As defined by the SMA, "shorelines of the state" include certain waterbodies plus their associated "shorelands." At a minimum, the waterbodies designated as "shorelines" in Stevenson are streams and rivers whose mean annual flow is 20 cubic feet per second (cfs) or greater and lakes of 20 acres or larger. Streams and rivers with mean annual flow of 1,000 cfs or greater (west of the Cascade Range) are designated as "shorelines of statewide significance." Collectively, shoreline jurisdiction includes these waters, the lands underlying them, all shorelands extending landward a minimum of 200 feet in all directions, as measured on a horizontal plane from the ordinary high water mark (OHWM); floodways and contiguous floodplain areas landward 200 feet from such floodways; and all wetlands and river deltas associated with the streams and lakes which are subject to the provisions of this chapter. Such associated wetlands may extend beyond the minimum distance. For any streams and rivers partly within shoreline jurisdiction, jurisdiction starts from an upstream point where the mean annual flow is 20 cfs and continues downstream from that point.

1.3.2 Applicable Shoreline Jurisdiction in Stevenson

The extent of the shoreline jurisdiction shall be determined for specific project proposals based on the actual location of the OHWM, floodway, and the presence and delineated boundary of associated wetlands as may be determined on a site-by-site basis based on adopted definitions and technical criteria.

- The 2018 city limits of Stevenson includes 3 waterbodies which are regulated by this SMP. The Columbia River is a shoreline of statewide significance. Rock Cove and Rock Creek are also included as shorelines of the state in this SMP as depicted on the Shoreline Environment Designation maps in Appendix A. In addition, shoreline jurisdiction also includes the associated wetlands of these waterbodies, however, the City's shoreline jurisdiction does not include optional areas of 100-year floodplain or buffers for critical areas.
- 35 This SMP also predesignates areas which are located within the City's Urban Area boundary but currently outside of city limits. Such areas will be considered within Stevenson's shoreline jurisdiction upon annexation. Predesignated areas include extended reaches along the Columbia River, and Rock

Creek, as well as a small reach along Ashes Lake. This SMP does not apply within predesignated areas until the areas are annexed to the City, as consistent with WAC 173-26-150 and -160.

40 1.3.3 Shoreline Environment Designation Map

The approximate shoreline jurisdictional area and the Shoreline Environment Designations (SEDs) are delineated on the map(s), hereby incorporated as a part of this SMP that shall be known as the "Stevenson Shoreline Environment Designation Map" (See Appendix A).

The boundaries of the shoreline jurisdiction on the maps are approximate. The actual extent of shoreline jurisdiction shall be based upon an on-site inspection and the definitions provided in accordance with SMP Sections 1.3.1 and 1.3.2, Chapter 3, Chapter 7, and in accordance with RCW 90.58.030.

1.4 Vision, Goals, & Purpose of the Shoreline Master Program

1.4.1 Overall Vision & Goals

As taken from the 2013 Stevenson Comprehensive Plan, Stevenson's citizens' hope for the future is to look at their town and honestly say:

"Stevenson is a friendly, welcoming community that values excellent schools and a small town atmosphere. The natural beauty is enjoyed by residents and visitors through a network of recreational opportunities. The strength of Stevenson's economy is built upon high quality infrastructure and a vibrant downtown that provides for residents daily needs. Stevenson takes advantage of our unique location on the Columbia River by balancing jobs, commerce, housing and recreation along the waterfront."

This vision is founded on the citizens 4 cornerstone principles: High Quality of Life, Natural/Scenic Beauty, Healthy Economy, and Active Waterfront. This SMP includes 7 goals that tie together each cornerstone principle and advance shoreline jurisdictional areas toward the City's overall vision.

- 1. **Economic Development –** The shorelines of Stevenson are used by economically productive businesses that are particularly dependent on their shoreline location.
- 2. **Public Access & Recreation –** The shorelands and shoreline waterbodies of Stevenson support a network of public access, recreation and navigational opportunities.
- 3. **Natural Resources & Ecological Functions –** Development within shoreline jurisdiction does not result in a net loss of the ecological functions performed by the City's shoreline areas.
- 4. **Historic & Cultural Resources –** Waterfront buildings, sites, and resources having historic, cultural and educational value are protected for future generations.
- 5. **Public Facilities & Utilities –** Utilities, streets, and public facilities provide a high quality backbone of services that support other shoreline goals.
- 6. **Property Rights & Single-Family Dwellings –** Single-family homes are located in appropriate places along Stevenson's shorelines and private property rights are protected consistent with the public interest.
- 7. **Coordinated Management –** Development and use of Stevenson's shorelines advance local, state, and national interests.

1.4.2 Purpose of this SMP

The purpose of the SMP is to:

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- 1. Guide the balanced development of industrial, commercial, residential recreational and natural uses of Stevenson's shorelines in accordance with local goals in compliance with the requirements of the SMA.
- 2. Support development of improved shoreline access in the Stevenson area.
- 3. Reduce impediments to attracting waterfront investors.
- 4. Ensure that use and development under the SMP will result in no net loss of ecological functions.
- 5. Ensure optimum implementation of the SMA for projects along the Columbia River, a shoreline of statewide significance.
- 6. Protect, enhance, and maintain natural, scenic, historic, architectural, and recreational qualities along the Columbia River.
- 7. Provide prompt, predictable, open, and uncomplicated processes for the fair and equitable review of shoreline proposals in Stevenson.

90 **1.5 Shoreline Master Program Applicability to Development**

The SMP shall apply to all land and waters under the jurisdiction of Stevenson as identified in SMP Sections 1.3.1, 1.3.2, and 1.3.3 above. If the provisions of the SMP conflict with other applicable local ordinances, policies, and regulations, the requirement that most supports the provisions of the SMA as stated in RCW 90.58.020 and that provide the greatest protection of shoreline ecological resources shall apply, as determined by the Shoreline Administrator.

This SMP shall apply to every person, individual, firm, partnership, association, organization, corporation, local or state governmental agency, public or municipal corporation, or other non-federal entity that develops, owns, leases, or administers lands, wetlands, or waters that fall under the jurisdiction of the SMA. This SMP applies within the external boundaries of federally-owned lands (including but not limited to, private inholdings in a national forest or national wildlife refuge). The SMP shall not apply to federal agency activities on federal lands. Please see SMP Section 2.5 below for more information on when a permit is required. Regardless of their exempt status, exempt uses or modifications are still considered review activities under this program even if they do not require a shoreline substantial development permit. Such activities must continue to demonstrate compliance with the policies and regulations contained in the SMP in accordance with WAC 173-27-040(1)(b) and be authorized by a statement of exemption. The SMP applies to all review activities (i.e. shoreline uses, development, and modifications) proposed within shoreline jurisdiction.

1.6 Relationship to Other Plans and Regulations

In addition to obtaining authority to undertake shoreline use, development, or modification in accordance with the SMP, applicants must also comply with all applicable federal, state, or local statutes or regulations. These may include, but are not limited to, a Section 404 Dredge & Fill Permit by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Section 401 Water Quality Certification by the Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology), Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) from the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), and State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) approval (RCW Chapter 43.21 and WAC Chapter 197-11). The Stevenson Municipal Code also applies, including Title 15 "Buildings and Construction", Title 17 "Zoning", and Title 18 "Environmental Protection", and all other applicable code provisions. Applicants must also comply with the Stevenson Comprehensive Plan and any applicable subarea plan.

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The City's Shoreline Administrator or designee should inform applicants for shoreline development of all applicable regulations to the best of the Shoreline Administrator's knowledge, provided that the final responsibility for complying with all statutes and regulations shall rest with the applicant.

1.7 Liberal Construction

As provided for in RCW 90.58.900, Liberal Construction, the SMA is exempted from the rule of strict construction; the SMA and this SMP shall therefore be liberally construed to give full effect to the purposes, goals, objectives, and policies for which the SMA and this SMP were enacted and adopted.

1.8 Organization of this Shoreline Master Program

This SMP is divided into 7 chapters:

Chapter 1 – Introduction: Provides general background Information on the purpose of the SMP and explains shoreline jurisdiction, the SMP's applicability to development and actions within the shoreline, and the organization of the document.

Chapter 2 – Administrative Provisions: Provides a system by which Shoreline Permits, (i.e., substantial development, conditional use, and variance) as well as statements of exemption are considered.

Chapter 3 – Shoreline Environment Designation Provisions: Defines the environmental designations of all the shorelines of the state in the City's jurisdiction. Designation criteria and management policies and regulations specific to the 5 designated shoreline environments (Aquatic, Natural, Shoreline Residential, Urban Conservancy, and Active Waterfront) are detailed in this chapter.

Chapter 4 – General Provisions for All Uses: Articulates the goals and policies of the SMP that establish the foundation for all other portions of the SMP. In addition, this chapter contains general provisions which are policies and regulations that apply to all shoreline use and development regardless of its location or the Shoreline Environment Designation in which it is located. Topics addressed in this chapter include archaeological and historic resources, critical areas, flood hazards, public access, water quality, and shorelines of statewide significance.

Chapter 5 – Specific Shoreline Use Provisions: Details the policies and regulations applicable to specific shoreline use categories (e.g., aquaculture, commercial, industrial, boating facilities and overwater structures, residential, recreation, transportation, utilities), based on the Shoreline Environment Designation in which the use is proposed to locate.

Chapter 6 – Shoreline Modification Provisions: Details the policies and regulations applicable to activities that modify the physical configuration or qualities of the land- water interface, including dredging, excavation, fill, restoration, and stabilization.

150 **Chapter 7 – Definitions:** Provides definitions for words and terms used in the SMP.

1.9 Periodic Review & Amendments to the Shoreline Master Program

- 1. Any provisions of this SMP, including the map adopted in Appendix A, may be amended as provided for in RCW 90.58.120 and .200 and WAC 173-26.
- This SMP shall be periodically reviewed and amendments shall be made as are necessary to reflect changing local circumstances, new information, or improved data, and changes in state statutes and regulations. Periodic review of this SMP is subject to the timeline and frequency adopted in WAC 173-26-090.

- 3. As part of the required SMP periodic review, an evaluation report assessing the effectiveness of the SMP in achieving no net loss shall be prepared and considered in determining whether policies and regulations are adequate in achieving this requirement.
- 4. The SMP periodic review and amendment process shall be consistent with the requirements of WAC 173-26 or its successor and shall include a local citizen involvement effort and public hearing to obtain the views and comments of the public.
- 5. Amendments or revisions to the SMP, as provided by law, do not become effective until approved by Ecology.

1.10 Effective Date

This SMP and all amendments thereto shall take effect 14 days from the date of Ecology's written notice of final action (RCW 90.58.090(7)), and shall apply to new applications submitted on or after that date and to applications that have not been determined to be fully complete by that date. Appendix B is provided as a location to curate the dates and text of Ecology's written notices of final action.

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Chapter 2 – Administrative Provisions

2.1 Purpose & Applicability

Unless specifically exempted by statute, all uses and development occurring within shoreline jurisdiction must conform to Chapter 90.58 RCW, the SMA and this SMP whether or not a Shoreline Permit (i.e., Shoreline Substantial Development Permit, Shoreline Conditional Use Permit, Shoreline Variance) is required. This Chapter 1) establishes an administrative system assigning responsibilities for implementation of the SMP and shoreline permit review; 2) prescribes an orderly process by which to review proposals and permit applications; and 3) ensures that all persons affected by this SMP are treated in a fair and equitable manner. Where inconsistencies or conflicts with the Stevenson Municipal Code (SMC) exist, this SMP shall prevail.

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2.2 Shoreline Administrator

As provided herein, the Shoreline Administrator is given the authority to interpret and apply, and the responsibility to enforce, this SMP and SMC 18.08 in compliance with the SMA.

2.3 Pre-Application Procedures

15 2.3.1 Pre-Application Conference – Required

A pre-application conference for all proposed review activities within shoreline jurisdiction is required. The Shoreline Administrator may waive this requirement if the applicant requests such in writing and demonstrates that the usefulness of a pre-application meeting is minimal.

2.3.2 Pre-Application Conference – Purpose & Outcomes

The purpose of the pre-application conference is to review the applicant's proposal and for the Shoreline Administrator to explain the type of permitting procedures necessary to ensure compliance with this SMP. A written summary of this conference may be prepared to assist the remainder of the review process. This summary should include a description of the proposal, contact information for the applicant and any consultants assisting the applicant, a listing of the permits required, and any special submittal requirements necessary for to ensure compliance with this SMP.

2.3.3 Determination of Ordinary High Water Mark

For any development where a determination of consistency with the applicable regulations requires a precise location of the OHWM, the mark shall be located precisely with assistance from Ecology and City staff, or a qualified professional, and the biological and hydrological basis for the location shall be included in the development plan. Where the OHWM is neither adjacent to or within the boundary of the project, the plan shall indicate the distance and direction to the nearest OHWM of a shoreline.

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2.4 Permit Process

2.4.1 Permits Required

- 1. Any person wishing to undertake 1) activities requiring a Shoreline Permit or 2) exempt development on shorelines shall apply to the Shoreline Administrator for an appropriate Shoreline Permit or Statement of Exemption.
- 2. All non-exempt activities proposed within the jurisdiction of the SMA, and this SMP shall first obtain a Shoreline Permit. No such activity shall be undertaken unless a permit has been obtained and the appeal period has been completed and any appeals have been resolved and/or the applicant has been given permission to proceed by the proper authority.

2.4.2 Application Contents

- 1. Proposed exempt developments shall submit an application on forms prepared by the Administrator together with such information necessary to determine consistency with SMP Section 2.5.
- 45 2. Proposed nonexempt development shall submit a Joint Aquatic Resource Permit Application (JARPA) to the City along with the following:
 - a. Complete site plan, including parcel boundary, OHWM, a general indication of the character of vegetation found on the site, and dimensions and locations of all existing and proposed structures and improvements.
 - a. A narrative describing the proposal in detail including how the proposal is consistent with this SMP.
 - b. Identification of all critical areas on the subject property.
 - c. All appropriate project and construction details (e.g., building elevations, construction timelines, grading plans, (re)vegetation plans, etc.).
 - d. Technical assessments prepared by a qualified professional. The City may require the applicant to submit a technical assessment addressing how the proposal incorporates the most current, accurate, and complete scientific or technical information available. The technical assessment shall be adequate for the Shoreline Administrator to evaluate the development proposal and all probable adverse impacts to critical areas regulated by this SMP. If adequate factual information exists to facilitate such evaluation, the Shoreline Administrator may determine that a technical assessment is not necessary. The Shoreline Administrator will advise the applicant of existing technical information that may be pertinent to their property. Technical assessments shall be attached to the development permit application package.
 - e. Fish and wildlife management plan, if applicable.
 - f. Proposed mitigation for unavoidable impacts, if necessary.
 - g. If the proposal will require a shoreline variance permit, the applicant's plans shall clearly indicate where development could occur without approval of a variance, the physical features and circumstances on the property that provide a basis for the request, and the location of adjacent structures and uses. To enhance the City's review of the variance proposals, a 3D, SketchUp-compatible model of the proposal is required when proposed at or adjacent to any development for which the city can provide a 3D model.

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h. If it is determined that the information presented is not sufficient to adequately evaluate a proposal, the Shoreline Administrator shall notify the applicant that additional studies as specified herein shall be provided.

2.4.3 Application Review & Processing

- 1. When an application is deemed complete, the Administrator may request third-party peer review of any report, assessment, delineation, or mitigation plan by a qualified professional and/or state or federal resource management agency. Such request shall be accompanied by findings supporting the Adminstrator's decision, which is appealable to the City Council. The City may incorporate recommendations from such third-party reports in findings approving or denying an application. In general, the cost of any third-party review will be the responsibility of the applicant; however, where a project would provide a beneficial public amenity or service, on a case-by-case basis by City Council action, costs may be shared by the City.
- 2. The Shoreline Administrator shall review the information submitted by the applicant and, after an optional site visit shall determine the category of project proposed according to SMC 18.08.100.
 - 3. Applications shall be processed according to the timelines and notice procedures listed in SMC 18.08.100 through SMC 18.08.190, the review criteria of this chapter, and WAC 173-27.

2.5 Exemptions from Shoreline Substantial Development Permits

90 2.5.1 Exemptions –Interpretation & Guidelines

Certain review activities are exempt from securing a Shoreline Substantial Development Permit (SSDP). The following guidelines shall assist in determining whether or not a proposed review activity is exempt:

- 1. Exemptions—as required by State law—shall be construed narrowly. Only those developments that meet the precise terms of one or more of the listed exemptions in WAC 173-27-040 may be granted a Statement of Exemption (SoE) from the SSDP process.
- 2. If any part of a proposed development is not eligible for exemption, then a SSDP is required for the entire proposed development project, per WAC 173-27-040(1)(d).
- 3. A development or use that is listed as a conditional use pursuant to this SMP or is an unlisted use, must obtain a Shoreline Conditional Use Permit (SCUP) even if the development or use is exempt from a SSDP.
 - 4. When a development or use is proposed that does not comply with the bulk, dimension and performance standards of this SMP, such development or use can only be authorized by approval of a Shoreline Variance (SVAR).
- 105 5. An exemption from the SSDP process is not an exemption from compliance with the SMA (RCW 90.58), this SMP, or any other regulatory requirements. To be authorized, all uses and developments must be consistent with the policies and provisions of this SMP and the SMA. Exemptions must still comply with no net loss of ecological functions, which may require mitigation even though the review activity is exempt.
- 110 6. The following list outlines common exemptions that shall not be considered substantial developments for the purpose of this SMP. This list of exemptions is further articulated and supplemented by provisions of WAC 173-27-040, as amended.

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а	the threshold established by the SMA and any amendments to the SMA,	if such development
	does not materially interfere with the normal public use of the water or s substantial development dollar threshold applicable on the adoption dat \$7,047. Under current law, the dollar threshold will be recalculated by the Management (OFM) every 5 years beginning on July 1 st , 2007. OFM will p	e of this SMP is Office of Financial post updated dollar
	thresholds in the Washington State Register. See RCW 90.58.030(3)(e). The may change the dollar threshold at any time.	ne State Legislature
b		• • •
с		afety, or the
	compliance with the SMA or this SMP. Emergency construction does not development of new permanent protective structures where none previo new protective structures are deemed by the administrator to be the app	ously existed. Where
	address the emergency situation, upon abatement of the emergency situ structure shall be removed or any permit which would have been require emergency, pursuant to the SMA, the SMP Guidelines or this SMP, obtain construction shall be consistent with the policies of the SMA and this SM matter, flooding or other seasonal events that can be anticipated and ma	ed, absent an ned. All emergency IP. As a general
	not imminent are not an emergency.	
d	 Construction or modification of navigational aids (e.g., channel markers, Construction on shorelands by an owner, lessee or contract purchaser of residence for their own use or for the use of their family. 	•
f.	private noncommercial use of the owner, lessee, or contract purchaser or multiple-family residences. A dock is a landing and moorage structure for does not include private leisure decks, storage facilities or other appurte exemption applies if the fair market value of the dock does not exceed the	f single-family and r watercraft and nances. This
g h	Site exploration and investigation activities that are prerequisite to prepare application for development authorization when all of the conditions ide	aration of an
i.	27-040(2)(m) apply. The process of removing or controlling aquatic noxious weeds when all o	of the conditions
j.		/AC 173-27-040(2)(o)
k	 apply. A public or private project that is designed to improve fish or wildlife hal when all of the conditions identified in WAC 173-27-040(2)(p) apply. 	oitat or fish passage,

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155	I. The external or internal retrofitting of an existing structure with the ex compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 USC so or to otherwise provide physical access to the structure by individuals	Section 12101 et seq.)
	2.5.2 Statement of Exemption Process	
160	 The burden of proof that a development or use is exempt from the need the applicant. 	to obtain a SSDP is on
	 All exempt review activities, except for emergency development pursuant 040(2)(d), require that a SoE be issued by the Shoreline Administrator, inc have obtained a USACE Section 10 certification under the Rivers and Hark Section 404 permit under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 	luding activities which oors Act of 1899, or a
165	3. At a minimum, applicants for a SoE shall provide a letter stating the applic WAC 173-27-040, describe why development proposed by the applicant of exemption, and include a statement of compliance with applicable section Information shall be provided that is sufficient for the Shoreline Administra proposal will comply with the requirements of this SMP which, if necessar	cable exemption under qualifies for an ns of this SMP. rator to determine if the
170	site plan graphics, building elevation drawings, or special studies showing applicable sections of this SMP.	how the project meets
	 In authorizing a SoE, the City may be attach conditions to assure the proje applicable standards of the SMA and this SMP. 	ect is consistent with all
175	 A notice of SoE shall be provided to the applicant and any party of record be filed with Ecology, pursuant to the requirements of WAC 173-27-050. 	. Such notices shall also
	 The same measures used to calculate time periods for Shoreline Permits a 27-040(4) shall be used for SoEs. 	is set forth in WAC 173-
	 A denial of an exemption shall be in writing and shall identify the reason(s Shoreline Administrator's decision on a SoE is not subject to administrative 	
180	2.6 Shoreline Substantial Development Permits	
	2.6.1 Shoreline Substantial Development Permits – Purpose – Applicable The purpose of a Shoreline Substantial Development Permit (SSDP) is to assure provisions of the SMA and this SMP. In authorizing a SSDP, the City may attach approval as necessary to assure the project is consistent with all applicable stan	consistency with the conditions to the
185	 this SMP. The following criteria shall assist in reviewing proposed SSDPs: 1. SSDPs may not be used to authorize any use that is listed as conditional or shoreline designation. 2. SSDPs may not be used to authorize any development and/or use which or shoreline designation. 	
190	 the specific bulk, dimensional, and performance standards set forth in this SSDPs may be used to authorize uses which are listed or set forth in this S To obtain a SSDP, the applicant must demonstrate compliance with all of criteria as listed in WAC 173.27.150: 	s SMP. SMP as permitted uses.
195	 a. That the proposal is consistent with the SMA; b. That the proposal is consistent with WAC 173-27 – Shoreline Manage Enforcement Procedures; and 	ment Permit and

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c. That the proposal is consistent with this SMP and SMC 18.08 – Shoreline Management.

2.6.2 Substantial Development Permits – Permit Process

Proposals for SSDPs are subject to the City's permit procedures articulated in SMC 18.08 – Shoreline Management and the State's permit procedures articulated in WAC 173-27 – Shoreline Management Permit and Enforcement Procedures.

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2.7 Shoreline Conditional Use Permits

2.7.1 Conditional Use Permits – Purpose – Applicability – Criteria

The purpose of a Shoreline Conditional Use Permit (SCUP) is to provide a system within the SMP which allows flexibility in the application of use regulations in a manner consistent with the policies of RCW 90.58.020. In authorizing a SCUP, special conditions may be attached to the permit by the City or by Ecology to prevent nuisances, hazards, and undesirable effects of the proposed use and/or to assure consistency of the project with the SMA and this SMP. The following criteria shall assist in reviewing proposed SCUPs:

- 1. SCUPs may not be used to authorize a use that is specifically prohibited in a shoreline designation.
- SCUPs may be used to authorize uses which are listed or set forth in this SMP as conditional uses. SCUPs may be used to authorize uses which are unlisted or not set forth in this SMP provided the applicant can demonstrate consistency with the requirements of this section, SMP Section 5.4.13, and WAC 173-27-160.
- 3. In the granting of all SCUPs, consideration shall be given to the cumulative impact of additional requests for like actions in the area. For example if SCUPs were granted to other developments in the area where similar circumstances exist, the total of the conditional uses shall also remain consistent with the policies of RCW 90.58.020 and shall not cause substantial adverse effects to the shoreline environment.
- 4. To obtain a SCUP, the applicant must demonstrate compliance with all of the following review criteria as listed in WAC 173-27-160:
 - a. That the proposed use is consistent with the policies of RCW 90.58.020 and this SMP;
 - b. That the proposed use will not interfere with the normal public use of public shorelines;
 - c. That the proposed use of the site and design of the project is compatible with other authorized uses within the area and with uses planned for the area under the Comprehensive Plan and this SMP;
 - d. That the proposed use will cause no significant adverse effects to the shoreline environment in which it is to be located; and
 - e. That the public interest suffers no substantial detrimental effect.

230 2.7.2 Conditional Use Permits – Permit Process

Proposals for SCUPs are subject to the City's permit procedures articulated in SMC 18.08 – Shoreline Management and the State's permit procedures articulated in WAC 173-27 – Shoreline Management Permit and Enforcement Procedures.

2.8 Shoreline Variances

235 *2.8.1 Variances – Purpose – Applicability – Criteria*

The purpose of a Shoreline Variance (SVAR) is strictly limited to granting relief to specific bulk, dimensional, or performance standards set forth in this SMP where there are extraordinary or unique circumstances relating to the property such that the strict implementation of this SMP would impose unnecessary hardship on the applicant or thwart the policies set forth in the SMA. The following criteria shall assist in reviewing proposed SVARs:

- 1. SVARs to the use regulations of this SMP are prohibited.
- 2. SVARs should be granted in circumstances where denial of the permit would result in a thwarting of the policies set forth in RCW 90.58.020. In all instances the applicant must demonstrate that extraordinary circumstances shall be shown and the public interest shall suffer no detrimental effect.
- 3. In the granting of all SVARs, consideration shall be given to the cumulative impact of additional requests for like actions in the area. For example if variances were granted to other developments and/or uses in the area where similar circumstances exist, the total of the variances shall also remain consistent with the policies of RCW 90.58.020 and shall not cause substantial adverse effects to the shoreline environment.
- 4. To obtain a SVAR for development and/or uses landward of the OHWM or wetland, the applicant must demonstrate compliance with the following review criteria as listed in WAC 173-27-170:
 - a. That the strict application of the bulk, dimensional, or performance standards set forth in this SMP precludes, or significantly interferes with, reasonable use of the property;
 - b. That the hardship described in (a) above is specifically related to the property, and is the result of unique conditions (e.g., irregular lot shape, size, natural features, etc.) and the application of this SMP and not, for example, from deed restrictions or the applicant's own actions;
 - c. That the design of the project is compatible with other authorized uses within the area and with uses planned for the area under the Comprehensive Plan and this SMP and will not cause adverse impacts to the shoreline environment;
 - d. That the variance will not constitute a grant of special privilege not enjoyed by the other properties in the area;
 - e. That the variance requested is the minimum necessary to afford relief; and
 - f. That the public interest will suffer no substantial detrimental effect.
- 5. To obtain a SVAR for development and/or uses waterward of the OHWM or within any wetland, the applicant must demonstrate compliance with the following review criteria as listed in WAC 173-27-170:
 - a. That the strict application of the bulk, dimensional, or performance standards set forth in this SMP precludes all reasonable use of the property;
 - b. That the proposal is consistent with the criteria established in 4(b) through (f) above; and
 - c. That the public rights of navigation and use of the shorelines will not be adversely affected.

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2.8.2 Variances – Permit Process

Proposals for SVARs are subject to the City's permit procedures articulated in SMC 18.08 – Shoreline Management and the State's permit procedures articulated in WAC 173-27 – Shoreline Management Permit and Enforcement Procedures.

2.9 Nonconforming Use & Development

2.9.1 Nonconforming Use & Development – Purpose – Applicability – Criteria

The purpose of nonconforming use and development provisions is to recognize uses and development that have previously been established within shoreline jurisdiction. Where those uses & development were lawfully established according to the standards in place prior to the effective date of this SMP, these provisions are intended to allow the use or development to continue— or be "grandfathered"— until a later date when conformity to this SMP can be achieved. The following policies shall assist in reviewing proposals involving nonconforming use and/or development:

- 285 1. Nonconforming Use is defined herein.
 - Nonconforming uses and developments on Stevenson's shorelines shall meet the standards of the City of Stevenson Zoning Code, SMC 17.44 – Nonconforming Uses, with the following exceptions:
 - a. A building or structure conforming as to use but nonconforming as to the shoreline setback, critical area buffer, and/or height provisions of the environment designation in which said building or structure is located may be maintained, repaired, or altered by expansion or enlargement, provided, that the alteration meets all applicable provisions of this SMP and does not further exceed or violate the appropriate shoreline setback, critical area buffer, and height provisions. (For example, a building or structure encroaching in a shoreline setback area shall not further encroach into the shoreline setback area as a result of the alteration.)
 - b. For the purposes of this SMP, any strengthening or restoring to a safe condition permitted under SMC 17.44.090(B) shall not further exceed or violate the appropriate shoreline bulk or dimensional standards of this SMP.
 - c. Proposed uses and structures that are appurtenant or accessary to nonconforming dwelling units must conform to all applicable requirements of this SMP.
 - d. A structure for which a shoreline variance (SVAR) has been issued shall be considered a legal nonconforming structure and the requirements of this section shall apply as they apply to preexisting nonconformities.

e. A structure that is being or has been used for a nonconforming use may be used for a different nonconforming use only upon the approval of a SCUP. A SCUP may be approved only upon a finding that:

- i. No reasonable alternative conforming use is practical; and
- ii. The proposed use will be at least as consistent with the policies and provisions of the SMA and this SMP and as compatible with the uses in the area as the preexisting use.
- f. A nonconforming structure which is moved any distance must be brought into conformance with this SMP and the SMA unless a SVAR is approved.

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g. For the purposes of this SMP, SMC 17.44.100 applies; provided, that application is made for the permits necessary to restore the structure within one year of the date the damage occurred, all permits are obtained, and that the restoration is completed within 2 years of permit issuance.

2.10 Shoreline Permit Revisions

A permit revision is required whenever the applicant proposes substantive changes to the design, terms or conditions of a project from that which is approved in the permit. Changes are substantive if they materially alter the project in a manner that relates to its conformance to the terms and conditions of the permit, this SMP and/or the policies and provisions of Chapter 90.58 RCW. Changes which are not substantive in effect do not require approval of a revision and may be authorized through a Statement of Exemption. When a revision of a Shoreline Permit is sought, the applicant shall submit detailed plans and text describing the proposed changes and must demonstrate compliance with the following guidelines and standards as articulated in WAC 173-27-100:

- 1. If the City determines that the proposed changes are within the scope and intent of the original permit, and are consistent with this SMP and the SMA, the City may approve a revision.
- 2. "Within the scope and intent of the original permit" means all of the following:
 - a. No additional over water construction is involved except that pier, dock, or float construction may be increased by 500 square feet or 10% from the provisions of the original permit, whichever is less;
 - b. Ground area coverage and height may be increased a maximum of 10% from the provisions of the original permit;
 - c. The revised permit does not authorize development to exceed height, lot coverage, setback, or any other requirements of this SMP except as authorized under a variance granted as the original permit or part thereof;
 - d. Additional revised landscaping is consistent with any conditions attached to the original permit and with this SMP;
 - e. The use authorized pursuant to the original permit is not changed; and
 - f. No adverse environmental impact will be caused by the project revision.
- 3. Revisions to permits that have already expired (RCW 90.58.143) may be allowed only if the changes:
 - a. Are consistent with this section;
 - Would not otherwise require a Shoreline Permit per the SMA, WAC 173-27-100, or this SMP.
 If the proposed change constitutes substantial development then a new permit is required; and
 - c. The revision does not extend the time requirements of the original permit or authorize substantial development beyond the time limits of the original permit.
- 4. If the revision, or the sum of the revision and any previously approved revisions, cannot satisfy all the provisions itemized in subsection 2 of this section, the applicant shall be required to apply for a new Shoreline Permit.
 - 5. Revision approval, including revised site plans and text necessary to clearly indicate the authorized changes and the final consistency ruling, shall be subject to the notice and filing

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procedures of SMC 18.08.190; provided, that the timelines stated in WAC 173-27-100 are to be followed in the event of any discrepancy.

- 6. The revised permit is effective immediately upon final decision by the City or, when appropriate, upon final action by Ecology.
- 7. Appeals to permit revisions shall be in accordance with SMC 18.08.200 and shall be based only upon contentions of noncompliance with the provisions of subsection 2 of this section. Construction undertaken pursuant to that portion of a revised permit not authorized under the original permit is at the applicant's own risk until the expiration of the appeals deadline. If an appeal is successful in proving that a revision is not within the scope and intent of the original permit, the decision shall have no bearing on the original permit.

Chapter 3 – Shoreline Environment Designation Provisions

3.1 Introduction

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The state SMP guidelines require that Shoreline Environment Designations be assigned to shoreline areas according to their function, existing land uses, and the goals and aspirations of the community. For those unfamiliar with the Shoreline Management Act (SMA), a Shoreline Environment Designation (SED) is similar to the more common concept of a zoning district. Consistent with the City's requirements under the SMA, this chapter provides a system SEDs which mirror those outlined in the SMP guidelines and overlay other zoning district requirements. The locations of the City's SEDs are described in and depicted on the map of shoreline jurisdiction and environment designations in Appendix A.

3.2 Environment Designations

3.2.1 Aquatic Environment

- 1. Purpose: The purpose of the Aquatic Environment is to protect, restore, and manage the unique characteristics and resources of the areas waterward of the Ordinary High-Water Mark (OHWM).
- 2. Location Criteria: The Aquatic SED may only apply to lands waterward of the OHWM and wetlands.
 - 3. Management Policies:
 - a. Allow new overwater structures only for water-dependent uses, public access, or ecological restoration.
 - b. Limit the size of new overwater structures to the minimum necessary to support the structure's intended use.
 - c. Encourage multiple use of overwater facilities to reduce the impacts of shoreline development and increase effective use of water resources.
 - d. Locate and design all developments and uses on navigable waters or their beds to i) minimize interference with surface navigation, ii) consider impacts to public views, iii) allow for the safe, unobstructed passage of fish and wildlife, particularly those species dependent on migration.
 - e. Limit uses that adversely impact the ecological functions of critical freshwater habitats, except where necessary to achieve the objectives of RCW 90.58.020, and then only when their impacts are mitigated according to the sequence described in WAC 173-26-201(2)(e) as necessary to assure no net loss of ecological functions.
 - f. Design and manage shoreline uses and modifications to prevent degradation of water quality and alteration of natural hydrographic conditions.
 - g. Reserve shoreline space for preferred uses. Such planning should consider upland and inwater uses, water quality, navigation, presence of aquatic vegetation, existing shellfish protection districts and critical habitats, aesthetics, public access and views.

	3.2.2	Natural Environment
40	1.	Purpose: The purpose of the Natural Environment is to protect those shoreline areas that are relatively free of human influence or that include intact or minimally degraded shoreline functions intolerant of human use. These systems require that only very low intensity uses be allowed in order to maintain the ecological functions and ecosystem-wide processes. Consistent with the policies of this designation, the City should include planning for restoration of degraded shorelines within this environment.
	2.	Location Criteria:
45	۷.	a. The Natural SED may apply to shorelands that:
		i. Are ecologically intact and therefore currently performing an important, irreplaceable function or ecosystem-wide process that would be damaged by human activity;
50		ii. Is considered to represent ecosystems and geologic types that are of particular scientific and educational interest; or
		iii. Is unable to support new development or uses without significant adverse impacts to ecological functions or risk to human safety.
55		b. The Natural SED may not apply to shorelands with significant existing agricultural lands, except where the existing agricultural activities involve very low intensity uses where there is no significant impact on natural ecological functions, and where the intensity or impacts
	-	associated with such agricultural activities is unlikely to expand in a manner inconsistent with the Natural SED.
	3.	Management Policies:
60		 Prohibit any use that would substantially degrade the ecological functions or natural character of the shoreline area.
		 b. Prohibit the following new uses: i. Commercial uses. ii. Industrial Uses.
		iii. Non-water-oriented recreation.
65		iv. Roads, utility corridors, and parking areas that can be located outside of the Natural SED.
		c. Prohibit new development or significant vegetation removal that would reduce the capability of vegetation to perform normal ecological functions. This includes subdivision of property in a configuration that, to achieve its intended purpose, will require significant vegetation
70		removal or shoreline modification that adversely impacts ecological functions. That is, each new parcel must be able to support its intended development without significant ecological impacts to the shoreline ecological functions.
		d. Allow single-family residential development as a conditional use when the density and
75		intensity of such use is limited as necessary to protect ecological functions and consistent with the purpose of this SED.
		e. Allow commercial forestry as a conditional use provided it meets the State Forest Practices Act and its implementing rules and is conducted in a manner consistent with the purpose of this SED.

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80		 f. Allow agricultural uses of a very low intensity nature consistent with the is subject to appropriate limitations or conditions to assure that the uralter practices in a manner inconsistent with the purpose of this SED. g. Allow scientific, historical, cultural, educational research uses, and low oriented recreational access uses provided that no significant ecologie will result. 	se does not expand or -intensity water-
85	3.2.3	Shoreline Residential Environment	
		Purpose: The purpose of the Shoreline Residential Environment is to accordevelopment and appurtenant structures that are consistent with this WA purpose is to provide appropriate public access and recreational uses.	
90		Location Criteria: The Shoreline Residential SED may apply to shorelands to predominantly single-family or multi-family residential development or ar for residential development.	
	3.	 Management Policies: a. Set standards for density or minimum frontage width, setbacks, lot co buffers, shoreline stabilization, vegetation conservation, critical area p 	-
95		quality to assure no net loss of shoreline ecological functions, taking i environmental limitations and sensitivity of the shoreline area, the lev services available, and other comprehensive planning considerations.b. Require multi-family and multi-lot residential and recreational developublic access and joint use for community recreational facilities.	el of infrastructure and
100		c. Ensure access, utilities, and public services are available to serve existi planned future development.d. Limit commercial development to water-oriented uses.	ng needs and/or
	3.2.4	Urban Conservancy Environment	
105		Purpose: The purpose of the Urban Conservancy Environment is to protect functions of open space, flood plain and other sensitive lands where they developed settings, while allowing a variety of compatible uses.	-
110		Location Criteria: The Urban Conservancy SED may apply to shorelands the water-related or water-enjoyment uses; 2) are open space, flood plain or of that should not be more intensively developed; 3) have potential for ecolo-	other sensitive areas ogical restoration; 4)
110		retain important ecological functions, even though partially developed, or for development that is compatible with ecological restoration. Management Policies:	5) have the potential
115	5.	 a. Primarily allow uses that preserve the natural character of the area or of open space, flood plain or sensitive lands either directly or over the result in restoration of ecological functions should be allowed if the u compatible with the purpose of the environment and setting. 	long term. Uses that
		b. Ensure that new development does not result in a net loss of ecologic	al functions or future

degrade other shoreline values through established standards for shoreline stabilization

120		measures, vegetation conservation, water quality, and shoreline modifications within the Urban Conservancy SED.
		c. Implement public access and public recreation objectives whenever feasible and whenever significant ecological impacts can be mitigated.
		d. Give priority to water-oriented uses over nonwater-oriented uses. For shoreline areas adjacent to commercially navigable waters, water-dependent uses should be given highest
125		priority.
	3.2.5	Active Waterfront Environment
130	1.	Purpose: The purpose of the Active Waterfront Environment is to recognize the existing pattern of mixed-use development and to accommodate new water-oriented commercial, transportation, recreation, and industrial uses while protecting existing ecological functions of open space,
150		floodplain, and other sensitive lands and restoring ecological functions in areas that have been previously degraded.
	2.	Location Criteria: The Active Waterfront SED may apply to shorelands that 1) currently support or 2) are appropriate and planned for water-oriented commercial, transportation, recreation, and industrial development that is compatible with protecting or restoring of the ecological functions
135		of the area.
	3.	Management Policies:
140		a. Prefer uses that preserve the natural character of the area or promote preservation of open spaces and sensitive lands, either directly or over the long term. Allow uses that result in restoration of ecological functions if the use is otherwise compatible with the purpose of the analysis of the setting.
140		 environment and the setting. b. Give priority to water-oriented uses, with first priority to water-dependent, then second priority to water-related and water-enjoyment uses. For shoreline areas adjacent to commercially navigable waters, give highest priority to water-dependent uses. c. Prohibit new non-water-oriented uses, except:
145		 i. As part of mixed use development; ii. In limited situations where they do not conflict with or limit opportunities for water- oriented uses; iii. On sites where there is no direct access to the shoreline;
150		iv. As part of a proposal that result in a disproportionately high amount of restoration of ecological functions.
		d. Assure no net loss of shoreline ecological functions as a result of new development through shoreline policies and regulations. Where applicable, new development shall include environmental cleanup and restoration of the shoreline to comply in accordance with any relevant state and federal law.
155		e. Require public visual and physical access and implement public recreation objectives whenever feasible and where significant ecological impacts can be mitigated.

Chapter 4 – General Provisions for All Shoreline Activities

4.1 Introduction

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The provisions of this section apply generally to all review activities in shoreline jurisdiction without regard to environment designation, as appropriate. For example, all sites that contain critical areas or archaeological resources where a review activity is proposed are required to meet the corresponding sections of this chapter. These provisions address certain elements as required by RCW 90.58.100(2) and implement the principles as established in WAC 173-26-186.

4.2 Cultural Resources

4.2.1 Applicability

All sites which contain documented archaeological, cultural, and historic resources that are either recorded at the state historic preservation office and/or by the City, have been identified in consultation with a Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or have been discovered inadvertently during development are subject to the provisions of this section. In addition to complying with the provisions of this chapter, archaeological sites are subject to RCW Chapter 27.44 (Indian Graves and Records) and RCW Chapter 27.53 (Archaeological Sites and Records). Developments or uses that may impact archaeological sites are subject to WAC Chapter 25-48.

4.2.2 Policies

- 1. Archaeological, cultural, or historic sites should be protected from the impacts of development proposed within the shoreline due to the limited and irreplaceable nature of these resources.
- 2. Protection of archaeological, cultural, and historic resources should occur in collaboration with appropriate, tribal, state, federal and local governments. Cooperation among public and private parties is encouraged for the identification, protection and management of such resources.
 - 3. Any proposed site development and/or associated site demolition work should be planned and carried out to avoid impacts to archaeological, cultural, and historic resources.
 - 4. Owners of property containing previously identified archaeological, cultural, or historic sites are encouraged to coordinate with the City and other appropriate agencies well before permit application. The intent is to allow these parties ample time to assess the site and make arrangements to preserve archaeological, cultural, and historic sites as applicable. These parties include the Yakama, Nez Perce, Warm Springs, Umatilla, and Cowlitz tribes, the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), and others.
 - 5. If development or demolition is proposed adjacent to an identified archaeological, cultural, or historic site, then the proposed development should be designed and operated to be compatible with continued protection of the archaeological, cultural, or historic resource.

4.2.3 Regulations

- 1. Site Inspections, Evaluations, and Surveys Required When:
 - a. When a shoreline use or development is within 500 feet of an area documented to contain, or likely to contain, archaeological, cultural, or historic resources based on information from DAHP, or a prior archaeological report/survey, or based on a state or federal register, the

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	applicant shall provide a site inspection and evaluation report prepared archaeologist prior to issuance of any Shoreline Permit or approval, incl Statement of Exemption. Work may not begin until the inspection and e completed, and the City has issued its permit or approval.	uding a Shoreline
	b. An archaeological survey may be required to be conducted based on the of an archaeologist contained in the site inspection and evaluation reported by the second	
	archaeological survey shall conform to DAHP's survey and reporting sta	ndards.
2.	Cultural Resources Avoidance. If an archaeological site inspection or evaluat presence of significant archaeological, cultural, or historic resources at the s first seek to avoid impacts to the resource.	
3.	Cultural Resources Management Plan. If an archaeological site inspection or the presence of significant archaeological, cultural, or historic resources that a project and if recommended by an archaeologist, a cultural resource mana prepared prior to the City's approval of the project. A professional archaeolog preservation management professional, as appropriate, shall prepare the cu management plan. Cultural resource management plans at a minimum shall	will be impacted by agement plan shall be ogist and/or historic ltural resource
	current standards. In addition, a permit or other requirement administered k RCW 27.44 and RCW 27.53 may apply. If the archaeologist determines that is archaeological, cultural, or historic resource can be adequately avoided by e limit area within which no project work or ground disturbance may occur, the resources management plan is not required.	by DAHP pursuant to mpacts to an establishing a work
4.	 Inadvertent discovery. If any item of possible archaeological interest (includir remains) is discovered on site during construction or site work, all the follow a. Stop all work in the immediate area (initially allowing for a 100' buffer, the by circumstance) immediately; b. Implement reasonable measures to protect the discovery site, including 	ving steps shall occur: his number may vary
	 stabilization or covering; c. Take reasonable steps to ensure the confidentiality of the discovery site d. Take reasonable steps to restrict access to the site of discovery; e. Notify the City, DAHP, and Yakama, Nez Perce, Warm Springs, Umatilla, the discovery. 	
	 f. A stop-work order will be issued. g. The Shoreline Permit will be temporarily suspended. h. All applicable state and federal permits shall be secured prior to comme activities they regulate and as a condition for resumption of developme i. Development activities may resume only upon receipt of City approval. 	
	 J. If the discovery includes human skeletal remains, the Skamania County enforcement shall be notified in the most expeditious manner possible. will assume jurisdiction over the site and the human skeletal remains, ar determination of whether they are crime-related. If they are not, DAHP 	The County Coroner nd will make a
	over the remains and report them to the appropriate parties. The State	Physical

report that finding to the affected parties. DAHP will handle all consultation with the affected parties as to the preservation, excavation, and disposition of the remains.

4.3 Environmental Protection & No Net Loss

4.3.1 Policies

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 Uses, developments, and modifications on Stevenson's shorelines should be designed, located, sized, constructed and maintained to achieve no net loss of shoreline ecological functions necessary to sustain shoreline natural resources.

2. New uses and developments should not have an unmitigated adverse impact on other shoreline functions fostered by this SMP.

90 *4.3.2 Regulations*

- Mitigation Sequence. In order to ensure that review activities contribute to meeting the no net loss provisions by avoiding, minimizing, and mitigating for adverse impacts to ecological functions or ecosystem-wide processes, applicants shall describe how the proposal will follow the sequence of mitigation as defined below:
 - a. Avoid the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action;
 - b. Minimize the impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation by using appropriate technology or by taking affirmative steps (e.g., project redesign, relocation, timing to avoid or reduce impacts, etc.);
 - c. Rectify the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment to the conditions existing at the time of the initiation of the project or activity;
 - d. Reduce or eliminate the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action;
 - e. Compensate for the impact by replacing, enhancing, or providing substitute resources or environments; and
- f. Monitor the impact and the compensation projects and take remedial or corrective measures when necessary.
 - 2. The mitigation sequence is listed in the order of priority. Applicants shall consider and apply lower priority measures only where higher priority measures are determined to be infeasible or inapplicable.
- 110 3. SEPA Compliance. To the extent SEPA applies to a proposal, the analysis of environmental impacts and mitigation related to the proposal shall be conducted consistent with WAC 197-11—SEPA Rules and SMC 18.04—Environmental Policy.
 - 4. Cumulative Impacts. As part of the assessment of environmental impacts subject to this SMP, new uses, developments, and modifications shall evaluate and consider cumulative impacts of reasonably foreseeable future development on shoreline ecological functions. Evaluation of cumulative impacts shall consider:
 - a. Current circumstances affecting the shorelines and relevant natural processes;
 - b. Reasonably foreseeable future development and use of the shoreline; and
 - Beneficial effects of any established regulatory programs under other local, state, and federal laws.

- 5. Mitigating for Impacts. When impacts related to a proposal require mitigation, the following shall apply:
 - a. The proposal shall achieve no net loss of ecological functions.
 - b. The City shall not require mitigation in excess of that necessary to assure the proposal 1) results in no net loss of ecological function and 2) does not have a significant adverse impact on other shoreline functions fostered by this SMP.
 - c. Compensatory mitigation shall give preference to measures that replace the impacted function directly and in the immediate vicinity of the impact. However, alternative compensatory mitigation identified in the Restoration Plan or within the watershed that addresses limiting factors or identified critical needs for shoreline resource conservation may be authorized.
 - d. Unless waived by the City, authorization of compensatory mitigation shall require appropriate safeguards, terms or conditions (e.g. performance bonding, monitoring, conservation covenants) as approved by the City Attorney and necessary to ensure no net loss of ecological functions.

4.4 Critical Areas

4.4.1 Applicability

- The provisions of SMC Chapter 18.13 Critical Areas and Natural Resource Lands apply within shoreline jurisdiction. Said provisions include all amendments adopted through October 1st, 2018, the effective date of Ordinance 2018-1123.
- 2. These provisions apply to all lands and all review activities in shoreline jurisdiction, whether or not a Shoreline Permit or authorization is required.
- 3. These provisions apply to all persons proposing a review activity on shoreline properties containing or likely to affect critical areas (i.e., wetlands, geologic hazards, flood hazards, critical aquifer recharge areas, and fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas) or their buffers, unless the proposed activity and its effects lie wholly outside any critical area or buffer.
- 4. This section supplements SMC 18.13 provisions for Fish & Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas and Wetlands
- 5. Where the regulations of SMC 18.13 conflict with the regulations of this SMP, this SMP shall prevail.

4.4.2 Policies

The Critical Areas protections of this SMP should:

- 1. Implement all applicable provisions of SMC 18.13 Critical Areas and Natural Resource Lands. The review of critical areas provisions should be conducted in concert with the review of shoreline provisions, and proposals should be subject to a single application, fee, and permit.
- 2. Protect critical areas, as defined by this SMP and consistent with the SMA and RCW 36.70A.170 and 36.70A.050, to meet no net loss for the functions (e.g., water quality; flood hazard reduction; habitat; endangered, threatened and sensitive species protection; water supply; erosion control, etc.) and values (e.g., recreation; aesthetic enjoyment; prevention of property and habitat damage; preservation of natural character, etc.) they provide to humans and the environment.

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- 3. Protect critical freshwater habitats (i.e., streams, rivers, wetlands, and lakes, their associated channel migration zones (CMZs), hyporheic zones, and floodplains) consistent with WAC 173-26-221(2)(c)(iv). The standard critical area categories designated and protected by the City overlap to a large extent with critical freshwater habitats. Protections for critical areas are also protections for critical freshwater habitats.
- 4. Promote appropriate human uses of critical areas within shoreline jurisdiction, which further the objectives of the SMA, and which are compatible with the protection of critical areas (e.g., public access and low-intensity recreational uses).
- 5. Establish riparian area buffers based upon the performance of functions occurring at the reachscale for the shoreline in question. This may lead to base buffer widths that are greater or lesser than the standard identified in SMC Table 18.13.095-1. Despite any reduced base buffer, significant trees and Oregon White Oak trees within shoreline jurisdiction shall be managed consistent with SMP Section 6.4.1.

4.4.3 General Critical Area Regulations

- 175 1. The City of Stevenson shall not issue any Shoreline Permit (i.e., SSDP, SCUP, shoreline variance) or Statement of Exemption, or otherwise issue any authorization to alter the condition of any land, water, or vegetation, or to construct or alter any structure or improvement in, over, or on a shoreline critical area or associated buffer, without first assuring compliance with the requirements of this section and SMC 18.13, as applicable.
- Early Disclosure and Verification. When an applicant submits an application for any development proposal, it shall indicate whether any critical areas or buffers are located on or within 300 feet of the site. The presence of critical areas may require additional studies and time for review. However, the City shall review proposals involving critical areas protection under a single application, timeline, fee, and permit as the required Shoreline Permit or Statement of Exemption. Early disclosure of critical areas will reduce delays during the permit review process. If the applicant states there are no known critical areas, the City should review and confirm whether critical areas exist, and, if critical areas are present, require the applicant to complete a critical areas report.
 - 3. Studies generated as part other federal or state permit processes (e.g., SEPA submittals, biological opinions, biological evaluations, etc.) shall be provided and may be determined by the Administrator as adequate to satisfy the critical areas report requirements of this SMP if the project has been developed in enough detail to have evaluated site-specific impacts and mitigation measures.

4.4.4 Fish & Wildlife Habitat Conservation Area Regulations

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1. Any use or development proposed within or adjacent to an FWHCA with which state or federally endangered, threatened, or sensitive species have a primary association, shall ensure the FWHCA is protected as required by this SMP. If the Shoreline Administrator determines that a proposal is likely to impact an FWHCA adversely, additional protective measures (e.g., protective buffer standards, mitigation, and monitoring programs under SMC 18.13) may be required.

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200	2.	Applicants shall provide a preliminary FWHCA assessment for all proposals in areas. The assessment must establish and/or confirm the base buffer necessar loss of ecological functions occurring at the reach-scale for the riparian area	ary to ensure no net
205	3.	The City or its qualified professional biologist shall condition the approval of the FWHCA or its buffer as necessary. Approval conditions shall require the a any potential adverse impacts according to the approved critical area report monitoring plans.	activities located in applicant to mitigate
210	4.	Structures that prevent the migration of salmonids shall not be allowed in the bodies currently or historically used by anadromous fish. Fish bypass facilities as necessary, to allow the upstream and downstream migration of all salmon shall prevent juveniles migrating downstream from being trapped or harmed	s shall be provided, id life stages and
	4.4.6	Wetlands Regulations	
215	1.	No net loss of wetland functions and values shall occur as a result of the over unavoidable wetland impacts will be authorized. In addition to the requirement 4.3, the following mitigation measures to minimize and reduce wetland impa- a. Mitigation shall achieve equivalent or greater biological functions.	ents in SMP Section
215		b. Mitigation actions shall rely on the order of preference in SMC 18.13.100 preservation alone shall not be considered as achieving the no net loss s	tandard of this SMP.
	2.	Permitted Alterations in High Value Wetlands. Prior to approval of any Shore Category I or II wetlands or their buffers, the City shall verify that:	line Permit in
220		 a. The proposed project involves water-oriented activities, including public b. The mitigation for impacts shall preferably be within the same wetland c if that is not feasible given the size or scale of the water-oriented use, th in accordance with SMC 18.13.100 and this section. 	r wetland buffer, but
225		c. The basic project purpose cannot reasonably be accomplished and succe result in less adverse impacts on a wetland or its buffer using other design project location or configuration on the same project site.	•
	4.5 Flo	ood Hazard Reduction	
	4.5.1	Applicability	
	1.	The provisions of this section apply in addition to the regulations for frequen	ntly flooded areas in
230	2.	SMC 18.13 and the critical areas protections above. The provisions of this section apply to all Frequently Flooded Areas designat all preliminary channel migration zones (pCMZs) mapped in ICR Appendix C	

4.5.2 Policies

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 Limit new uses and development in flood hazard and channel migration zone (CMZ) areas and avoid impacting CMZs where alternatives for avoidance exist. Development in the CMZ has the potential to impact downstream properties by affecting the path and intensity of flooding downstream. In addition, development in the CMZ can lead to net loss of ecological functions.

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2.	Encourage removal of artificial restrictions (e.g., dams, shoreline stabilization, channel barriers,
	etc.) where hydrologic studies indicate that it would be possible to do so without negatively
	impacting public safety, property, or structures.

4.5.3 Frequently Flooded Area and CMZ Regulations

- 1. New or enlarged structural flood hazard reduction measures shall be allowed only by a shoreline conditional use permit and only when:
 - a. It can be demonstrated by a scientific and engineering analysis that they are necessary to protect existing development;
 - b. That nonstructural measures are not feasible;
 - c. Impacts to ecological functions and priority species and habitats can be successfully mitigated so as to ensure no net loss; and
 - d. Vegetation standards consistent with SMP Section 6.4.1 are implemented.
- 250 2. New publicly funded dikes or levees shall dedicate and improve public access to the shoreline. This requirement may be waived if public access improvements would cause:
 - a. Unavoidable health or safety hazards to the public;
 - b. Inherent and unavoidable security problems;
 - c. Unacceptable and unmitigable significant ecological impacts,
 - d. Unavoidable conflict with the proposed use; or
 - e. A cost that is disproportionate and unreasonable to the total long-term cost of the development.

Critical Area Report – Channel Migration Zones

- 3. Review activities proposed within a pCMZ, as mapped in ICR Appendix C.0, should first seek to relocate to an area outside of the pCMZ.
- 4. For proposals which are not relocated to an area outside of a mapped pCMZ, applicants shall prepare a CMZ desk analysis report. The Administrator may waive this requirement after consultation with resource management agencies (e.g., WDFW, WDNR, etc.) to determine its necessity. A CMZ desk analysis report shall be prepared by a qualified professional hydrogeologist/hydrologist and shall consider the following after reviewing aerial photos, maps, GIS, LiDAR data and/or USGS topographic maps:
 - a. Whether channel movement has occurred between aerial photo/data acquisition years.
 - b. Whether valley confinement is present. If the valley floor is significantly wider than the channel, migration may be occurring. If the valley floor is very narrow as compared with the width of the stream/river channel (less than twice as wide as the channel), it is unlikely channel migration is occurring.
 - c. Whether any of the following are present in reviewing aerial photographs: side channels, large gravel bars, eroding banks, new channels occurring between photo years (avulsion), multiple channels (braiding), wood jams, and/or high sinuosity or sharp channel bends.
- 5. If the desk analysis report determines that a CMZ is not likely to be present at the proposal site based on a review of aerial photos maps, GIS and/or LiDAR data then no field assessment is required.
 - 6. If the desk analysis report determines that channel migration is likely to be present at the project site based on the factors above, a field assessment report prepared by a qualified professional is

280	required to confirm the presence of a CMZ, and field observations shall be documented in the
	report. Field observation findings shall include:
	a. Date of the site visit;

- b. Who conducted the field review and their title/position;
- c. Distance of channel walked;
- d. Length of CMZ boundary delineated;
 - e. Presence of avulsion hazard and/or erosion hazard areas;
 - f. Description of method(s) used to determine CMZ presence, CMZ outer edge delineation and marking (flagging, paint, etc.);
 - g. Other applicable information.

Channel Migration Zone Standards

- 7. When development is proposed in a CMZ, the applicant shall obtain a flood certificate demonstrating whether the proposed development is within the flood hazard area and, if so, is required to comply with all applicable CMZ provisions in this SMP.
- 8. Hydrogeomorphological study shall be performed for all proposals within a CMZ demonstrating that the proposal does not cause significant impacts to adjacent or downstream properties.

4.6 Public Access

4.6.1 Applicability

Public access includes the ability of the general public to reach, touch, and enjoy the water's edge, to travel on the waters of the state, and to view the water and the shoreline from adjacent locations. All properties within shoreline jurisdiction have the potential to protect or enhance public access in some form, and all proposed review activities on shorelines are subject to the following policies and regulations.

4.6.2 Policies

- 1. Continuous public pedestrian access should be provided along the City's shorelines, especially the Columbia River, Rock Cove, and Lower Rock Creek.
- 2. The system of public physical and visual access to Stevenson's shorelines should be maintained, enhanced, and protected over time on both private and public lands.
- 3. Public access and recreational facilities should be located in a manner that will preserve the natural characteristics and functions of the shoreline.
- 4. Private property rights, public safety, and navigational rights should be considered when providing public access opportunities.
 - 5. New development should identify and preserve key shoreline views and avoid such views from public areas.
- 6. The City's should develop a comprehensive and integrated public access and trail plan (consistent with WAC 173-26-221(4)) that identifies specific public access needs and opportunities to replace these site-by-site requirements. Such plan should identify a preference for pervious over impervious surfaces, where feasible.

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4.6.3 Regulations

- Consistent with legal/constitutional limitations, provisions for adequate public access shall be incorporated into all proposals for Shoreline Permits that have one or more of the following characteristics:
 - a. The proposed development or use will create a demand for, or increase demand for public access;
 - b. The proposed use is not water-dependent and is not a preferred use under the SMA;
 - c. The proposed use involves the subdivision of land into 5 or more parcels;
 - d. The proposed development or use will interfere with existing access by blocking access or discouraging use of existing access;
 - e. The proposed development or use will interfere with public use of waters of the state;
 - f. The proposed development or use will involve public funding or occur on public lands, provided that such access would not result in a net loss of ecological function. Public funding includes any funds from federal, state, municipal or local taxation districts.
- 2. Additional public access will not be required where suitable public access is already provided by an existing public facility on or adjacent to the site and the Planning Commission makes a finding that the proposed development would not negatively impact existing visual or physical public access nor create a demand for shoreline public access that could not be accommodated by the existing public access system and existing public recreational facilities in the immediate vicinity.
 - 3. Public access will not be required where the applicant demonstrates it is infeasible due to at least one of the following:
 - a. Unavoidable health or safety hazards to the public exist that cannot be prevented by any practical means;
 - b. Inherent security requirements of the use cannot be satisfied through the application of alternative design features or other solutions;
 - c. The cost of providing the access, easement, or an alternative amenity are unreasonably disproportionate to the total long-term cost of the proposed development or other legal/constitutional limitations preclude public access;
 - d. Unacceptable environmental harm will result from the public access which cannot be mitigated;
 - e. Significant unavoidable conflict between the proposed access and adjacent uses would occur and cannot be mitigated.
 - 4. To meet any of the conditions under Regulation 3 above, the applicant must first demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Planning Commission that all reasonable alternatives have been exhausted including, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. Regulating access by such means as maintaining a gate and/or limiting hours of use;
 - b. Designing separation of uses and activities (e.g., fences, terracing, use of one-way glazings, hedges, landscaping);
 - c. Provisions for access at a site geographically separated from the proposal such as a street end, vista or trail system;
- d. Sharing the cost of providing and maintaining public access between public and private entities.

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	5.	For projects that meet the criteria of Regulation 3 above, the City may consider off-site public access or, if approved by the Planning Commission and agreed to by the applicant, the applicar may contribute a proportional fee to the local public access fund (payment in lieu).
F	6.	If the City determines that public access is required pursuant to Regulation 1 above, the City sh
5		impose permit conditions requiring the provision of public access that is roughly proportional t the impacts caused by the proposed development or use. The City shall demonstrate in its permit decision document that any such public access has a nexus with the impacts of the proposed development and is consistent with the rough proportionality standard.
_	7.	When required, public access shall:
0		a. Consist of a dedication of land or a physical improvement in the form of a walkway, trail, bikeway, corridor, viewpoint, park, deck, observation tower, pier, boat launch, dock or pier area, or other area serving as a means of view and/or physical approach to public waters ar may include interpretive centers and displays, view easements, and/or decreased building bulk through height, setback, or façade limitations;
5		b. Include features for protecting adjacent properties from trespass and other possible advers
		impacts; c. Be fully developed and available for public use at the time of occupancy of the proposed us
		or activity;
		d. Result in no net loss of shoreline ecological functions.
0	8.	When required, physical public access shall be constructed to meet the following requirements for location, design, operation and maintenance:
		a. Public access sites shall be connected directly to the nearest public street or non-motorized trail through a parcel boundary, tract, or easement, wherever feasible;
5		 b. Signs indicating the public's right of access to shoreline areas shall be installed and maintained in conspicuous locations.
5		c. Public access easements and permit conditions shall be recorded on the deed of title and/c
		on the face of a plat or short plat as a condition running in perpetuity with the land, provided, that the Planning Commission may authorize a conveyance that that runs
0		contemporaneous with the authorized land use for any form of public access other than parallel pedestrian access. Said recording with the County Auditor's Office shall occur at the
		time of permit approval.d. Maintenance of the public access facility shall be the responsibility of the owner unless otherwise accepted by a public or nonprofit agency through a formal agreement approved
		by the City and recorded with the County Auditor's Office.
5		 Public access sites shall be made barrier-free for the physically disabled where feasible, and in accordance with the ADA.
		f. Any trail constructed shall meet the conditions described for shoreline areas in any trail or parks plan officially adopted by the City Council.
	9.	Views of the shoreline from public properties or substantial numbers of residences shall be
0		protected through adherence to height and setback limits specified in this SMP. Where new development would completely obstruct or significantly reduce the aesthetic quality of views from public properties or substantial numbers of residences, mitigation shall be required as

	ty of Stevenson SEPA Review Draft 18 Shoreline Master Program November 2018
	a. The City may require administrative modifications to standard setbacks, clustering of proposed structures, and modifications to landscaping and building massing when the Planning Commission determines that such modifications are necessary to maintain public views of the shoreline.
	b. The City shall work with the applicant to minimize the economic impacts of view mitigation. While upper story stepbacks and other changes to building placement and form may be required to provide view corridors, in no case shall the applicant be required to reduce the
	 maximum building height for more than 30% of the building's width. c. The City may require specific public access improvements (e.g., public viewing decks, etc.) as mitigation in lieu of more significant modifications to site and building design when the Planning Commission determines that such modifications would be an unreasonable
	 financial burden on the applicant. 10. Where there is a conflict between water-dependent shoreline uses or physical public access and maintenance of views from public properties or substantial numbers of residences that cannot be resolved using the techniques in Regulation 9 above, the water-dependent uses and physical public access shall have priority, unless there is a compelling reason to the contrary.
	 Future actions by the applicant, successors in interest, or other parties shall not diminish the usefulness or value of the public access provided.
4	7 Water Quality & Non-Point Source Pollution
	4.7.1 Applicability
	This section shall apply to all projects which have the potential to affect the water quality or quantity of Stevenson shorelines by either changing the flow of surface waters or creating new discharges to Stevenson's shoreline waterbodies.
	4.7.2 Policies
	1. The quality of water in Stevenson's rivers, streams, lakes and their associated wetlands should be maintained and improved for the beneficial use of the City's citizens and aquatic & terrestrial

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wildlife.

- 2. All shoreline use and development should protect against adverse impacts to public health, to the land and its vegetation and wildlife, to the waters of the state and their aquatic life, and to stormwater and water quality.
- 3. New developments, expansions, or retrofits of existing developments should be required to assess the effects of additional stormwater runoff volumes and velocities, and mitigate potential adverse effects on shorelines through design and implementation of appropriate stormwater management measures.
- 4. Property owners should be encouraged to voluntarily install new, or retrofit existing, stormwater features per the most current edition of Ecology's *Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington*, including using low impact development techniques.

4.7.3 Regulations

- 1. Design, construction and operation of shoreline uses and developments shall incorporate measures to protect and maintain surface and groundwater quality in accordance with all applicable laws, so that there is no net loss of ecological functions.
- Design, construction and operation of shoreline uses and developments shall incorporate measures to protect and maintain surface and groundwater quantity and quality in accordance with all applicable laws, so that significant impacts to aesthetic qualities or recreational opportunities do not occur. A significant impact to aesthetics or recreation would occur if a stormwater facility and appurtenant structures (e.g., fences or other features) have the potential to block or impair a view of shoreline waters from public land or from a substantial number of residences per RCW 90.58.320, or if water quality were visibly degraded so as to discourage normal uses (e.g., swimming, fishing, boating, viewing, etc.).
 - 3. Shoreline development and uses shall adhere to all required setbacks, buffers, and standards for stormwater facilities.
- 4. All review activities shall comply with the applicable requirements of all applicable City stormwater, drinking water protection, and public health regulations and the *Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington*, including using low impact development techniques whenever feasible.
 - 5. Sewage management. To avoid water quality degradation, sewer service is subject to the requirements outlined below.
 - a. Any existing septic system or other on-site system that fails or malfunctions will be required to connect to the City sewer system if feasible, or make system corrections approved by Skamania County Community Development Department.
 - Any new development, business, or multifamily unit shall connect to the City sewer system if feasible, or install an on-site septic system approved by Skamania County Community Development Department.
 - 6. Materials requirements. All materials that may come in contact with water shall be untreated or treated wood, concrete, plastic composites or steel as approved by the USACE or WDFW, that will not adversely affect water quality or aquatic plants or animals.

470 4.8 Shorelines of Statewide Significance

4.8.1 Applicability

This section shall apply to all projects located along the Columbia River, the only shoreline of statewide significance in Stevenson.

4.82 Regulations

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1. When determining allowable uses and resolving use conflicts for shorelines of statewide significance, the following preferences and priorities shall apply in the following order of preference and in addition to those listed above:

- a. Recognize and protect statewide interest over local interest;
- b. Preserve the natural character of the shoreline;
- c. Result in long-term over short-term benefit;
- d. Protect the resources and ecology of the shoreline;

- e. Increase public access to publicly owned areas of the shoreline;
- f. Increase recreational opportunities for the public in the shoreline;
- g. Provide for any other element as defined in RCW 90.58.100 deemed appropriate or necessary.

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Chapter 5 – Shoreline Use Regulations

5.1 Introduction

The provisions in this chapter apply to specific uses and types of development that typically occur in shoreline areas. Provisions in other sections of this SMP may also apply to the uses and types of development identified in this chapter. Shoreline uses are allowed only if permitted by the underlying zoning. A use that occurs on both uplands and in-water/overwater must meet the requirements of both the upland and aquatic environment designations. Refer to specific use policies and regulations below.

5.2 **Provisions Applicable to All Uses**

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1. When determining allowable uses and resolving use conflicts within the City's shoreline jurisdiction, the following preferences and priorities shall apply in the order listed below:

- a. Reserve appropriate areas for protecting and restoring ecological functions to control pollution and prevent damage to the natural environment and public health.
- b. Reserve shoreline areas for water-dependent and associated water-related uses.
- c. Allow mixed uses projects that include or support water-dependent uses.
- d. Reserve shoreline areas for other water-related and water-enjoyment uses that are compatible with ecological protection and restoration objectives.
- e. New uses shall be subject to the setback requirements and height limitations contained in Table 5.1 Shoreline Use & Dimensional Standards.

20 **5.3 Shoreline Use Table**

- 1. Types of Uses: For the purposes of this SMP, there are 3 kinds of use:
 - a. A Permitted (P) use is one that may be permitted through a Shoreline Substantial Development Permit or Statement of Exemption subject to all the applicable provisions of this SMP.
 - b. A Conditional (C) use is a discretionary use reviewed according to the process and criteria in SMP Section 2.7.
 - c. A Prohibited (X) use is one that is not permitted in a Shoreline Environment Designation.
 - d. When a letter or use category is not listed in this section, an interpretation may be initiated under SMP Section 5.4.13.
- Use Table: A list of permitted, conditional and prohibited uses in each Shoreline Environment Designation (SED) is presented in Table 5.1 – Shoreline Use & Dimensional Standards. The table also lists the minimum shoreline setbacks applicable to the use, activity, or development categories within each SED. This table is intended to work in concert with the specific use policies and regulations that following, however, where there is a discrepancy between this table and the text of the SMP, the text shall take precedence.

		TANDARDS									
		Shoreline Environment Designation									
			Most	Restrictive	e t	0	Least Rest	rictive			
	AQU	ATIC	NATURAL			SHORELINE		URBAN		ACTIVE	
		_		1	RESID	ENTIAL	CONSE	RVANCY	WATEF	RFRONT	
	Allowance	Setbacks (ft)	Allowance	Setbacks (ft)	Allowance	Setbacks (ft)	Allowance	Setbacks (ft)	Allowance	Setbacks (ft)	
P	e Permitte	ed, C=Cond	itional Use	, X= Not Pe	ermitted, n	/a= Not Ap	plicable				
Agriculture & Mining											
Agriculture	Х	n/a	Х	n/a	Х	n/a	X	n/a	Х	n/a	
Mining	Х	n/a	Х	n/a	X	n/a	X	n/a	Х	n/a	
Aquaculture											
Water-Oriented	C		v		v	··· /-	С	0	С	0	
Non-Water Oriented	Х	n/a	Х	n/a	Х	n/a	x	n/a	С	150	
Boating Facilities & Overwater S	Structures		<u> </u>								
Non-motorized Boat Launch			С		Р		Р		Р		
Motorized Boat Launch			x		с		С		Р		
Mooring Buoy		ent	С		c		Р		Р		
Float	ent		x		с		C		P		
Private Leisure Deck	See Adjacent	Upland Environment	X	n/a	C	n/a	C	n/a	P	n/a	
Public Leisure Pier	e A	d Er	x	,	c	n, a	P	ny a	P	11/ 4	
Single-User Residential Dock	Se	olan	x		C		C		P		
Joint-Use Moorage		5	X		P		P		P		
Marina			X		X		C		P		
Commercial & Industrial			Λ		~				1		
Water-Dependent	Р				X ¹	0	Р	0	P	0	
Water-Related, Water Enjoyment	C	n/a	х	n/a	X ¹	75	P	50	P	33	
Non-Water-Oriented	x	n/a		n/a	X	-	C ²	150	C ²	100	
Forest Practices	~		[~			150	<u> </u>	100	
All	Х	n/a	С	50	Р	50	Р	50	P	25	
Institutional	~	TI/ d		50	F	50		50	<u> </u>	23	
Water-Dependent	С		С	0	С	0	Р	0	Р	0	
Water-Dependent Water-Related						-	P	0 75		50	
	X	n/a	X	n/a	C	100			Р		
Non-Water-Oriented	X		X	n/a	C	100 50	C	100 50	P	100 50	
Cemetery	Х		Х	n/a	C	50	Р	50	C	50	
Instream Structures		1	6	0	6	0		0	6	0	
All	C	n/a	C	0	С	0	C	0	С	0	

TABLE 5.1 – SHORELINE USE & S	ETBACK S	TANDARDS	, CONT.								
				Shorelii	ne Enviror	nment Desi	gnation				
			Most	Restrictive	; 1	to	Least Rest	rictive			
	AQUATIC		NAT	NATURAL		SHORELINE RESIDENTIAL		URBAN CONSERVANCY		ACTIVE WATERFRONT	
	Allowance	Setbacks (ft)	Allowance	Setbacks (ft)	Allowance	Setbacks (ft)	Allowance	Setbacks (ft)	Allowance	Setbacks (ft)	
P	e Permitte	d, C=Cond	itional Use	e, X= Not Pe	ermitted, n	i/a= Not Ap	plicable				
Land Division											
All	С	n/a	С	n/a	Р	n/a	Р	n/a	Р	n/a	
Recreational	1										
Water-Dependent	Р		Р	0	Р	0	Р	0	Р	0	
Water-Related/Water-Enjoyment	х		С	100	Р	50	Р	50	Р	50	
Trail Parallel to the Shoreline, View Platform	С	,	Р	50	Р	50	Р	33	Р	25	
Dirt or Gravel Public Access Trail to the Water	х	n/a	Р	0	Р	0	Р	0	Ρ	0	
Non-Water-Oriented (golf course, sports field)	х		х	n/a	x	n/a	с	150	С	100	
Residential	•										
Single-Family	Х		Х		Р	50	C	50	Х	N/A	
Multi-Family	Х	n/a	х	n/a	Р	50	Р	50	Р	50	
Over-Water Residence	x		х		х	n/a	х	n/a	Х	n/a	
Transportation & Parking Facilit	ties										
Highway/Arterial Road	С		Х	n/a	С	100	Р	50	Р	50	
Access & Collector Road	x		С	100	Р	100	Р	50	Р	50	
Private Road	X		С	100	Р	50	С	50	С	50	
Bridge	С	n/a	с	0	С	0	Р	0	Р	0	
Railroad	С		С	100	С	100	Р	50	Р	50	
Airport	x		х	n/a	х	n/a	С	150	С	150	
· Primary Parking Facility	x		х	n/a	х	n/a	х	n/a	х	n/a	
Accessory Parking (On-Site Parking Serving another Use, Including Recreation/Vista Uses)	X		Ρ	100	Ρ	100	Ρ	50	Ρ	33	

TABLE 5.1 – SHORELINE USE & SETBACK STANDARDS, CONT.

	LIDACKU									
		Shoreline Environment Designation								
		Most Restrictive to Least Restrictive								
	AQU	ATIC	NATURAL		SHORELINE		URBAN		ACTIVE	
					RESIDENTIAL		CONSERVANCY		WATERFRONT	
	Allowance	Setbacks (ft)	Allowance	Setbacks (ft)	Allowance	Setbacks (ft)	Allowance	Setbacks (ft)	Allowance	Setbacks (ft)
F	P= Permitte	d, C=Cond	itional Use	, X= Not Pe	ermitted, n/	/a= Not Ap	plicable			
Utilities										
Water-Oriented	Р	n/a	С	0	С	0	Р	0	Р	0
Non-Water-Oriented (Parallel)	Х	n/a	С	100	C	50	Р	50	Р	33
Non-water-Oriented	C	n/a	С	0	C	0	с	0	Р	0
(Perpendicular)		170		0		0		0		0
1 – All Industrial uses are prohibited, ho	owever, a Wa	ater-Oriented	d Commercia	al use may b	e allowed as	a condition	al use in the	Shoreline Re	esidential SE	D.

2 – Conditionally allowed only when a) the project provides a significant public benefit with respect to SMA objectives (e.g., providing public access and ecological restoration) and i) is part of a mixed-use project that includes water-dependent uses or ii) navigability is severely limited or b) the site is physically separated from the shoreline by another property or public right-of-way.

- 3. Maximum Building Height: There shall be a 35' maximum height for all structures, except there shall be a 50' maximum height for the following when located in the Active Waterfront SED: Marinas, Water-Oriented Commercial, Industrial, Institutional, and Recreational, and Multi-Family Residential. For a structure to exceed the maximum heights above, the proponent must apply for a Shoreline Variance, and comply with the following criteria in addition to the standard Shoreline Variance Criteria in SMP 2.8:
 - a. Demonstrate that overriding considerations of the public interest will be served, and
 - b. Demonstrate that the proposal will not obstruct the view of a substantial number of residences on areas adjoining such shorelines.

5.4 Specific Shoreline Use Policies & Provisions

5.4.1 Agriculture & Mining

- 1. Location Description. Agricultural and mining uses are limited and largely inappropriate within Stevenson's shorelines.
- 2. Applicability.
 - a. In accordance with the provisions of WAC 173-26-241(3)(a)(ii), this SMP applies only to new agricultural activities.
 - b. This SMP applies only to new mining uses.
 - c. Existing agricultural and mining uses, if present, are subject to the nonconforming use provisions of SMP Section 2.9.
- 3. Policies:
 - a. New agricultural uses should not be permitted on Stevenson's shorelines.

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b.	New mining uses are not appropriate within Stevenson should not be permitted on
	Stevenson's shorelines.

- c. Existing agricultural uses should be allowed to continue until the property owner seeks to convert the land to some other use.
- 4. Regulations:
 - a. Conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural uses shall be consistent with the applicable Shoreline Environment Designation, the environmental protection and no net loss provisions of SMP Section 4.3, and all appropriate regulations for the new use.

5.4.2 Aquaculture

- 1. Location Description. Aquacultural uses are limited and largely incompatible with Stevenson's vision for its shorelines.
- Applicability. This SMP applies to all proposed aquaculture uses. Aquaculture is the culture of farming of fish, shellfish, or other aquatic plants and animals. Upland finfish rearing facilities as defined in this SMP meet the definition of "agricultural activities." Nevertheless, these facilities are regulated by the provisions of this section and not SMP Section 5.4.1.
 - 3. Policies:
 - a. New aquaculture uses should be discouraged within Stevenson's shoreline jurisdiction.
 - b. Because aquaculture is an activity of statewide interest, aquaculture may be considered as a Shoreline Conditional Use Permit (SCUP) within appropriate shoreline environment designations and when consistent with control of pollution and prevention of damage to the environment.
 - c. The selection of potential locations for aquaculture facilities should take into account specific requirements for water quality, temperature, flows, oxygen content, and adjacent land use compatibility, wind protection, and commercial navigation.
 - 4. Regulations:
 - a. The development of aquacultural uses shall control pollution and prevent damage to the shoreline environment, consistent with the mitigation sequencing policies of SMP Section 4.3 and other policies of this SMP related to no net loss of shoreline ecological function. In particular, aquaculture shall not be permitted if it would spread disease to native aquatic life or would establish new non-native species, which cause significant ecological impacts.
 - b. New aquaculture uses that use new or experimental technologies may be allowed.
 - c. Aquaculture uses shall consider the impacts on adjacent and nearby water-dependent uses, especially recreational uses and shall not be permitted if, after mitigations are applied, they would negatively affect the viability of other water-dependent uses.
 - d. Aquaculture facilities shall not significantly conflict with water-based navigation.
 - e. The aesthetic impacts of new, expanded, or altered aquaculture facilities shall be addressed by using colors and materials that blend with the surrounding environment and locating facilities where they are naturally concealed from view.
 - f. Non-water-oriented portions of aquaculture facilities (e.g., parking lots, offices, storage, dorm or sleeping quarters, etc.) shall be placed upland of water-oriented aquaculture uses.
 Such upland areas must be appropriate for the appurtenant and accessory development, including necessary infrastructure.

g. New finfish rearing facilities required to offset the impacts of hydroelectric facilities under a FERC license shall obtain first obtain a SCUP. Commercial rearing facilities are prohibited.

5.4.3 Boating Facilities & Overwater Structures

- Location Description. Boating facilities and overwater structures 1) serve an important role in providing recreational access to the City's shoreline waterbodies, 2) bring tourists to the City, and 3) have the potential to generate economic development in conjunction with port and shipping activity. Boating facilities and overwater structures are limited in Stevenson's shoreline areas. The Columbia River within the current shoreline jurisdiction includes public motorized and nonmotorized boating facilities operated by the Port of Skamania County and limited private facilities related to residential uses. Rock Cove and lower Rock Creek are home to informal nonmotorized boating facilities on public lands and deteriorating private facilities where some change is expected. In the predesignated area along the Columbia River, there are additional boating facilities and over water structures related to private residential and industrial uses.
 - Applicability. This section applies to all boating facilities and overwater structures having as their primary purpose launching or mooring vessels, serving some other water- dependent purpose, or providing public access.

3. Policies:

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- a. Boating facilities and overwater structures for water-dependent uses or for public access should be allowed, provided they can be located, designed, and constructed in a way that results in no net loss of shoreline ecological functions. In addition to achieving no net loss, boating facilities and overwater structures should locate where they will be compatible with neighboring uses, including navigational and aesthetic considerations and tribal treaty fisheries.
 - b. Boating facilities and overwater structures should be restricted to the minimum size necessary to meet the needs of the proposed use. The length, width, and height of overwater structures and other developments regulated by this section should be no greater than that required for safety and practicality for the primary use.
 - c. Boating facilities and overwater structures should be constructed of materials that will not adversely affect water quality or aquatic plants and animals in the long term, and have been approved by applicable state agencies.
 - d. Boating facilities and overwater structures should be spaced and oriented in a manner that minimizes hazards and obstructions to public navigation rights and corollary rights thereto (e.g., fishing, swimming, pleasure boating, etc.).
- e. To limit the number and extent of overwater structures and minimize potential long-term impacts associated with those structures, mooring buoys should be preferred over docks; boating facilities and overwater structures that serve many (e.g., joint- use moorages, marinas, public leisure piers, etc.) should be preferred over private, single-user facilities and structures.
- f. Piers should be preferred over floating docks where significant river or stream current does not occur.
- 4. Regulations:

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a. All boating facilities and overwater structures shall be designed to and state regulations, including design criteria established by the V Washington State Department of Health.	
b. Boating facilities and overwater structures shall be designed, const	
so as not to interfere with or impair the navigational use shorelines	
c. Boating facilities and overwater structures shall only be permitted	where it can be
demonstrated that:	
i. The proposed site has the flushing capacity required to maii. They will not interfere with exercise of tribal treaty fisheries	· ·
 iii. Adequate facilities for the prevention and control of fuel spinto the proposal; 	
iv. The proposal is engineered or uses proven methods to ma minimize potential for flood- or wind-related detachment	of the facility from shore;
 There shall be no net loss of ecological functions as a resul associated recreational opportunities; 	it of the development and
vi. The proposed design will minimize impediments to fish mi	igration; and
vii. The proposed design allows light penetration to support a prevent the increase of predation on salmonids as a result	quatic vegetation and of overwater structures.
d. New boating facilities and overwater structures shall not be located	
 Along braided or meandering river channels where the channels in alignment. On point bars or other accretion beaches. 	annel is subject to change
iii. In areas with important habitat for aquatic species or wher	e wave action caused by
boating use would increase bank erosion rates.	
iv. Along a shoreline of Rock Cove if the facility is intended fo	or motorized boats
e. Facilities and structures for use by motorized boats (including pers	
located far enough from public swimming beaches, fishing and aqu	
and waterways used for commercial navigation to alleviate any adv	verse impacts, safety
concerns, and potential use conflicts.	
f. Installation of boat waste disposal facilities (e.g., pump-outs, portal	ble dump stations, etc.)
shall be required at all marinas and shall be provided at public boa	
possible. In addition, wash stations to remove noxious weeds shall	•
feasible. The locations of such facilities shall be considered on an ir	
consultation with the state departments of Ecology, Health, Parks, a	5
Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and WDFW, as necessary.	
g. Boating facilities and private overwater structures shall be marked otherwise identified to prevent unnecessarily hazardous conditions during the day or night.	
h. Floating and other overwater homes, including liveaboard vessels,	are prohibited.
i. Boating facilities and overwater structures shall be constructed of r	•
adversely affect water quality or aquatic plants and animals over th	
used for submerged portions, decking, and other components that	-
	ter to avoid discharge of

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 35 90	 pollutants from wave splash, rain, or runoff. Wood treated with creosote, arsenic, pentachlorophenol, or other similar toxic materials is prohibited facilities. j. Exterior finish of all boating facilities and overwater structures shall be geneflective, to reduce glare. k. When required under SMP Section 4.6, public access providing overwate opportunities shall be prioritized for inclusion with boating facilities and other structures for an other structures shall be prioritized for inclusion with boating facilities and structures. 	for use in moorage enerally non- r viewing
	structures.	
	5.4.4 Commercial & Industrial	
95	5. Location Description. Commercial and industrial uses within Stevenson shore currently occur on land owned by the Port of Skamania County where future additions are likely. Addition of new commercial uses are likely on vacant lan Cove and lower Rock Creek. Addition of new industrial uses are likely on vaca upper Rock Creek. Redevelopment of the Stevenson Co-Ply mill site and adja likely and could include new commercial and industrial development.	changes and ds adjacent to Rock ant lands adjacent to
00	 Applicability. This section applies: a. During the review of Shoreline Permits (i.e., SSDPs, SCUPs, SVARs) for new expanded commercial and industrial uses. 	
	 During the review of Shoreline Statements of Exemption (SoE) for comm uses. 	ercial and industrial
05	c. In conjunction with all applicable shoreline use and modification provision some commercial or industrial developments are often associated with a modifications, such as parking and dredging that are identified separatel shoreline use and every type of shoreline modification should be carefull reviewed individually for compliance with all applicable sections.).	variety of uses and y in this SMP. Each
10	7. Policies:	
•	a. Give first preference to water-dependent commercial and industrial uses dependent commercial and industrial uses; and second, to water-related industrial uses over non- water-oriented commercial industrial uses. Exist oriented commercial and industrial uses should phase out over time.	commercial and
15	 b. Prohibit new non-water-oriented industrial development on shorelines, u circumstances in WAC 173-26-241(3)(f) are found to exist. c. Ensure shoreline commercial development provides public access to the 	shoreline where
20	opportunities exist, provided that such access would not pose a health o d. Encourage industrial development to incorporate public access as mitiga shoreline resources and values unless public access cannot be provided i does not result in significant interference with operations or hazards to li	tion for impacts to n a manner that
25	 e. Limit overwater commercial development to that which is water-dependent dependent, that which is accessory and subordinate as necessary to suppressed dependent use. f. Locate and design industrial development in shoreline areas to avoid signature of the state of	oort a water-
	impacts to other shoreline uses, resources, and values, including shorelin	

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	 New commercial and industrial developments shall provide public acces subject to SMP Section 4.6. 	s to the shorelines,
	j. Public access and ecological restoration shall be considered as potential impacts to shoreline resources and values for all water-related or water development unless such improvements are demonstrated to be infeasi	dependent
	 New industrial developments shall mitigate for the impacts of the use's providing shoreline restoration consistent with the shoreline restoration City. 	
5.4	4.5 Forest Practices	
1.	Location Description. Forested lands currently exist along Rock Creek and fo expected in that and other areas within Stevenson's shoreline jurisdiction.	rest practices are
2.	 Applicability. a. This section applies to any forest practice that includes activities other the permitted under the Forest Practices Act. 	nan timber cutting
	 This section applies to forest practice conversions and other Class IV-Ge where there is a likelihood, in the opinion of the Administrator, of conve uses. 	
	 c. This section does not apply to any other permitted forest practices for w on the Forest Practices Act, rules implementing that act, and the <i>Forest</i> provide adequate management of commercial forest uses within Steven 	<i>and Fist Report</i> to
2	jurisdiction. Policies:	
3.	 Given the importance of the forest industry to Skamania County's econo this industry should be protected while also protecting the City's shoreli incompatible forest practices that would harm shoreline ecology or neg- 	nes from
	uses especially recreation and public access.b. Proposed forest practices regulated by this SMP should result in no net ecological functions.	loss of shoreline
	c. Non-harvest forest practices (e.g., creation of roads, stream crossings, for buildings, log storage, etc.) should comply with the regulations of this se	•
	 no net loss. d. Forest practices should comply with regulations established by the Wash Practices Act, including coordination with the DNR for Class IV forest pranon-forest uses and should also comply with selective timber harvesting shorelines of statewide significance contained in RCW 90.58.150. 	actices conversions to
4.	 Regulations: a. Commercial harvest of timber undertaken on shorelines shall comply wire policies and provisions of the <i>Forests and Fish Report</i> (U.S. Fish and Wild 1999) and the Forest Practices Act, RCW 76.09 as amended, and any reg pursuant thereto (WAC 222), as administered by DNR, but is not subject 	llife Service, et al., ulations adopted
	 Along the Columbia River, a shoreline of statewide significance, no more merchantable trees located within 200 feet of the OHWM may be harves 	e than 30% of the

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year period unless approved through a shoreline conditional use permit. Other timber harvesting methods may be permitted in those limited instances where the topography, soil conditions, or silviculture practices necessary for regeneration render selective logging ecologically detrimental.

- c. For the purposes of this SMP, preparatory work (e.g., grading, installation of utilities, vegetation removal, clear cutting, etc.) associated with the conversion of land to non-forestry uses and/or developments including conversion timber harvests shall not be considered a forest practice regulated by this SMP and shall be reviewed in accordance with the provisions for the proposed non-forestry use, modification provisions, and the general provisions of this SMP, including vegetation conservation. At a minimum, the conversion of forest land to non-forestry uses and/or developments shall not have a significant adverse impact to other shoreline resources, values, or other shoreline uses such as navigation, recreation, and public access.
- d. Non-harvest forest practices (e.g., construction of roads, stream crossings, log storage, buildings to assist with forest practices activities regulated by RCW 76.09) are considered development under this SMP and shall adhere to the requirements of this section including demonstrating no net loss of shoreline ecological function and the applicable requirements below:
 - i. All forest practices subject to this SMP shall meet the setbacks in SMP Table 5-1.
 - ii. Roads. Roads shall be constructed outside of shoreline jurisdiction unless demonstrated not to be feasible.
 - iii. Roads. If constructed within shoreline jurisdiction, roads shall be the minimum width necessary to for the forest practice activity and shall be maintained (e.g., regular placement of gravel) to prevent erosion to nearby streams.
 - iv. Roads. Roads shall follow the contour of the land to avoid the necessity for deep cuts or placement fill to stabilize roads.
 - v. Stream Crossings. Bridges are preferred over culverts in streams to prevent impacts to aquatic life and habitats.
 - vi. Stream Crossings. If culverts are proposed, they shall be designed to minimize impacts to aquatic life (e.g., allowing for passage of fish in streams).
 - vii. Log Storage. Log storage shall occur outside of shoreline jurisdiction whenever other areas are demonstrated to be feasible. Log storage may occur at industrial sawmill operations at previously cleared and improved industrial sites for the purposes of shipment and storage for milling, provided that erosion and sediment control BMPs in compliance with the *Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington* (2014 or as amended).
 - viii. Temporary Structures. Temporary structures associated with forestry uses are nonharvest forest practices, which are regulated by this SMP. These structures, at a minimum, are subject to the general provisions of this SMP.

5.4.6 Institutional

1. Location Description. Institutional uses include land uses and/or related structures for the provision of educational, medical, cultural, public safety, social and/or governmental services to

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55	the community. Cemeteries are located within the shoreline jurisdiction for Roc pre-designated shoreline area along the Columbia River. The Columbia River, R lower Rock Creek contain institutional uses for the Skamania County, the Port o County, and non-profit service providers. These uses are subject to change over	Rock Cove, and of Skamania
2	 Applicability. a. This section applies to all new, expanded, or altered institutional uses within 	
360	 shoreline jurisdiction. b. This section does not apply to existing cemeteries which are not expanded however, existing cemeteries are not exempt from the general provisions, t dimensional standards of SMP Table 5.1 and shoreline modification provisi as applicable. 	he bulk and
365 3		5.
370	impact development approaches, Leadership in Energy and Environmental sustainable development measures to serve as an example of optimal shor development.	-
	c. Institutional development should be designed and located so as to avoid c impacts to shoreline ecological functions and achieve no net loss in compli Section 4.3.	
4	 d. Institutional developments that abut the water's edge should provide phys public access to the shoreline consistent with SMP Section 4.6. Regulations 	ical and/or visual
	a. Institutional uses shall be designed to prioritize uses such that water-dependent of the preferred shoreline location, followed by water-enjoyment and water enjoy	ment uses, with
880	non-water-oriented uses having least priority. This includes, where feasible related uses landward of water-dependent and water enjoyment uses, and oriented uses landward of all water-oriented uses.	non-water-
885	 b. Where institutional uses are allowed as a conditional use, the following mu demonstrated: A water demondent use is not reasonably expected to least on the 	
60	 A water dependent use is not reasonably expected to locate on the due to topography, surrounding land uses, physical features of the separation from the water; 	site, or the site's
390	 ii. The proposed use does not displace a current water-oriented use a interfere with adjacent water-oriented uses; and iii. The proposed use will be of substantial public benefit by increasing 	
	enjoyment, and/or access to the shoreline consistent with protection ecological functions.	on of shoreline
95	c. Where allowed, non-water-oriented institutional uses may be permitted as use development provided that a significant public benefit such as public a ecological restoration are provided.	•

d. In no case shall loading, service areas, and other accessory uses be located waterward of the structure. Loading and service areas shall be screened from view with native plants.

5.4.7 Instream Structures

- Location Description. Stevenson's shorelines include a variety of instream structures including dams, irrigation facilities, hydroelectric facilities, utilities, and flood control facilities. Instream structures are important because they provide specific benefits to humans, but also can impact the environment by impeding fish migrations, disrupting waterbody substrate, and changing the flow of waters.
- 2. Applicability. This section applies to all instream structures placed by humans within a stream or river waterward of the OHWM that causes or has the potential to cause water impoundment or diversion, obstruction, or modification of water flow. Docks, marinas, piers, shoreline stabilization, and boating facilities, although located instream, are not regulated by this section and are not instream structures for the purposes of this section.

3. Policies:

- a. The location, design, construction and maintenance of instream structures should give due consideration to the full range of public interests, watershed functions and processes, and environmental concerns, with special emphasis on protecting and restoring priority habitats and species.
- b. Non-structural and non-regulatory approaches should be encouraged as an alternative to instream structures. Non-regulatory and nonstructural approaches may include public facility and resource planning, land or easement acquisition, education, voluntary protection and enhancement projects, or incentive programs.

4. Regulations

- a. New instream structures shall obtain approvals through other agencies (e.g., USACE, Ecology, WDFW, DNR, etc.) where applicable.
- b. New instream structures shall not interfere with existing water-dependent uses, including recreation.
- c. Instream structures shall allow for natural surface water movement and surface water runoff.
- d. Instream structures shall not be a safety hazard or obstruct water navigation.
- e. Instream structures shall be designed by a qualified professional.
- f. Instream structures shall provide for the protection, preservation, and restoration of ecosystem- wide processes, ecological functions, and cultural resources (e.g., fish and fish passage, wildlife and water resources, hydrogeological processes, natural scenic vistas, etc.).

5.4.8 Land Division

- 430 1. Location Description. Land division is an accepted outcome of urban development and occurs in all areas of Stevenson's shoreline jurisdiction.
 - 2. Applicability. This section applies to all proposed land division within shoreline jurisdiction.
 - 3. Policies
 - a. Land division should not result in a net loss of ecological functions.
 - b. Land division should not complicate efforts to maintain or restore shoreline ecological functions.

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c. Land division involving the subdivision of land into more than 4 parcels should provide community and/or public access in conformance with SMP Section 4.6	
4. Regulations:	
a. Plats and subdivisions shall be designed, configured and developed in a manner that as no net loss of ecological functions results from the plat or subdivision at full build-out or lots.	
 b. The layout of lots within 1) new plats and subdivisions, 2) plat amendments, or 3) bound line adjustments shall: 	ary
 Prevent the need for new shoreline stabilization or flood hazard reduction meas that would cause significant impacts to other properties or public improvements net loss of shoreline ecological functions. 	or a
 Not result in lots containing inadequate buildable space due to critical areas and their buffers. 	l/or
c. To ensure the success of restoration and long-term maintenance, the City may require the critical areas and/or aquatic lands be placed in a separate tract which may be held by an	
appropriate natural land resource manager (e.g., homeowner's association, land trust, na resource agency, etc.).	tural
5.4.9 Recreational	
 Location Description. Recreational uses are an important part of Skamania County's econom and the increase in recreational opportunities was a key goal of City leaders during the econ decline of the forestry and milling industries. According to information from the Washington State Employment Security Department, the "Leisure and Hospitality Category" makes up approximately one quarter of Skamania County's economy which is a reflection of the 	omic
importance of tourism in the County and the success of the City in making recreation part of foundation. Currently the Columbia River, Rock Cove, and lower Rock Creek shorelines are developed with recreational amenities, and all shorelines have the potential for additional recreation.	its
2. Applicability. This section applies to all new, expanded, or altered recreational uses and facili which include public and private (commercial) facilities for recreational activities (e.g., campin hiking, fishing, photography, viewing, birdwatching, concession stands) and more intensive us (e.g., parks with sports facilities, other outdoor recreation areas).	ng,
 3. Policies: a. The City should develop a parks and recreation master plan that is mutually consistent w this SMP and consistent with the public access planning guidelines of WAC 173-26-221(b. Water-oriented recreational uses are a priority use category under the SMA and for development of the City's shorelines and economy and should be promoted. Non-water 	4)(c).
 oriented uses are not preferred and should be allowed only if it can be demonstrated th they do not displace water-oriented recreational opportunities. c. Public access should be incorporated into all recreational projects consistent with SMP Section 4.6 and consistent with constitutional, safety, and environment provisions of that section. 	at

	d. The City should work with BNSF Railway and WSDOT to expand recreatio	nal access to the
	Columbia River and connections between the Columbia River and lower F	
	e. The City should work with private property owners and developers adjace uses to help fund improvements which will draw people to shorelines and businesses.	
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	5	l be primarily
	b. Non-water-oriented recreational developments may be permitted only w	here it can be
	i. A water-oriented use cannot feasibly locate on the proposed site and/or other physical features, surrounding land uses, or the site	
	ii. The proposed use does not usurp or displace land currently occurrently or displace land currently occurrented use and will not interfere with adjacent water-oriented useiii. The proposed use will be of appreciable public benefit by increase	uses; sing ecological
	c. Non-water-oriented accessory uses (e.g., offices and parking areas that a	re part of
	d. Recreational facilities shall include features such as buffer strips, screenin if needed to protect the value and enjoyment of adjacent or nearby priva	g, fences, and signs, ite properties and
	e. Recreation facilities shall demonstrate that they are located, designed, an manner consistent with the purpose of the shoreline environment design	nd operated in a nation in which they
	f. Where fertilizers and pesticides are used in recreational developments, w	aters in and
5.4.	10 Residential Development	
1.	Location Description. Single-Family and Multi-Family residential development planned for several areas of Stevenson's shoreline jurisdiction. The SMA cons residences and their appurtenant structures to be preferred uses similar to wa	iders single-family ater-dependent uses
	Columbia River and in areas that are separated from the OHWM by road or re-	ail. Multi-Family
2.	expanded residential uses including new subdivisions and multifamily de b. During the review of Shoreline Statements of Exemption (SoE) for develo	velopments.
	1.	 a. Water-oriented recreational development shall be given priority and shall related to access, enjoyment, and use of the water and shorelines. b. Non-water-oriented recreational developments may be permitted only w demonstrated that: A water-oriented use cannot feasibly locate on the proposed site and/or other physical features, surrounding land uses, or the site the water; The proposed use does not usurp or displace land currently occurrented use and will not interfere with adjacent water-oriented use and will not interfere with adjacent water-oriented use and will be of appreciable public benefit by increase functions together with public use, enjoyment, or access to the sile. Non-water-oriented accessory uses (e.g., offices and parking areas that a recreational facilities) should be located landward of water-oriented facilitie. Recreational facilities shall include features such as buffer strips, screenin if needed to protect the value and enjoyment of adjacent or nearby priva natural areas from trespass, overflow and other possible adverse impacts Recreation facilities shall demonstrate that they are located, designed, an manner consistent with the purpose of the shoreline environment design are located and will result in no net loss of shoreline ecological functions. Where fertilizers and pesticides are used in recreational developments, w adjacent to such development Location Description. Single-Family and Multi-Family residential development planned for several areas of Stevenson's shoreline jurisdiction. The SMA cons residences and their appurtenant structures to be preferred uses similar to wix (e.g., ports, recreational uses, public access, commercial and industrial development is considered for areas of upper Rock Creek, along certa Columbia River and in areas that are separated from the OHWM by road or a development is considered along parts of Rock Cove, lower Rock Creek, and t and as part of mixed use pro

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	a.	Development of single-family residential homes and appurtenant structuuses under the SMA only when consistent with the control of pollution a damage to natural resources, and should be encouraged in appropriate servironment Designations provided they meet the standards of this program net loss.	nd prevention of Shoreline
		New single-family residential uses should limit shoreline environmental i implementation of the setback and shoreline modification standards of t provision of stormwater control and adherence to City building, public w standards.	his SMP, as well as orks, and zoning
	d.	New residential development of more than 4 units should provide public with SMP Section 4.6. New floating homes should be prohibited due to their resulting increase coverage which can increase juvenile salmon predation and associated p uncontrolled stormwater runoff, sewage and graywater releases.	s in overwater
		New residential development should be subject to the general provisions designation provisions of SMP Chapters 3 and 4 and specific use regulat Existing residential structures and their appurtenant structures that were but which do not meet setback or height requirements in this SMP shoul conforming under this SMP. Redevelopment, expansion, change of the c	ions below. legally established, ld be considered lass of occupancy, or
4.		replacement of the residential structure may be allowed as consistent wir provisions of this SMP, including requirements for no net loss of shorelin functions. ulations:	
4.	a. b. c.	New single-family homes are prohibited within the Active Waterfront SEI New over-water residences, floating homes, and liveaboard vessels are p Home occupation businesses, as described in SMC Table 17.13.020-1, wh residential uses are permitted provided all other provisions of this SMP a Setbacks: New, expanded, or altered residential uses and development a accessory uses shall adhere to the setback standards in SMP Table 5-1.	rohibited. nich are accessory to nre met.
		 Minor Setback Adjustments, Setback Consistency. The Shoreline approve a minor adjustment in setback standards for single-fam up to a maximum of 10% provided that: A single family dwelling exists on an adjacent property, and 	ily residential uses,
		 measurement that is closer than current requirements; 2. The adjustment area does not contain native vegetation; 3. Critical areas or buffers are not present, would not be impacting mitigated on site to achieve no net loss; and 4. The applicant demonstrates that reducing the setback using would improve views from the proposed single-family reside 	this approach
		ii. Minor Setback Adjustments, Buildable Lots of Record. Adjustmer SMC 18.13.025(C)(2) shall be available for residential setbacks ide Table 5.1.	nts available under

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		iii. Setback Variances. Variances to setback standards that do no adjustments above may be approved as consistent with the Chapter 2.	
		 iv. Water-oriented residential uses (e.g., stairs, walkways, unimp access trails, piers, docks, bridges, stabilization, and shoreline projects) may be allowed within the setback provided that: 1. The total impervious surface coverage by all uses within 	e ecological restoration the setback does not
		exceed 2,000 square feet or 10% of the area within shore subject property, whichever is less;When the impact on shoreline vegetation can be mitigat 6.4.1; and	
		 When no net loss of shoreline ecological functions can b Impervious Surface Coverage. Within the Shoreline Residential design surface coverage shall be limited to 50% of the lot or parcel area with 	nation, impervious
		 f. Vegetation conservation and shoreline stabilization. New, expanded, uses shall adhere to the vegetation conservation requirements of SM shoreline stabilization requirements of SMP Section 6.4.3. 	
	5.4.	11 Transportation & Parking Facilities	
	1.	Location Description. Transportation and parking facilities are necessarily shoreline uses, and the location of these facilities currently occurs in man shoreline jurisdiction regardless of the shoreline environment designation	y areas of Stevenson
	2.	Applicability. This section applies to all new and redeveloped transportation facilities.	
	3.	 Policies. a. New non-water-oriented transportation facilities should be located or jurisdiction unless there is no reasonably feasible alternative alignment determined by an alternatives analysis. 	
•		b. When it is necessary to locate transportation facilities in shoreline are located where routes will have the least impact to shoreline ecological result in a net loss of shoreline ecological functions, and will not impa- water-dependent uses adversely. Where feasible, a perpendicular align should be preferred for transportation facilities over a parallel alignment shoreline area.	al functions, will not act existing or planned gnment to shoreline
		c. Given that the City's Columbia River Shoreline is bisected by the BNS the City should explore opportunities for pedestrian over- and under areas with the waterfront.	
		d. Public visual and physical access areas should be encouraged as part facilities (e.g., viewpoints, rest areas, picnic facilities, trail/bike system railroads, etc.) where feasible and safe to do so. For bridges, public pe be considered 1) on the bridge over the waterbody and 2) under or o to the waterbody.	s adjacent to roads or edestrian access should

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	e. The City should consider adopting special standards for to unsure public and private	e roads
	within shoreline jurisdiction do not result in net loss of shoreline ecological function	S.
5	f. Parking is not a preferred shoreline use and should be allowed only to support a use authorized under the SMP.	;
	g. Parking facilities should be located outside of shoreline jurisdiction or as far landwar the OHWM as feasible. Parking facilities serving individual buildings on the shoreline be located landward, adjacent, beneath, or within the principal building being served	e should d. When
0	 located within shoreline jurisdiction, the location and design of parking facilities sho Minimize visual and environmental impacts to adjacent shoreline and critica including provision of adequate stormwater runoff and treatment facilities. F areas should be adequately fenced and/or screened along the waterward ec parking facilities and along the sides of such facilities when they abut differi 	l areas Parking lges of
5	uses; and	
	ii. Provide for pedestrian access through the facility to the shoreline.	
4.	Regulations.	
	 Applications for redevelopment of transportation facilities in shoreline jurisdiction sh include: 	ıall
0	 Analysis of alternative alignments or routes, including, where feasible, alignr routes outside of shoreline jurisdiction; 	
	 Description of construction, including location, construction type, and mater if needed, 	ials; and,
_	iii. Description of mitigation and restoration measures.	
5	b. Proposed transportation projects shall plan, design, and locate where routes will have least possible adverse effect on unique or fragile shoreline features, and will not resu net loss of shoreline ecological functions or adversely impact existing or planned wa dependent uses. Alternative designs for transportation facilities that have less impact shoreline resources (i.e., narrower rights-of-way, realignment) shall be considered in	ult in a ter- t on
0	compliance with the SMC.	
	c. Roads and railroads of all types shall cross shoreline jurisdiction by the most direct r feasible, unless such a route would result in greater impacts on wetlands and fish an habitat conservation areas, or channel migration than a less direct route.	
	 d. Wherever feasible and in compliance with the SMC, transportation facilities, includin 	a local
5	access roads and surface parking facilities, shall be shared across shoreline uses to re	-
	the need for redundant facilities.	ourcuopt
	e. New, replacement and enlarged transportation facilities shall provide public access p to SMP Section 4.6.	Jursuant
0	f. The City shall seek opportunities to obtain public easements and construct pedestria connections over or under the railroad and state highway. The City shall place the per connection in its capital improvement plan and may require it as a condition of appr Shoreline Permits, including permits involving new or replacement bridges and othe transportation facilities.	edestrian oval for

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	g. Primary parking facilities (pay parking lots, park-and-rides) are not allow jurisdiction. Accessory parking (including parking for vista purposes) and necessary to support an authorized shoreline use are permitted.	
	h. All of the following conditions shall be met when an accessory parking f the shoreline jurisdiction:	acility is proposed in
	 The facilities serving water-dependent and non-water oriented u landward, adjacent to, beneath or within the building being serv serving water-related and water-enjoyment uses shall give first location landward, adjacent to, beneath, or within the building be ii. Upland parking facilities shall provide safe and convenient pede from the parking area to the shoreline. 	red. The facilities preference for peing served.
	 iii. Loading spaces for development in the shoreline jurisdiction sha landward or side wall of non-water-dependent uses or activities iv. All facilities shall provide parking suitable to the expected usage preference given to pavement or other dust-free all-weather sur v. All facilities shall be screened from adjacent, dissimilar uses thro 	of the facility, with faces.
	perimeter landscaping, fencing, or some other approved materia	
5.4 .	12 Utilities	
1.	Location Description. Like transportation and parking facilities, utilities are new with many shoreline uses, and the location of these facilities currently occurs Stevenson shoreline jurisdiction regardless of the shoreline environment description.	in many areas of
2.	 Applicability. a. This section applies to primary uses and activities (e.g.,, such as solid was disposal, sewage treatment plants and outfalls, public high-tension utilit property or easements, power generating or transfer facilities, gas distributions and storage facilities, wireless telecommunications, etc.). 	y lines on public oution lines and
	 b. This section does not apply to on-site utility features serving a primary u sewer or gas line to a residence or other approved use) which are considutilities" and part of the primary use. c. This section applies to actions related to utility facilities which do not que repair and maintenance exemption under SMP Section 2.5. 	lered "accessory
3.	Policies.a. Non-water-oriented utility facilities should be located outside shoreline maximum extent feasible.	jurisdiction to the
	b. Utility facilities should existing transportation and utility rights-of-way, e cleared areas to the greatest extent feasible.	asements, or existing
	c. Utility facilities should be designed, located and maintained to achieve r shoreline ecological functions.	o net loss of
	d. Existing and new overhead utilities along the Columbia River shoreline s underground whenever feasible.	_
	e. The City should incorporate existing major transmission line rights-of-wa	av on shorelines into

- a. All utility facilities shall be designed and located to minimize harm to shoreline ecological functions, preserve the natural landscape, and minimize conflicts with present and planned land and shoreline uses while meeting the needs of future populations in areas planned to accommodate growth.
- b. Infrastructure plans shall be reviewed for compatibility with this SMP, and utility service availability in shoreline jurisdiction shall not be the sole cause justifying more intense development.
- c. Primary utility production and processing facilities that are non-water-oriented shall not be allowed in shoreline areas unless it can be demonstrated that no other feasible option is available.
 - d. Transmission facilities shall be located to cause minimal harm to the shoreline and shall be located outside of shoreline jurisdiction whenever feasible. When located within the Columbia River shoreline, utility facilities shall be brought underground.
- e. Transmission facilities shall be located in existing rights-of-way whenever possible, cross shoreline jurisdiction by the most direct route feasible, and generally be located perpendicular to the shoreline, unless an alternative route would result in less impact on shoreline ecological functions;
- f. Where environmental impacts are less significant, utility transmission lines, pipes, and wires shall be bored under a river, stream, or CMZ, or permanently affixed to a bridge or other existing above-ground structure, where feasible;
 - g. Restoration of ecological functions shall be a condition of new and expanded non-waterdependent utility facilities.

5.4.13 Unlisted Uses

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- 1. Purpose. It is not possible to contemplate all of the various uses that will be compatible within a shoreline environment designation. Therefore, unintentional omissions occur. The purpose of these provisions is to establish a procedure for determining whether certain specific uses would have been permitted in a shoreline environment designation had they been contemplated and whether such unlisted uses are compatible with the listed uses.
- 715 2. Process. To the extent practicable, the interpretation of uses under this SMP shall be guided by the Zoning Code's provisions related to interpretation of uses at SMC 17.12.020, provided that prior to establishing any unlisted use within shoreline jurisdiction, the applicant shall first obtain a Shoreline Conditional Use Permit under SMP Section 2.7 and WAC 173-27-160.

Chapter 6 – Shoreline Modification Provisions

6.1 Introduction

The policies and provisions in this chapter apply to all new, altered, or expanded shoreline modifications. While shoreline uses typically occur on a permanent or ongoing basis, shoreline modifications are typically temporary or one-time activities undertaken in support of or in preparation for a shoreline use. Shoreline modifications include construction-related activities such as a dike, breakwater or shoreline stabilization, but also include activities such as dredging, filling, clearing, grading, and vegetation removal. For example: vegetation removal and grading (shoreline modifications) may be necessary to prepare for a boat launch (shoreline use).

10 6.2 General Provisions for All Shoreline Modifications

Shoreline modifications are expected to implement the following principles:

- 1. Policies: The environmental impacts of new shoreline modifications should be consistent with the following:
 - a. Limit the number and physical extent of shoreline modifications,
 - b. Consider the site-specific conditions which inform the need for and type of modification which is appropriate, with a preference for lesser ecological impacts, and non-structural modifications over structural,
 - c. Allow structural shoreline modifications only where they i) are demonstrated to be necessary to support or protect an allowed primary structure or a legally existing shoreline use that is in danger of loss or substantial damage or ii) are necessary for reconfiguration of the shoreline for mitigation or enhancement purposes,
 - d. Incorporate all feasible measures to protect, restore, and enhance ecological functions and ecosystem-wide processes as modifications occur.
- 2. Regulations: All proposed shoreline modifications shall:
 - a. Meet the mitigation sequencing requirements in SMP Section 4.3.
 - b. Satisfy all specific shoreline modification provisions of this chapter.

6.3 Shoreline Modifications Table

The shoreline modification table below determines whether a specific shoreline modification is allowed within each of the shoreline environments. This table is intended to work in concert with the specific modification policies and regulations that follow, however, where there is a discrepancy between this table and the text of the SMP, the text shall take precedence.

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TABLE 6.1 – ALLOWED SHORELINE MODIFICATIONS							
	Ν	Most Restrictive to Least Restrictive					
	AQUATIC	NATURAL	SHORELINE RESIDENTIAL	URBAN CONSERVANCY	ACTIVE WATERFRONT		
P= Permitted, C=Conditional Use	, X= Not Perr	nitted, N/A=	Not Applicable	e			
Vegetation Removal							
All		Р	Р	Р	Р		
Fill							
Fill Upland of OHWM		С	Р	Р	Р		
Fill Waterward of OHWM	t t	С	С	C	С		
Shoreline Stabilization	mer						
Soft Stabilization	See Adjacent Upland Environment	Р	Р	Р	Р		
Hard Stabilization	Env	Х	С	С	С		
Shoreline Restoration	and						
All	L pl	Р	Р	Р	С		
Dredging ¹	ent						
New Channel or Basin	djac	X	С	Р	Р		
Maintenance Dredging	ee A	Р	Р	Р	Р		
Dredge Disposal w/i a Channel Migration Zone	Š	Х	С	С	С		
Dredge Disposal for Ecological		х	С	С	С		
Restoration/Enhancement		X	C	C	C		
Breakwaters, Jetties, Groins & Weirs							
All		C ²	C ²	C ²	C ²		
 1 – Dredging for fill is generally prohibited except for a Model To Compensation and Liability (CERCLA), or habitat restoration 2 – A SCUP is not required when those structures are installed to installed in streams, etc.). 	project appro	ved by a shoreli	ne conditional u	use permit (SCU	IP).		

35 6.4 Specific Shoreline Modification Provisions

6.4.1 Vegetation Removal

- 1. Applicability:
 - a. This section applies to any removal of or impact to shoreline vegetation, whether or not that activity requires a Shoreline Permit. Such activities include clearing, grading, grubbing, and trimming of vegetation.
 - b. This section does not apply retroactively to existing legally established uses and developments and the ongoing maintenance of lawns, gardens, or landscaping. This section

		does not apply to activities associated with a Forest Practices Permit, unless the permit involves conversion to non-forestry uses.
45		 c. The provisions of SMC 18.13.025(D)(1) apply to vegetation removal within shoreline jurisdiction.
		 d. The provisions of and SMC 18.13.095 apply to all vegetation removal within 150 ft of the OHWM or such other buffer as established in SMP Section 4.4.
	2.	Policies:
50		 Native shoreline vegetation should be conserved where new developments, uses, or shoreline modifications are proposed.
		b. Vegetation removal and conservation should not prevent shoreline uses but should provide for management in a manner that assures no net loss of shoreline ecological functions.
		c. Shade-providing vegetation, especially on the south and west banks of waterbodies, should
55		be prioritized.
		d. Management and control of noxious and invasive weeds should be achieved in a manner
		that retains onsite native vegetation, provides for erosion control, and protects water quality. e. Voluntary enhancement of native shoreline vegetation should be encouraged.
		 f. Public education on the benefits of native vegetation, the adverse impacts of lawn chemicals
60		and fertilizers, and participation in the Skamania County Master Gardeners training should
		be encouraged.
		g. Vegetation conservation should not apply retroactively to existing legally established uses
		and developments where the removal of vegetation is consistent with a previously-approved
		landscaping, mitigation, and/or restoration plan.
65	3.	Regulations:
65	3.	Regulations: General
65	3.	Regulations: General a. Vegetation removal shall be limited to the minimum necessary to accommodate approved
65	3.	Regulations: General a. Vegetation removal shall be limited to the minimum necessary to accommodate approved shoreline development that is consistent with all other provisions of this SMP. This includes
	3.	 Regulations: General a. Vegetation removal shall be limited to the minimum necessary to accommodate approved shoreline development that is consistent with all other provisions of this SMP. This includes the design, location, and operation of the structure or development, including septic drain
65 70	3.	 Regulations: General a. Vegetation removal shall be limited to the minimum necessary to accommodate approved shoreline development that is consistent with all other provisions of this SMP. This includes the design, location, and operation of the structure or development, including septic drain fields, which shall minimize vegetation removal and meet all applicable requirements.
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70	3.	 Regulations: General Vegetation removal shall be limited to the minimum necessary to accommodate approved shoreline development that is consistent with all other provisions of this SMP. This includes the design, location, and operation of the structure or development, including septic drain fields, which shall minimize vegetation removal and meet all applicable requirements. If removal of shoreline vegetation is unavoidable, vegetation removal shall be mitigated in accordance with the requirements in SMP Table 6.2 – Mitigation for Vegetation Removal within Shoreline Jurisdiction. Exceptions: The removal of native vegetation within established gardens, landscaping that serve
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70	3.	 Regulations: General Vegetation removal shall be limited to the minimum necessary to accommodate approved shoreline development that is consistent with all other provisions of this SMP. This includes the design, location, and operation of the structure or development, including septic drain fields, which shall minimize vegetation removal and meet all applicable requirements. If removal of shoreline vegetation is unavoidable, vegetation removal shall be mitigated in accordance with the requirements in SMP Table 6.2 – Mitigation for Vegetation Removal within Shoreline Jurisdiction. Exceptions: The removal of native vegetation within established gardens, landscaping that serve a horticultural purpose shall not require mitigation under SMP Table 6.2. Mitigation plans prepared by a qualified professional may establish mitigation rations that deviate from SMP Table 6.2. No tree containing an active nest of an eagle, osprey, or other protected bird (as defined by WDFW or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act) shall be removed and the nest shall not be disturbed unless the applicant obtains approval from WDFW. Vegetation removal conducted for the purposes outlined in SMC 18.13.025(D)(1)(a through d) shall comply with the regulations therein.
70	3.	 Regulations: General a. Vegetation removal shall be limited to the minimum necessary to accommodate approved shoreline development that is consistent with all other provisions of this SMP. This includes the design, location, and operation of the structure or development, including septic drain fields, which shall minimize vegetation removal and meet all applicable requirements. b. If removal of shoreline vegetation is unavoidable, vegetation removal shall be mitigated in accordance with the requirements in SMP Table 6.2 – Mitigation for Vegetation Removal within Shoreline Jurisdiction. Exceptions: i. The removal of native vegetation within established gardens, landscaping that serve a horticultural purpose shall not require mitigation under SMP Table 6.2. ii. Mitigation plans prepared by a qualified professional may establish mitigation rations that deviate from SMP Table 6.2. c. No tree containing an active nest of an eagle, osprey, or other protected bird (as defined by WDFW or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act) shall be removed and the nest shall not be disturbed unless the applicant obtains approval from WDFW. d. Vegetation removal conducted for the purposes outlined in SMC 18.13.025(D)(1)(a through d) shall comply with the regulations therein. e. Aquatic weed control shall be allowed only where the presence of aquatic weeds will affect
70	3.	 Regulations: General Vegetation removal shall be limited to the minimum necessary to accommodate approved shoreline development that is consistent with all other provisions of this SMP. This includes the design, location, and operation of the structure or development, including septic drain fields, which shall minimize vegetation removal and meet all applicable requirements. If removal of shoreline vegetation is unavoidable, vegetation removal shall be mitigated in accordance with the requirements in SMP Table 6.2 – Mitigation for Vegetation Removal within Shoreline Jurisdiction. Exceptions: The removal of native vegetation within established gardens, landscaping that serve a horticultural purpose shall not require mitigation under SMP Table 6.2. Mitigation plans prepared by a qualified professional may establish mitigation rations that deviate from SMP Table 6.2. No tree containing an active nest of an eagle, osprey, or other protected bird (as defined by WDFW or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act) shall be removed and the nest shall not be disturbed unless the applicant obtains approval from WDFW. Vegetation removal conducted for the purposes outlined in SMC 18.13.025(D)(1)(a through d) shall comply with the regulations therein.

Location of Vegetation Removal	Type of Vegetation Removal	Mitigation Action Required ^{1,2,3,4}
Anywhere	Invasive or noxious vegetation	Native or non-native vegetation planting at 1:1 area ratio
	Hazard Tree	Native or non-native replacement planting at 2:1 replacement ratio
50 Feet or Less from OHWM	Grass, pasture, non-woody, or non-	Native or non-native vegetation planting at 1:1 mitigation ratio
	native vegetation (excluding invasive	
	or noxious vegetation)	
	Native groundcover and understory	Native replacement planting at 2:1 mitigation ratio
	Native tree <12 inches DBH	Native, woody vegetation replacement planting at 2:1 mitigation ratio
	Significant tree >12 inches DBH	Native treereplacement planting at 3:1 mitigation ratio
More than 50 Feet from OHWM	Any non-native vegetation	Native or non-native replacement planting at 1:1 mitigation ratio
	Native groundcover or understory	Native replacement planting at a 1:1 mitigation ratio
	Any native tree	Native tree replacement planting at 2:1 mitigation ratio
Outside Oregon White Oak Woodland	Any removal of native or non-native	Temporary tree protection fencing required prior to ground disturbance. No
Dripline	vegetation within shoreline	clearing, grading, trenching staging, boring, or any other activity is allowed within
	jurisdiction	the dripline of the oak woodlands.
		Conservation covenant or other mechanism may be required if future
		development is likely to impact mitigation area.
Inside, Entirely or Partially, Oregon White	No oak removal and no significant	Install temporary tree protection fencing required prior to ground disturbance at
Oak Woodland Dripline	damage to health of the oak trees as	the extent of proposed activity to ensure that no clearing, grading, trenching,
	demonstrated by arborist's report.	staging, boring or any other activity will occur within the dripline of oak
		woodlands beyond what has been recommended by an arborist.
		Require mitigation for lost scrub/shrub vegetation, if appropriate.
		Conservation covenant or other mechanism is required to protect the oak
		woodland from future development.
	Oak removal or significant damage	At a minimum, replace oak trees based on area impacted with new Oregon white
	to the health of oak trees as	oak trees and contact WDFW for additional mitigation.
	demonstrated by arborist's report.	
		date of this SMP and is defined as the area of cleared vegetation as measured on the ground.
		lowever, for project involving vegetation removal that are not associated with a Shoreline
•		s and permanent demarcationfor the mitigation area.
3 – Replacement planting involves like-tor-like replacement purposes.	eplacement of either 1) the species removed c	or 2) the vegetative layer (strata) as that removed. No invasive vegetation shall be used for
	opriate mitigation, the City may maintain a lis	t of native vegetation that provide groundcover, understory, and tree canopy cover functions
in riparian areas.		

f.	Mitigation Area,	Location.	The location	of the mitigation	area shall:
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

- i. Be on site unless there is insufficient area on site;
- ii. Improve an area of low habitat functionality;
- iii. Be within 50 feet of the OHWM or as close as possible to the shoreline waterbody; and
- iv. Prioritize south and west banks of waterbodies to provide shade.
- g. Mitigation Area, Monitoring.
 - i. The project shall be monitored annually for 5 years to document plant survivorship.
 - ii. Monitoring reports shall be provided to the Administrator once per year.
 - iii. The planted mitigation area shall achieve a plant survival standard of 80% at the end of 5 years.
 - iv. Monitoring results may require additional/replacement planting to meet the survival standard. If the survival standard is not met, then additional planting may be required.

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v. In lieu of monitoring, a conservation covenant may be established which prevents future development or alteration within the mitigation area.

6.4.2 Fill

- 1. Applicability: Any fill activity conducted within shoreline jurisdiction must comply with the policies and provisions herein.
- 20 2. Policies:
 - a. Allow fill when it is demonstrated to be the minimum extent necessary to accommodate an allowed shoreline use or development or when associated with a shoreline restoration project and with assurance of no net loss of shoreline ecological functions and processes.

3. Regulations:

- a. All fills shall be located, designed and constructed to protect shoreline ecological functions and ecosystem-wide processes, including channel migration.
- b. All fills, except fills for the purpose of shoreline restoration, shall be designed:
 - i. To be the minimum size necessary to implement the allowed use or modification.
 - ii. To fit the topography so that minimum alterations of natural conditions will be necessary.
 - iii. To not adversely affect hydrologic conditions or increase the risk of slope failure, if applicable.
 - To include a temporary erosion and sediment control (TESC) plan, identifying BMPs.
 Disturbed areas shall be immediately protected from erosion using mulches, hydroseed, or similar methods, and revegetated, as applicable.
- c. Fills in wetlands, floodways, CMZs or waterward of the OHWM may be allowed only when necessary to support one or more of the following:
 - i. Water-dependent uses.
 - ii. Public Access.
- Cleanup and disposal of contaminated sediments as part of an interagency environmental clean-up plan.

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-	tevenson oreline Master Program	SEPA Review Draf November 2018
	iv. Disposal of dredged material considered suitable under, and cor accordance with WDNR's Dredged Material Management Progra Dredged Material Management Office of the USACE.	am and/or the
	 v. Expansion or alteration of transportation facilities of statewide si located on the shoreline where alternatives to fill are infeasible. vi. Mitigation action (environmental or hazard), ecological restoration nourishment, or enhancement project consistent with an approv restoration plan. 	on, beach
	 d. Unless site characteristics dictate otherwise, fill material within surface was shall be sand, gravel, rock, or other clean material with a minimum poter water quality and shall be obtained from a state-authorized source. e. Upland fills not located within wetlands, floodways, or CMZs may be allo are: 	itial to degrade
	 Part of an allowed shoreline use or modification, or necessary to to cultural resources. Located outside applicable setbacks, unless specifically allowed i 	
6.	4.3 Shoreline Stabilization	
1. 2.	defined in SMP Chapter 7.	ne stabilization as
۷.	 a. Locate and design new development to avoid the need for future shoreli the extent feasible. 	ne stabilization to
	 b. Use structural shoreline stabilization measures only when nonstructural r infeasible. 	
	 c. Ensure soft structural shoreline stabilization measures are used prior to h measures unless demonstrated to be insufficient. d. Ensure that the cumulative impacts of existing, new, or enlarged hard shorely (e.g., beach starvation, habitat degradation, sediment impoundment, examples and the starvation is the starvation of the starva	oreline stabilization
	 erosion, groundwater impacts, hydraulic impacts, loss of shoreline vegeta woody material, restriction of channel movement and creation of side ch result in a net loss of shoreline ecological functions. e. Allow new or enlarged structural shoreline stabilization only where demotion of the stabilization on the stabilizati	ation, loss of large annels, etc.) do not onstrated to be
	 necessary to support or protect an allowed primary structure or a legally use that is in danger of loss or substantial damage, or for reconfiguration mitigation or enhancement purposes. f. Ensure all proposals for structural shoreline stabilization, both individuall do not result in a net loss of ecological functions. 	n of the shoreline fo
3.	Regulations:	
	General a. New development shall be designed to avoid the need for future shorelin where feasible, including the following specific requirements:	ne stabilization

-	of Stevenso 8 Shoreline	n Master Program	SEPA Review Draft November 2018
		i. Land divisions shall be designed to ensure that lots crea	ted will not require
		stabilization using a geotechnical analysis of the site and	d shoreline characteristics.
		ii. New development shall be adequately setback from ste	ep slopes or bluffs to ensure
		that stabilization is unnecessary during the life the struc	ture(s).
		iii. New development that requires shoreline stabilization t	nat causes significant
		impacts to adjacent or downstream properties is not per	mitted.
		iv. Shoreline stabilization structures, both individually and o	cumulatively, shall not result
		in a net loss of ecological functions, and shall be the min	nimum size necessary. Soft
		approaches shall be used whenever feasible unless dem	onstrated not to be sufficient
		to protect primary structures, dwellings, and businesses.	
	b.	If construction or repair of a shoreline stabilization measure enta	ils vegetation clearing or
		ground disturbance within the shoreline setback, such disturban	ce shall be restored
		according to SMP Section 6.4.1 as quickly as feasible.	
	С.	A geotechnical report shall be prepared for all new, enlarged, an	d replacement structural
		stabilization. The report shall address the need to prevent dama	ge to a primary structure
		shall meet the following requirements:	
		i. Address the necessity for shoreline stabilization by estin	nated time frames and rates
		of erosion and report on the urgency associated with th	e specific situation. As a
		general matter, hard armoring solutions should not be a	uthorized except when a
		report confirms that 1) there is a significant possibility th	nat such a structure will be
		damaged within 3 years as a result of shoreline erosion	in the absence of such hard
		armoring measures, or 2) waiting until the need is imme	diate would foreclose the
		opportunity to use measures that avoid impacts on ecol	
		ii. Where the geotechnical report confirms a need to preve	ent potential damage to a
		primary structure, but the need is not as immediate as t	he 3 years, that report may
		still be used to justify more immediate authorization to	protect against erosion using
		soft or nonstructural measures.	
	d.	When new, enlarged, or replacement structural shoreline stabiliz	ation is demonstrated to be
		necessary per the above requirements of subsections e and f be	low, it shall:
		i. Be the minimum size necessary and shall meet no net lo	ss. Soft stabilization
		measures shall be implemented unless demonstrated no	ot to be sufficient to protect
		the primary structures, dwellings or businesses.	
		ii. Ensure that publicly financed or subsidized shoreline ero	osion control measures do
		not restrict public access except where such access is de	monstrated to be infeasible
		for reasons stated in SMP Section 4.6.3. Ecological resto	ration and public access
		improvements shall be incorporated into the stabilizatio	n measure, where feasible.
		iii. Mitigate new erosion control measures, including replac	ement structures, on feeder
		bluffs or other actions that affect sediment-producing a	reas to avoid or, if that is not
		possible, to minimize adverse impacts to sediment conv	eyance systems. Where
		sediment conveyance systems cross jurisdictional bound	• •
		shoreline management efforts with Skamania County. If	•
		threatening existing development, the City will consider	

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	district or other institutional mechanism to provide compreher	sive mitigation for the				
	adverse impacts of erosion control measures.	5				
Ν	lew or Enlarged Structural Stabilization					
	New or enlarged structural shoreline stabilization measures shall not be	e allowed, except				
	when the following subsections (i through iv), as applicable, are met.					
)	i. For existing primary structures:					
	1. The need to protect primary structures from damage due t	o erosion is				
	conclusively demonstrated through a geotechnical report.					
	2. The erosion control structure will not result in a net loss of	shoreline ecological				
	functions.	5				
	ii. In support of new non-water-dependent development, includi	ng single-family				
	residences, when all of the conditions below apply:	5 5 7				
	1. The erosion is not being caused by upland conditions, such	n as drainage or loss				
	of vegetation;	5				
	2. Nonstructural measures, such as placing the development	farther from the				
)	shoreline, planting vegetation, or installing on-site drainag	e improvements, are				
	not feasible or not sufficient; and					
	3. The need to protect primary structures from damage due t	o erosion is				
	demonstrated through a geotechnical report. The damage	must be caused by				
	natural processes (e.g., tidal action, currents, wind, waves, e	etc.).				
	iii. In support of water-dependent development when all of the co	onditions below apply:				
	 The erosion is not being caused by upland conditions (e.g. drainage, etc.); 	loss of vegetation,				
	 Nonstructural measures (e.g., planting vegetation, installing 	on-site drainage				
	improvements, etc.) are not feasible or not sufficient; and	<i>y</i> === === <i>y</i> =				
)	3. The need to protect primary structures from damage due t	o erosion is				
	demonstrated through a geotechnical report.					
	iv. To protect projects for the restoration of ecological functions of	or for hazardous				
	substance remediation projects pursuant to Chapter 70.105D R					
	nonstructural measures, planting vegetation, or installing on-si					
;	improvements, are not feasible or not sufficient to adequately	-				
	causes or impacts.					
R	eplacement Structural Stabilization					
f.	For the purposes of this section, replacement means the construction of	of a new structure to				
	perform a shoreline stabilization function of an existing structure that ca					
)	adequately serve its purpose. Additions to or increases in size of existin	g shoreline				
	stabilization measures shall be considered new structures. An existing shoreline stabili					
	structure may be replaced with a similar structure if there is a demonstrated need to pr					
	principal uses or structures from erosion caused by currents, tidal actio	n, wind or waves				
	provided the following provisions (i through iv) are met:					
)	i. There is a demonstrated need to protect principal uses or struc	tures from erosion				

			S	structures, a geotechnical report is recommended but not required. At a minimum,	
			ā	applicants must demonstrate need by addressing the following:	
			1	1. The structure or use will be at risk from currents, tidal action, wind or waves if	
170				the stabilization structure is not replaced;	
			2	2. No feasible options exist to move the at-risk structure out of harm's way;	
			3	3. The primary structure is well-built and will be viable for a long time after	
				stabilization is provided.	
			2	4. The primary structure is not otherwise at risk because of its location in a flood or	
175				geotechnical hazard area and replacing the stabilization structure would not assure the long-term safety of the structure.	
			ii. 1	The replacement structure should be designed, located, sized, and constructed to	
				assure no net loss of ecological functions.	
				Replacement walls or bulkheads shall not encroach waterward of the OHWM or	
180				existing structure unless the residence was occupied prior to January 1, 1992 and	
100				there are overriding safety or environmental concerns. In such cases, the	
				replacement structure shall abut the existing shoreline stabilization structure.	
				Soft shoreline stabilization measures that provide restoration of shoreline ecological	
				functions may be permitted waterward of the OHWM.	
185		Rer		noreline Stabilization	
100		g.		repair and maintenance of shoreline stabilization is an exempt activity which is	
		9.		ed under WAC 173-27-040(2)(b). However, for the purposes of this section, repair of	
				ne stabilization measures that exceeds the exemption threshold qualifies as a	
				nent and is subject to the standards for replacement of stabilization structures,	
190				repair to a portion of an existing stabilization structure that has collapsed, eroded	
150				otherwise demonstrated a loss of structural integrity, and the repair is 50% or	
				of the value of the shoreline stabilization measure shall constitute replacement.	
			greater e		
	6.4.	6.4.4 Shoreline Restoration			
	1.	Арр	olicability:	This section applies to all shoreline habitat and natural systems enhancement	
195		pro	jects. The	se projects include those activities proposed and conducted specifically for the	
	purpose of establishing, restoring, or enhancing habitat for priority species in the shoreline				
	2.	Poli	cies:		
		a.	The ecol	ogical enhancement and restoration measures projects identified in the Stevenson	
			Shoreline	e Restoration Plan should be implemented, and all other shoreline habitat and	
200			natural s	ystems enhancement projects should be consistent with that plan wherever feasible.	
		b.	Ecologica	al enhancement and restoration measures occurring on Stevenson's shorelines	
			should n	ot interfere with the establishment of other preferred shoreline and uses, especially	
			in the Ac	tive Waterfront SED.	
	3.	Reg	ulations:		
205		a.	Shoreline	e habitat and natural systems enhancement projects may be permitted in all	
				e environments, provided:	
			i. 1	The project's purpose is the restoration or enhancement of the natural character and	
				ecological functions of the shoreline; and	

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	It is consistent with the implementation of an approved compre plan, or the project will provide a proven ecological benefit and this SMP.	
	 To the extent possible, restoration and enhancement shall be integrated with other parallel natural resource management efforts. 	and coordinated
	c. Implementation of restoration projects identified in the Stevenson Shore that are focused on restoring degraded habitat in shoreline jurisdiction s over other restoration projects.	
	d. The provisions of this SMP shall not apply where a shoreline restoration would cause a landward shift in the OHWM that results in 1) land that has regulated under this SMP prior to construction of the restoration project	ad not been
	under shoreline jurisdiction or 2) additional regulatory requirements app landward shift in required shoreline buffers or other regulations of this S relief, projects shall satisfy the substantive and procedural requirements	MP. To obtain this
6	5.4.5 Dredging	
1	. Applicability:	
	 This section applies to new or maintenance dredging activities and dispon materials from these activities. 	osal of dredge
	b. This section is not intended to cover dredging that is incidental to the content of the otherwise authorized use or modification (e.g., shoreline crossings, bulked These in-water substrate modifications should be conducted pursuant to and specific use and modification regulations of this SMP.	nead replacements).
2		d should be
3		
	a. New development shall be located and designed to avoid or minimize the maintenance dredging.	ne need for new and
	 b. Dredging shall only be permitted: i. In conjunction with a water-dependent use of water bodies or a ii. As part of the development of utilities or essential public facilities feasible alternatives; 	
	 To establish, expand, relocate or reconfigure navigation channel navigational uses, only where necessary for assuring safe and ef accommodation of existing navigational uses and then only whe ecological impacts are minimized and when mitigation is provid 	ficient en significant
	 As maintenance dredging of established navigation channels an to a previously dredged area and/or an existing authorized dred location, depth, and width). 	d basins, restricted
	v. For projects associated with MTCA or CERCLA project or with a s restoration project approved by a Shoreline Conditional Use Per	-

ity of Ste 018 Shore	venson SEPA Review Dra eline Master Program November 201
	otherwise dredging for fill materials is prohibited. Disposal of such dredged
	materials are subject to the requirements below.
	c. Removal of gravel for flood control shall only be allowed if i) biological and
	geomorphological study demonstrates a long-term benefit to flood hazard reduction, ii) no
	net loss of ecological functions occurs, and iii) extraction is part of a comprehensive flood
1	management solution.
4.	Dredge Disposal Regulations:
	 When a dredge activity is conducted for the primary purpose of obtaining fill material, the disposal of dredged materials shall be waterward of the OHWM.
	ii. Disposal of dredged materials on shorelands or associated wetlands shall first obtain
	a SCUP and must demonstrate the suitability of the material for a beneficial use identified in a regional interagency dredge material management plan or watershed management plan.
	iii. When located within a channel migration zone, disposal of dredged materials shall be discouraged and shall only be allowed with a SCUP.
6.4.	6 Breakwaters, Jetties, Groins, and Weirs
1.	Applicability: This section applies to new, expanded or replacement breakwaters, jetties, groins, and weirs as those are defined in SMP Chapter 7.
2.	Policies:
	a. Allow breakwaters, jetties, groins, and weirs to be located waterward of the OHWM only
	where necessary to support water-dependent uses, public access, shoreline stabilization, or other specific public purpose.
	b. Consider alternative structures with less impact where physical conditions make such alternatives feasible.
3.	Regulations:
	a. Except when for ecological protection/restoration, new, expanded or replacement structures shall only be allowed with a SCUP.
	b. New expanded or replacement structures shall demonstrate that they will protect critical areas, will not result in a net loss of shoreline ecological functions, and will support water-dependent uses, public access, shoreline stabilization, or other specific public purpose.
	c. Breakwaters, jetties, groins, and weirs shall be limited to the minimum size necessary.
	d. Breakwaters, jetties, groins, and weirs shall be designed to protect critical areas.
	 Proposed designs for new, expanded or replacement structures shall be designed by qualified professionals, including both an engineer and a biologist.

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Chapter 7 – Definitions

As used in this SMP, the words below have the meaning given here unless the context clearly dictates otherwise.

7.1 Abbreviations & Acronyms

5	ANSI – American National Standards Institute
	BMP – Best Management Practice
	CERCLA – The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act ("Superfund");
	1986 amendments are known as Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act or SARA
	CMZ – Channel Migration Zone
10	DBH – Diameter at breast height, 4.5 feet above existing grade
	FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency
	MTCA – The Model Toxics Control Act
	OFM – Washington Office of Financial Management
	OHWM – Ordinary High Water Mark
15	RCW – Revised Code of Washington
	SEPA – Washington State Environmental Policy Act, Chapter 43.21C RCW.
	SMA – The Shoreline Management Act, Chapter 90.58 RCW, as amended
	SMP – Shoreline Master Program
	WAC – Washington Administrative Code
20	WDFW – Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife
	WDNR – Washington Department of Natural Resources

USACE – United States Army Corps of Engineers

7.2 Words & Phrases

Accessory Use or **Accessory Structure** – A use incidental and subordinate to the principal use and located on the same lot or in the same building as the principal use, but is not an appurtenance use as defined in this Chapter.

Adjacent – Immediately adjoining (in contact with the boundary of the influence area) or within a distance less than that needed to separate activities from critical areas to ensure protection of the functions and values of the critical areas. Adjacent shall mean any activity or development located: 1) on site immediately adjoining a critical area; or 2) a distance equal to or less than the required critical area buffer width and building setback.

Agricultural Activities – Agricultural uses and practices including, but not limited to: Producing, breeding, or increasing agricultural products; rotating and changing agricultural crops; allowing land used for agricultural activities to lie fallow in which it is plowed and tilled but left unseeded; allowing land used for agricultural activities to lie dormant as a result of adverse agricultural market conditions; allowing land used for agricultural activities to lie dormant because the land is enrolled in a local, state, or federal conservation program, or the land is subject to a conservation easement; conducting agricultural operations; maintaining, repairing, and replacing agricultural equipment; maintaining,

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repairing, and replacing agricultural facilities, provided that the replacement facility is no closer to the shoreline than the original facility; and maintaining agricultural lands under production or cultivation.

Agricultural Land – Those specific land areas on which agriculture activities are conducted.

Alteration - See SMC 18.13.010 - Definitions.

Anadromous Fish – See SMC 18.13.010 – Definitions.

Applicant – A person who files an application for a permit and who is either the owner of the land on which that proposed activity would be located, a contract purchaser, or the authorized agent of such a person.

Appurtenance – A structure or development which is necessarily connected to the use and enjoyment of a single-family residence and is located landward of the OHWM and also of the perimeter of any wetland. On a statewide basis, normal appurtenances include a garage, deck, driveway, utilities, fences, installation of a septic tank and drain field, and grading which does not exceed 250 cubic yards, except to construct a conventional drain field, and which does not involve placement of fill in any wetland or waterward of the OHWM (WAC 173-27- 040(2)(g)). Residential appurtenances do not include bulkheads, other shoreline modifications or overwater structures.

Aquaculture – The culture or farming of fish, or other aquatic plants and animals. Aquaculture does not include upland finfish -rearing facilities, which are considered agriculture.

Archaeological – Having to do with the systematic, scientific study of past human life and activities through material remains.

Archaeological Artifact– An object that comprises the physical evidence of an indigenous and subsequent culture, including material remains of past human life, including monuments, symbols, tools, facilities, graves, skeletal remains, and technological byproducts.

Archaeological Resource/Site– A geographic locality in Washington, including, but not limited to, submerged and submersible lands and the bed of the sea within the state's jurisdiction, that contains archaeological artifacts.

Archaeological Site Inspection – A preliminary archaeological investigation of a project area which includes, but is not limited to, archaeological databases, walking the site in a series of transects, and shovel test probes of the subsurface as necessary. When archaeological deposits are identified, sufficient shovel test probe examination shall be conducted to determine whether the discovery meets the definition of an archaeological site in RCW 27.53.030. A Washington State Archaeological Site Inventory form shall be completed and submitted for the identified site. Site inspection reports shall be professionally reasoned and sufficiently detailed to allow another archaeologist to repeat the investigation and reach a similar conclusion.

Archaeological Survey – A formal archaeological study that includes background research and adheres to the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP).

Associated Wetland – Those wetlands that are in proximity to and either influence, or are influenced by tidal waters or a lake or stream subject to the SMA. Refer to RCW 90.58.030.

Beach – The area of unconsolidated material at the interface between a waterbody and dry land.

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Best Management Practice or **BMP** – A conservation practice or system of practices and management measures that: (a) control soil loss and reduce water quality degradation caused by high concentrations of nutrients, animal waste, toxics, or sediment; (b) minimize adverse impacts to surface water and ground water flow and circulation patterns and to the chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of wetlands; (c) protect trees, vegetation, and soils designated to be retained during and following site construction and use native plant species appropriate to the site for revegetation of disturbed areas; and (d) provide standards for proper use of chemical herbicides within critical areas.

Boat Launch or Boat Ramp – A graded slope, slab, pad, plank, or rails providing access in and out of the water for boats or other watercraft by means of a trailer, hand, or mechanical device. Boat launches are categorized based upon whether the access they provide accommodates motorized watercraft.

Boating Facility – Uses and structures (e.g., marinas, moorages, floats, mooring buoys, boat launches, etc.) designed and intended to support boats and water craft. This definition includes components related to the above uses (e.g., docks, piers, gangways, ells, etc.).

90 **Breakwater** – An offshore structure generally built parallel to the shore that may or may not be connected to land. Its primary purpose is to protect a harbor, moorage, or navigational activity from wave and wind action by creating a still-water area along the shore. A secondary purpose is to protect the shoreline from wave- caused erosion.

Buffer – See SMC 18.13.010 – Definitions.

95 **Canopy Cover** – See SMC 18.13.010 – Definitions.

Channel Migration Zone (CMZ) – The area along a river within which the channel(s) can be reasonably predicted to migrate over time as a result of natural and normally occurring hydrological and related processes when considered with the characteristics of the river and its surroundings.

City – The City of Stevenson or the City designee or authorized agent.

100 **Clearing** – The destruction or removal of vegetation ground cover, shrubs and trees, including but not limited to, root material removal and/or topsoil removal.

Commercial Development – Those uses that are involved in business trade (e.g., occupied building space used for the conducting of retail, office, artisan, restaurant, lodging, childcare, professional business, government services, entertainment, privately operated recreational uses, etc.).

105 **Commercial Use** – A business use or activity involving retail or wholesale marketing of goods and services. Examples of commercial uses include restaurants, offices, and retail shops.

Comprehensive Plan – The document, including maps adopted by the City Council that outlines the City's goals and policies relating to management of land use and development.

Conditional Use – A use, development, or substantial development which is classified as a conditional use or is not classified within this SMP (WAC 173-27-030(4)).

Critical Areas - See SMC 18.13.010 - Definitions.

Critical Freshwater Habitat – Designated under chapter 36.70A RCW, including streams, rivers, wetlands, and lakes, their associated CMZs, and floodplains.

115	Cumulative Impact – The combined, incremental effects of human activity on ecological or critical areas functions and values. Cumulative impacts result when the effects of an action are added to or interact with the effects of other actions in a particular place and within a particular time. It is the combination of these effects, and any resulting environmental degradation, that should be the focus of cumulative impact analysis and changes to policies and permitting decisions.
120	Cultural Resources – Archeological and historical sites and artifacts, and traditional areas or items of religious, ceremonial and social uses for tribal members and citizens of Washington.
	Degrade – To scale down in desirability or salability, to impair in respect to some physical property or to reduce in structure or function.
125	Development – A use consisting of the construction or exterior alteration of structures; dredging; drilling; dumping; filling; removal of any sand, gravel, or minerals; bulkheading; driving of piling; placing of obstructions; or any project of a permanent or temporary nature which interferes with the normal public use of the surface of the waters of the state subject to Chapter 90.58 RCW at any state of water level (RCW 90.58.030(3d3a)).
	Dock – A landing or moorage facility for watercraft. Private leisure decks, storage facilities or other appurtenances are not included in this definition.
130	Dock, Single User Residential – A dock that is used for non-commercial use and enjoyment of a single-family residential lot. If a dock is 1) used for commercial use or 2) by more than one single-family residential lot it is a joint-use moorage.
135	Dredging – The removal or displacement of earth or sediment (gravel, sand, mud, silt and/or other material or debris) from a river, stream, or associated wetland. "Maintenance dredging" includes the removal of earth or sediment within established navigation channels and basins.

Ecological Function – The work performed or the role played by the physical, chemical, and biological processes that contribute to the maintenance of the aquatic and terrestrial environments that constitute the shoreline's natural ecosystem.

Ecologically Intact Shorelines – Those shoreline areas that retain the majority of their natural shoreline functions, as evidenced by the shoreline configuration and the presence of native vegetation. Generally, but not necessarily, ecologically intact shorelines are free of structural shoreline modifications, structures, and intensive human uses. In forested areas, they generally include native vegetation with diverse plant communities, multiple canopy layers, and the presence of large woody debris available for recruitment to adjacent water bodies. Recognizing that there is a continuum of ecological conditions ranging from near natural conditions to totally degraded contaminated sites, this term is intended to delineate those shoreline areas that provide valuable functions for the larger aquatic and terrestrial environments which could be lost or significantly reduced by human development. Whether or not a shoreline is ecologically intact is determined on a case-by-case basis, and the term may apply to all shoreline areas meeting the above criteria ranging from larger reaches that may include multiple properties to small areas located within a single property.

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Emergency – An unanticipated and imminent threat to public health, safety, or the environment which requires immediate action within a time too short to allow full compliance with the master program. Emergency construction is construed narrowly as that which is necessary to protect property from the elements (RCW 90.58.030(3eiii) and WAC 173-27-040(2d)).

EII – Extensions of piers, often in a U-shape or L shape, to provide additional space for mooring watercraft.

Enhancement – Alteration of an existing resource to improve or increase its characteristics and processes without degrading other existing functions. Enhancements are to be distinguished from resource creation or restoration projects.

Erosion – The wearing away of land by the action of natural forces.

Erosion Hazard Area – Those areas that, because of natural characteristics, including vegetative cover, soil texture, slope gradient, and rainfall patterns, or human-induced changes to such characteristics, are vulnerable to erosion.

Fair Market Value – The open market bid price for conducting the work, using the equipment and facilities, and purchase of the goods, services and materials necessary to accomplish the development. This would normally equate to the cost of hiring a contractor to undertake the development from start to finish, including the cost of labor, materials, equipment and facility usage, transportation and contractor overhead and profit. The fair market value of the development shall include the fair market value of any donated, contributed or found labor, equipment or materials (WAC 173-27-030(8)).

Feasible – For the purpose of this SMP, an action (e.g., a development project, mitigation, or preservation requirement, etc.) meets all of the following conditions: (a) the action can be accomplished with technologies and methods that have been used in the past in similar circumstances, or studies or tests have demonstrated in similar circumstances that such approaches are currently available and likely to achieve the intended results; (b) the action provides a reasonable likelihood of achieving its intended purpose; and (c) the action does not physically preclude achieving the project's primary intended legal use. In cases where certain actions are required unless they are infeasible, the burden of proving infeasibility is on the applicant. In determining an action's infeasibility, the City and State may weigh the action's relative public costs and public benefits, considered in the short- and long-term time frames.

Fill – The addition of soil, sand, rock, gravel, sediment, earth retaining structure, or other material to an area waterward of the OHWM, in wetlands, or on shorelands in a manner that raises the elevation or creates dry land.

Fish Acclimation Facility – A pond, net pen, tank, raceway, or other natural feature or artificial structure used for rearing and imprinting juvenile fish to a body of water before their release.

Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas – Areas that serve a critical role in sustaining needed habitats and species for the functional integrity of the ecosystem, and which, if altered, may reduce the likelihood that the species will persist over the long term. These areas may include, but are not limited to, rare or vulnerable ecological systems, communities, and habitat or habitat elements including seasonal ranges, breeding habitat, winter range, and movement corridors; and areas with high relative

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population density or species richness. These areas may also include locally important habitats and species. Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas do not include such artificial features or constructs as irrigation delivery systems, irrigation infrastructure, irrigation canals, or drainage ditches that lie within the boundaries of, and are maintained by, a port district or an irrigation district or company.

195 **Fish Hatchery** – A facility designed for the artificial breeding, hatching and rearing through the early life stages of finfish.

Float – A floating structure that is moored, anchored, or otherwise secured in the water offshore, and that provides a landing for water dependent recreation (e.g., a platform used for swimming and diving) or as a moorage for watercraft.

200 **Floating Home** – A single-family dwelling unit constructed on a float, that is moored, anchored, or otherwise secured in waters, and is not a vessel, even though it may be capable of being towed.

Flood – A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from: 1. the overflow of inland or tidal waters; 2. the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any sources.

205 **Flood Insurance Rate Map** or **FIRM** – The official map on which the Federal Insurance Administration has delineated many areas of flood hazard, floodways, and the risk premium zones (CFR 44 Part 59).

Floodplain – An area synonymous with 100-year floodplain and means the land area susceptible to being inundated by stream derived waters with a 1 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The limits of this area are based on flood regulation ordinance maps or a reasonable method that meets the objectives of the SMA (WAC 173-26-020).

Floodway – The area, as identified in this SMP, that either: i) Has been established in FEMA flood insurance rate maps or floodway maps; or ii) consists of those portions of a river valley lying streamward from the outer limits of a watercourse upon which flood waters are carried during periods of flooding that occur with reasonable regularity, although not necessarily annually, said floodway being identified, under normal condition, by changes in surface soil conditions or changes in types or quality of vegetative ground cover condition, topography, or other indicators of flooding that occurs with reasonable regularity annually. Regardless of the method used to identify the floodway, the floodway does not include those lands that can reasonably be expected to be protected from flood waters by flood control devices maintained by or maintained under license from the federal government, the state, or a political subdivision of the state.

Forest Practices – Any activity conducted on or directly related to forest land and relating to growing, harvesting, or processing timber. These activities include but are not limited to: road and trail construction, final and intermediate harvesting, precommercial thinning, reforestation, fertilization, prevention and suppression of disease and insects, salvage of trees, and brush control (WAC 222-16-010(21)). Forest practices do not include forest species seed orchard operations and intensive forest nursery operations; or preparatory work (e.g., tree marking, surveying, road flagging, etc.); or removal or harvest of incidental vegetation from forest lands (e.g., berries, ferns, greenery, mistletoe, herbs, mushrooms, and other products which cannot normally be expected to result in damage to forest soils, timber or public resources).

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230 **Functions and Values** – See SMC 18.13.010 – Definitions.

Gangway – A walkway that connects a pier to a dock; often used in areas where the water level changes because of tidal or seasonal variations.

Garden – An area devoted to the cultivation of soil or production of crops in a manner incidental and subordinate to the principal use of the property. Examples include private residential gardens, community gardens, and or pea patches associated with a public park.

Geologically Hazardous Areas – Areas that because of their susceptibility to erosion, sliding, earthquake, or other geological events (as designated by WAC 365-190-080(4)) may not be suited to development consistent with public health, safety or environmental standards. Types of geologically hazardous areas include erosion, landslide, seismic, volcanic hazards, and mine.

Geotechnical Report or Geotechnical Analysis – A scientific study or evaluation conducted by a qualified expert that includes a description of the ground and surface hydrology and geology, the affected land form and its susceptibility to mass wasting, erosion, and other geologic hazards or processes, conclusions and recommendations regarding the effect of the proposed development on geologic conditions, the adequacy of the site to be developed, the impacts of the proposed development, alternative approaches to the proposed development, and measures to mitigate potential site-specific and cumulative geological and hydrological impacts of the proposed development, including the potential adverse impacts to adjacent and down-current properties. Geotechnical reports shall conform to accepted technical standards and must be prepared by qualified professional engineers or geologists who have professional expertise about the regional and local
 shoreline geology and processes.

Grading – The movement or distribution of the soil, sand, rock, gravel, sediment or other material on a site in a manner that alters the natural contour of the land.

Groin – A barrier-type structure extending from the backshore or stream bank into a water body. Its purpose is to protect a shoreline and adjacent upland by influencing the movement of water and/or deposition of materials. This is accomplished by building or preserving an accretion beach on its up drift side by trapping littoral drift. A groin is relatively narrow in width but varies greatly in length. A groin is sometimes built in a series as a system and may be permeable or impermeable, high or low, and fixed or adjustable.

Ground Water – Water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the surface of land or a surface water body.

Groundcover – See SMC 18.13.010 – Definitions.

Habitat – The place or type of site where a plant or animal naturally or normally lives and grows.

Hazard Tree - See SMC 18.13.010 - Definitions.

 Historic Site – Those sites that are eligible or listed on the Washington Heritage Register, National

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 Register of Historic Places, or any locally developed historic register formally adopted by the City

 Council.
 Council.

Horticulture or **Horticultural Purposes** – The cultivation of a garden, orchard, or nursery; the cultivation of flowers, fruits, vegetables or ornamental plants.

Hydroelectric Facilities – Facilities, uses, or structures and associated infrastructure having electrical
 generation using the energy of water as their primary purpose. Facilities typically include, but are not limited to: dams; spillways; electrical lines and poles; powerhouses; electrical substations; roads for access and maintenance; debris or navigational booms; buoys; fish collection, diversion, and exclusion structures and nets; and public safety infrastructure such as signs.

Hyporheic Zone – An area under or beside a stream channel or floodplain that contributes water to the stream and performs ecological functions (e.g., removing excessive nutrients and toxic compounds, water storage, support of vegetation, sediment storage, maintenance of base flows, etc.).

Impervious Surface Coverage – Any non-vertical surface artificially covered or hardened so as to prevent or impede the percolation of water into the soil mantle including, but not limited to, roof tops, swimming pools, paved or graveled roads and walkways or parking areas and excluding landscaping and surface water retention/detention facilities.

Industrial Use – A use involving the production, processing, manufacturing, or fabrication of goods or materials. Warehousing and storage of materials or production is considered part of the industrial process. Water-oriented industrial uses include port areas that ship and receive products along the water and adjacent upland uses which benefit from proximity to the water.

285 **Institutional Use** – A use and/or related structure(s) for the provision of educational, medical, cultural, public safety, social and/or governmental services to the community (e.g., cemeteries, schools, colleges, museums, community centers, etc.).

Instream Structure – A structure placed by humans within a stream or river waterward of the OHWM that either causes or has the potential to cause water impoundment or the diversion, obstruction, or modification of water flow. Instream structures may include those for hydroelectric generation, irrigation, water supply, flood control, transportation, utility service transmission, fish habitat enhancement, or other purpose. Overwater structures as defined herein and stormwater and wastewater outfalls are not instream structures.

Jetty – A structure usually projecting out into the water for the purpose of protecting a navigation channel, a harbor, or to influence water currents.

Joint-Use Moorage – A moorage constructed and utilized by more than one waterfront property owner, homeowner's association or other public or quasi-public agency. Joint-use moorage includes moorage for pleasure craft and/or landing for water sports for use in common by shoreline residents or for use by patrons of a public park or quasi public recreation area.

300 If a joint-use moorage 1) is used for storing, berthing and securing more than 10 motorized boats or watercraft or 2) includes a swinging boom or davit-style hoist, then it is a marina.

Lake – An area permanently inundated by water in excess of 2 meters deep and greater than 20 acres in size measured at the OHWM.

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Leisure Deck, Private – An overwater structure associated with a private, typically single-family residential, use of the shoreline. Private leisure decks are designed or intended for uses that are unnecessary for the moorage of a boat or watercraft (e.g., seating, cooking, viewing, storage, etc.).

Leisure Pier, Public – An overwater or nearshore structure that is 1) accessible to the public and 2) designed or intended for uses that are unnecessary for the moorage of a boat or watercraft (e.g., seating, pedestrian travel, viewing, etc.). Public leisure piers typically support view platforms, fishing and other water-dependent shoreline activities.

Livaboard Vessel – A licensed vessel used primarily as a residence; if the vessel is used as a means of transportation or recreation, those are secondary or subsidiary uses. Vessels shall be considered a residence if used for overnight accommodation for more than 15 nights in a 1-month period, or when the occupant or occupants identify the vessel or the facility where it is moored as the residence for voting, mail, tax, or similar purposes.

Marina – A private or public facility providing the purchase or lease of a slip for storing, berthing and securing more than 10 motorized boats or watercraft, including both long-term and transient moorage. Marinas may include accessory facilities for providing incidental services to users of the marina (e.g., waste collection, boat sales or rental activities, retail establishments providing fuel service, repair or service of boat, etc.).

May – The action is acceptable, provided it conforms to the provisions of this SMP.

Mining – The removal of sand, gravel, soil, minerals, and other earth materials for commercial and other uses (WAC 173-26-241).

Mitigation – The process of avoiding, minimizing or compensating for adverse environmental impact(s) of a proposal on a critical area. The type(s) of mitigation required is dependent on the mitigation sequence in SMP Section 4.3.

Modification or **Shoreline Modification** – Those actions that modify the physical configuration or qualities of the shoreline area, usually through the construction of a physical element (e.g., dike, breakwater, pier, weir, dredged basin, fill, bulkhead, or other shoreline structure) or other actions (e.g., clearing, grading, application of chemicals, etc.).

Monitoring – The collection of data by various methods for the purpose of understanding natural systems and features, evaluating the impact of development proposals on such systems, and/or assessing the performance of mitigation measures imposed as conditions of development.

Moorage Facility – In-water, over-water, or nearshore structures used by a ship, boat, or other watercraft to secure the watercraft or keep it from floating away. These structures typically include, but are not limited to: piers and docks and portions thereof (such as ells, floats, and gangways); mooring buoys; boathouses; mooring piles; lifts or boat lifts; canopies; boat launch; launch/moorage rails or railways; jet ski floats; boat dry docks; and boat tie downs.

See also marina, joint-use moorage, single-user residential dock, boat launch, and mooring buoy.

340 **Mooring Buoy** – A floating object anchored to the bottom of a waterbody that provides tie up capabilities for boats or watercraft.

Must – A mandate; the action is required.

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Native- See SMC 18.13.010 - Definitions.

Nonconforming Use – A shoreline use or development which was lawfully constructed or established
 prior to the effective date of the SMA or this SMP, or amendments thereto, but which does not now conform to the use and development standards contained in this SMP. A nonconforming use is also one which is listed as a conditional use in this SMP but which existed prior to the adoption of this SMP or any relevant amendments and for which a Shoreline Conditional Use Permit has not been obtained. For the purposes of this SMP, existing roads which do not meet the setback standards of this SMP (whether asphalt, gravel, or dirt) are considered nonconforming uses.

Ordinary High Water Mark or **OHWM** – That mark that will be found by examining the bed and banks and ascertaining where the presence and action of waters are so common and usual, and so long continued in all ordinary years, as to mark upon the soil a character distinct from that of the abutting upland, in respect to vegetation as that condition existed on June 1, 1971, as it may have naturally changed thereafter, or as it may change thereafter in accordance with permits issued by a local government or Ecology: provided that in any area where the OHWM cannot be found, the OHWM adjoining salt water shall be the line of mean higher high tide and the OHWM adjoining fresh water shall be the line of mean higher high tide and the OHWM adjoining fresh water shall be the line of mean higher.

Oregon White Oak Woodland – A priority habitat involving stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where canopy coverage of the oak component of the stand is 25 percent; or where total canopy coverage of the stand is less than 25 percent, but oak accounts for at least 50 percent of the canopy coverage present. The latter is often referred to as an oak savanna. East of the Cascades, priority oak habitat is stands 5 acres in size. In urban or urbanizing areas, single oaks, or stands of oaks less than 1 acre, may also be considered priority habitat when found to be particularly valuable to fish and wildlife (i.e., they contain many cavities, have a large diameter at breast height [DBH], are used by priority species, or have a large canopy).

Overwater Structure – A structure or other construction located waterward of the OHWM or a structure or other construction erected on piling above the surface of the water, or upon a float. Overwater structures include many boating facilities (e.g., piers, docks, mooring buoys, etc.) as well as components related to those facilities (e.g., gangways, ells, floats, etc.)

Pier – An overwater structure that adjoins the shoreline built on a fixed platform to provide access and a landing or moorage place for commercial, industrial and pleasure watercraft.

Port – A center for waterborne commerce and traffic. This term is distinct from the Port of Skamania County which is a municipal corporation of the State of Washington.

375 Priority Habitat – Habitat types or elements with unique or significant value to one or more species as classified by WDFW.

Professional Archaeologist – A person with qualifications meeting the federal secretary of interior's standards for a professional archaeologist. Archaeologists not meeting this standard may be conditionally employed by working under the supervision of a professional archaeologist for a period of four years provided the employee is pursuing qualifications necessary to meet the federal Secretary of the Interior standards for a professional archaeologist. During this four-year period, the professional archaeologist is responsible for all findings. The four-year period is not subject to renewal.

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Public Access – The ability of the general public to reach, touch, and enjoy the water's edge, to travel on the waters of the state, and to view the water and the shoreline from adjacent locations. Refer to WAC 173-26-221(4). In the context of shoreline regulation, public access also includes the ability to view the water from adjacent locations.

Public Use – To be made available daily to the general public on a first-come, first-served basis, and may not be leased to private parties on any more than a day use basis. Refer to WAC 332- 30-106.

Qualified Professional - See SMC 18.13.010 - Definitions.

390 **Reasonable Use** – A legal concept articulated by federal and state courts in regulatory taking cases.

Recreational Uses – Public or private facilities meant for the enjoyment of the public and can include community or commercial facilities for recreational activities (e.g., hiking, fishing, photography, viewing, birdwatching, etc.) and more intensive uses (e.g., parks with sports facilities and other outdoor recreation areas).

395 **Residential Development** – Development which is primarily devoted to or designed for use as a dwelling(s). Residential development includes single-family development, multi-family development and the creation of new residential lots through land division.

Restoration, Restore, or **Ecological Restoration** – The re-establishment or upgrading of impaired ecological shoreline processes or functions. This may be accomplished through measures including, but not limited to, re-vegetation, removal of intrusive shoreline structures and removal or treatment of toxic materials. For the purposes of permitting, proposals for fish acclimation facilities are considered a form of restoration. Restoration does not imply a requirement for returning the shoreline area to aboriginal or pre- European settlement conditions.

Review Activity- Those activities that would be subject to review by the City. This definition includes a)
 new or expanded shoreline developments, modifications, and uses, b) the subdivision and short
 subdivision of real property, c) application of pesticides, fertilizers and/or other chemicals, d) normal
 maintenance or repair of existing shoreline development, modifications, and uses, and e) other
 activities as specifically described in this SMP. This definition does not include activities occurring as an
 inherent result of an approved or nonconforming shoreline development, modification, and or use (e.g.
 delivery and sales in commercial and industrial developments, eating and sleeping in residential
 developments, recreational activities on recreational lands, etc.).

Riparian - Of, on, or pertaining to the banks of a river, stream or lake.

Riprap – A layer, facing, or protective mound of stones placed to prevent erosion, scour, or sloughing of a structure or embankment; also, the stone so used.

415 **Runoff** – Water that is not absorbed into the soil but rather flows along the ground surface following the topography.

Salmonid –A member of the fish family Salmonidae (e.g., chinook, Coho, chum, sockeye, and pink salmon; cutthroat, brook, brown, rainbow, and steelhead trout; kokanee; native char [bull trout and Dolly Varden], etc.).

420 **Sediment** – The fine grained material deposited by water or wind.

Setback – A required distance separating shoreline uses, developments, or activities from the shoreline measured horizontally upland from and perpendicular to the OHWM. Setbacks help assure that development is located a safe distance from bluffs, river banks, and other natural features, including buffers.

425 **Shall** – A mandate; the action is required.

Shorelands or **Shoreland Area** – Those lands extending landward for 200 feet in all directions as measured on a horizontal plane from the OHWM; floodways and contiguous floodplain areas landward 200 feet from such floodways; and all wetlands and river deltas associated with the streams, lakes, and tidal waters which are subject to the provisions of this chapter; the same to be designated as to location by Ecology. Optional areas allowed by RCW 90.58.030 are not included by the City.

Shoreline Administrator or **Administrator** – The person appointed by the Mayor or the Mayor's designee to administer the provisions this SMP.

Shoreline Habitat and Natural Systems Enhancement Projects – those activities proposed and conducted specifically for the primary purpose of establishing, restoring, or enhancing habitat for priority species in the shoreline.

Shoreline Jurisdiction – All of the geographic areas covered by the SMA, related rules, and this SMP. Also, such areas within a specified local government's authority under the SMA.

Shoreline Permit – A shoreline substantial development, shoreline conditional use, or shoreline variance permit or any combination or revision thereof.

440 **Shoreline Stabilization** – actions taken to address erosion impacts to property and dwellings, businesses, or structures caused by natural processes (e.g., current, flood, tides, wind, wave action, etc.). These actions include structural and non-structural methods.

Shoreline Stabilization, **Nonstructural** - methods include building setbacks, relocation of the structure to be protected, ground water management, and/or planning and regulatory measures to avoid the need for structural stabilization.

Shoreline Stabilization, **Structural** - methods can be "hard" or "soft. Hard structural stabilization measures refer to those with solid, hard surfaces, such as concrete bulkheads. These static structures are traditionally constructed of rock, concrete, wood, metal, or other materials that deflect, rather than absorb, wave energy. Soft structural measures rely on softer materials (e.g., vegetation, drift logs, gravel, etc.). They are intended to absorb wave energy, mimicking the function of a natural beach. Examples of soft and hard stabilization techniques are listed below.

Soft Shoreline Stabilization	Hard Shoreline Stabilization
Vegetation enhancement	Riprap and rock revetments
Upland drainage control	Gabions
Bioengineering/biotechnical measures	Groins
Beach enhancement	Retaining walls and bluff walls
Anchor trees	Bulkheads
Natural channel design methods	Seawalls

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455	Shoreline Statement of Exemption – A letter generated by the shoreline administrator for an exempt activity under WAC 173-27-040 acknowledging the applicant's compliance with the SMP.
	Shorelines – All of the water areas of the state, including reservoirs and their associated shorelands, together with the lands underlying them, except those areas excluded under RCW 90.58.030(2)(d).
	Shorelines of Statewide Significance – A select category of shorelines of the state, defined in RCW 90.58.030(2)(f), including larger lakes and rivers with higher flow.
460	Shorelines of the State – The total of all "shorelines" and "shorelines of statewide significance" within the state.
	Should – A strong preference; a particular action is required unless there is a demonstrated, compelling reason, based on a policy of the SMA and this SMP, against taking the action.
	Significant Tree – See SMC 18.13.010 – Definitions.
465	Single-Family Residence – A detached dwelling designed for and occupied by one family and including those structures and developments within a contiguous ownership which are ordinary appurtenances.
470	Soil Bioengineering – An applied science that combines structure, biological and ecological concepts to construct living structures that stabilizes the soil to control erosion, sedimentation and flooding using live plant materials as a main structural component.
	Solid Waste – All garbage, rubbish trash, refuse, debris, scrap, waste materials and discarded materials of all types whatsoever, whether the sources be residential or commercial, exclusive of hazardous wastes, and including any and all source-separated recyclable materials and yard waste.
475	Steep Slope – Any slope 30 percent or steeper within a vertical elevation change of at least 10 feet. A slope is defined by establishing its toe and top and is measured by averaging the inclination over at least 10 feet of vertical relief.
	Stream – See SMC 18.13.010 – Definitions.
480	Substantial Development – Any development of which the total cost or fair market value exceeds \$7,047, or any development which materially interferes with the normal public use of the water or shorelines of the state. The dollar threshold established here is adjusted for inflation by OFM every five years, beginning July 1, 2007, based upon changes in the consumer price index during that time period, as defined by RCW 90.58.030(3)(e). Some activities shall not be considered substantial developments for the purpose of this SMP; see also SMP Chapter 2.
	Terrestrial – Of or relating to land as distinct from air or water.
485	Transportation Facilities – Those structures and developments that aid in land and water surface movement of people, goods, and services. They include roads and highways, bridges and causeways, bikeways, trails, and railroad facilities.
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Unavoidable – Adverse impacts that remain after all appropriate and practicable avoidance and minimization has been achieved.

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490 **Understory** – See SMC 18.13.010 – Definitions.

Upland – Generally described as the dry land area above and landward of the OHWM.

Upland Finfish Rearing Facilities – Those private facilities not located within waters of the state where finfish are hatched, fed, nurtured, held, maintained, or reared to reach the size of commercial market sale. This definition shall include fish hatcheries, rearing ponds, spawning channels, and other similarly constructed or fabricated facilities. (Upland finfish-rearing facilities are included in the SMA definition of agricultural activities, not aquaculture [RCW 90.58.065]). Upland finfish and upland finfish rearing facilities are not defined in the SMA or implementing WAC.

Use or **Shoreline Use** –The activities, functions, and/or structures for which a shoreline property is designed, arranged or intended, or for which it is occupied or maintained, let or leased. For the purposes of this SMP, activities, functions, and structures may also be referred to as uses, developments, and/or modifications.

Utilities – Services and facilities that produce, convey, store, process or dispose of electric power, oil, gas, water, stormwater, sewage, waste, communications, and similar.

505 **Utilities, Accessory** – Utilities composed of small-scale distribution and collection facilities connected directly to development within the shoreline area. Examples include local power, telephone, cable, gas, water, sewer and stormwater service lines.

Utilities, Primary – Utilities comprising trunk lines or mains that serve neighborhoods, areas and cities. Examples include solid waste handling and disposal sites, water transmission lines, sewage treatment facilities, sewage lift stations and mains, power generating or transmission facilities, gas storage and transmission facilities and stormwater mains and regional facilities.

Variance – A way by which an adjustment is made in the application of the specific regulations of this title to a particular piece of property, which property, because of special circumstances applicable to it, is deprived of privileges commonly enjoyed by other properties in the same zone or vicinity and which adjustment remedies disparity in privileges. A variance is a form of special exception.

515 **Vegetation** – See SMC 18.13.010 – Definitions.

Water Quality –The physical characteristics of water within shoreline jurisdiction, including water quantity, hydrological, physical, chemical, aesthetic, recreation-related, and biological characteristics. Where used in this chapter, the term "water quantity" refers only to development and uses regulated under this chapter and affecting water quantity, such as impermeable surfaces and stormwater handling practices. Water quantity, for purposes of this chapter, does not mean the withdrawal of ground water or diversion of surface water pursuant to RCW 90.03.250 through RCW 90.03.340.

Water-Dependent Use –A use or a portion of a use which cannot exist in any other location and is dependent on the water by reason of the intrinsic nature of its operations. Examples of water-dependent uses may include moorage structures (including those associated with residential properties), ship cargo terminal loading areas, ferry and passenger terminals, barge loading facilities, ship building and dry docking, marinas, aquaculture, float plane facilities and sewer outfalls.

Water-Enjoyment Use –A recreational use or other use that facilitates public access to the shoreline as a primary characteristic of the use; or a use that provides for recreational use or aesthetic enjoyment of

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the shoreline for a substantial number of people as a general characteristic of the use and which through location, design, and operation ensures the public's ability to enjoy the physical and aesthetic qualities of the shoreline.

Water-Oriented Use –Any combination of water-dependent, water-related, and/or water enjoyment uses and serves as an all-encompassing definition for priority uses under the SMA. Non-water-oriented serves to describe those uses which have little or no relationship to the shoreline and are not considered priority uses under the SMA. Examples include professional offices, automobile sales or repair shops, mini-storage facilities, multifamily residential development, department stores and gas stations.

Water-Related Use –A use or portion of a use which is not intrinsically dependent on a waterfront location but whose economic viability is dependent upon a waterfront location because: (a) The use has a functional requirement for a waterfront location such as the arrival or shipment of materials by water or the need for large quantities of water; or (b) The use provides a necessary service supportive of the water-dependent uses and the proximity of the use to its customers makes its services less expensive and/or more convenient.

Weir – A structure in a stream or river for measuring or regulating stream flow.

545 Wetlands or Wetland Areas – See SMC 18.13.010 – Definitions.

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Appendix A – Shoreline Environment Designation Map

A.1 Introduction

The "Stevenson Shoreline Environment Designation Map" contained is contained in SMP Section A.4, below and indicates the shoreline jurisdiction as it exists when this SMP is adopted. The City has elected to predesignate areas within the Stevenson Urban Area, and the shoreline environment designations (SEDs) of those area will take effect immediately upon annexation.

A.2 Parallel Environments & Specific Interpretations

To address different conditions between the area immediately adjacent to the OHWM and upland areas closer to the shoreline jurisdiction boundary, this SMP selectively applies two or more SEDs to single stretches of shoreline. These Parallel Environments and other specific boundaries are described below.

A.2.1 Ashes Lake

1.Road Rights-of-Way – For all road rights-of-way (Ash Lake, Mallicott, SR-14, BNSF) within this
reach, the Urban Conservancy SED applies. The Natural SED apples to all other shorelands in this
reach.reach.

None at this time.

A.2.2 Columbia River

- BNSF Railroad, West Urban Area For road rights-of-way (SR-14, BNSF) west of the centerline of Rock Creek, the Urban Conservancy SED applies. Where the Shoreline Residential designation applies it applies to lands southeast of that line.
- 1.2. BNSF Railroad, Downtown Area For areas east of the centerline of Rock Creek, the <u>Active</u> <u>Waterfront Urban</u>-SED applies to all lands northwest of the railroad's southeastern right-of-way line. Where the Shoreline Residential designation applies it applies to lands southeast of that line.
- 2.3. BNSF Railroad, East Urban Area, A For <u>all areas west east</u> of the centerline of <u>Kanaka Vallett</u> Creek, the Urban <u>Conservancy</u> SED applies, <u>except as designated in 4, 5 and 6, below. to all lands</u> upland of the railroad's northwestern right-of-way line. The Natural designation applies to all such lands waterward of that line.
- 4. Penninsulas For all peninsulas/outcroppings into the Columbia River from road rights-of-way, the Natural SED applies. This includes the peninsula formed along the Columbia River and the east bank of Kanaka Creek.
- 3.5. BNSF Railroad, East Urban Area, B For areas east of the centerline of Vallett Creek, the Shoreline Residential SED applies to all lands upland of the railroad's northwestern right-of-way line. The Natural designation applies to all such lands waterward of that line.Private Parcel #03-75-36-3-0-0400, et. al.—For the private property(ies) located upland from the SR-14 road right-of-way in the East Urban Area, the Shoreline Residential SED applies.
- 4.6. Private Parcel #03-75-36-34-0-1803000, et. al. Beginning with parcel 03-75-36-34-0-1803000 and continuing eastward, all private, non right-of-way properties shoreland areas along the Columbia River are predesignated as Shoreline Residential.

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- Parcel #02-07-01-0-0-1300, 1303, 1304 For these 3 parcels, the Active Waterfront SED applies.
 For shorelands outside of these 3 parcel boundaries and as designated in 2, below, the Urban Conservancy SED applies.
 - 2. Penninsulas For all peninsulas/outcroppings into Rock Cove from the SR-14 right-of-way, the Natural SED applies.

None at this time.

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A.2.4 Rock Creek

- 1. Ryan Allen & BPA Rights-of-Way For all areas within the rights-of-way for Ryan Allen Road and the BPA powerline, the Urban Conservancy SED applies.
- Angel Heights Conservation Easement The Natural SED applies to all areas within the conservation easement depicted on the plat of Angel Heights Subdivision Phase 1, recorded at AFN 2005158873 and described in the easement recorded at AFN 2005158874. The Shoreline Residential designation applies to all areas landward of the area encumbered by that easement.
- 2. Williams Northwest Pipeline For parcels #03-07-35-1-4-0100 (County Transfer Site), #03-07-36-2-3-0100, and #03-07-36-2-3-0101, the Natural SED applies to all areas waterward of the south or waterward edge of the easement and/or right-of-way controlled by the utility for operation of the gas transmission pipeline. The Urban designation applies landward of that line.
 - <u>3.</u> Iman Cemetery For Tax Parcel #03-07-36-2-3-0300 owned by the Skmania County Cemetery District, the Urban Conservancy SED apples.
- 2.4. Skamania County Parcel #03-07-36-2-3-0104 The Natural SED applies to this entire strip of land along Rock Creek. The Shoreline Residential designation applies to the properties landward of this publicly-owned parcel.
- 5. Angel Heights Conservation Easement The Natural SED applies to all areas within the conservation easement depicted on the plat of Angel Heights Subdivision-Phase 1, recorded at AFN 2005158873 and described in the easement recorded at AFN 2005158874. The Shoreline Residential designation applies to all areas landward of the area encumbered by that easement.
 3.1. Williams Northwest Pipeline For parcels #03-07-35-1-4-0100 (County Transfer Site), #03-07-36-2-3-0100, and #03-07-36-2-3-0101, the Natural SED applies to all areas waterward of the south or waterward edge of the easement and/or right-of-way controlled by the utility for operation of the gas transmission pipeline. The Urban designation applies landward of that line.

70 A.3 Parcel Guide

This SMP relies on the shoreline jurisdiction map and site-specific investigation to determine the location of shoreline jurisdiction and shoreline environment designations. The table below is intended as a tool to assist site-specific investigation; however, the usefulness of this tool will decline over time as 1) legal actions related annexation, land division, consolidation, segregation, etc. change the boundaries of parcels and 2) natural actions change the location of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM). Therefore, the listings below should not be considered definitive and are secondary to the maps and remaining text of this SMP.

URBAN	
Parcels in 2018 Stevenson's Shoreline Jurisdiction	Ρ

Pre-Designation Parcels

SHORELINE RESIDENTIAL	
NATURAL	
AQUATIC	

A.4 Stevenson Shoreline Environment Designation Map

The Shoreline Environment Designation Map appears on the following 11x17" page.

A.5 Boundary Interpretation

- 1. If disagreement develops as to the exact location of the boundary line of a Shoreline Environment Designation (SED) that is shown on the map in Appendix A, the following rules shall apply:
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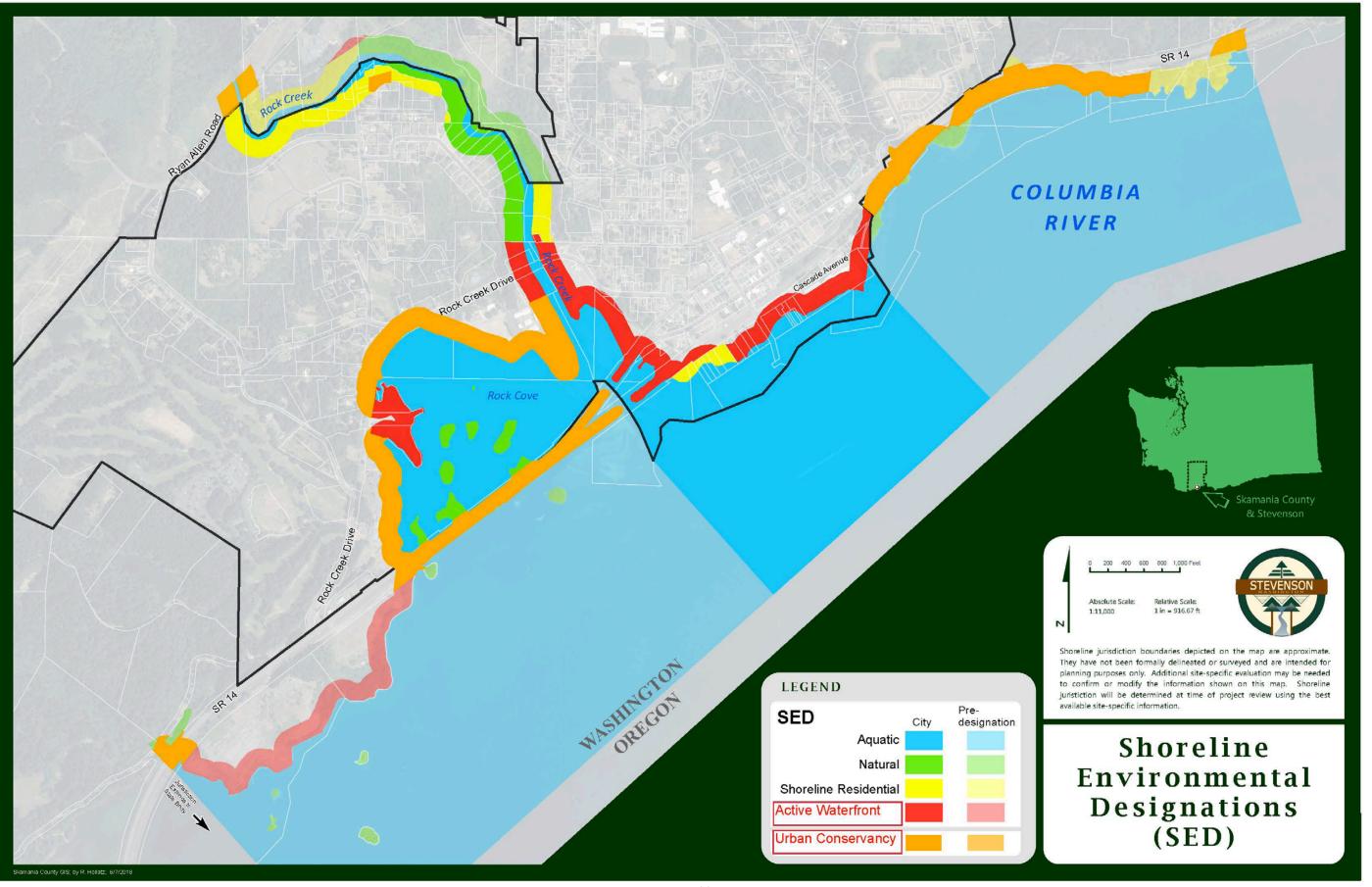
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- a. Boundaries indicated as approximately following lot, tract, or section lines shall be so construed.
- b. Boundaries indicated as approximately following streets, alleys, or railways shall be respectively construed to follow the right-of-way centerlines.
- c. Boundaries indicated as approximately parallel to or extensions of features indicated in a) or b) above shall be so construed.
- 2. Whenever existing physical features (including stream centerlines) are inconsistent with the boundaries on the Shoreline Environment Designation Map, the Shoreline Administrator shall interpret the boundaries with deference to actual conditions.
- 3. In the event of a mapping error, the City will rely upon common boundary descriptions and the criteria contained in RCW 90.58.030(2) and chapter 173-22 WAC pertaining to determinations of shorelands, as amended, rather than the incorrect or outdated map.
- 4. Where a SED boundary line divides a lot in single ownership at the effective date of this SMP and any amendment thereto, the use permitted on the least restrictive portion of such lot may extend to the portion lying in the more restrictive SED a distance of not more than 50 feet beyond the district boundary line.
- 5. If disagreement remains after applying the preceding rules, the City shall interpret the boundary during review of the underlying application.
- If an area is found to be within shoreline jurisdiction that is not mapped and/or designated in this SMP, the City shall apply the "Urban Conservancy" designation as it is written in WAC 173-26-211(5)(e) until re-designated through a master program amendment process.

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SEPA Review Draft November 2018





Appendix B – Amendment Log & Ecology Approval Letters

B.1 Record of Changes

Changes made to the Stevenson Shoreline Master Program since its original adoption in 2018 are recorded in Table A.1 – SMP Amendment Log.

TABLE A.1 – SMP AMENDMENT LOG								
Change	Old	New	Subject	Adopting	Date	Entorod By		
Number	Page	Page	Subject	Ordinance	Date	Entered By		

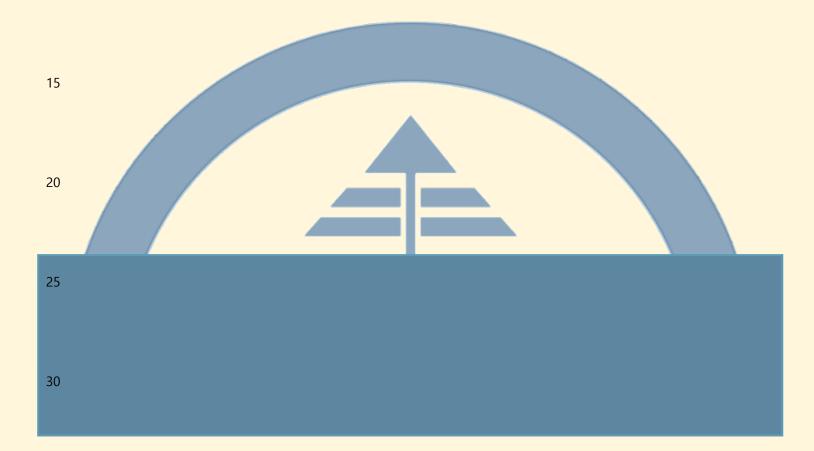
B.2 Ecology Approval Letters

The effective date of the Stevenson Shoreline Master Program is dependent on approval by the Department of Ecology. Table A.2 is provided to catalogue the each letter the City receives as notification of approval. This table will be amended by staff action when approval is obtained, and each letter will be added to this appendix at that time.

TABLE A.2 – ECOLOGY APPROVAL LETTERS					
Change	Approval	Effective	Notes		
Number	Letter Date	Date	Notes		

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Stevenson Planning Department PO Box 371 Stevenson, WA 98648 www.ci.stevenson.wa.us

Stevenson Shoreline Master Program







City of Stevenson SEPA Review Draft Shoreline Restoration Plan

November 2018

Ecology Grant # G1200-044 Tasks 4.1

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Acknowledgements

City Council

Scott Anderson, Mayor Paul Hendricks Robert Muth Mark Peterson Jenny Taylor Amy Weissfeld

Planning Commission

Karen Ashley Matthew Knudsen Valerie Hoy-Rhodehamel Shawn Van Pelt Auguste Zettler

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Eric Hansen, Public Works Director Leana Kinley, City Administrator Ben Shumaker, Community Development Director, Primary Author Ken Woodrich, City Attorney

State Staff

Michelle McConnell, Regional Shoreline Planner

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Chapter 1 – Introduction

1.1 Title

This document shall be known and may be cited as the 2018 Stevenson Shoreline Restoration Plan (Restoration Plan or RP).

5 1.2 Adoption Authority & Plan Context

This restoration plan was prepared as part of the City of Stevenson (City) Comprehensive Shoreline Master Program (SMP) update. The City's SMP was first adopted in June 1974 and was revised in August 1975. The current program does not include a restoration plan element as is now required in order to comply with the Washington State Shoreline Management Act (SMA), Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 90.58, and the SMP Guidelines, Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 173.26.

Included within the updated SMP are the policies and regulations that govern the use and development of the City's shorelines. Some projects require compensatory mitigation to offset unavoidable impacts, however research has shown that even the best designed and implemented mitigation projects are subject to some degree of failure. Further, it has been shown that existing legally allowed and previously permitted shoreline use and development, as well as exempt and unregulated shoreline activities often have incremental, unmitigated impacts that result in degraded shoreline conditions. Therefore, the SMP is required to include a "real and meaningful" strategy to restore impaired shoreline ecological functions. This restoration plan is the City's strategy.

This strategy is adopted under the authority granted by the Shoreline Management Act of 1971 embodied in the RCW Chapter 90.58, and is adopted in compliance with the Shoreline Master Program Guidelines contained in WAC 173-26.

This Restoration Plan is not proposed for inclusion as regulatory text or as part of the Stevenson Comprehensive Plan or the Stevenson Municipal Code. However, the City's SMP indicates that degraded areas should be restored in accordance with this restoration plan, and the content of this plan will serve as a useful reference during SMP implementation.

1.3 Purpose & Goal

Generally speaking, shoreline and waterbody restoration is defined as returning an area to a previous condition by improving its current ecological conditions. The SMA defines restoration as follows:

"Restore", "Restoration", or "Ecological Restoration" means the reestablishment or upgrading of impaired ecological shoreline processes or functions. This may be accomplished through measures including, but not limited to, revegetation, removal of intrusive shoreline structures and removal or treatment of toxic materials. Restoration does not imply a requirement for returning the shoreline area to aboriginal or pre-European settlement conditions. (WAC 173-26-020)

35 *1.3.1 Plan Purpose*

The purpose of this plan is to identify restorative actions to address impaired ecological processes and functions. Although many of the opportunities for restoration activities described in this plan affect

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private property, it is not the intention of the City to require or commit private property owners to carrying out those restoration activities. Instead, this is a facilitative plan of the City which will support restoration actions whenever willing collaborations with or between landowners exist. Additionally, private landowners who are required to provide mitigation for development-related impacts may choose to implement the actions noted in this plan as a way of meeting those mitigation obligations.

1.3.2 Restoration Goal

In accordance with the SMP guidelines (WAC 173-26-201(2)(f)), the City has established the following as the goal of this restoration plan:

Voluntary actions and public/private partnerships successfully restore, reestablish, or otherwise improve shoreline ecological functions. As a result, ecosystem-wide processes are more predictable than in 2018, and Stevenson's shorelines are more capable than ever before of sustaining human investments.

50 The action plan to achieve this goal is detailed in Chapter 3.

1.3.3 Relationship to Inventory & Characterization Report

The actions of this plan will rely on the existing condition information provided in the City's Shoreline Inventory & Characterization Report (ICR), which evaluated ecosystem-wide processes, shoreline ecological functions, and the land uses within shoreline jurisdiction. Figure 1-1, below shows how implementation of this Restoration Plan can smooth out uncertainties and fluctuations in the ecological functions of Stevenson's shorelines to increase predictability for uses and developments in those areas. This figure is based on a similar figure from the ICR which more fully describes the 4 ecosystem-wide processes, 6 ecological functions, and 12 reach-scale indicators displayed. ICR Chapter 4 includes descriptions of each indicator, a qualitative assessment of their performance, and identifies degraded areas and aspects of the reach which could be restored and/or enhanced.

1.4 Methodology

SMPs must include goals, policies, and actions to restore impaired shoreline ecological functions. These provisions are to achieve overall improvements in shoreline ecological functions over time, when compared to the functions' status upon adoption of the SMP. The approach to restoration planning may vary significantly among local jurisdictions, depending on the size of the jurisdiction; the extent and condition of the shorelines in the jurisdiction; the availability of grants, volunteer programs, or other tools for restoration; and the nature of the ecological functions to be addressed by restoration planning. The guidelines (WAC 173-26-201(2)(f)) require that shoreline restoration plans address the following six components.

- Identify degraded areas, impaired ecological functions, and sites with potential for ecological restoration.
- Establish overall goals and priorities for the restoration of degraded areas and impaired ecological functions.
- Identify existing and ongoing projects and programs that are being implemented, or are reasonably assured of being implemented (based on an evaluation of funding likely in the foreseeable future), and which are designed to contribute to local restoration goals.

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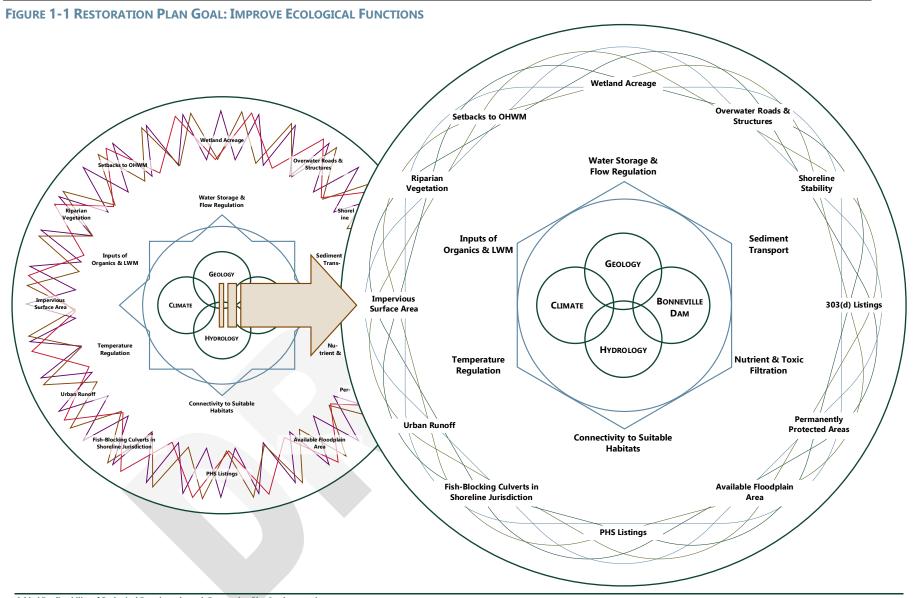
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Added Predictability of Ecological Functions through Restoration Plan Implementation Implementation of the Shoreline Restoration Plan will reduce fluctuation in shoreline ecological functions and ecosystem-wide processes. The resulting predictability will better sustain human investments in shoreline areas.

Figure Credit: Ben Shumaker (2018).

- Identify additional projects and programs needed to achieve local restoration goals and implementation strategies, including prospective funding sources for the projects and programs.
- Identify timelines and benchmarks for 1) implementing restoration projects and programs • and 2) achieving local restoration goals.
- Provide mechanisms or strategies that will ensure 1) the implementation of restoration ٠ projects and programs according to plans, and 2) the appropriate review of their effectiveness in meeting the overall restoration goals.

1.4.1 Study Area

10 The study area for this analysis includes all shoreline areas currently within city limits and the presdesignated shorelines outside of city limits but within the Stevenson Urban Area as defined under the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act. The study area is located in Skamania County, Washington, on the north bank of the Columbia River and contains shorelines associated with Columbia River (a shoreline of statewide significance), Ashes Lake, Rock Cove, and Rock Creek. The City 15 encompasses approximately 1.52 square miles in Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) 29 - Wind-White Salmon – and is surrounded by rural residential and forest lands to the east, west and north. The WRIA subbasins where Stevenson's shoreline is located include Rock Creek and several Columbia River Tributaries. The total land area subject to the proposed SMP is ~185 acres, with only ~100 acres currently within the City's Shoreline Jurisdiction. The study area of this restoration plan evaluates ~10 20 miles of shoreline length, with ~6.3 miles of shoreline currently within city jurisdiction.

1.4.2 No Net-Loss & Restoration

Per the SMP Guidelines, "no net loss" means that impacts may occur, but adequate measures are in place within the overall shoreline program to mitigate them such that the post-development conditions are no worse overall than pre-development conditions.

25 The restoration plan component of the SMP is an acknowledgement that mitigation alone is not enough to prevent loss of ecological functions during land use and development, and that a restoration plan is needed to offset the expected loss of function that will occur from site-specific mitigation and other incremental impacts sustained over time.

The guidelines note that "no net loss" is achieved primarily through regulatory mechanisms, including mitigation requirements, but that restoration incentives and voluntary actions are also critical to 30 achieving no net loss. The SMP requires that shoreline development fully mitigate impacts caused by the proposed project. Although developers are not required to improve conditions over and above the impacts of their development action, they may elect to implement elements of this plan as mitigation for shoreline development if appropriate. Two examples: 1) a park improvement project could be designed to include the removal of invasive species and streambank stabilization. These actions would have the effect of improving conditions over time, which is necessary for achieving no net loss, and 2) new nonwater oriented commercial or industrial mixed-use projects seeking to locate in a Shoreline Environment Designation where they are not preferred must provide a significant public benefit, such as public access or ecological restoration. These proposals can include procects from RP Figure 3-1.

Citizens, agencies, and other groups may also elect to implement this plan's projects purely for the ecological benefits of restoration—irrespective of development activity or mitigation requirements.

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Chapter 2 – Existing Conditions

This section includes selected text from the ICR as an overview of the shoreline waterbodies in Stevenson's shoreline jurisdiction. The following includes a short description and examples of degraded areas and restoration opportunities from each reach. A more complete background is provided in the ICR.

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Summary of Degraded Areas and Restoration Opportunities 2.1

RP Figure 2-1: Restoration Opportunities identifies 13 distinct opportunities to restore the ecological functions of Stevenson's shorelines. These opportunities are based in part on best practices from other communities and in part on the ICR's list of 73 degraded areas and restoration opportunities within the City's 7 reaches. Where this figure identifies specific restoration projects, those projects are more fully described by RP Figure 3-1: Restoration Action Plan.

FIGURE 2-1: RESTORATIO	ON OPPORTUNITIES	
Opportunity	Restoration Need	Potential Restoration Projects
Bonneville Impoundment & Inundation of Floodplains	 Decrease channel width-to-depth ratios. Dredge shoreline waterbodies as appropriate, including confluence of Rock Creek and Columbia River. Replace riprap by regrading, use of bio-engineering, implementing measures that improve channel width-to-depth ratios, and removing where not needed. 	 R.1 – Rock Creek Dredge 2009 R.2 – Rock Creek Drive Bridge Replacment Project
Aggradation in Lower Rock Creek	 Develop a plan to address input and throughput of sediment entering lower Rock Creek and Rock Cove since the Piper Road Landslide. Decrease channel width-to-depth ratios. Dredge shoreline waterbodies as appropriate, including confluence of Rock Creek and Columbia River. 	 R.3 – Stevenson Shoreline Restoration & Enhancement Project R.1 – Rock Creek Dredge 2009 R.4 – Rock Cove Rehabilitation Project
Character & Coverage of Riparian Vegetation	 Increase canopy cover in shoreline areas. Plant trees along shorelines, especially shade-providing trees on the south and west banks of shoreline waterbodies. Plant Oregon White Oak and other species that overhang shoreline waterbodies and provide allochthonous inputs to the aquatic ecosystem. Plant native vegetation to replace existing non-native vegetation and lawns in shoreline areas because of their need for more water, which can contribute to erosion, and fertilizers, which can negatively affect water quality. 	 R.3 – Stevenson Shoreline Restoration & Enhancement Project R.1 – Rock Creek Dredge 2009
Invasive Aquatic & Riparian Vegetation	 Partner with and encourage participation in the Skamania County Noxious Weed Control Program Develop projects to eradicate invasive species from shoreline habitats. Identify and remove invasive aquatic species, especially milfoil in Rock Cove and the Columbia River. Identify and remove invasive species, including Himalayan blackberry, reed canary grass, and English Ivy. Replant native trees and shrubs to discourage recolonization of invasives, control erosion, and preserve water quality. 	 R.4 – Rock Cove Rehabilitation Project R.5 –Milfoil Removal Projects

	ON OPPORTUNITIES, CONT.	
Opportunity	Restoration Need	Potential Restoration Projects
Riprap Armoring of Shorelines	 Soften riprap armoring through planting of vegetation. Replace riprap by regrading, use of bio-engineering, implementing measures that improve channel width-to-depth ratios, and removing where not needed. 	R.3 – Stevenson Shoreline Restoration & Enhancement Project
Fish-Blocking Culverts	 Replace culverts to improve fish passage. Increase habitat diversity. Identify whether culverts under the railroad and SR 14 eliminate fish passage. 	 R.4 – Rock Cove Rehabilitation Project R.6 – Rock Creek Drive Foster Creek Culvert Replacement R.7 – SR 14 Kanaka Creek Culvert Replacement
Abandoned, Non- Water-Oriented or Otherwise Inappropriate Shoreline Structures & Development	 Replace Rock Creek Drive Bridge with freespan structure. Remove existing Rock Creek Drive Bridge piers and in stream "tree-catcher structures upstream of bridge. Remove City-owned house at Vancouver Avenue and Rock Creek. Remove derelict pilings in Rock Cove and the Columbia River. Remove sheet pile at Leavens Point. Remove the abandoned tugboat dock, pilings, and utility building between SR 14 and the BNSF railroad. Remove abandoned fence, metal strapping, debris, and concrete structures near the County's Hegewald Mill Site on Rock Cove. Encourage WSDOT to evaluate replacement of the SR 14 bridge over Rock Creek. Develop programs to identify and upgrade or remove shoreline structures that are degrading local habitats. 	 R.2 – Rock Creek Drive Bridge Replacement Project R.3 – Stevenson Shoreline Restoration & Enhancement Project R.4 – Rock Cove Rehabilitation Project R.8 – Vancouver Avenue House Removal R.9 – Old Hegewald Mill Site Redevelopment Project R.10 – Willing Partner Database Project
Public Awareness of Restoration Needs	 Educate homeowners on low-impact development practices, including stormwater control, for shoreline properties. Educate property owners on the benefits of trees and native vegetation in shoreline areas. Educate land owners on the impacts of lawn chemicals/fertilizers. Educate property owners on the impacts of flowage easements maintained by the USACE. Encourage participation in the Skamania County Master Gardeners training offered by Oregon State University-Hood River and Washington State University-Vancouver. Educate boaters on best boating practices to minimize habitat disruption/damage and water contamination. Encourage participation by utility providers in the optional memorandum of understanding (MOU) process for utility maintenance exemptions. 	 R.11 – CAO Utility Maintenance Exemption Program R.10 – Willing Partner Database Project
Data Gaps	 Address gaps that hinder identification of site-specific restoration needs and opportunities. Identify and assess the quality of priority habitats and the primary constituent elements of critical habitat for species protected by state and federal law. Delineate and rate wetlands in shoreline jurisdiction in advance of development proposals. Encourage a statewide or regionwide clearinghouse to curate wetland reports and datasheets. Ensure restoration project data and information are fully integrated and tracked in LCFRB's SalmonPORT database. Identify and evaluate hyporheic zones in shoreline jurisdiction. Identify sources of pollutants (e.g., stormwater runoff) and develop restoration projects to address these sources. 	R.12 – State Wetland Clearinghouse

FIGURE 2-1: RESTORATION	ON OPPORTUNITIES, CONT.	
Opportunity	Restoration Need	Potential Restoration Projects
Active Shoreline Erosion along Port Holdings	 Arrest erosion. Stabilize land to prevent loss of shoreline development/entry of pollutants. Vegetate with native species appropriate to the multi-use urban waterfront. 	 R.3 – Stevenson Shoreline Restoration & Enhancement Project R.1 – Rock Creek Dredge 2009
Ecosystem-Wide Water Quality Concerns	 Develop public stormwater treatment infrastructure to treat water drained from the residential core of the city. Promote the replacement of paved parking areas within shoreline jurisdiction with pervious pavement or addition of stormwater treatment landscaping at a ratio similar to SMC 17.35.130(B)(4) through incentives such as grants or development fee reductions. Promote retrofitting existing shoreline development with landscaping, rain gardens, and other stormwater improvement measures. 	 R.13 – Vancouver Avenue Stormwater Outfall Replacement Project R.14 – Incentive-Based Planning Fee Schedule
Water Quantity & Quality related to Landslides along Rock Creek	 Reduce stormwater runoff, especially in sensitive areas (steep, erodible slopes). Reduce sediment accumulation. Improve channel stability and stability of the Piper Road Landslide within the shoreline area. Restore natural rates of erosion and mass wasting within river corridors. Replant heavily cut forested areas. Replant/enhance riparian vegetation to improve sediment sorting and channel stability. Place LWM to enhance cover, pool formation, bank stability, and sediment sorting. 	• R.1 – Rock Creek Dredge 2009
Habitat Quality for Salmonid Species in Rock Creek	 Improve fish passage. Reduce sediment accumulation. Increase habitat diversity. Improve stream flow. Ameliorate high water temperatures. Improve channel stability. Reduce effective stormwater runoff. Place LWM to enhance cover, pool formation, bank stability, and sediment sorting. Decrease channel width-to-depth ratios. Enhance coniferous riparian vegetation to improve sediment sorting and channel stability. 	 R.1 – Rock Creek Dredge 2009 R.13 – Vancouver Avenue Stormwater Outfall Replacement Project

2.2 Assessment of Individual Reaches

2.2.1 Columbia River Reach 1 – East Urban Area

The physical shoreline of Columbia River Reach 1 is located entirely within Skamania County and east of the City's downtown waterfront. However, some small areas of shorelands and 2 associated wetlands from this reach extend into inside city limits. The shorelands occur along the Kanaka Creek Underpass road, and the wetlands are located on the north side of SR 14, affecting 3 properties having commercial, stormwater utility, and residential uses. Beyond these areas, the City has elected to predesignate the shorelines of this reach that are located outside existing City boundaries. In total, this comprises~5,555 linear feet of Columbia River shoreline and 256 acres of shoreline jurisdiction area,

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26.1 acres of which are shorelands above the OHWM. The reach starts at the eastern urban growth boundary line at Nelson Creek and ends downstream at the eastern city limits and Kanaka Creek. This reach is a shoreline of statewide significance.

FIGURE 2-2 EAST URBAN AREA DEGRADATION & RESTORATION OPPORTUNITIES



Columbia River Reach 1 Degradation & Restoration Opportunities Differing culvert sizes & elevations, Riprap slopes, and Invasive species along the SR 14/BNSF railroad berm Photo Credits Ben Shumaker (2013).

The degraded areas and restoration opportunities identified in this reach include:

- 1. Bonneville impoundment of the Columbia River and inundation of floodplains.
- 2. Character and coverage of riparian vegetation.
- 3. Rip rap armoring of shorelines (BNSF/SR 14 berm).
- 4. Culverts (railroad/highway berm and Lutheran Church Road).
- 5. Unknown character of PHS listings.
- 6. Unknown character and functions of wetlands.
- 7. Ecosystem-wide water quality concerns.
- 8. Proximity of non-water-oriented and/or abandoned structures to OHWM.
- 9. Quantity & unknown quality of stormwater runoff.

2.2.2 Columbia River Reach 2 – Downtown Waterfront

Columbia River Reach 2 is located in the city and includes the downtown waterfront and ~4,175 linear feet of Columbia River shoreline. The reach starts at the eastern limits of the city at Kanaka Creek, and ends downstream at its western limits on the Columbia River, at the center of the BNSF railroad bridge over Rock Creek. There are 222 acres of total land and water area in this reach and 35 acres of land above the OHWM.

FIGURE 2-3 DOWNTOWN WATERFRONT DEGRADATION & RESTORATION OPPORTUNITIES



Columbia River Reach 2 Degradation & Restoration Opportunities Sheetpile, active erosion, and staging along the Port of Skamania's Stevenson Shoreline Restoration & Enhancement Project Photo Credits. John McSherry (2010, 2012), Ben Shumaker (2015, 2018).

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The degraded areas and restoration opportunities identified in this reach include:

- 1. Bonneville impoundment of the Columbia River and inundation of floodplains.
- 2. Aggradation in lower Rock Creek.
- 3. Character and coverage of riparian vegetation.
- 4. Rip rap armoring of shorelines.
- 5. Active shoreline erosion along Port holdings.
- 6. Culverts (Kanaka Creek).
- 7. Unknown character of PHS listings.
- 8. Unknown character and functions of wetland.
- 9. Ecosystem-wide water quality concerns.
- 10. Paved coverage (Cascade Avenue, Kanaka Creek Underpass, and parking areas).
- 11. Proximity of non-water-oriented and/or abandoned structures to OHWM.
- 12. Sheet pile at Leavens Point.
- 13. Abandoned pilings.
- 14. Quantity & unknown quality of stormwater runoff.

2.2.3 Columbia River Reach 3 – West Urban Area

Columbia River Reach 3 is located south of Rock Cove and west of the downtown waterfront. It includes ~8,000 linear feet of the Columbia River shoreline, and 396 acres of predesignated shoreline area. Only 34 acres of this reach are shorelands located above the OHWM. The reach is located outside the city limits and begins at the western boundary of Columbia River Reach 2 at the centerline of Rock Creek and ends downstream at the eastern boundary of Ashes Lake. The reach includes the full right-of-way for SR 14, the BNSF railroad, and privately owned properties. This reach is a shoreline of statewide significance.

FIGURE 2-4 WEST URBAN AREA DEGRADATION & RESTORATION OPPORTUNITIES



Columbia River Reach 3 Degradation & Restoration Opportunities Derelict piles, riprap slopes & invasive species on the SR 14/BNSF rail road berm. Former industrial development.

Photo Credits: Ben Shumaker (2013) Washington Department of Ecology (2007).

The degraded areas and restoration opportunities identified in this reach include:

- 1. Bonneville impoundment of the Columbia River and inundation of floodplains.
- 2. Aggradation in lower Rock Creek.
- 3. Character and coverage of riparian vegetation.
- 4. Rip rap armoring of shorelines.
- 5. Unknown character of PHS listings.
- 6. Ecosystem-wide water quality concerns.

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- 7. Paved coverage (roads and former industrial site).
- 8. Proximity of non-water-oriented and/or abandoned structures to OHWM.
- 9. Abandoned pilings.
- 10. Quantity & unknown quality of stormwater runoff.

2.2.4 Rock Creek Reach 1

Rock Creek Reach 1 includes the shoreline jurisdictional area associated with Rock Creek within the City's boundaries. On the east side of this stream, this reach covers the area within city limits from the approximate extension of Lasher Street downstream to the BNSF railroad trestle. This reach also runs along the west/south side of the stream from Ryan Allen Road at the upstream end to the BNSF railroad trestle at the downstream end. The southwestern boundary of this reach at the Rock Cove reach is hard to pinpoint, running southward over the Creek's deltaic deposits toward the trestle. This reach includes ~10,375 linear feet of shoreline, 44 acres of shorelands, and 4 acres of water within shoreline jurisdiction. This reach is not a shoreline of statewide significance.

FIGURE 2-5 ROCK CREEK REACH 1 DEGRADATION & RESTORATION OPPORTUNITIES



Figure 4.4-3 Potential Restoration Opportunities, Rock Creek Reach 1 Untreated stormwater outfall & abandoned residence. Rock Creek Drive bridge & protective pilings. Abandoned tug boat dock.

The degraded areas and restoration opportunities identified in this reach include:

- 1. Bonneville impoundment of the Columbia River and inundation of floodplains.
- 2. Aggradation in lower Rock Creek.
- 3. Shoreline instability near the Piper Road Landslide.
- 4. Character and coverage of riparian vegetation (lower Rock Creek).
- 5. Rip rap armoring of shorelines.
- 6. Presence of piers in Rock Creek for the SR 14 and Rock Creek Drive bridges.
- 7. Unknown character of PHS listings.
- 8. Ecosystem-wide water quality concerns.
- 9. Paved coverage (roads and parking areas).
- 10. Proximity of non-water-oriented and/or abandoned structures to OHWM (abandoned residential and former transportation structures).
- 11. Abandoned pilings.
 - 12. Quantity & unknown quality of stormwater runoff.
 - 13. Quality of stormwater entering from Vancouver Avenue stormwater outfall.

2.2.5 Rock Creek Reach 2

Rock Creek Reach 2 includes shoreline jurisdictional area associated with the north/east bank of Rock Creek in the unincorporated Urban Area. This includes the area ~5,325 linear feet from the City

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boundary at about Lasher Street upstream to the urban area boundary just north of Ryan Allen Road. The reach includes 30 acres of land and 7 acres of water. The City is choosing to predesignate this reach in preparation for future annexation. This reach is not a shoreline of statewide significance.

FIGURE 2-6 ROCK CREEK REACH 2 DEGRADATION & RESTORATION OPPORTUNITIES



Rock Creek Reach 2 Degradation & Restoration Opportunities

Scarp of Piper Road Landslide at Rock Creek's First Falls & resulting aggradation in Lower Rock Creek.

Photo Credits: Washington Department of Transportation (2007), Washington Department of Ecology (2007)

The degraded areas and restoration opportunities identified in this reach include:

- 1. Bonneville impoundment of the Columbia River and inundation of floodplains.
- 2. Aggradation in lower Rock Creek.
- 3. Shoreline instability near the Piper Road Landslide.
- 4. Character and coverage of riparian vegetation (Piper Road Landslide).
- 5. Unknown character of PHS listings.
- 6. Proximity of non-water-oriented and/or abandoned structures to OHWM.
- 7. Quantity & unknown quality of stormwater runoff.

2.2.6 Rock Cove

The Rock Cove reach includes the waterbody otherwise known as the Stevenson Mill Pond, Stevenson Lake, Rock Creek Pond, or Hegewald Mill Pond. Rock Cove is located in the city, is connected to Rock Creek Reach 1 at its mouth, and is to the north of Columbia River Reach 3, separated by the highway/railroad berm. The reach includes all of Rock Cove, the northern fill slope of SR 14, and western portions of the Skamania County Fairgrounds, the Columbia Gorge Interpretive Center, other County-owned properties, and three residential properties. Including the islands in the cove, there are ~18,800 linear feet of shoreline, 69 acres of water, and 35 acres of shorelands.

FIGURE 2-7 ROCK COVE DEGRADATION & RESTORATION OPPORTUNITIES



Rock Cove Degradation & Restoration Opportunities Pilings, fences, & dredge basins provide visible relics of Rock Cove's industrial past.

Photo Credits: BergerABAM (2015), Ben Shumaker (2013), Washington Department of Ecobgy (2007)

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The degraded areas and restoration opportunities identified in this reach include:

- 1. Bonneville impoundment of the Columbia River and inundation of floodplains.
- 2. Aggradation in lower Rock Creek.
- 3. Character and coverage of riparian vegetation.
- 4. Rip rap armoring of shorelines.
- 5. Culverts (Foster Creek).
- 6. Unknown character of PHS listings.
- 7. Unknown character and functions of wetland.
- 8. Ecosystem-wide water quality concerns.
- 9. Paved coverage (roads and parking areas).
- 10. Proximity of non-water-oriented and/or abandoned structures to OHWM (abandoned former industrial fences, metal strapping and debris, and concrete structures).
- 11. Abandoned pilings.
- 12. Quantity & unknown quality of stormwater runoff.

2.2.7 Ashes Lake

The Ashes Lake reach includes only the extreme eastern portion of Ashes Lake, two road rights-of-way (Ash Lake and Mallicott), and small portions of privately owned properties. This reach is located within the Stevenson Urban Area, west of Skamania Lodge and north of SR 14, and is being predesignated. The Columbia River frontage south of the highway and railroad is part of Columbia River Reach #3, previously described. The shoreline jurisdictional area of this reach includes all lands extending landward for 200 feet from the OHWM, including floodplains within 200 feet. This reach is not a shoreline of statewide significance.

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The degraded areas and restoration opportunities identified in this reach include:

- 1. Bonneville impoundment of the Columbia River and inundation of floodplains.
- 2. Character and coverage of riparian vegetation.
- 3. Rip rap armoring of shorelines.
- 4. Unknown character of PHS listings.
- 5. Unknown character and functions of wetland.
- 6. Paved coverage (roads).
- Proximity of non-water-oriented and/or abandoned structures to OHWM. 7.
- 8. Quantity & unknown quality of stormwater runoff.

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Chapter 3 – Restoration Actions

This Chapter identifies specific actions which can be taken to restore the ecological functions of Stevenson's shorelines. The restoration projects described in RP Figure 3-1 address the issues summarized in RP Figure 2-1 and are recommended as the primary means to reach the goal of this Restoration Plan and ensure "no net loss" of shoreline ecological functions in Stevenson.

3.1 **Action Plan Matrix**

The action plan matrix provided in RP Figure 3-1 attempts to address the primary "what, why, when, who, and how" questions associated with projects. Because these projects are at different stages in their conceptual development, some cells in the matrix are left blank. Such projects require further investigation and analysis in order to assess their costs, benefits, and overall feasibility prior to their implementation.

The projects are listed in a more-or-less random order. The voluntary nature of restoration engenders frequent reprioritization of projects as needs change and opportunities arise. Furthermore, because many of the projects were compiled from the studies and reports of outside agencies, those partners (listed in Restoration Plan Chapter 4) should be consulted when restoration projects are actualized. The Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board (LCFRB) is a particularly noteworthy partner based on the organizational and funding activities they perform.

In addition to the restoration actions listed in this document, other potential restoration projects can be found in reports released by partner organizations. For example, the LCFRB identifies restoration opportunities through their SalmonPORT database and in their detailed implementation plans that have already been funded and/or completed.

3.2 **Funding the Actions**

Shoreline restoration in Stevenson depends almost entirely on grant funding, and its availability is unpredictable, varying from year to year. Many of the proposed restoration projects will require outside funding through federal or state grants along with local, private, or non-profit matching funds. Projects may be funded in multiple phases, with different funding sources appropriate for each phase. Where the action plan identifies potential sources of funding, Appendix B can be used as a more complete--but still not exhaustive--discussion of the funding programs.

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FIGURE 3-1 RESTOR	ATION ACTION PLAN						
R.0 – Unnamed Pr	ojects						
Description	are not associated with placeholder is intender projects are conceptua title/number under thi	ation needs identified in n a specific project in this d to address this gap. W alized, they should be giv s heading. They should k s should be tracked for m	s table. This 'hen new restoration ven a provisional be supported by the	Priority	☐ High ☐ Low	Readiness	 Shovel-Ready Design Planning Planning
Functions Improved	 Sediment Transport Nutrient & Toxic Filtration Temperature Regulation 	 Water Storage & Flow Regulation Input of Organics LWM Connectivity to Suitable Habitat 	Reaches Affected	CR1 CR2 CR3	□ AL □ RC1 □ RC2 □ RCo	Timeframe	 Ongoing Complete by 2021 Complete by 2029
Cost	 ☐ High (>\$500k) ☐ Mid (\$50-\$500k) ☐ Low (<\$50k) 	Funding Source	Unknown	Responsibility	Any	Coordinating Parties	Unknown
Status R.1 – Rock Creek I	Complete Active Obsolete No Action Credge 2009	Risks/Issues/ Additional Information	·	sources. The Rock Cove		ts that address restoration ne essment & Comprehensive P	
Description		the sediment managem Piper Road Landslide.	ent needs of Lower	Priority	☑ High □ Low	Readiness	 Shovel-Ready Design Planning Conceptual
Functions Improved	 Sediment Transport Nutrient & Toxic Filtration Temperature Regulation 	 Water Storage & Flow Regulation Input of Organics LWM Connectivity to Suitable Habitat 	Reaches Affected	CR1 CR2 CR3	□ AL ☑ RC1 ☑ RC2 ☑ RCo	Timeframe	 □ Ongoing ☑ Complete by 2021 □ Complete by 2029 □ Complete by 2040
Cost	 ✓ High (>\$500k) □ Mid (\$50-\$500k) □ Low (<\$50k) 	Funding Source	doe, eda, wsdot	Responsibility		Coordinating Parties	

City of Stev 2018 Shore	line Restoration Plan						-		w Draft er 2018
Status	Complete	Risks/Issues/	See City File SHOR201	7-01, County	/ File SEP-10)-09, Corps File NWS	-2007-192		
	Active	Additional	Coordinate with project	-		•			
	Obsolete	Information							
	No Action	mornation							
– Rock Creek I	Drive Bridge Replac	ement Project							
Description	This project would rep	lace the 1920's era bridg	je with a freespan		Priority	🗹 High	Readiness		Shovel-Re
	structure. The bridge v	was built prior to constru	ction of the Bonneville			Low			Design
	Dam and has greatly l	ost the original design's	freeboard capacity to						Planning
	convey floodwaters. T	he bridge decking lacks s	stormwater treatment					$\mathbf{\overline{A}}$	Conceptua
	facilities, and the in-st	ream piers supporting th	e bridge interfere with						
	fish passage and form	a hazard for log jams. Th	neir removal would						
	make the upstream "lo	og catchers" obsolete.							
Functions	🗹 Sediment	🗹 Water Storage &	Reaches	CR1		🗆 AL	Timeframe	🛛 Or	ngoing
Improved	Transport	Flow Regulation	Affected	CR2		☑ RC1		🗆 Co	omplete by
•	🗹 Nutrient & Toxic	Input of Organics		CR3		☑ RC2		2021	
	Filtration	& LWM				🗖 RCo			mplete by
	Temperature	Connectivity to						2029	
	Regulation	Suitable Habitat						🗹 Co	mplete by
								2040	
Cost	☑ High (>\$500k)	Funding Source	DOE, WSDOT	Respo	onsibility	City	Coordinating	•	companies
	□ Mid (\$50-\$500k)						Parties	Skama	ania County
	□ Low (<\$50k)							adjace	ent landown
Status	Complete	Risks/Issues/	Early conceptual studie		elocation of	f bridge ~200' to the	north, ROW required.		
	Active	Additional	Coordinate with project	cts R.1, R.4.					
	Obsolete	Information							
	No Action								
– Stevenson S	horeline Restoratio	n & Enhancement P	roject						
Description		tion project as part of R.	-		Priority	🗹 High	Readiness	\checkmark	Shovel-Re
		resses several restoration				Low			Design
	Columbia River and in	cludes improvement of p	physical public access						Planning
	at Leavens Point.								Conceptu
Functions	☑ Sediment	☑ Water Storage &	Reaches	CR1		🗖 AL	Timeframe		ngoing
Improved	Transport	Flow Regulation	Affected	🗹 CR2		🗖 RC1		⊠ Co	omplete by
-	🗹 Nutrient & Toxic	Input of Organics		CR3		RC2		2021	
	Filtration	& LWM				🗖 RCo			mplete by
	Temperature	Connectivity to Suitable Habitat						2029	

					_		Complete by 2040
Cost	 ☑ High (>\$500k) □ Mid (\$50-\$500k) □ Low (<\$50k) 	Funding Source		Responsibility		Coordinating Parties	
Status	 Complete Active Obsolete No Action 	Risks/Issues/ Additional Information	See City File SHOR201 Coordinate with projec	•	1-09, Corps File NWS-2007-19	2	
4 – Rock Cove R	ehabilitation						
Description	natural flushing ability higher temperatures a creosote pilings exist i	from the Piper Road Lan of Rock Cove. The shall nd Invasive aquatic vege n several areas. Substrat ther debris from its indu	ow waters facilitate etation. Derelict es in the Cove include	Priority	☑ High □ Low	Readiness	 Shovel-Rea Design Planning Conceptual
Functions	☑ Sediment	🗹 Water Storage &	Reaches	CR1	🗖 AL	Timeframe	Ongoing
Improved	Transport	Flow Regulation	Affected	CR2	RC1		Complete by
-	Nutrient & Toxic	Input of Organics		CR3	□ RC2		2021
	Filtration	& LWM			🗹 RCo		🗹 Complete by
	Image: Temperature	Connectivity to					2029
	Regulation	Suitable Habitat					Complete by 2040
Cost	☑ High (>\$500k)	Funding Source	DOE, WDFW, RCO	Responsibility	Skamania County	Coordinating	Interpretive Center
	 Mid (\$50-\$500k) Low (<\$50k) 					Parties	
Status	Complete	Risks/Issues/	Coordinate with project				
Status	□ Active	Additional	coordinate with projec	K. 5, K. 6, K. 5			
	□ Obsolete	Information					
	□ No Action	Information					
5 – Milfoil Remo							
Description		ent in the Columbia Rive	er and Rock Cove. The	Priority	🗹 High	Readiness	Shovel-Rea
-	removal of this invasiv	e species would occur in	one or more phases	-	Low		Design
	and ensure the habitat	t and water quality of the	ese waterbodies are				Planning
	improved.						☑ Conceptual
Functions	Sediment	□ Water Storage &	Reaches	☑ CR1	D AL	Timeframe	
Improved	Transport	Flow Regulation	Affected	CR2	☑ RC1		Complete by
				🗹 CR3	🗖 RC2		2021

City of Stev 2018 Shore	enson line Restoration Plan					-	Review Draft ovember 2018
	Nutrient & Toxic	☑ Input of Organics			☑ RCo		Complete by
	Filtration	& LWM					2029
	☐ Temperature	Connectivity to					Complete by
	Regulation	Suitable Habitat					2040
Cost	☐ High (>\$500k)	Funding Source	County	Responsibility	County Noxious	Coordinating	City, land owners
	☑ Mid (\$50-\$500k)	j	,		Weed Board	Parties	3 .
	□ Low (<\$50k)					i di tito	
Status	Complete	Risks/Issues/	Unknown				
	Active	Additional					
	Obsolete	Information					
	No Action	information					
– Foster Creek	Culvert Replaceme	ent Project.					
Description	The culverts for Foster	Creek at Rock Creek Dri	ve and Atwell have	Priority	🗹 High	Readiness	□ Shovel-Rea
	been characterized by	WDFW staff as some of	the greatest barriers in		Low		Design
	Stevenson. Their repla	cement would expand sp	pawning and rearing				Planning
	habitat for anadromou	us species.					🗹 Conceptua
Functions	Sediment	🗹 Water Storage &	Reaches	CR1	🗖 AL	Timeframe	Ongoing
Improved	Transport	Flow Regulation	Affected	CR2	□ RC1		Complete by
	Nutrient & Toxic	Input of Organics		CR3	🗖 RC2		2021
	Filtration	& LWM			🗹 RCo		🗹 Complete by
	Temperature	Connectivity to					2029
	Regulation	Suitable Habitat					Complete by
							2040
Cost	□ High (>\$500k)	Funding Source	Unknown	Responsibility	City	Coordinating	Unknown
	🗹 Mid (\$50-\$500k)					Parties	
	□ Low (<\$50k)						
Status	Complete	Risks/Issues/	Some coordination wit	h the City's project to co	onstruct a new fire statio	on in this area could help	facilitate the projec
	□ Active	Additional					
	Obsolete	Information					
	No Action						
– SR 14 Kanak	a Creek Culvert Rep						
Description		was added to Kanaka Cre	-	Priority	🗖 High	Readiness	□ Shovel-Rea
		, but the passage—and t			🗹 Low		Design
	under 2 nd Street—are	included as barriers in th	e WDFW database.				Planning
							🗹 Conceptua
Functions	Sediment	🗹 Water Storage &	Reaches	☑ CR1	🗖 AL	Timeframe	Ongoing
					🛛 RC1		

City of Stev 2018 Shore	enson line Restoration Plan					-		ew Draft Der 2018
	Nutrient & Toxic	□ Input of Organics		CR3	□ RC2			omplete by
	Filtration	& LWM			🗖 RCo		2021	
	Temperature	Connectivity to						omplete by
	Regulation	Suitable Habitat					2029	
	5						⊠ C	omplete by
							2040	
Cost	☑ High (>\$500k)	Funding Source	Unknown	Responsibility	City/WSDOT	Coordinating	Unkn	own
	□ Mid (\$50-\$500k)					Parties		
	□ Low (<\$50k)							
Status	Complete	Risks/Issues/	-		ys by the City and WSDOT			
	□ Active	Additional	However, some intere	st in a round-a-bout has	been expressed near these	culverts which could	help fa	cilitate the
	Obsolete	Information	project.					
	No Action							
– Vancouver A	venue House Remo							
Description	• • •	ired property for potenti		Priority	🗖 High	Readiness	\checkmark	Shovel-Rea
	-	ge Replacement. The pro			☑ Low			Design
		at has been damaged by						Planning
		ct would demolish the he						Conceptua
Functions	Sediment	☑ Water Storage &	Reaches	CR1	🗖 AL	Timeframe		ngoing
Improved	Transport	Flow Regulation	Affected	CR2	☑ RC1			omplete by
	🗹 Nutrient & Toxic	Input of Organics		CR3	□ RC2		2021	
	Filtration	& LWM			🗖 RCo			omplete by
	Temperature	Connectivity to					2029	
	Regulation	Suitable Habitat					D C	omplete by
							2040	
Cost	□ High (>\$500k)	Funding Source	City	Responsibility	City	Coordinating	Unkn	own
	□ Mid (\$50-\$500k)					Parties		
	☑ Low (<\$50k)							
Status		Risks/Issues/		• • •	the demolition through its	'burn to learn" progr	am". As	sbestos
	Active	Additional	abatement is required					
	Obsolete	Information	Coordinate with proje	cts R.2, R.12.				
	No Action							
	d Mill Site Redevel	·						
Description		s a former mill site on Ro		Priority	🗹 High	Readiness		Shovel-Rea
		ively working to remove			Low			Design
	development of this si	te and facilitate private i	nvestment. A recent				\checkmark	Planning
	Disease 1 Francisco and a	l Site Assessment did no	•					Conceptua

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	proceed with a Phase 2	2. However, restoration c	of riparian vegetation				
	and removal of derelic	t structures & debris ass	ociated with the				
	historic use could be u	ındertaken as advanced ı	mitigation for the				
	potential future develo	opment					
Functions	Sediment	Water Storage &	Reaches	CR1	🗆 AL	Timeframe	Ongoing
Improved	Transport	Flow Regulation	Affected	CR2	□ RC1		🗹 Complete by
	🗹 Nutrient & Toxic	Input of Organics		CR3	□ RC2		2021
	Filtration	& LWM			☑ RCo		Complete by
	🗹 Temperature	Connectivity to					2029
	Regulation	Suitable Habitat					Complete by
							2040
Cost	□ High (>\$500k)	Funding Source	RCO, WSDOT	Responsibility	County	Coordinating	Unknown
	🗹 Mid (\$50-\$500k)	-				Parties	
	□ Low (<\$50k)						
Status	Complete	Risks/Issues/	A visioning project was	s recently completed for	the site that include	s recommendations for its d	esign, use, and pub
	🗹 Active	Additional	access opportunities. E	asement for a public pa	thway is reserved at	the top of the bank. The pat	hway has never bee
	Obsolete	Information	developed.				
	No Action		Coordinate with project	ct R.4			
10 – Willing Par	tner Project Databa			ct R.4			
10 – Willing Par Description	tner Project Databa Implementation of res	toration projects often s	oans property lines	et R.4 Priority	High	Readiness	
	tner Project Databa Implementation of rest and relies on willing pr	toration projects often sp roperty owners to ensure	oans property lines e success. The		☐ High ☑ Low	Readiness	Design
	tner Project Databa Implementation of res and relies on willing pr database envisioned ir	toration projects often s roperty owners to ensure n this project would perio	oans property lines e success. The odically engage			Readiness	DesignPlanning
	tner Project Databa Implementation of res and relies on willing pr database envisioned ir property owners to as	toration projects often sp roperty owners to ensure n this project would perio sess their willingness to p	pans property lines e success. The odically engage participate in			Readiness	DesignPlanning
	tner Project Databa Implementation of rest and relies on willing pr database envisioned in property owners to ass proposed projects. Thi	toration projects often sp roperty owners to ensure n this project would perio sess their willingness to p is engagement will also s	pans property lines e success. The odically engage participate in			Readiness	DesignPlanning
Description	tner Project Databa Implementation of res and relies on willing pr database envisioned ir property owners to ass proposed projects. Thi owners about the City	toration projects often sp roperty owners to ensure in this project would perio sess their willingness to p is engagement will also s 's restoration needs.	pans property lines e success. The odically engage participate in erve to educate	Priority	Low		DesignPlanningConceptua
	tner Project Databa Implementation of rest and relies on willing pr database envisioned in property owners to ass proposed projects. Thi	toration projects often sp roperty owners to ensure in this project would perio sess their willingness to p is engagement will also s 's restoration needs.	pans property lines e success. The odically engage participate in	Priority	☑ Low ☑ AL	Readiness Timeframe	□ Design □ Planning ☑ Conceptua □ Ongoing
Description	tner Project Databa Implementation of rest and relies on willing pr database envisioned ir property owners to ass proposed projects. Thi owners about the City Sediment Transport	toration projects often sp roperty owners to ensure in this project would period sess their willingness to p is engagement will also s 's restoration needs. Water Storage & Flow Regulation	pans property lines e success. The odically engage participate in erve to educate	Priority ☑ CR1 ☑ CR2	☑ Low ☑ AL ☑ RC1		□ Design □ Planning ☑ Conceptua □ Ongoing ☑ Complete by
Description Functions	tner Project Databa Implementation of rest and relies on willing produtabase envisioned in property owners to ass proposed projects. Thi owners about the City Sediment	toration projects often sp roperty owners to ensure in this project would period sess their willingness to p is engagement will also s 's restoration needs. Water Storage & Flow Regulation Input of Organics	pans property lines e success. The odically engage participate in erve to educate Reaches	Priority	☑ Low ☑ AL ☑ RC1 ☑ RC2		□ Design □ Planning ☑ Conceptua □ Ongoing ☑ Complete by 2021
Description Functions	tner Project Databa Implementation of rest and relies on willing pu database envisioned in property owners to ass proposed projects. Thi owners about the City Sediment Transport Nutrient & Toxic Filtration	toration projects often sp roperty owners to ensure in this project would period sess their willingness to p is engagement will also s is restoration needs. I Water Storage & Flow Regulation Input of Organics & LWM	pans property lines e success. The odically engage participate in erve to educate Reaches	Priority ☑ CR1 ☑ CR2	☑ Low ☑ AL ☑ RC1		 Design Planning Conceptua Ongoing Complete by 2021 Complete by
Description Functions	tner Project Databa Implementation of rest and relies on willing pu database envisioned in property owners to ass proposed projects. Thi owners about the City Sediment Transport Nutrient & Toxic	toration projects often sp roperty owners to ensure in this project would period sess their willingness to p is engagement will also s 's restoration needs. Water Storage & Flow Regulation Input of Organics	pans property lines e success. The odically engage participate in erve to educate Reaches	Priority ☑ CR1 ☑ CR2	☑ Low ☑ AL ☑ RC1 ☑ RC2		 □ Design □ Planning ☑ Conceptua □ Ongoing ☑ Complete by 2021 □ Complete by 2029
Description Functions	tner Project Databa Implementation of rest and relies on willing pu database envisioned in property owners to ass proposed projects. Thi owners about the City Sediment Transport Nutrient & Toxic Filtration	toration projects often sp roperty owners to ensure in this project would period sess their willingness to p is engagement will also s is restoration needs. I Water Storage & Flow Regulation Input of Organics & LWM	pans property lines e success. The odically engage participate in erve to educate Reaches	Priority ☑ CR1 ☑ CR2	☑ Low ☑ AL ☑ RC1 ☑ RC2		 Design Planning Conceptua Ongoing Complete by 2021 Complete by
Description Functions	tner Project DatabaImplementation of resiand relies on willing producesdatabase envisioned inproperty owners to assistproposed projects. Thisowners about the CityImage: SedimentTransportImage: Nutrient & ToxicFiltrationImage: Temperature	toration projects often sp roperty owners to ensure in this project would period sess their willingness to p is engagement will also so 's restoration needs.	pans property lines e success. The odically engage participate in erve to educate Reaches	Priority ☑ CR1 ☑ CR2	☑ Low ☑ AL ☑ RC1 ☑ RC2		 □ Design □ Planning ☑ Conceptua □ Ongoing ☑ Complete by 2021 □ Complete by 2029
Description Functions	tner Project DatabaImplementation of resiand relies on willing producesdatabase envisioned inproperty owners to assistproposed projects. Thisowners about the CityImage: SedimentTransportImage: Nutrient & ToxicFiltrationImage: Temperature	toration projects often sp roperty owners to ensure in this project would period sess their willingness to p is engagement will also so 's restoration needs.	pans property lines e success. The odically engage participate in erve to educate Reaches	Priority ☑ CR1 ☑ CR2	☑ Low ☑ AL ☑ RC1 ☑ RC2		 □ Design □ Planning ☑ Conceptua □ Ongoing ☑ Complete by 2021 □ Complete by 2029 □ Complete by
Description Functions Improved	tner Project DatabaImplementation of resiand relies on willing pridatabase envisioned irproperty owners to assist proposed projects. Thisowners about the CityImage: SedimentTransportImage: Nutrient & ToxicFiltrationImage: TemperatureRegulation	toration projects often sproperty owners to ensure this project would period sess their willingness to period se sengagement will also se sengagement will also sense sengagement will also sense sengagement will also sense sense sengagement will also sense sens	pans property lines e success. The polically engage participate in erve to educate Reaches Affected	Priority ☑ CR1 ☑ CR2 ☑ CR3	 ☑ Low ☑ AL ☑ RC1 ☑ RC2 ☑ RCo 	Timeframe	 □ Design □ Planning ☑ Conceptua ☑ Complete by 2021 □ Complete by 2029 □ Complete by 20240

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Status	 Complete Active Obsolete No Action 	Risks/Issues/ Additional Information	Unknown				
	Maintenance Exem	• •					
Description	providers can agree to	nplates a program where perform and monitor p hile the program has bee ver been put in place.	ojects in accordance	Priority	☐ High ☑ Low	Readiness	 Shovel-Ready Design Planning Conceptual
Functions	☑ Sediment	🗹 Water Storage &	Reaches	☑ CR1	🗹 AL	Timeframe	Ongoing
Improved	Transport ☑ Nutrient & Toxic Filtration ☑ Temperature Regulation	Flow Regulation Input of Organics & LWM Connectivity to Suitable Habitat	Affected	☑ CR2 ☑ CR3	☑ RC1 ☑ RC2 ☑ RCo		 Complete by 2021 Complete by 2029 Complete by 2040
Cost	 ☐ High (>\$500k) ☐ Mid (\$50-\$500k) ☑ Low (<\$50k) 	Funding Source	Unknown	Responsibility	Utility providers	Coordinating Parties	City
Status	 □ Complete ☑ Active □ Obsolete □ No Action 	Risks/Issues/ Additional Information	The City Public Works	Department is in the pro	ocess of requesting an MOL	J under this program.	
R.12 – State Wetla	nd Clearinghouse						
Description	Curation of wetland de reports is uncoordinate based portal for the su	elineations, ratings, datas ed and/or unavailable. D Ibmittal and retrieval of t pspective buyers, and reg	eveloping a web- hese products would	Priority	☑ High □ Low	Readiness	 □ Shovel-Ready □ Design ☑ Planning □ Conceptual
Functions Improved	 Sediment Transport Nutrient & Toxic Filtration Temperature Regulation 	 Water Storage & Flow Regulation Input of Organics LWM Connectivity to Suitable Habitat 	Reaches Affected	☑ CR1 ☑ CR2 ☑ CR3	☑ AL ☑ RC1 ☑ RC2 ☑ RCo	Timeframe	 Ongoing Complete by 2021 Complete by 2029 Complete by 2040
Cost	☐ High (>\$500k)☐ Mid (\$50-\$500k)	Funding Source	Unknown	Responsibility	DOE/USACE	Coordinating Parties	Unknown

	□ Low (<\$50k)								
Status	Complete	Risks/Issues/	The City has been activ	ely encoura	iging this co	ncept for years, and rec	ently DOE began engagir	ng stake	eholders on th
	☑ Active	Additional	utility of the concept.						
	Obsolete	Information							
	No Action								
13 – Vancouver		er Outfall Replaceme	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
Description		ll into Rock Creek at Van			Priority	🛛 High	Readiness		Shovel-Rea
		venson's residential core.				🗹 Low			Design Planning
	this area includes few to no facilities to treat the quality or quantity								
		outfall. Replacing the out						\checkmark	Conceptual
	•	the ROW and/or on the	adjacent City-owned						
	real property.								
Functions	🗹 Sediment	🗹 Water Storage &	Reaches	CR1		□ AL	Timeframe		ngoing
Improved	Transport	Flow Regulation	Affected	CR2		☑ RC1			omplete by
	🗹 Nutrient & Toxic	Input of Organics		CR3		C2 RC2		2021	
	Filtration	& LWM				🗆 RCo			omplete by
	☑ Temperature	Connectivity to						2029	
	Regulation	Suitable Habitat							omplete by
								2040	
Cost	J	Funding Source	DOE	Respo	onsibility	City	Coordinating	Unkno	own
	☑ Mid (\$50-\$500k)						Parties		
	Low (<\$50k)								
Status	Complete	Risks/Issues/		-	•		m treatment may also ne		
	Active	Additional		atment facili	ities needs v	vill depend on the locat	ion of the Rock Creek Dri	ve Bridg	je
	Obsolete	Information	Replacement Project.						
	No Action		Coordinate with project	cts R.3, R.4.					
	Based Planning Fee					—			
Description		je implementation of res			Priority	🗖 High	Readiness		Shovel-Rea
		ortion of the fees associa				🗹 Low			Design
		ds. The specific needs w	-						Planning
		f the incentives offered a	re details requiring					\checkmark	Conceptual
	greater analysis.	☑ Water Storage &							
	🗹 Sediment	WI Water Storage 8	Reaches	☑ CR1		🗹 AL	Timeframe	L Or	ngoing
Functions		-							
Functions Improved	Transport	Flow Regulation	Affected	CR2		☑ RC1			omplete by
	Transport I Nutrient & Toxic	Flow Regulation	Affected	☑ CR2 ☑ CR3		☑ RC2		2021	
	Transport	Flow Regulation	Affected					2021	omplete by

•	City of Stevenson 2018 Shoreline Restoration Plan				_	A Review Draft ovember 2018
	☑ Temperature	Connectivity to				Complete by
	Regulation	Suitable Habitat				2040
Cost	□ High (>\$500k)	Funding Source	City	Responsibility City	Coordinating	Unknown
	🗹 Mid (\$50-\$500k)	-			Parties	
	□ Low (<\$50k)					
Status	Complete	Risks/Issues/	Unknown			
	Active	Additional				
	Obsolete	Information				
	No Action	mormation				

3.3 Obstacles & Challenges

Some obstacles and challenges have been identified in the "Risks/Issues/Additional Information" portion of the matrix, but others also likely lie between the recommended actions and their successful implementation. Common issues that can inder the predictability of implementing restoration projects include, but are not limited to:

- *Funding:* Large-scale restoration projects can be expensive, and their funding is both limited and competitive.
- *Project Permiting:* Obtaining local, state, and federal permits for restoration projects can be time-intensive and discouraging.
- *Climate Change:* Changes in precipitation patterns have the potential to alter the City's shoreline jurisdiction, processes, and functions dramatically over time. In turn, these changes may affect restoration priorities.
- *Landowner Participation:* Landowners may be unwilling or unable to participate in restoration projects. If necessary, the City could establish additional incentive including tax credits for conservation easements related to permanent preservation.

3.4 Implementation Monitoring

In order to assess its success in achieving no net loss, the City will need to track restoration efforts over time. Efforts should be evaluated according to categories such as those listed below. The matrix anticipates monitoring and assessment of the projects in the final row for each project, but more specific benchmarks can be developed for efforts on a project-by-project basis and through future coordination with restoration partners.

- Number of restoration projects implemented
- Square feet of riparian enhancement
- Square feet of native vegetation planted
- Square feet of noxious weeds removed
- Linear feet of hard shoreline stabilization replaced
- Number of culverts removed or number of miles of stream open to migration
- Square feet of conservation easement/protected area established
- Square feet of wetlands restored in shoreline jurisdiction
- Square feet of stream canopy addition
- Fewer exceedances of water quality criteria as measured in the state water quality assessment
- Square feet of impervious surface removed or untreated runoff treated
- Linear feet of road upgraded or decommissioned
- Because monitoring can be both complicated and expensive, the City should coordinate with other agencies that already operate monitoring efforts. The frequency of monitoring will involve periodic review of environmental functions at the time of periodic SMP updates when the effectiveness of the SMP, including the restoration plan, in achieving no net loss of shoreline ecological functions can be assessed. There are several existing databases reporting restoration efforts in the state that the City can utilize to restoration track projects:

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- The Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board (LCFRB) tracks projects related to the recovery of threatened or priority fish populations and/or habitat, including projects that are proposed, active, or completed. LCFRB also provides a map of existing fish passage barriers, including culverts, dams, and fishways, which may prove useful in identifying future opportunities. The City will work with the LCFRB to ensure that projects are tracked in their SalmonPORT database.
- The Washington State Project Information System (PRISM) database tracks proposed and funded projects, and data from PRISM is often integrated in the grant application process.
- The Washington State Conservation Commission's Conservation Practice Data System (CPDS) maintains a database that tracks projects and conservation practices on private lands.

3.5 Summary

This restoration plan supports the City of Stevenson Shoreline Master Program and has been prepared to comply with the SMP guidelines (WAC 173-26-201(2)(f)). The restoration plan 1) identifies degraded areas with impaired functions and the potential for restoration, 2) establishes goals and priorities for restoration, 3) identifies additional projects and programs to achieve restoration goals, 4) identifies timelines and benchmarks for implementing restoration projets and achieving goals, and 5) provides strategies for ensuring project effectiveness.

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Appendix A – Potential Restoration Partners

A.1 Overview

Further study, collaboration, identification of restoration projects are needed before a implementation occurs. This appendix provides a list of potential partners that could assist in accomplishing the City's restoration goal.

A.2 Restoration Partners

This plan is intended to be compatible with the restoration goals already developed by other restoration planning entities in the region, including Skamania County, the Underwood Conservation District (UCD), the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board (LCFRB), and area tribes. Their activities may be located in the City, or in a watershed beyond the city where the restoration activities will have positive effects on waterbodies that flow into and out of the city. Ongoing restoration planning efforts in the City and surrounding areas through the voluntary collaboration of residents, tribes, NGOs, and local, state, and federal resource agencies may help inform and implement future restoration actions.

The organizations responsible for the existing restoration programs in the City are likely to play a major role in carrying out the restoration efforts described in this plan. These potential partners are identified in Figure 4-1. They are some of the key organizations that have ecological restoration as their primary focus and are actively involved in the restoration and stewardship of the City's freshwater resources. The list, which is not exhaustive, describes the key partners, their mission or area of focus, and some past and current projects that illustrate the role they can play in future restoration activities.

FIGURE A.1 – EXISTING PROGRAMS & POTENTIAL PARTNERS Partner Organization Mission Restoration Activities		
Partner Organization		
Chinook Nation	Unknown	Unknown
Columbia River Gorge Commission	The mission of the Gorge Commission is to achieve the 2 purposes of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act, including 1) protection and enhancement of the scenic, cultural, recreational, and natural resources of the Gorge and 2) support the Gorge economy by encouraging growth in urban areas.	• Unknown
Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde	The Natural Resources Department of the Grand Ronde serves tribal membership through responsible stewardship of all natural resources important to the cultural identity, self-sufficiency, and sovereignty of current and future generations.	Unknown
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	The mission of the Natural Resources Department is to protect, restore and enhance the First Foods—water, salmon, deer, cous and huckleberry—for the perpetual cultural, economic and sovereign benefit of the CTUIR. They will accomplish that mission using traditional ecological and cultural knowledge and science to inform: 1) population and habitat management goals and actions; and 2) natural resource policies and regulatory mechanisms.	• Unknown
Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs	The mission of the Branch of Natural Resources is to plan and execute a balanced direction for the protection, use and enhancement to all tribal natural resources.	Unknown
Cowlitz Indian Tribe	The mission of the Natural Resources Department of the Cowlitz Indian Tribe is to protect, conserve, restore and promote culturally-relevant species and landscapes integral to the unique identity of the Cowlitz People, and to further educate the community and inspire future leaders and participants in this vision.	 Otter Creek side channel restoration Riparian enhancement along the lower main stem of the Lewis River Abernathy Creek restoration
Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership	The mission of the Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership is to improve the lower Columbia River by protecting and restoring ecosystems and enhancing clean water for current and future generations of fish, wildlife, and people.	 Hardy Creek restoration Pierce Island restoration Horsetail Creek floodplain restoration

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Figure A.1 – Existing P	rograms & Potential Partners, Cont.	
Partner Organization	Mission	Restoration Activities
Lower Columbia Fish Enhancement Group	This group is one of 14 RFEGs created by the state legislature and is a non- regulatory, non-partisan 501(c)(3) salmon recovery organization. Working within specific watersheds throughout the area (including north and eastern Skamania County), it leverages public funding through landowner partnerships and collaborations with individuals, groups, corporations, tribes, foundations, and agencies.	 Hamilton Creek restoration Lee fish passage project Hardy Creek fish passage and groundwater investigation design (LCFEG and partners) Lower Hamilton Creek channel stability and habitat restoration (LCFEG and partners)
Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board	The LCFRB leads the coordinated implementation of locally-driven salmon recovery and watershed management plans across our region to restore at- risk fish population and ensure we have clean water, healthy forests, working farms, and thriving rural and urban communities into the future. The LCFRB runs the Wind River Work Group, which organizes community stakeholders to develop restoration projects in the Wind River watershed. The LCFRB maintains SalmonPORT, an online tool that tracks restoration projects and opportunities, as well as recovery plan actions. The LCFRB website also provides several restoration and management documents for download.	 Wind River Habitat Strategy Duncan Creek Dam fish passage restoration (LCFRB and partners) Hardy Creek fish passage and groundwater investigation design (LCFRB and partners) Lower Hamilton Creek channel stability and habitat restoration (LCFRB and partners)
Mid-Columbia Fisheries Enhancement Group	This group is an RFEG created by the state legislature in 1990. It is a non-regulatory, non-partisan 501(c)(3) salmon recovery organization. Working within specific watersheds throughout the area (including southwest Skamania County), it leverages public funding through landowner partnerships and collaborations with individuals, groups, corporations, tribes, foundations and agencies.	 Salmonid recolonization assessment for the White Salmon River (post- Condit Dam removal)
Nez Perce Tribe	The purpose of the Wildlife Division is to restore, perpetuate, enhance, and manage the wildlife and rare plant resources of significance to the <i>Nimiipuu</i> .	Unknown.
Northwest Power and Conservation Council	The NPCC is an interstate compact of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington. Its mission is to ensure, with public participation, an affordable and reliable energy system while enhancing fish and wildlife. It achieves this through its Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program, which is funded by the Bonneville Power Administration.	Locally developed subbasin plans
Recovery Implementation Science Team (Pacific Northwest)	NOAA Fisheries initiated a coast-wide process to develop recovery plans for 27 Pacific salmon species listed on the ESA. RIST and the NOAA Fisheries Northwest Regional Office and its Science Center work closely to develop appropriate tasks and priorities for scientific analysis based on input from these groups.	 NOAA Fisheries staff are responsible for coordinating with others involved in recovery implementation to ensure that RIST timelines and priorities are consistent with recovery needs.

Figure A.1 – Existing Programs & Potential Partners, Cont.		
Partner Organization	Mission	Restoration Activities
Skamania County Noxious Weed Board	The mission of the Skamania County Noxious Weed Control Program is to serve as responsible stewards of Washington by protecting and preserving the land and resources from the damaging effects of noxious weeds. We aim to uphold, educate and enforce compliance with the state noxious weed laws. It is our goal to focus efforts to educate citizens of Skamania County about noxious weeds and the threat they pose to our environment and economy. We actively work with public agencies and private citizens to control and eradicate listed noxious weeds. We actively seek to form cooperatives and enhance coordination between other counties, agencies and landowners to protect our resources, therefor making a difference in Skamania County.	• Unknown
South Gifford Pinchot Collaborative	SGPC works with the Forest Service on projects on its 10-year action plan and forest restoration projects. They advise during the NEPA process and/ or are proactive in moving projects forward by receiving grant funding to work on areas ahead of the Forest Service schedule.	 Work in the Woods Workshop – advertising upcoming opportunities for working in the woods; co-sponsored by WSU Skamania County Extension Office
Underwood Conservation District	The UCD engages landowners and land users throughout Skamania and west Klickitat counties in the conservation, enhancement, and sustainable use of natural resources through voluntary stewardship. As one of 47 conservation districts in Washington, the UCD is a legal subdivision of state government that administers programs for the productive use and conservation of natural resources.	 Native Plant Sales Kanaka Creek habitat restoration
Washington State Department of Ecology	Ecology is Washington's environmental protection agency, and their mission is to protect, preserve and enhance the state's land, air and water for current and future generations. Nearly 70 percent of Ecology's budget is passed through to local communities to pay for projects that benefit the environment.	 Shorelands and Environmental Assistance Program Water Quality Program

Partner Organization	Programs & Potential Partners, Cont. Mission	Restoration Activities
Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife	Management and regulatory oversight of state waters and other habitats. WDFW sponsors several key restoration-related activities including the summer chum salmon conservation initiative and the barrier culvert inventory and prioritization. WDFW also manages the SSHIAP (co-managed with the NW Indian Fisheries Commission), which provides information on habitat conditions and prescriptions for improving fish habitat.	Fish passage barrier inventory and correction
Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Aquatic Program	DNR manages state-owned aquatic lands and restores them where appropriate. In partnership with citizens and governments, DNR provides innovative leadership and expertise to ensure environmental protection, public safety, perpetual funding for schools and communities, and a rich quality of life.	 Establishment of aquatic reserves and management plans for them with potential restoration actions, research, and monitoring Aquatic Restoration Program Debris removal Removal of creosote-treated wood Re-vegetating riparian zones
Washington Watershed Restoration Initiative	A coalition of environmental and outdoor recreation NGOs, tribes, and state agencies working together since 2008. Members include Ecology, WDFW, the Wilderness Society, Gifford Pinchot Task Force, and Trout Unlimited.	 Forest road upgrading or decommissioning Culvert replacement or repair Education, outreach, scientific and economic analysis, and advocacy.
Yakama Nation	The Yakama Nation Department of Natural Resources was established to manage, co-manage and protect the Yakama Nation's Ancestral, Cultural, and Treaty Natural Resources on Reservation, in the Ceded Area and at Usual and Accustomed Sites, to meet the tribal culture, protecting tribal sensitive areas and sites and restoring diminished damaged resources.	 Yakama Nation Fisheries Upper Columbia habitat restoration project

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Appendix B – Potential Funding Sources

B.1 Overview

Provided below is a list of potential funding sources for future restoration activities. While this is not an exhaustive list, in conjunction with the list of potential partners provided in RP Figure A-1 it is a starting point for implementing restoration projects in the City.

Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10: Pacific Northwest

1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900

Seattle, WA 98101

10 206-553-6367

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https://www3.epa.gov/

The EPA funds a variety of projects that aim to safeguard the natural environment and protect human health. Potential opportunities specific to watershed protection and restoration are listed below.

- The Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program provides grants or "seed money" to all 50
 states plus Puerto Rico to capitalize state loan funds. The states, in turn, make loans to communities, individuals, and others for high-priority water-quality activities. Projects funded by the low-interest loans may include wetlands protection and restoration, estuary management efforts including wildlife habitat restoration and development of streambank buffer zones.
 Nonpoint Source Implementation Grant (319) Program provides Clean Water Act Section
 - Nonpoint Source Implementation Grant (319) Program provides Clean Water Act Section 319(h) funds only to designated state and tribal agencies to implement their approved nonpoint source management programs. State and tribal nonpoint source programs include a variety of components, including technical assistance, financial assistance, education, training, technology transfer, demonstration projects, and regulatory programs. Each year, EPA awards Section 319(h) funds to states in accordance with a state-by-state allocation formula that EPA has developed in consultation with the states.
 - *Wetland Protection, Restoration, and Stewardship Discretionary Funding* supports studies and activities related to implementation of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act for both wetlands and sediment management. Projects can support regulatory, planning, restoration, or outreach.
 - The *Targeted Watershed Grants Program* supports innovative, community-based watershed approaches aimed at preventing, reducing, or eliminating water pollution. Resources provided through this program include grants, tools, training, and technical expertise and assistance to communities to bolster their efforts to expand and improve existing water protection measures.

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

1120 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20036

40 202-857-0166

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www.nfwf.org

Non-profit organizations and local, state, or federal government agencies are eligible to apply for funds for community-based projects that improve and restore native salmon habitat or remove barriers to fish passage or for the acquisition of land/ conservation easements on private lands where the habitat is critical to salmon species. Specific grant programs are listed below.

- The *Bring Back the Natives/More Fish* program invests in conservation activities that restore, protect, and enhance native populations of sensitive or listed fish species across the United States, especially in areas on or adjacent to federal agency lands. The program emphasizes coordination between private landowners and federal agencies, tribes, corporations, and states to improve the ecosystem functions and health of watersheds.
- The *Columbia Basin Water Transactions Program* (CBWTP) was developed in 2002 to address chronically diminished stream flows in tributaries of the Columbia River. To enhance stream flow, the CBWTP works through locally based entities to acquire water rights voluntarily from willing landowners. Using temporary and permanent water rights acquisitions and other incentive-based approaches, the CBWTP supports program partners to assist landowners who wish to voluntarily restore flows to key fish habitat. Funding for this program is provided by Bonneville Power Administration in cooperation with NPCC and with support from Altria.
- The *Five Star and Urban Waters Restoration Program* seeks to develop nation-widecommunity stewardship of local natural resources, preserving these resources for future generations and enhancing habitat for local wildlife. Projects seek to address water quality issues in priority watersheds, such as erosion due to unstable streambanks, pollution from stormwater runoff, and degraded shorelines caused by development.

Northwest Fund for the Environment, Aquatic Ecosystem Program

65 1904 Third Ave., Suite 615 Seattle, WA 98101

360-705-7518

http://www.nwfund.org/

Grants by the Northwest Fund come from an endowment designated to be spent to promote change in the uses of natural resources which will increase their protection and preservation in Washington. Special emphasis is placed on "the protection of wild fish, native wildlife, natural forests, wetlands and shorelines, and the preservation of pure and free-flowing waters." The fund's Aquatic Ecosystem Program aims to protect and restore the extensive network of fresh and saltwater ecosystems in Washington and the native species that inhabit them.

NOAA Fisheries

Office of Habitat Conservation

1201 Northeast Lloyd Boulevard, Suite 1100 1315 East-West Highway Silver Spring, MD 20910 301-713-2325

70

- 80 NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service, is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce. NOAA administers the federal Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund, and their community-based restoration program awards grants and cooperative agreements to support research and conservation initiatives coordinated by state and local governments, non-profits, colleges and universities.
 - The *Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund* was established by Congress in 2000 to reverse the declines of Pacific salmon and steelhead. NOAA Fisheries is the agency charged with administering this competitive grants process. The LCFRB is the local contact for PCSRF funds in Skamania County west of the White Salmon subbasin, and the Klickitat Lead Entity is the contact for funds in the White Salmon subbasin. The fund has catalyzed the development of a community of salmon restoration experts and fostered partnerships among land owners, local governments, and state, tribal, and federal agencies.
 - NOAA awards grants through its *Community-based Restoration Program* to support
 research and conservation initiatives coordinated by state and local governments, nonprofits, colleges and universities. Grants are for restoration projects that use a habitat-based
 approach to promote productive and sustainable fisheries, improve the recovery and
 conservation of protected resources, and promote healthy ecosystems and resilient
 communities.

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

100 Pacific Region 911 NE 11th Avenue Portland, OR 97232 503-231-2014 https://www.fws.gov/

- 105 The USFWS funds a variety of projects that aim to safeguard the natural environment and protect human health. Potential opportunities specific to watershed protection and restoration are listed below.
 - National Fish Habitat Action Plan: This program is a national investment strategy to leverage federal and privately raised funds to protect, restore, and enhance the nation's fish and aquatic habitats through partnerships that foster fish habitat conservation. Funds will support national and regional science and coordination activities to protect, restore, or enhance fish habitats.
 - National Fish Passage Program (NFPP): NFFP is a voluntary program that provides direct technical assistance and financial assistance in the form of cooperative agreements to partners to provide fish (and other aquatic organisms) passage and restore aquatic connectivity for the benefit of federal trust resources. The NFPP is delivered through Fisheries and Aquatic Conservation Field Offices. The Field Offices staff coordinates with project partners, stakeholders and other Service programs to identify and collaboratively implement projects within Regional priority areas.

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120	 Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program: This program provides technical and financial
	assistance to private landowners and Tribes who are willing to work with USFWS and other
	partners on a voluntary basis to help meet the habitat needs of Federal Trust Species. The
	Partners Program can assist with projects in all habitat types which conserve or restore native
	vegetation, hydrology, and soils associated with imperiled ecosystems such as longleaf pine,
125	bottomland hardwoods, tropical forests, native prairies, marshes, rivers and streams, or
	ecosystems that otherwise provide an important habitat requisite for a rare, declining or
	protected species.
	North American Wetlands Conservation Act Grants Program provides matching grants to
	wetlands conservation projects through a Standard Program and a Small Grants Program

wetlands conservation projects through a Standard Program and a Small Grants Program. Both are competitive and require that grant requests be matched by partner contributions at no less than a 1-to-1 ratio.

Washington State Department of Ecology

300 Desmond Drive

135 Lacey, WA 98503

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360-407-6300

http://www.ecology.wa.gov/

Ecology's mission is to protect, preserve and enhance Washington's land, air and water for current and future generations. Ecology provides planning and financial support for environmental work throughout Washington. The department offers several types of grants to achieve these goals, including:

- Freshwater Aquatic Invasive Plant Management Program is designed to tackle the problem of non-native aquatic plants on a statewide level. The program provides funding for technical assistance, public education and grants to help control aquatic invasive plants. Eligible activities include the development of integrated aquatic vegetation management plans, plant control activities, and aquatic plant mapping and inventory.
- Water Quality Program –Stormwater Grants provides financial assistance to local communities to prevent pollution of water bodies from stormwater and run-off from urbanized areas. Eligible projects include restoration projects that address existing pollution problems and provide a high level of water quality benefit.
- *Floodplain by Design* is a partnership of local, state, federal and private organizations focused on coordinating investment in and strengthening the integrated management of floodplain areas through Washington State. Ecology administers the grant program under a biennial funding cycle, and awards grants on a competitive basis to eligible entities for collaborative and innovative projects that support the integration of flood hazard reduction with ecological preservation and restoration. Proposed projects may also address other community needs, such as preservation of agriculture, improvements in water quality, or increased recreational opportunities provided they are part of a larger strategy to restore ecological functions and reduce flood hazards.

Washington State Department of Fish & Wildlife

600 Capitol Way North Olympia, WA 98501 360-902-2806

165 http://wdfw.wa.gov/

WDFW's mission is to preserve, protect and perpetuate fish, wildlife and ecosystems while providing sustainable fish and wildlife recreational and commercial opportunities. The department offers several types of grants to achieve these goals, including:

Landowner Incentive Program is designed to provide financial assistance to private 170 landowners for the protection, enhancement, or restoration of habitat to benefit species at risk on privately owned lands. At-risk species depend on specific ecosystems for survival such as riparian areas, wetlands, oak woodlands, prairies and grasslands, shrub steppe, and nearshore environments. Through Washington's LIP, individual landowners can apply for up to \$50,000 in assistance. In addition, \$50,000 is usually set aside for small grants to individuals of up to \$5,000. A 25 percent non-federal contribution is required, which may include cash and/or in-kind contributions (labor, machinery, materials).

Washington State Department of Natural Resources

MS 47001

180 Olympia, WA 98504-7001

360-902-1775

https://www.dnr.wa.gov/

WDNR provides restoration services as well as technical assistance and assets applicable to restoration in the Stevenson area. WDNR expertise includes removal of creosote-treated wood, removal of debris and abandoned vessels, and reestablishing more natural aquatic/riparian ecosystems.

Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO)

1111 Washington Street SE

190 PO Box 40917

Olympia, WA 98504

360-902-3000

http://www.rco.wa.gov/grants/index.shtml

RCO provides leadership, funding, and technical assistance to protect and restore habitats, invest in and track salmon health and recovery, and protect Washington's diverse biological heritage. Grant programs offered by the RCO include:

> Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA) targets re-establishing the natural, selfsustaining ecological functions of the waterfront, providing or restoring public access to the water, and increasing public awareness of aquatic lands as a finite natural resource and

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irreplaceable public heritage. ALEA grants may be used for the acquisition, improvement, or protection of aquatic lands for public purposes. They also may be used to provide or improve public access to the waterfront.

- The *Family Forest Fish Passage Program* provides funding to small forest landowners to repair or remove fish passage barriers, such as culverts and other stream crossing structures, which keep trout, salmon, and other fish from reaching upstream habitat. The program funds the replacement of eligible barriers with new structures. Since 2003, nearly 285 landowners have taken advantage of the program to remove 353 barriers and open more than 804 miles of stream habitat.
 - The *Washington Wildlife Recreation Program* (WWRP) provides funds for the acquisition and development of recreation and conservation lands. WWRP funds restoration projects such as animal watering stations, bank stabilization, LWD placement, and riparian revegetation.

Washington State Department of Transportation City Fish Passage Grant Program

310 Maple Park Avenue SE

215 Olympia, WA 98501

206-386-7220

http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/Projects/FishPassage/default.htm

State highways cross streams and rivers in thousands of places in Washington. At many places, culverts are too small or otherwise inadequate to allow fish to migrate upstream and downstream as necessary for growth and reproduction. State law (RCW 77.57.030) requires WSDOT to install and maintain all culverts, fishways, and bridges to provide unrestricted fish passage. WSDOT has worked for more than two decades to improve fish passage and reconnect streams.

Appendix C – Additional Restoration Resources

C.1 Overview

As a program, Shoreline Restoration is relatively new in Stevenson and many involved may be unfamiliar with what is necessary to implement successful projects. This appendix attempts to overcome this reality by collecting useful resources.

C.2 Resource List

Where possible, the list in Figure C-1 identifies the Restoration Needs of RP Figure 2-1 and collects links to proposed projects, best practices, and other recommendations based on communities with more experience than Stevenson.

FIGURE C.1 RESTORATION RESOURCES						
Rescoure	Link					
Derelict Creosote Piling Removal	https://www.dnr.wa.gov/publications/aqr rest pileremoval bmp 2017.pdf					
Native Plants & Pollinator Habitat	http://www.nativerevegetation.org/					

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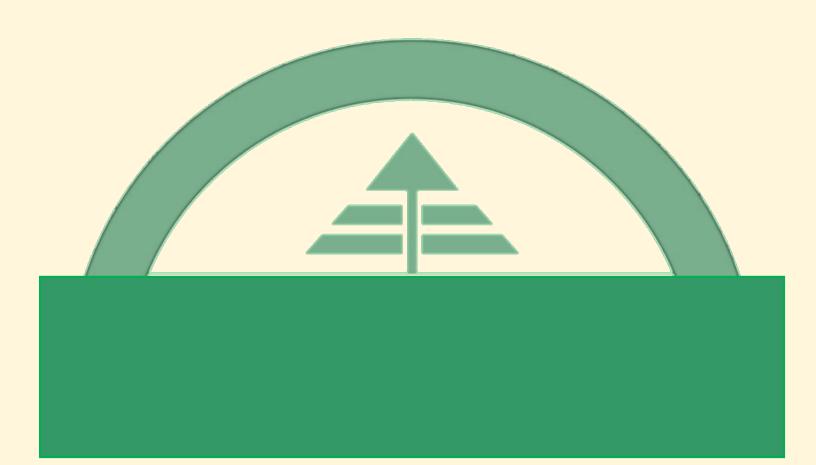
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Stevenson Planning Department PO Box 371 Stevenson, WA 98648 www.ci.stevenson.wa.us

Stevenson Shoreline Master Program







City of Stevenson Second Draft Cumulative Impact Analysis & No Net Loss Report

October 2018

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Executive Summary

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This report provides a summary and analysis of the cumulative impacts that can be expected to occur over time as the City of Stevenson (City) implements its updated Shoreline Master Program (SMP) (Chapter 18.08 – Shorelines Management of the Stevenson Municipal Code). The City is updating its SMP in order to comply with the Washington State Shoreline Management Act (SMA) and the Washington Administrative Code (WAC) implementing rules (WAC 173-26, also called the Shoreline Master Program Guidelines and referred to in this report as the SMP Guidelines).

The City is developing an updated locally approved SMP (Draft SMP), which contains policies and regulations to protect the City's shorelines from potential negative effects caused by future development. The City is also developing a Restoration Plan (RP) to identify opportunities to improve or restore ecological functions that have been impaired as a result of past development activities. This report compares the impacts expected through Draft SMP policies to the improvements expected through the Restoration Plan. This comparison is necessary to assess whether the City's proposal is consistent with the state SMP Guidelines and the policy goals of the SMA related to no net loss of shoreline ecological functions. Early drafts of this report excluded No Net Loss from the title as an indication of the iterative review being conducted. The final report includes this title and statements related to the program's achievement of the state's no net loss standard.

The conclusions of this report indicate that 9 of the City's 12 indicators of ecological function will show improvement based on the Draft SMP and Restoration Plan. For the 3 indicators where decline is expected, improvements to other indicators are expected to offset the likely impacts to the underlying ecological functions through:

- Shoreline environment designations to protect or enhance the current or desired character of shorelines.
- A system of Prohibited, Conditional, and Permitted uses that provides additional controls leading to the current or desired character of shorelines.
- General policies and regulations intended to protect the shoreline functions, as well as policies designed to protect specific shoreline functions, such as water quality, water quantity, vegetation, and habitat.
- Specific vegetation conservation standards combined with use setbacks and reach-specific riparian area buffers to protect shoreline ecological functions.
- Critical areas regulations to provide protections for wetlands, fish and wildlife habitat, critical aquifer recharge areas, flood hazard areas, and geologically hazardous areas.
- Local, state, and federal regulations to ensure that shoreline impacts are avoided, minimized, and/or mitigated.
- Restoration activities and programs that are expected to improve shoreline functions. These
 non-regulatory enhancement and restoration activities are likely to offset or minimize
 potentially adverse unanticipated and/or incremental cumulative impacts within the County's
 shoreline jurisdiction.

Given the policy guidance and regulatory requirements proposed, including the implementation of the shoreline restoration plan and the key vegetation removal and setback features listed above, the

implementation of the Draft SMP is anticipated to achieve no net loss of ecological functions in the city's shorelines. Stevenson's robust vegetation standards are more specific and require greater mitigation than what most rural communities require, and account for temporal losses and the possibility of failure of mitigation efforts. In the long term, a net gain in functions is likely in many instances, because the mitigation ratios exceed 1:1 and will eventually result in larger, better functioning resources than those impacted. Additionally, monitoring and conservation covenant requirements will ensure the success of mitigation sites and their protection from future development in perpetuity. Therefore, the SMP policies and regulations will result in no net loss of ecological functions or values of shorelines.

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Chapter 1 – Introduction

1.1 Title

This document shall be known and may be cited as the Stevenson 2018 Cumulative Impacts Analysis (CIA).

5 1.2 Introduction

This cumulative impacts analysis supports the City of Stevenson (City) Comprehensive Shoreline Master Program (SMP) update. The City's long-standing SMP is being updated in order to comply with updates to Washington's Shoreline Management Act (SMA), the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 90.58, and the Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 173.26 adopted in 2003 by the state legislature. The City's SMP was first adopted in June 1974 and was revised in August 1975.

This report assesses the potential cumulative impacts of shoreline development under the Draft SMP. The analysis contained in this report relies on the existing condition information provided in the City's "Final Shoreline Inventory & Characterization Report" (ICR), which evaluated ecosystem processes and included an inventory and analysis of shoreline conditions related to land use, public access, and environmentally sensitive areas and habitat. This analysis also utilizes the Inventory & Characterization Report to assess development potential based on proposed shoreline environment designations (SEDs) contained in the Draft SMP.

1.3 Purpose

This report was generated to address the requirements for a cumulative impacts analysis that are contained in the Shoreline Master Program Guidelines (WAC 173-26; referred to in this report as the SMP Guidelines). Cumulative impact analyses are conducted while drafting SMP provisions as part of the comprehensive update process. The City is required to evaluate the cumulative impacts of "reasonably foreseeable" future development. Typically, this means full build-out for a 20-year planning horizon and the methodology below describes the development expected. This evaluation verifies that the proposed SMP's shoreline management policies and regulations are adequate to ensure "no net loss" of shoreline functions compared to "baseline" conditions. "No net loss" means that impacts may occur, but adequate measures are in place within the overall shoreline program to mitigate them such that the post development conditions are no worse overall than pre-development conditions.

The findings of this report inform decisions on SMP policies, programs, and regulations to address adverse cumulative impacts and protect shoreline ecological functions. This analysis is not proposed for inclusion as part of the Stevenson Comprehensive Plan or the development regulations of the Stevenson Municipal Code (SMC), but may serve as a useful reference during SMP implementation.

According to the SMP guidelines, the assessment of cumulative impacts occurs at both the planning stage and at the permitting stage when individual development proposals are reviewed (a site-specific effort once the SMP is adopted and implemented). The Guidelines recommend assessing the impacts of "commonly occurring and planned development" at the planning stage "without reliance on an individualized cumulative impacts analysis." In contrast, developments that have un- anticipatable impacts that cannot be reasonably identified at the time of SMP development should be evaluated via

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FIGURE 1-1 STEVENSON'S ECOSYSTEM-WIDE PROCESSES, ECOLOGICAL FUNCTIONS, AND REACH-SCALE INDICATORS

Characterization Methodology

Characterization Methodology						
	Ecosystem-Wide Processes	G	eology	Climate	Hydrology	Bonneville Dam
		Shorel Functio	line Ecological ons		Reach-Scale Indicato	rs
Setbacks to OHWM	Overwater Roads & Structures		Sediment Transport		303(d) Listings, Fish-Bloc Surface Area, Permanent Vegetation, Shoreline Sta Wetland Acreage	y Protected Areas, Riparian
Riparian Vegetation Water Storage & Flow Regulation	Shoreline Stability		Nutrient & To Filtration	xic	303(d) Listings, Available Impervious Surface Area, Areas, Riparian Vegetatic Urban Runoff, Wetland A	Permanently Protected n, Setbacks to OHWM,
Inputs of Organics & LWM	Sediment Transport	10000000	Temperature Regulation		303(d) Listings, PHS Listir Areas, Riparian Vegetatic Urban Runoff	ngs, Permanently Protected n, Setbacks to OHWM,
Impervious Surface Area Temperature Regulation	ALLE 303(d) Listings Nutrient & Toxic Filtration		Water Storage Regulation	e & Flow	Available Floodplain Area Impervious Surface Area, Structures, Riparian Vege Wetland Acreage,	Overwater Roads &
Urban Runoff , Connectivity to Suitable Habitats	Permanently Protected Areas]	Input of Orga	nics & LWM		n, Impervious Surface Area, y Protected Areas, Riparian bility
Fish-Blocking Culverts in Shoreline Jurisdiction PHS Listings	Available Floodplain Area		Connectivity t Suitable Habit		Fish-Blocking Culverts, In Overwater Roads & Struc Permanently Protected A Setbacks to OHWM, Shor Acreage	tures, PHS Listings, reas, Riparian Vegetation,

the shoreline substantial development and conditional use permit processes to ensure that there is no net loss of ecological function after mitigation (WAC 173-26-201(3)(d)(iii)).

1.4 Methodology

Although flexible, WAC 173-26 requires the use of a particular framework to evaluate the potential cumulative impacts on shoreline functions and processes that may result from activities or development under the City's proposed SMP over time. The framework includes the following factors.

- Current circumstances affecting the shorelines and relevant natural processes;
- Reasonably foreseeable future development and use of the shoreline; and •
- Beneficial effects of any established regulatory or facilitative programs under other local, • state and federal laws.

1.4.1 Relationship to Inventory & Characterization Report

To address the first 2 bullet points above, this analysis relies on the City's Shoreline Inventory & Characterization Report (ICR), which evaluated ecosystem-wide processes, shoreline ecological functions, and land uses within shoreline jurisdiction. To address the first bullet point, the existing condition information provided in ICR Chapter 4 is used. Figure 1-1 on the preceding page is taken from the ICR to describe how the 4 ecosystem-wide processes, 6 ecological functions, and 12 reachscale indicators interact within the snapshot of existing conditions. In ICR Chapter 4 each of the 12 reach-scale indicators were qualitatively rated based on a 5-point scale (Figure 1-2).

FIGURE 1-2 RATING INDICATORS OF ECOLOGICAL FUNCTION



Qualitative Scale for Indicators of Ecological Function

To assess the physical and biological resources of Stevenson's shorelines, the ICR broke them into 7 manageable units based on geographic location along Ashes Lake, the Columbia River, Rock Cove and Rock Creek, the only streams or lakes in the City considered part of shoreline jurisdiction. A summary of the evaluation performed in ICR Chapter 4 is included as part of CIA Figure 2-1. The ICR rating for each indicator of ecological function is included in the first row of each of these before anticipated changes are listed.

The projection of future shoreline development and use in ICR Table 5.3-1 provides the basis of analysis under the second bullet point. The potential use changes/conflicts listed in that table are included in CIA Figure 1-3, as the reasonably foreseeable future development and use of the shoreline.

1.4.2 **Relationship to Restoration Plan**

The third bullet point above relies on the description of restoration strategies and projects in the City's Shoreline Restoration Plan, especially Restoration Plan Figure 3-1 which identifies the shoreline reaches and shoreline ecological functions where improvements are expected based on the implementation of the actions. Each of the projects listed in that table are transferred to CIA Figure 2-6, below.

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Figure Credit Ben Shumaker (2017) after Consumer Reports.

35 FIGURE 1-3 CATEGORIES OF REASONABLY FORESEEABLE SHORELINE USE & MODIFICATION BY REACH

Use	CR1	CR2	CR3	RC1	RC2	RCo	AL
Boating Facilities & Overwater	ব						
Structures			Ľ				
Commercial & Industrial		V	V	V	V	\checkmark	
Forest Practices					\checkmark		
Institutional	\checkmark	\checkmark		V		\checkmark	
Land Division			V	V			
Recreational	\checkmark	\checkmark		V	V	\checkmark	
Residential	\checkmark	\checkmark		V	Ø		
Transportation & Parking Facilities	\checkmark					\checkmark	\square
Utilities		V	Ø	J	V	Ø	V
Modifications							
Vegetation Removal	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Fill							
Shoreline Stabilization		V		\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Shoreline Restoration	\checkmark			\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Dredging				Ø		\checkmark	
Breakwaters, Jetties, Groins & Weirs		V			\checkmark		

1.4.3 Impacts Analysis

In order to analyze the impacts of reasonably foreseeable shoreline development, use, and restoration, an assessment of development types and projects has been performed. This assessment rates how each interacts with the 12 indicators of shoreline ecological functions. The degree to which any specific project degrades or improves the indicators of shoreline ecological functions is qualitative and based on several factors, including proximity, duration and scale of the project or the project's impacts. The anticipated changes to the indicators of ecological functions are represented using another 5-point rating system (Figure 1-4) that ranges from Much Worse to Much Better.

45 FIGURE 1-4 RATING PROJECTED CHANGES TO INDICATORS



Relative Change of Ecological Functions

Figure Credit Ben Shumaker (2018)

Chapter 2 – Impacts Analysis

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The state SMP guidelines require that Shoreline Environment Designations be assigned to shoreline areas according to their function, existing land uses, and the goals and aspirations of the community. For those unfamiliar with the Shoreline Management Act (SMA), a Shoreline Environment Designation (SED) is similar to the concept of a zoning district. Consistent with the City's requirements under the SMA, SMP Chapter 3 provides a system of SEDs which reflect those outlined in the SMP guidelines and apply in addition to other city zoning district requirements. The locations of the City's SEDs are described in and depicted on the map of shoreline jurisdiction and environment designations in SMP Appendix A.

10 2.1 Reasonably Foreseeable Development Activities

Together SMP Table 5.1 and SMP Table 6.1 list 17 high-level categories of shoreline use and modification. These high-level categories are then separated by water-orientation and other specific types of development activities warranting regulatory consideration. In total at least 53 individual types of shoreline uses and modifications are specifically regulated in the SMP. Of these, 42 (from 16 of the high-level categories) either 1) currently exist, 2) are referenced in ICR Table 5.3-1 or 3) are reasonably foreseeable as associated with existing or anticipated uses. The high-level categories are listed in CIA Figure 1-3. Their impacts and the protective provisions of the SMP are analyzed in CIA Section 2.2₇ below.

		Physicai vironme	_	BIOL	OGICAL E	INVIRON	MENT		Alter	ed C ond	ITIONS	
	Available Floodplain Area	Riparian Vegetation	Shoreline Stability	Fish-Blocking Culverts	Permanently Protected Areas	PHS Listings	Wetland Acreage	303(d) Listings	Impervious Surface Area	Overwater Roads & Structures	Setbacks to OHWM	Urban Runoff
Columbia River Reach 1 (Predesignated)	\bigotimes	6				6	6	\otimes	6		8	$\overline{\mathbf{S}}$
Changes anticipated in 2.2.2	\Rightarrow	<i>₽</i>	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	$\overline{\mathbf{P}}$	$\overline{\mathcal{A}}$	£	\Rightarrow
Changes anticipated in 2.2.3	\Rightarrow	P	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	Ð	$\overline{}$	\Rightarrow	Ś	$\overline{}$	<i>₽</i>	\Rightarrow	Ś
Changes anticipated in 2.2.4	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow
Changes anticipated in 2.3	$\overline{\mathbf{P}}$	₹	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	Þ	<i>₽</i>	\Rightarrow	\square	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	<i>₽</i>
Changes anticipated in 2.4	Ð		Ś		Ś		Ð	\Rightarrow	Ð	Ð	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow
Columbia River Reach 2	$\boldsymbol{\bigotimes}$	8	6	6	6	6	\bigcirc	\otimes	8	\bigcirc	6	\bigcirc
Changes anticipated in 2.2.2	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	$\overline{\mathbf{P}}$	$\overline{}$	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\mathbb{P}	Þ		\Rightarrow
Changes anticipated in 2.2.3	\Rightarrow	P	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	Ð	\mathbb{P}	\Rightarrow	Ŀ	$\overline{\mathbf{P}}$	Þ	\Rightarrow	£
Changes anticipated in 2.2.4	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow

FIGURE 2-1 SUMMARY OF PROJECTED INDICATOR CHANGES

Second Draft

October 2018

2018 Cumulative Impacts Analysi	2018 Cumulative Impacts Analysis & No Net Loss Report									October	2018	
Changes anticipated in 2.3	R		\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow		Þ	\Rightarrow	<i>₽</i>	<i>₽</i>	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	
Changes anticipated in 2.4	\Rightarrow		Ŀ		Ŀ		\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	Ð	S		S
Figure 2-1 Summary of Projected Indicator Changes, cont.												
		Physica Vironmi		Βιοι	.OGICAL E	NVIRON	MENT		ALTER	ED COND	ITIONS	
		Rip	Sh		σ		٤	ω	Im	Q	Set	
	Available Floodplain Area	Riparian Vegetation	Shoreline Stability	Fish-Blocking Culverts	Permanently Protected Areas	PHS	Wetland Acreage	303(d) Listings	Impervious Surface Area	Overwater Roads Structures	Setbacks to OHWM	Urban Runoff
	Available odplain A	Vege	ie Sta	h-Blocki Culverts	anen ted A	PHS Listings	d Acr) Listi	rious S Area	rwater Roa Structures	i to O	ו Run
	e Area	tatio	ıbility	ing	tly reas	s	eage.	ngs	urfac		HWI	off
Columbia River Reach 3		5							•	8		
(Predesignated)	\mathbf{i}		U	\bigcirc		\bigcirc	U	\mathbf{i}		U		\bigcirc
Changes anticipated in 2.2.2	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	P	Þ	\Rightarrow		₹	£		\Rightarrow
Changes anticipated in 2.2.3	\Rightarrow	$\overline{\mathbf{P}}$	\Rightarrow		£	P	\Rightarrow	£	₹	$\overline{\mathbf{P}}$	\Rightarrow	£
Changes anticipated in 2.2.4	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow		⇒		\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow		\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow
Changes anticipated in 2.3	$\overline{\mathbf{P}}$	Þ	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	P	₹	\Rightarrow	P	P	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	R
Changes anticipated in 2.4	\Rightarrow	•	£	\Rightarrow	<u>E</u>	4	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	Ś	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	Ś
Rock Creek Reach 1			$\overline{\mathbf{s}}$							\ge	\frown	\ge
Changes anticipated in 2.2.2	\Rightarrow	P			P	P	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	P	£	<i>₽</i>	\Rightarrow
Changes anticipated in 2.2.3	⇒	₽	⇒	₽	<u>e</u>	R	\Rightarrow	£	Þ	$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$	\Rightarrow	Ś
Changes anticipated in 2.2.4	⇒	\Rightarrow		⇒	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow
Changes anticipated in 2.3	P	$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$	\Rightarrow	⇒	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	₹	\Rightarrow	$\overline{\mathcal{S}}$	Ð	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	$\overline{\mathbf{P}}$
Changes anticipated in 2.4	-	£	S	٠	S		\Rightarrow	S	S		S	
Rock Creek Reach 2 (Predesignated)	6											
Changes anticipated in 2.2.2	⇒	$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	$\overline{}$	\mathbb{P}	\Rightarrow	${\Rightarrow}$	₹₽	$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$	\Rightarrow
Changes anticipated in 2.2.3		P	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	£	$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$	\Rightarrow	<u>s</u>	Ð	$\overline{\mathbf{P}}$	\Rightarrow	£
Changes anticipated in 2.2.4		⇒	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow
Changes anticipated in 2.3	₽	$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{P}}$	\Rightarrow	P	Þ	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	
Changes anticipated in 2.4	£	£		\Rightarrow	S	£	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow
Rock Cove										Ō		
Changes anticipated in 2.2.2	\Rightarrow	$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\mathbb{P}	$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$		\Rightarrow
Changes anticipated in 2.2.3	\Rightarrow		\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	£		\Rightarrow	£	R			£
Changes anticipated in 2.2.4	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow		\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	
Changes anticipated in 2.3	<i>₽</i>	$\overline{\mathbf{P}}$	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	P	P	\Rightarrow	R	<i>₽</i>	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	$\overline{\mathbf{P}}$

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Changes anticipated in 2.4



Figure 2-1 Summary of Projected Indicator Changes, cont.

	Physical Environment			BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT				Altered Conditions				
	Available Floodplain Area	Riparian Vegetation	Shoreline Stability	Fish-Blocking Culverts	Permanently Protected Areas	PHS Listings	Wetland Acreage	303(d) Listings	Impervious Surface Area	Overwater Roads & Structures	Setbacks to OHWM	Urban Runoff
Ashes Lake	$\mathbf{>}$	8			6				8			
Changes anticipated in 2.2.2	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	⇒	Î		\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow
Changes anticipated in 2.2.3	\Rightarrow	£	\Rightarrow		£	£	£	S	Þ	P	\Rightarrow	Ŀ
Changes anticipated in 2.2.4	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	⇒	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow
Changes anticipated in 2.3	R	R	⇒	\Rightarrow	P	P	\Rightarrow	P	Þ	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	P
Changes anticipated in 2.4	\Rightarrow	S		£	£	⇒	£	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow
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2.2 Shoreline Development and Protective Provisions

The protective provisions of the SMP primarily rely on several types of regulatory tools, including: Shoreline Environment Designations (SEDs), required setbacks from the OHWM, regulations that are applicable to all uses (including No Net Loss Standards), and regulations applicable to specific uses. When working in concert, CIA Figure 2-1 summarizes the effects these protective provisions are expected produce on the ICR's 12 indicators of ecological function at the reach scale.

2.2.1 Shoreline Environment Designation Use Allowances

FIGURE 2-2 DISTRIBUTION OF SHORELINE ENVIRONMENT DESIGNATIONS

Location	Natural	Shoreline Residential	Urban Conservancy	Active Waterfront	TOTAL
City Jurisdiction	17 ас 17%				97 ac
Predesignated Area					86 ac
TOTAL					183 ac

*Total acreage in this table differs from the ICR, which considered the Piper Road Landslide Area as part of the preliminary shoreline jurisdiction.

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- The types of development allowed on Stevenson's shorelines will vary subject to the SED assigned to each shore segment. In order to guide development appropriately, Ecology's SMP Guidelines require that SEDs be assigned to shoreline areas according to their ecological function, existing land uses, and the goals and aspirations of the community. These designations will help protect ecological functions and values and accommodate preferred and water-dependent shoreline uses. Stevenson's SMP proposes 5 SEDs, listed in order from most protective to most permissive: Aquatic, Natural, Shoreline Residential, Urban Conservancy, Active Waterfront. The approximate acreage of the non-Aquatic SEDs is included in Figure 2-2, below.
 - SMP Table 5.1 lists common shoreline uses and whether they are prohibited, are allowed, or may be conditionally allowed. CIA Figure 2-3, below summarizes the relative restrictiveness/permissiveness of each SED. An analysis of the impacts of reasonably foreseeable development based on these allowances is conducted in greater detail in CIA Section 2.2.3.

FIGURE 2-3 SHORELINE ENVIRONMENT DESIGNATION USE & MODIFICATION ALLOWANCES

Aquatic*	Natural	Shoreline Residential	Urban Conservancy	Active Waterfront
20 Prohibited	28 Prohibited	12 Prohibited	5 Prohibited	5 Prohibited
10 Conditional	17 Conditional	24 Conditional	19 Conditional	14 Conditional
3 Permitted	8 Permitted	17 Permitted	29 Permitted	34 Permitted

*The Aquatic SED contains 20 fewer categories were allowances for Boating Facilities & Overwater Structures and Shoreline Modifications are determined by upland SED.

Columbia River Reach 1 – Predesignated East Urban Area

45 Most foreseeable development in the CR1, could allowed by obtaining a Shoreline Conditional Use Permit. In addition to satisfying the other protective provisions of the Draft SMP, the conditional use criteria of SMP Section 2.7.1 require heightened analysis of proposal' effects to the environment and the overall public interest. Key conditional uses listed for the Shoreline Residential and Urban Conservancy SEDs that dominate this reach include the most impactful Boating and Transportation facilities. Reasonably foreseeable development that would be allowed in this reach without a conditional use permit include most Recreational and Residential uses and Boating and Transportation facilities where lesser impacts are anticipated. Impacts to specific indicators of ecological function related to reasonably foreseeable development are dealt with in greater detail in CIA Section 2.2.3, below.

55 Columbia River Reach 2 – Downtown Waterfront

The CR2 Reach is dominated by the Active Waterfront SED and includes a small section of Shoreline Residential. Key conditional use protections for foreseeable development in the Active Waterfront SED are primarily related to non-water-oriented development. See also CIA Section 2.2.3.

Columbia River Reach 3 – Predesignated West Urban Area

60 Similar impacts are expected in the CR3 reach where the Active Waterfront SED is the primary designation proposed.

Rock Creek Reach 1 – City Reach

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The RC1 reach includes all 4 land-based SEDs and the full range of reasonably foreseeable development types are expected in this reach. An analysis of impacts from the conditional and permitted uses related to this reach must rely on CIA Section 2.2.3.

Rock Creek Reach 2 – Predesignated County Reach

The primary SED's applied to the RC2 reach are Natural and Shoreline Residential. Key protections for reasonably foreseeable development in the Natural SED of this reach include prohibitions against Commercial & Industrial, Residential and most Institutional uses. Where Transportation and Utility uses are not prohibited, they are listed as conditional uses. In the Shoreline Residential, conditional use protections involve limited allowances for Water-Oriented Commercial, Transportation and Utility uses. The impacts of the permitted Residential and Recreational uses are dealt with in CIA Section 2.2.3.

Rock Cove Reach

The impacts from reasonably foreseeable development in the Urban Conservancy and Active Waterfront SEDs of the RCo reach are similar to those anticipated in CR2. This reach also notably includes the Natural SED's application to the islands of Rock Cove where conditional use protections will control much of the Boating Facilities and Institutional uses that may be proposed. The impacts of the permitted Recreational uses are dealt with in CIA Section 2.2.3, below.

Ashes Lake Reach – Predesignated

Reasonably foreseeable development in this reach is limited to maintenance of existing Transportation and Utility uses and is dealt with in CIA Section 2.3, below.

2.2.2 Shoreline Setbacks

Setbacks to OHWM and Overwater Roads & Structures are the primary indicators of ecological function directly affected by the use of SEDs and the only indicators where the indicator is expected to become Better or Worse. Setbacks from the OHWM are also displayed in SMP Table 5.1. Riparian Vegetation, Permanently Protected Areas, PHS Listings, and Impervious Surface Area are indicators that might become Somewhat Better or Worse based on the SED-specific setbacks.

Columbia River Reach 1 – Predesignated East Urban Area

For Reach CR1, the Shoreline Residential and Urban Conservancy SED will apply to most foreseeable development. The 50 ft setback required for residential, cemetery, water-related recreational and roads in these SEDs is likely to increase the overall mean (39 ft) and median (24 ft) setbacks for structures in that area. As a result, ecological functions based on this indicator can be expected to be Somewhat Better if developed under the City's proposed SMP. However, because these provisions are not likely to affect existing development, the 5 related indicators could be expected to get Somewhat Worse in this reach if setbacks were the only protective provision applied.

Columbia River Reach 2 – Downtown Waterfront

In Reach CR2, the allowed setbacks for reasonably foreseeable development in the proposed Shoreline Residential and Active Waterfront designations are much closer than the current mean (98 ft) and median (87 ft) setbacks for existing structures. Implementation of the SMP according to the proposed SEDs is expected to make this indicator Much Worse. Riparian Vegetation in this reach is already Very Degraded, and the designation of SEDs will likely result in No Change to the degree of degradation of the reach. The remaining 4 indicators for this reach could be expected to get Somewhat Worse.

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Columbia River Reach 3 – Predesignated West Urban Area

In Reach CR3, the Urban Conservancy and Active Waterfront designations' allowed setbacks for
 foreseeable development would be greater than the mean (24 ft) and median (15 ft) setback for
 existing structures in the reach and make this indicator Much Better. Allowances for development of
 replacement bridges in the Urban Conservancy designation is likely to make the Overwater Roads &
 Structures indicator Somewhat Better. Similar to CR2, the lack of existing shoreline vegetation is a
 factor in determining that there would be No Change in the Riparian Vegetation indicator under this
 proposal. The remaining 3 indicators would likely become Somewhat Worse in this reach.

Rock Creek Reach 1 – City Reach

In Reach RC1, the allowed setbacks in the Urban Conservancy and Active Waterfront and Shoreline Residential designations will likely decrease the mean (88 ft) and median (77 ft) existing setbacks for structures. As a result, this indicator will become Somewhat Worse based on reasonably foreseeable development. Allowances for development of replacement bridges in the Urban Conservancy designation is likely to make the Overwater Roads & Structures indicator Somewhat Better. The 4 other indicators related to SEDs would likely become Somewhat Worse.

Rock Creek Reach 2 – Predesignated County Reach

Except for the changes related to Overwater Roads & Structures, anticipated impacts in Reach RC2, are similar in all ways to RC1. Mean (95 ft) and median (89 ft) existing setbacks would likely decrease based on residential setback requirements of the Shoreline Residential SED. All related indicators would likely become Somewhat Worse.

Rock Cove Reach

In Reach RCo, the allowed setbacks for reasonably foreseeable development in the proposed Urban Conservancy and Active Waterfront designation are much closer than the current mean (88 ft) and median (92 ft) setbacks for existing structures. Implementation of the SMP according to the proposed SEDs is expected to make this indicator Much Worse. The remaining 5 indicators for this reach could be expected to get Somewhat Worse if SEDs and setbacks are the only protections considered.

Ashes Lake Reach – Predesignated

130 In Reach AL, the Natural and Urban Conservancy designations and the limited reasonably foreseeable development will likely result in No Change to any indicator of ecological function.

Recommendations

• Do not rely on Shoreline Environment Designation management policies and setback requirements as the sole controls for impacts to Riparian Vegetation, Permanently Protected Areas, PHS Listings, Impervious Surface Area, or Overwater Roads & Structures.

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FIGURE 2-4 DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS & REGULATORY CONTROLS

Development Activity & Associated Uses	Uncontrolled Impact of Development	Proposed Development Controls
Construction, Generally Description: This category of impacts is among the most noticeable and includes the construction materials (such as windows, construction practices (such as fill, grading, and machinery) and the buildings and structures that result. Associated Uses: All. Reach Affected: CR1, CR2, CR3, RC1, RC2, RCo	 Ground disturbance during fill and grading activities can result in dust and excess sediment in runoff waters. Machinery used during construction can both destabilize soils and result in their compaction. These impacts are similar, though less severe, as those discussed under impervious surfaces. The leaks and noise associated with machinery can degrade water quality and disturb nesting and rearing of sensitive species. If sited inappropriately or constructed using inappropriate materials for their setting, inwater and overwater structures can destabilize shorelines and leach pollutants which degrade water quality. Streamside windows and outdoor lighting can lead to glare that disturbs the nesting and rearing habitats of some birds, disrupts salmon migration and feeding, and interferes with other shoreline species. Fill, buildings, and structures in floodways and floodplains reduce the overall capacity of the system to carry water and can alter natural channel migration practices. These actions also supplant and reduce the suitability of habitat, including priority habitats and species and wetlands. The linear nature of fences, roads and utility corridors can affect wildlife movement and survival. Roads and their culverts create major barriers for terrestrial, amphibious and aquatic species and increase mortality all species. Overhead utilities can increase bird and bat strikes and affect their mortality. 	 SMP Section 6.4.2 deals specifically to fill as a shoreline modification. This section applies to fill that "raises the elevation or creates dry land". All proposals for fill require minimization and avoidance of ecological impacts. In upland areas, fill is subject to the setbacks and procedures of the allowed use or modification it supports. In more sensitive areas, fill activities are limited to those that support specific scenarios and/or priority uses. SMP Sections 5.4.3 and 5.4.8 include siting and construction provisions relating to the avoidance of ecological impacts. SMP Section 4.6.3-6 applies to all construction materials coming in contact with water and requires use of suitable and certified materials. SMP Section 5.4.3-3.c reiterates and strengthens this for boating facilities & overwater structures. SMP Section 4.4.5 deals with development in flood hazard areas where the existing regulations of SMC 15.24 continue to apply. The SMP places additional limits on structural flood hazard reduction measures and requires additional analysis and certification for development in channel migration zones. SMP Section 5.4.11 avoiding new transportation and parking facilities in shorelines and sharing them in order to reduce impacts from redundant uses. Similarly SMP Section 5.4.12 requires utility lines to cross shorelines in the least impactful manner, be placed underground, and collocated on bridges or other structures. See also, CIA Section 2.2.1 Shoreline Environment Designations Use Allowances, CIA Section 2.2.2 Shoreline Setbacks, CIA Section 2.2.4 No Net Loss Protections, and SMC 15.24 Floodplain Management Regulations.
Impervious Surfaces & Stormwater Description: Impervious surfaces include rooftops, paved areas, and compacted gravels and soils, prevent precipitation from infiltrating into the ground where it falls, and create stormwater runoff. Associated Uses: Boating Facilities & Overwater Structures, Commercial & Industrial, Institutional, Recreational, Residential,	 Stormwater runoff can have significant negative impacts to shorelines and the ecological health of a watershed. During rain events, large volumes of stormwater runoff can be carried to waterbodies and cause flooding and erosion and wash away habitats. Stormwater runoff can pick up pollutants commonly found on impervious surfaces, including sediment, oil and grease, trash, and pesticides and carry them to waterways or into the groundwater. The deposition of sediments can decrease fish passage and reduce viability of habitat areas and wetlands. As the amount of impervious surfaces increases in a watershed, the likelihood of sufficient groundwater recharge and hyporheic transfer decreases, a greater volume of stormwater runoff is generated, and a higher potential of watershed and water quality degradation exists. The treatment of stormwater can impact shoreline ecological functions. If not located below the OHWM, stormwater outfalls may lead to scouring. If improperly designed or constructed, new outfalls and modifications to existing outfalls could impact existing native riparian vegetation or aquatic vegetation attached to, or rooted in, the substrate. In river and stream shorelines, stormwater outfall structures may require permanent bank hardening to prevent failure of the outfall structure or erosion of the shoreline. 	 SMP Section 4.7 applies to all regulated activities that "affect the water quality or quantity of Stevenson shorelines". This section requires compliance with all existing City, State, and federal stormwater laws, including the Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington. Stormwater facilities must adhere to the setback provisions of SMP Table 5.1 and discussed in CIA 2.2.2. Existing septic systems that fail are required to connect to sewer if feasible. New septics for "any new development, business, or multifamily unit" are not allowed where sewer is available. See also, CIA Sections 2.2.1 Shoreline Environment Designation Use Allowances, 2.2.2 Shoreline Setbacks, and 2.2.4 No Net Loss Protections.



Reach Affected: CR1, CR2, CR3, RC1, RC2, RCo		
Normal Usage Description: Though sometimes unintentional, incremental impacts from day-to-day use, maintenance practices, and ancillary usage of shoreline areas can have the most persistent and largest effect on shorelines. Associated Uses: Boating Facilities & Overwater Structures, Commercial & Industrial, Institutional, Recreational, Residential, Transportation & Parking, Fill, Shoreline Stabilization. Reach Affected: All	 Noise and light can disrupt salmon migration and feeding, disturb the nesting and rearing habitats of some birds, and interfere with other shoreline species. The spread of invasive and non-native species often accompanies normal use through deliberate planting and inadvertent seeding. These species can interfere with the native plant and animal species that are adapted to Stevenson particular ecological setting. When fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides and other chemical lawn/garden treatments are used for these species it can degrade water quality and health of native species and habitats in shoreline areas. Turbidity and erosion can increase as a result of boating and heightened wave action, propeller scour, and the launching nonmotorized watercraft. The increased sediment in the water can disrupt salmon migration and feeding areas, and, where contamination previously existed in those sediments, water quality can be degraded anew. Trash, trampling, pets, solid waste, compost, and increased foot- and vehicular-traffic results from human presence in shoreline areas. This can increase the incidents of conflict between humans and wildlife, concentrate scavengers and predators, disturb the nesting and rearing habitat of some birds, reduce air and water quality, and prevent stormwater infiltration through compacted soils. 	 Application of pesticides, fertilizer and other chemicals is included within the definition of regulated activities. When applied to recreational uses, these chemicals must not directly drain or runoff into surface waters. The location of boating facilities must be chosen or developed in a way that considers turbidity- and erosion-related impacts. The Critical Areas protections of SMP Section 4.4 are applicable to all properties and will prevent impacts to those 5 state-mandated areas. The use-specific protective provisions of SMP Section 5.4 require site plan reviews, impervious surface limitations, and other protections that will limit impacts under this category. See also, CIA Sections 2.2.1 Shoreline Environment Designation Use Allowances, 2.2.2 Shoreline Setbacks, and 2.2.4 No Net Loss Protections.
Vegetation Removal Description: Shoreline vegetation is a key component of the ecosystem, and its removal includes clearing, pruning, chemical control, and forestry practices. Associated Uses: All. Reach Affected: All	 The removal of shoreline vegetation reduces terrestrial food supply, shade and large woody material (LWM) recruitment potential and other organic inputs which provide important habitat and food web support functions. When removed through chemical treatment, there is an effect on water quality and habitat health for other species. Vegetation reduction warms the water, decreases in-stream and riparian habitat complexity, and decreases protection from overhead predators. Habitat become more fragmented and wildlife travel corridors become limited. The loss of bank vegetation can result in channel widening and affect sediment supply, which in turn affects the floodplain—needed for habitat and high flow attenuation—and the stability of the shoreline. Shoreline vegetation also plays a role in trapping and removing sediments, nutrients and other pollutants, so the loss of vegetation can also have adverse effects on water quality. Failure to maintain vegetation or plant vegetation after site disturbance can lead to increased incidence of nonnative, invasive species. When this occurs along bluffs it can decrease root strength, create unstable slopes, and increase the likelihood of future landslides. 	 While Vegetation Removal is permitted in all shoreline environment designations, SMP Section 6.4.1 provides specific policies and regulation that prioritize avoidance and protection prior to removal. All types of vegetation removal must be mitigated according to SMP Table 6.2, which requires more mitigation for high priority native species and locations closer to the OHWM. Mitigation ratios range from 1:1 to 3:1 and require planting of 2 trees and 5 shrubs per 400 sq ft. Mitigation areas must be monitored for 5 years and contingency planting is required. Specific regulations facilitate removal of noxious aquatic and terrestrial weeds while protecting against degradation of other ecological functions.

-Consider clarifying the specific shoreline uses and developments where sewer connection is required.
Indicators Projected to be Much Better: None
Indicators Projected to be Somewhat Better: 303(d) Listings, Urban Runoff
Indicators where No Change is Projected: Available Floodplain Area, Permanently Protected Areas, Shoreline Stability, Fish Blocking Culverts, Overwater Roads & Structures
Indicators Projected to be Somewhat Worse: Riparian Vegetation, , Impervious Surface Area, PHS Listings, Setbacks to OHWM, Wetland Acreage
Indicators Projected to be Much Worse: None
Recommendations:
-Consider protective controls for pesticides, fertilizers, and other chemicals associated to a broader list of shoreline uses.
Indicators Projected to be Much Better: Riparian Vegetation, Permanently Protected Areas, PHS Listings
Indicators Projected to be Somewhat Better: 303(d) Listings, Wetland Acreage
Indicators where No Change is Projected: Available Floodplain Area, Shoreline Stability, Fish Blocking Culverts, Impervious Surface Area, Overwater Roads & Structures, Setbacks to OHWM, Urban Runoff
Indicators Projected to be Somewhat Worse: None.
Indicators Projected to be Much Worse: None
Recommendations:
-Consider adding a stronger requirement for conservation covenants related to Habitat Conservation Areas and better connecting it with the Vegetation Removal Mitigation requirements of SMP Table 6.2

and SMP Section 6.4.1.

- Consider increasing setbacks for reasonably foreseeable development in the Urban Conservancy, Active Waterfront and Shoreline Residential SEDs.
- Consider where additional Natural SEDs could be applied instead of Shoreline Residential, Urban Conservancy, and/or Active Waterfront.

5 2.2.3 Impacts of Regulated Activities

Many types of shoreline use and modification involve the same development activities. This analysis relies on the descriptions in Figure 2-4 below to evaluate the impacts of reasonably foreseeable development. These descriptions include analyses of 1) the uncontrolled impacts of development activities, 2) the reasonably foreseeable uses associated with the development activities, 3) the proposed regulatory controls of the Draft SMP, and 4) the expected effects of the impact controls.

2.2.4 No Net Loss Protections

Where the development controls described above can allow loss of shoreline ecological functions if implemented alone, the Environmental Protection & No Net Loss provisions of SMP Section 4.3 fill the gap to ensure new regulated activities do not result in a loss of ecological function. Like all provisions in SMP Chapter 4, these protections apply to all uses and require a Mitigation Sequence to Avoid, Minimize, Rectify, Reduce over time, Compensate, and Monitor impacts to ecological functions.
Furthermore, this section requires new regulated activities to consider cumulative impacts of other reasonably foreseeable development affecting the same shoreline.

Projected Changes to Indicators

20 On their own, the provisions of SMP Section 4.3 will prevent overall loss or degradation of ecological functions at the project level, however, they will ensure that each regulated project does not degrade ecological functions. This will effectively prevent any of the potential negative impacts on ecological functions identified in CIA Sections 2.2.1 through and 2.2.3. does not occur, however, The No Net Loss provisions of SMP Section 4.3 do not alter the SMP's improvement of ecological functions are any 25 other beneficial effects identified above.

Recommendations

The No Net Loss section places the burden of proof on the proponent that ecological functions will not be lost based on their proposal. The recommendations included in CIA Section 2.2.1 and Figure 2-4 may be an effective way reduce that burden for the proponent. Alternatively, if any other part of this program is determined to cause net loss of ecological function, those recommendations may be helpful remedies.

2.3 Impacts of Exempt and Unregulated Activities

As a small and slow growing community, the biggest losses of shoreline ecological functions are expected to occur as a result of existing shoreline development and development that is outside of shoreline jurisdiction or otherwise exempt under the SMP. These impacts are expected in much the same way that impacts from normal usage are considered in CIA Figure 2-4. However, impacts anticipated from this category must rely on existing programs for their control.

There are several local, state, and federal regulations implemented by a variety of agencies that may provide beneficial effects for both development and protection within and affecting Stevenson's shoreline jurisdiction. An incomplete list of such programs is included in ICR Section 1.3. As a result of

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implementation of these programs some of the preventative effects of SMP regulations will also be realized. Some additional degradation, however, is also expected as displayed in CIA Figure 2-5.

FIGURE 2-5 ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF EXEMPT AND UNREGULATED ACTIVITIES

	₹ }		<u>s</u>	_
Much Worse	Somewhat Worse	No Change	Somewhat Better	Much Better
None	Available Floodplain Area, Riparian Vegetation, Permanently Protected Areas, PHS Listings, 303(d) Listings, Impervious Surface Area, Urban Runoff	Shoreline Stability, Fish- Blocking Culverts, Wetland Acreage, Overwater Roads & Structures Setbacks to OHWM,	None	None

Recommendations

- Encourage coordination with other local, state, and federal authorities related to review of projects that are either exempt from shoreline compliance or outside of shoreline jurisdiction.
- Encourage retrofitting existing stormwater collection and treatment located outside of shoreline jurisdiction to improve water quantity and quality expectations before it reaches the shoreline.
- Consider enhancement projects for riparian corridors outside of shoreline jurisdiction.

2.4 Impacts of Restoration Activities

While detrimental impacts are the primary concern of the preceding sections, the Shoreline Restoration Plan (RP) focuses on actions that can be taken to benefit ecological functions in shoreline areas. Figure 2-6, details the reach-level impacts expected by implementation of the Shoreline Restoration Plan.

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Second Draft

FIGURE 2-6 ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF RESTORATION PLAN

		Projected Indicator Changes											
Shoreline Reach	Impact Narrative	Available Floodplain Area	Riparian Vegetation	Shoreline Stability	Fish-Blocking Culverts	Permanently Protected Areas	PHS Listings	Wetland Acreage	303(d) Listings	Impervious Surface Areas	Overwater Roads & Structures	Setbacks to OHWM	Urban Runoff
All Reaches	Some level of improvement in indicators is expected based on the following general projects: R.0 – Identifying that future restoration projects are likely but have not been identified will improve the effectiveness of the Restoration Plan in all reaches. R.10 – Identifying restoration partners will improve the implementation of restoration projects in all reaches. R.11 – Identifying the CAO is dealt with in CIA Section 2.3, above. R.12 – Promoting statewide improvements in the regulation of wetlands will ensure impacts are avoided whenever wetlands exist in shoreline areas. R.14 – Providing incentives for restoration projects will benefit ecological functions in all reaches.	£	£	£	<u>e</u>	¢	٩	•	<u>s</u>	£	Ð	Ð	£
Columbia River Reach 1 – East Urban Area	 R.5 – Invasive aquatic, riparian and terrestrial species exist along all shoreline reaches and their removal will benefit water quality, water quantity and habitat functions. R.7 – Kanaka Creek separates Columbia River Reaches 1 & 2. This fish-bearing stream has passage barriers along its length. Correction of these barriers will benefit water quantity and habitat functions for these 2 reaches. 	A	•	\Rightarrow	•		•		Î	Ś	Ś		
Columbia River Reach 2 – Downtown Waterfront	R.5, R.7, R.10, R.15 – See descriptions in CR1, above. R.3 – By completing its Stevenson Shoreline Restoration & Enhancement Project the Port of Skamania County will soften riprap armoring and eliminate excessive erosion in the Downtown Waterfront reach. This will benefit water quality, water quantity, and habitat.		•	Ś	•	£	•			£	Ŷ	•	
Columbia River Reach 3 – West Urban Area	R.5 – See description in CR1, above.		•				٦			Ĵ			Ð



City of Stevenson

2018 Cumulative Impacts Analysis & No Net Loss Report

Second Draft

October 2018

		Projected Indicator Changes											
Shoreline Reach	Impact Narrative	Available Floodplain Area	Riparian Vegetation	Shoreline Stability	Fish-Blocking Culverts	Permanently Protected Areas	PHS Listings	Wetland Acreage	303(d) Listings	Impervious Surface Areas	Overwater Roads & Structures	Setbacks to OHWM	Urban Runoff
Rock Creek Reach 1 –	R.5 – See description in CR1, above.												
City Reach	 R.1 – Continued implementation of this project will help this reach recover a steady-state after being overwhelmed with sediment from the Piper Road landslide. R.2 – Removal of this bridge and all associated pilings will benefit flood and fish passage through the system and greatly improve water quantity and habitat functions. R.8 – Removal of this derelict near-stream structure will improve water quality, water quantity, and habitat functions. R.13 – Replacing the direct stormwater outfall with an engineered treatment system will improve water quality from this outfall, which drains a substantial portion of the city's residential core. 	•	£	£	•	Ì	5		Ð	Ð	٤	Ð	و
Rock Creek Reach 2 – County Reach	R.1, R.2 – See description in RC1, above. R.5 – See description in CR1, above.		Ì		\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	Ĵ	\Rightarrow	Î	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	Ì
Rock Cove Reach	 R.1 – See description in RC1, above. R.5 – See description in CR1, above. R.4 – Rehabilitating Rock Cove involve removing invasive species, improving depth-to-width ratios, removing derelict creosote piles, and removing other remnants of the waterbody's industrial past. Doing so will improve water quality, water quantity, and habitat functions. R.6 – Replacing the culvert for Foster Creek, which provides a fresh source of surface water to Rock Cove will remove a fish-passage barriers and will benefit water quantity and habitat functions for this reach R.9 – Redevelopment of the Old Hegewald Mill site could involve removal of invasive species and recolonization by native species and improvement of water quality measures for the largely impervious site. This will improve water quality and habitat functions. 	5	•		•		•	£	£	£	Ð		£
Ashes Lake Reach	No specific restoration projects are identified for this reach.	Î	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	\Rightarrow	È

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Chapter 3 – Cumulative Impacts Analysis

3.1 Net Effect of Impacts

The combination of the projected changes in indicators of shoreline ecological functions based on the CIA Figure 2-1, above enables a cumulative impacts analysis. In most cases, as described below, implementation of the draft SMP as it relates to foreseeable development as well as implementation of the Restoration Plan, will likely lead to improved ecological functions in Stevenson's shoreline areas. While 3 indicators of ecological function are expected to decline after SMP implementation, there are protections in place to ensure the decline of the indicator will not lead to a decline of the underlying ecological function. Chapter 2 of this report identifies some additional protections and changes that could help improve interpretation and implementation and avoid any declines. These recommendations should be considered 1) as part of the ongoing review and amendment of the SMP documents and 2) during review of some individual permits identifying impacts that were not anticipated as part of this cumulative impacts analysis.

3.2 Gained Ecological Functions

The following indicators of ecological function are expected to improve if this draft SMP is implemented.

3.2.1 Available Floodplain Area

In general shoreline use and development will not change the available floodplain area, however, the projects of the restoration plan will lead to improvements in several reaches. As a result, the ecological functions related to this indicator are likely to see the greatest improvement.

3.2.2 Riparian Vegetation

The vegetation conservation, removal and mitigation requirements of the SMP are likely to lead to another of the greatest improvements in indicators of ecological function expected through this SMP. The inclusion of restoration projects furthers the benefit and improvement of ecological functions related to this indicator is expected in all reaches.

3.2.3 Shoreline Stability

The Restoration Plan projects are the primary determinants for improved ecological functions based on the Shoreline Stability indicator, and the expected improvements are limited to both Rock Creek reaches.

30 3.2.4 Fish-Blocking Culverts

Fish-blocking culverts should largely be a concept of the past based on existing permit requirements. Where they currently exist, the Restoration Plan projects prioritize removal, and this should lead to an improvement of ecological functions, especially based on the Kanaka Creek, Foster Creek, and Rock Creek Drive Bridge projects.

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3.2.5 Permanently Protected Areas

Where development is expected, the designation of permanently protected areas can also be expected based on SMP provisions requiring conservation covenants for critical areas protection. Ecological functions related to this indicator are likely to improve in all reaches except Ashes Lake.

3.2.6 PHS Listings

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Wherever Riparian Vegetation and Permanently Protected Areas are improved, the quality habitat for PHS Listings should also improve based on the critical areas protections of SMP Section 4.4.

3.2.7 Wetland Acreage

Protections for wetlands are included in SMP Section 4.4, and the Restoration Plan considers projects that will enhance the City's ability to protect and improve wetland functions in shoreline areas.

45 3.2.8 Overwater Roads & Structures

Protections related to new Overwater Roads & Structures together with Restoration Plan projects to remove them where they currently exist will lead to an improvement of ecological functions related to this indicator, especially in the Downtown Waterfront, Rock Cove, and Rock Creek reaches.

3.2.9 Urban Runoff

Citywide implementation of the Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington along with voluntary retrofitting and stormwater treatment identified in the Restoration Plan will improve the quality and quantity of runoff received by Stevenson Shorelines. Ecological functions related to this indicator are likely to improve as a result.

3.3 Lost Ecological Functions

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Based on the current draft SMP, some reduction in ecological function is expected through the following indicators.

3.3.1 303(d) Listings

The most variable of the indicators analyzed, 303(d) Listings are largely based on ecosystem-wide processes beyond the scope of this SMP. Protections and restoration related to the SMP and the Restoration Plan exist, but are unlikely to change downward water quality trends, especially in the Columbia River and Rock Cove reaches.

3.3.2 Impervious Surface Area

Continued development is expected to occur in shoreline areas and will have an unavoidable impact on total impervious surface coverage. The draft SMP includes some offsets for the underlying ecological functions, but there is expected to be a decrease in rating for this indicator.

3.3.3 Setbacks to OHWM

Similarly, continued development is expected to increase the number of structures in the shoreline area and in all but Columbia River Reach 1, this indicator is expected to decrease. However, the draft SMP includes some offsets to the underlying ecological functions impacted by this decrease.

70 3.4 Achievement of No Net Loss

Per the SMA guidance, an SMP must allow "the utilization of shorelines for economically productive uses that are particularly dependent on shoreline location and provides preferential accommodation of single-family uses" while achieving "no net loss" of ecological functions. As this analysis shows, Stevenson's Draft SMP balances standards of protection to shorelines while allowing and accommodating appropriate shoreline uses and developments justifying that the no net loss standard has been satisfied.

3.4.1 Key Programmatic Protections

The Draft SMP protects shorelines while still accommodating preferred shoreline uses and recognizing private property rights. The proposed regulations are based on a detailed inventory of ecosystem-wide and shoreline reach conditions as well as detailed knowledge about threats facing shoreline resources.

- Shoreline environment designations to protect or enhance the current or desired character of shorelines.
- A system of Prohibited, Conditional, and Permitted uses that provides additional controls leading to the current or desired character of shorelines.
- General policies and regulations intended to protect the shoreline functions, as well as policies designed to protect specific shoreline functions, such as water quality, water quantity, vegetation, and habitat.
 - Specific vegetation conservation standards combined with use setbacks and reach-specific riparian area buffers to protect shoreline ecological functions.
 - Critical areas regulations to provide protections for wetlands, fish and wildlife habitat, critical aquifer recharge areas, flood hazard areas, and geologically hazardous areas.
 - Local, state, and federal regulations to ensure that shoreline impacts are avoided, minimized, and/or mitigated.
- Restoration activities and programs that are expected to improve shoreline functions. These
 non-regulatory enhancement and restoration activities are likely to offset or minimize
 potentially adverse unanticipated and/or incremental cumulative impacts within the County's
 shoreline jurisdiction.

One of the primary ways that no net loss is achieved in the SMP is through vegetation removal and mitigation provisions. The SMP relies on reach-specific shoreline buffers to determine appropriate riparian habitat buffers where heighted standards exist for all types of vegetation removal. Outside of buffer areas, the mitigation requirements of SMP Table 6-2 also apply to removal of all trees in shoreline jurisdiction.

3.4.2 Degraded Indicators vs. Loss of Function

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This analysis relies on the several indicators of ecological functions that where established in the Inventory & Characterization Report. These indicators provide measurable comparisons for certain aspects of ecological functions, but changes in-and-of-themselves are not a direct statement of ecological functions. The assessment of indicators related to altered conditions is particularly troublesome in making direct comparisons to net loss of functions, because, as stated above the establishment of economically productive uses in shoreline areas is encouraged. As a result, a balancing act is necessary to ensure additional altered conditions are coupled with improvements to

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the indicators related to the physical and biological environment, and more importantly, the water quality, water quantity, and habitat functions of the shoreline. CIA Section 3.2 and 3.3 demonstrate the success of this balancing act within Stevenson's shoreline jurisdiction.

3.4.3 Conclusion

Given the policy guidance and regulatory requirements proposed, including the implementation of the shoreline restoration plan and the key vegetation removal and setback features listed above, the implementation of the Draft SMP is anticipated to achieve no net loss of ecological functions in the city's shorelines. Stevenson's robust vegetation standards are more specific and require greater mitigation than what most rural communities require, and account for temporal losses and the possibility of failure of mitigation efforts. In the long term, a net gain in functions is likely in many instances, because the mitigation ratios exceed 1:1 and will eventually result in larger, better functioning resources than those impacted. Additionally, monitoring and conservation covenant requirements will ensure the success of mitigation sites and their protection from future development in perpetuity. Therefore, the SMP policies and regulations will result in no net loss of ecological functions or values of shorelines.

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Stevenson Planning Department PO Box 371 Stevenson, WA 98648

CITY OF STEVENSON, WASHINGTON RESOLUTION NO. 2018-324

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING AN INCREASE IN PROPERTY TAXES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019

WHEREAS, the City of Stevenson has given proper notice of a public hearing to be held Thursday, November 15, 2018 to consider the City's General Fund budget for the 2019 fiscal year pursuant to RCW 84.55; and

WHEREAS, the City of Stevenson, after said public hearing, and after duly considering all relevant evidence and testimony presented, has determined that the City of Stevenson requires an increase in property tax revenue from the previous year, in addition to any increase resulting from the addition of new construction and improvements to property, any increases in the value of state assessed property, and any increases resulting from the addition of newly annexed parcels, for meeting the expected expenses and obligations for the provision of ongoing services;

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Stevenson hereby resolves that an increase in the regular property tax levy is authorized for the 2019 levy for a levy amount of <u>\$457,214.82</u> which is a <u>1%</u> increase from the 2018 levy or an absolute increase of <u>\$4,526.88</u>, plus the value of new construction as provided by RCW 84.55.010 (if any, amount TBD), newly annexed parcels as provided by RCW 84.55.030 (if any, amount TBD), and the increase in State assessments (if any, amount TBD).

Passed by the City Council of the City of Stevenson this 15th day of November 2018.

Scott Anderson, Mayor

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Leana Kinley, City Clerk

Kenneth B Woodrich, PC City Attorney

CITY OF STEVENSON, WASHINGTON ORDINANCE NO. 2018-1129

AN ORDINANCE FIXING THE AMOUNT TO BE RAISED BY AD VALOREM TAXES AND LEVIED FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019

WHEREAS, the City Council has given proper notice of a public hearing to be held Thursday, November 15, 2018, to consider the City's Budget for fiscal year 2019,

WHEREAS, the provisions of RCW 35A.33.135, RCW 84.55.010, and WAC 458-19-005 require the City of Stevenson's legislative body to consider the City's total anticipated financial requirements for the ensuing fiscal year and determine and fix by ordinance the amount to be raised by Ad Valorem taxes,

WHEREAS, the Washington State legislature determined that upon the finding of substantial need, the City may increase property taxes by no more than 1% of the amount of regular property taxes lawfully levied for the highest of the past three most recent years, plus any increases due to new construction, annexation, and increases in the assessed value of state-assessed property,

WHEREAS, the City Council has determined that the City needs an estimated one percent (1%) increase in regular property tax revenue over the current year in addition to the increases resulting from new construction, annexation, and any increase in the value of state assessed utilities, and is reserving its rights to all remaining reserves based on any remaining banked capacity.

WHEREAS, the estimated amount to be raised by Ad Valorem taxes to be levied by the City of Stevenson is <u>\$457,214.82</u> which is a percentage increase of <u>1%</u> over the preceding year (an absolute increase of **\$4,526.88**) plus the increases due to new construction, annexation, and increases in the amount of State Assessments (if any). Resolution <u>2018-324</u> specifically states the dollar increase and percentage change in the levy from the previous year as prescribed by RCW 84.55.120.

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Stevenson do ordain that the Clerk of the City of Stevenson is directed to certify to the Board of County Commissioners of Skamania County, pursuant to the provisions of RCW 84.52.020, that the amount of property taxes to be levied by the City of Stevenson for the fiscal year 2019 is **<u>\$457,214.82</u>**, plus the increases due to new construction, annexation, and increases in the amount of State Assessments (if any).

Passed by the City Council this 15th day of November 2018.

Scott Anderson, Mayor

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Leana Kinley, City Clerk

Kenneth B Woodrich, PC City Attorney



City of Stevenson

(509) 427-5970

7121 E Loop Road, PO Box 371 Stevenson, Washington 98648

To: Stevenson City Council and Residents

Date: October 18, 2018

Re: 2019 PROPOSED BUDGET

I am pleased to submit the City of Stevenson's 2019 proposed budget for your review and consideration.

OVERVIEW:

The budget development process is guided by Washington State Law and by the *Budgeting, Accounting & Reporting System* (BARS) manual published by the Washington State Auditor's Office. We prepare the annual budget for two main reasons:

- 1. It sets the legal limits on expenditures for the City.
- 2. It is our financial plan for next year. In its simplest form, it is an estimate of the revenues we expect to receive and how we plan to spend them.

When the budget is appropriated by ordinance, that ordinance provides the legal right to spend money as well as limit the amount we can spend.

Budget priorities are determined by reviewing the goals set at the council retreat in February of 2018 and will be refined at the October, 2018 strategic planning retreat for council. More specific budget priorities for 2019 are included in the proposed budget.

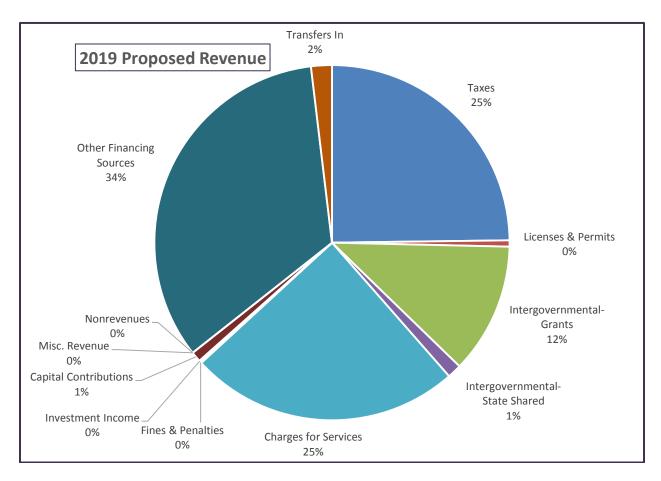
The 2019 proposed budget continues all existing programs and staff. Revenue projections of \$5,883,443 have been conservative with the following assumptions:

- Population estimate of 1,575, a 1% increase over last year.
- A slight decrease in new building permits anticipating a continued lack of available contractors.
- 1% increase in the property tax levy, plus new construction.
- Flat sales tax projections based on 2013-2016 revenues.
- 5% increase in utility taxes based on prior year averages.
- Increase in water utility base rate of 25% for 2019.
- Increase in wastewater utility rates of 30% for 2019.
- Estimated amount of secured grants, loans and other revenue sources to fund capital improvement projects.

Revenue sources include:

- **Taxes** property tax, sales tax and taxes on utilities (natural gas, electricity, cable, garbage, telephone, etc).
- Licenses and Permits business licenses, building permits, etc.
- Intergovernmental-Grants STIP, Community Economic Revitalization Board (CERB), etc.
- Intergovernmental-State Shared liquor revenues, fuel tax, criminal justice funds, etc.
- Charges for Services planning fees, building inspector reimbursements, utility rates, etc.
- Fines and Penalties mostly traffic infractions and criminal fines and penalties
- Investment Income interest income from city investments
- Capital Contributions connection charges for water and sewer hook-ups
- Miscellaneous Revenue sale of scrap, cash drawer overage/shortage, other revenues

- Nonrevenues agency pass-through funds, unclaimed property
- Other Financing Sources loan proceeds
- Transfers In internal transfer between funds



These resources will be used to maintain existing service levels and execute planned capital projects. A highlight of the 2109 expenses totaling \$6,186,808 include:

Capital Projects:

- Russell Avenue reconstruction with \$812k of street and sidewalk improvements.
- Design of wastewater system upgrades for \$1,985,000.

Current Expense:

- IT upgrades to include new phone system, firewall and server \$15k.
- New office furniture at City Hall \$3k.
- Fire Department uniform supplies for wildland fires, SCBAs and turn-outs \$36k.
- Buildable Lands inventory, partnering with EDC \$30k.
- Transportation study \$100k.
- Continued Pool Support \$30k.

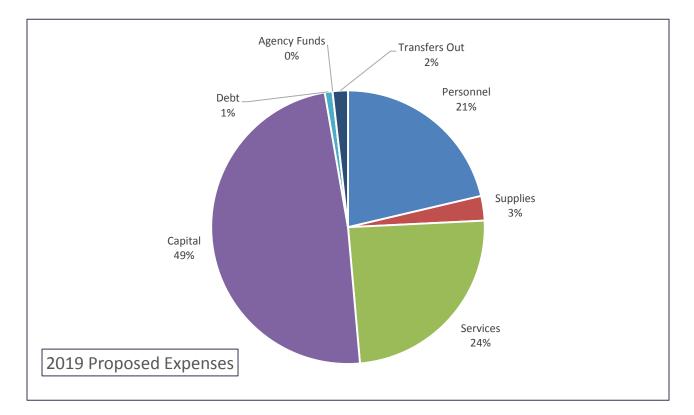
Streets:

• Kanaka Bridge Rebuild \$20k.

Water/Sewer:

- Continued BOD monitoring \$15k.
- Partial Russell Ave waterline replacement \$50k. Equipment Services:
- Replacing 2008 Ford 2500 extended cab \$40k. Personnel:

- Personnel costs account for approximately 44% of all operating expenditures. There is an increase of 1 FTE for the wastewater treatment plant, up from .25 FTE from the late hiring in 2018.
- Staff salaries in the proposed budget were increased by the Council-approved Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) of 3.2% based on the June 2018 West B/C CPI-U, plus steps for all employees not already at top-step.
- The cost of the medical plan offered by the City of Stevenson will be increasing 3.3% in 2018.
- The cost of Dental is not changing and Vision insurance has decreased 3.0%.

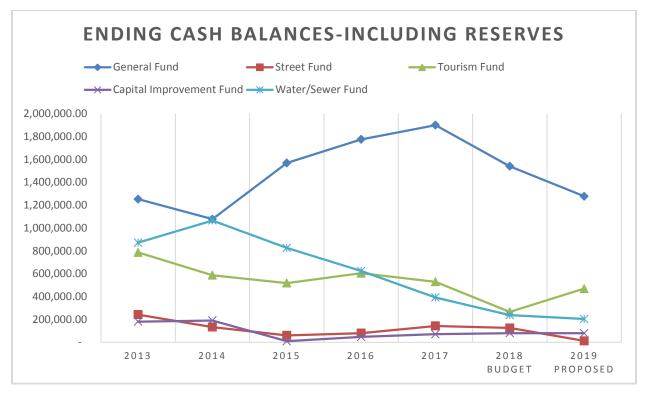


Overall, the city is using over \$300,000 in reserves to execute the capital projects and larger plans:

- Transportation Plan will use \$100k of reserves from the Current Expense Fund.
- Buildable Lands Inventory will use \$30k of reserves form the Current Expense Fund.
- STP matching funds of \$111,600 from the Street Fund. The city has applied for TIB funding for this match and will know later in the year if we are successful.
- Kanaka Bridge Rebuild will use \$20k of reserves from the Street Fund.
- Russell Ave waterline will use \$50k of reserves from the Water-Sewer Fund.

ENDING CASH BALANCES:

While the ending cash balances are trending down in 2019, the reason is due to the multiple capital projects and not from operating and maintenance costs.



FUND OVERVIEWS:

General Fund – The General Fund is the primary operating fund for the City. The General Fund accounts for all revenues and expenditures not required to be accounted for in a separate fund. General Fund expenditures include all general government functions such as legislative, legal, municipal court, law enforcement, fire protection, building inspector services, planning services, parks maintenance, finance and accounting, and general administrative services.

The Unemployment Reserve in the General Fund (formerly Fund 622) has a current balance of \$33,414, which is enough to cover two estimated unemployment claims. The City is self-insured for unemployment. The 2019 proposed budget does not include an increase to the unemployment reserve. Primary revenues sources for the General Fund are property taxes and sales taxes with smaller amounts generated from utility taxes, permits, fines & other user charges, and state shared revenues. The primary revenue source, property taxes, is limited by Washington State law to a 1% annual increase.

Street Fund -The Street Fund is used to account for proceeds of specific taxes and other revenue sources dedicated to fund city streets, storm drains, sidewalks and associated activities.

The primary state-dedicated revenue source is State gas tax. City Council has dedicated the following additional revenue sources to the Street Fund:

- PUD Excise Tax a local tax on electrical use intended to offset street light costs
- Liquor Profit Tax
- A second half-percent sales tax (enacted by City Council in 2012) contributing over \$200k per year to the Street Fund which allows for increased street maintenance and improvements.

Street Fund revenues have been supplemented in the past by the Federal Surface Transportation Program (STP) and the State Transportation Improvement Board (TIB) which can be used only for transportation purposes. Major street projects are accounted for in separate project funds in the 300 series with State and Federal revenues and transfers from the Street Fund and/or the General Fund when needed.

Tourism Promotion – The Tourism Fund (Hotel / Motel tax fund) was established by City Council to fund activities designed to increase tourism. Lodging taxes were authorized by the State Legislature for tourism marketing, special events and festivals designed to attract tourists, and the support of tourism-related facilities.

The primary revenue source is a Lodging Tax of 4% charged on lodging within the City of Stevenson. This tax generates approximately \$400,000 per year, which is awarded to applicants by City Council following recommendations from the Tourism Advisory Committee (TAC) in November.

Capital Improvement Fund – The Capital Improvement Fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities. The primary dedicated revenue source is the real estate excise tax imposed on the sale of real estate. These funds are restricted by the State Legislature for capital purposes identified in a capital improvements plan and local capital improvements including those listed in RCW 35.43.040.

Capital Improvement projects are normally accounted for in separate project funds in the 300 series with funding from various State and Federal sources and transfers from the Capital Improvement Fund and/or other City funds as applicable. In recent years the Capital Improvement Fund has been used to help fund the Kanaka Creek and Gropper Sidewalk project, the Russell Avenue project and the Joint Emergency Facilities project.

Water & Sewer Fund – The Water & Sewer Fund is operated as an enterprise fund to account for the operations of the City's water and sewer systems on a self-supporting basis. In addition to generating enough revenue to meet current expenses, the fund must generate enough revenue to build a reserve for equipment repair and eventual capital replacements. The rates were reviewed in 2017 and increased for 2018 and 2019. While both ordinances include a 3% escalation beginning in 2020, they will be reviewed to ensure they are adequate. The sewer rates will increase higher than the 3%, however the amount will be dependent upon the cost of the wastewater system upgrade project which will be determined at the end of 2019.

Equipment Service Fund – The Equipment Service Fund is used to account for labor charges and equipment usage by other funds, and to save funds for eventual equipment replacements. Revenues are derived from charges made against other funds for using the equipment. Charges are based on the number of hours worked and miles driven by field staff in each fund and are intended to cover operating costs, equipment maintenance, staff salaries, insurance, and replacement costs. Current rates are \$4.10 per mile for driven equipment and \$20 per hour for stationary equipment.

The Public Works Director maintains an equipment replacement schedule and attempts to replace at least one major piece of equipment every year, as funding allows. A copy of the equipment replacement schedule is included with the budget for this fund.

Respectfully submitted,

Leana Kinley

City Administrator



7121 E Loop Road, PO Box 371 Stevenson, Washington 98648

Equipment Replacement Schedule

Vehicle	Date of Purchase	Cost	Life	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024-2029	Replacement cost (projected)
S1- 2017 Ford 250 X-Cab	2016	\$39 <i>,</i> 665	10						X	\$45,000 New
S2-2018 Ford F250 X-cab	2018	\$38,221	10+						Х	\$48,000 New
S3-2011 Ford F250 X-Cab	2010	\$29 <i>,</i> 871	10			Х			Х	\$45,000 New
S4-2012 Ford 350 Dump	2012	\$20 <i>,</i> 656	10						Х	\$45,000 New
S5-2007 Intl. 5 Yard Dump	2017	\$2 <i>,</i> 149	20						Х	\$50,000 Used
S6-2000 Ford Manlift	2005	\$27,415	15				X		Х	\$50,000 Used
S7-1997 Tymco Sweeper	2009	\$48 <i>,</i> 821	15						Х	\$70,000 Used
S8-1980 Intl. 5 Yard Dump	1997	\$4 <i>,</i> 652	20						Х	\$50,000 Used
S9-Case Backhoe ⁱ	1992	\$27 <i>,</i> 173	20						Х	\$45,000 Used
S10-2008 Ford 2500 X-cab	2008	\$23 <i>,</i> 000	10	Х						\$40,000 New
S11-1996 Brush Mower	2014	\$15 <i>,</i> 070	10						Х	\$35,000 Used
S13-1972 Austin Grader ⁱⁱ	1998	\$13 <i>,</i> 928	15						Х	\$45,000 Used
S14- 2007 Tahkuchi Excvtor	2007	\$37 <i>,</i> 123	15					Х	Х	\$55,000 New
S15- 2008 Ford Strd Cab	2008	\$21 <i>,</i> 000	10		Х					\$45,000 New
S16- 2014 Chevy 1500	2014	\$29 <i>,</i> 857	10						Х	\$35,000 New
TOTALS				40K	45K	45K	50K	55K		\$703,000

Since purchase of excavator backhoe has seen little use, delay purchase of new

ⁱⁱ Limited use, will delay purchase

Account Number	Description	Actual	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
		2016	2017	2018	2018	2019
Revenue						
Taxes						
001-000-000-311-10-00-00	General Property Tax	\$435,922.79	\$442,450.09	\$452,000.00	\$305,989.57	\$461,897.0 ⁻
001-000-000-313-11-00-00	Sales Tax	\$229,917.69	\$278,046.64	\$230,000.00	\$234,949.99	\$230,000.00
001-000-000-313-71-00-00	Local Criminal Justice Tax	\$17,034.77	\$19,600.02	\$15,000.00	\$17,016.55	\$15,000.00
001-000-000-316-43-00-00	Natural Gas Utility Tax	\$15,038.94	\$14,505.06	\$15,000.00	\$17,141.46	\$15,000.00
001-000-000-316-45-00-00	Garbage Utility Tax	\$6,151.53	\$7,688.59	\$6,000.00	\$8,597.12	\$7,500.00
001-000-000-316-46-00-00	Cable TV Utility Tax	\$3,375.46	\$2,891.17	\$3,000.00	\$2,876.17	\$3,000.00
001-000-000-316-47-00-00	Telephone Utility Tax	\$16,778.72	\$16,613.43	\$15,000.00	\$13,239.27	\$15,000.00
001-000-000-317-20-00-00	Leasehold Tax	\$13,894.28	\$22,536.82	\$14,000.00	\$14,932.88	\$16,000.00
001-000-000-317-21-00-00	Rock Cove ALF In-Lieu Tax	\$5,181.93	\$2,245.91	\$0.00	\$1,652.75	\$0.00
Total Taxes		\$743,296.11	\$806,577.73	\$750,000.00	\$616,395.76	\$763,397.0 ⁻
Licenses and Permits						
001-000-000-321-99-01-00	Business Licenses	\$1,830.00	\$1,830.00	\$1,400.00	\$1,880.00	\$1,400.00
001-000-000-321-99-02-00	Peddlers & Solicitors Permit	\$30.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$15.00	\$0.00
001-000-000-321-99-03-00	Vacation Rental Licenses	\$100.00	\$700.00	\$500.00	\$1,800.00	\$1,500.00
001-000-000-322-10-00-00	Building Permits	\$45,120.32	\$80,110.52	\$45,000.00	\$55,438.04	\$30,000.00
001-000-000-322-90-00-00	Other Permits	\$0.00	\$25.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Licenses and Per	mits	\$47,080.32	\$82,665.52	\$46,900.00	\$59,133.04	\$32,900.00
Intergovernmental Rev	enues					
State Grants						
001-000-000-334-03-10-01	DOE Spills Grant	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$96,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
001-000-000-334-04-21-00	WA Dept of Com CAO Grant	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total State Grants		\$0.00	\$2,500.00	\$96,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
State Shared Revenue	25					
001-000-000-335-00-91-00	PUD Privilege Tax (in Lieu)	\$11,168.55	\$11,460.94	\$11,000.00	\$12,434.06	\$11,000.00
Total State Shared Re	venues	\$11,168.55	\$11,460.94	\$11,000.00	\$12,434.06	\$11,000.00

Account Number	Description	Actual	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
		2016	2017	2018	2018	2019
State Entitlements, In	npact Payments and Taxes					
001-000-000-336-06-21-00	Criminal Justice - Low Population	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
001-000-000-336-06-25-00	Criminal Justice - Contracted Svs	\$2,609.43	\$2,688.06	\$2,500.00	\$2,790.68	\$2,500.00
001-000-000-336-06-26-00	Criminal Justice - Special Prog.	\$1,536.48	\$1,580.31	\$1,653.60	\$1,634.99	\$1,716.75
001-000-000-336-06-42-00	Marijuana Excise Tax	\$0.00	\$370.21	\$546.00	\$1,938.00	\$1,842.75
001-000-000-336-06-51-00	DUI/Other Crim Justice Assist	\$238.55	\$233.39	\$200.00	\$230.62	\$0.00
001-000-000-336-06-94-00	Liquor Excise Tax	\$7,138.45	\$7,423.00	\$7,675.20	\$6,945.43	\$8,095.50
Total State Entitlemen	nts, Impact Payments and Taxes	\$12,522.91	\$13,294.97	\$13,574.80	\$14,539.72	\$15,155.00
Interlocal Grants, Ent	itlements, Payments, and Tax					
001-000-000-337-40-00-00	Private Harvest Tax	\$14.10	\$11.45	\$0.00	\$8.90	\$0.00
Total Interlocal Grant	s, Entitlements, Payments, and Tax	\$14.10	\$11.45	\$0.00	\$8.90	\$0.00
Total Intergovernment	al Revenues	\$23,705.56	\$27,267.36	\$120,574.80	\$26,982.68	\$26,155.00
Charges for Goods and	d Services					
Data Processing Ser	rvices					
001-000-000-341-81-00-00	Printing/Photocopy Services	\$8.50	\$16.00	\$0.00	\$11.30	\$0.00
Total Data Processir	ng Services	\$8.50	\$16.00	\$0.00	\$11.30	\$0.00
Public Safety						
Fire Protection Serv	ices					
001-000-000-342-21-00-00	Fire District II Fire Control	\$10,594.97	\$78,079.22	\$40,000.00	\$27,362.08	\$15,000.00
Total Fire Protection	n Services	\$10,594.97	\$78,079.22	\$40,000.00	\$27,362.08	\$15,000.00
Total Public Safety		\$10,594.97	\$78,079.22	\$40,000.00	\$27,362.08	\$15,000.00
Planning and Develo	opment Services					
001-000-000-345-83-00-00	Planning Fees	\$20,547.32	\$5,885.00	\$4,500.00	\$2,585.00	\$4,500.00

Account Number	Description	Actual	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
		2016	2017	2018	2018	2019
001-000-000-345-83-01-00	N Bonn Bldg Inspect Reimburse	\$2,944.21	\$4,048.28	\$3,000.00	\$5,495.85	\$3,000.00
001-000-000-345-83-02-00	Skamania County Reimb.	\$131.08	\$1,782.62	\$0.00	\$1,205.89	\$0.00
001-000-000-345-83-03-00	Bingen Bldg Inspect Reimb.	\$754.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Planning and D	Development Services	\$24,377.11	\$11,715.90	\$7,500.00	\$9,286.74	\$7,500.00
Total Charges for Good	ds and Services	\$34,980.58	\$89,811.12	\$47,500.00	\$36,660.12	\$22,500.00
Fines and Penalties						
001-000-000-353-10-00-00	Traffic Infractions/Parking	\$3,687.22	\$2,390.34	\$2,500.00	\$4,161.90	\$2,500.00
001-000-000-353-70-00-00	Non-Traffic Infractions	\$177.66	\$74.62	\$50.00	\$29.27	\$50.00
001-000-000-355-20-00-00	DUI Fines	\$703.85	\$1,069.18	\$1,000.00	\$1,118.81	\$1,000.00
001-000-000-355-80-00-00	Criminal Traffic Fines	\$1,495.66	\$766.97	\$1,000.00	\$1,170.02	\$1,000.00
001-000-000-356-90-00-00	Criminal Non-Traffic Fines	\$680.51	\$113.61	\$500.00	\$742.96	\$600.00
001-000-000-357-36-00-00	NSF Fees/Collection Agency Int	\$20.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
001-000-000-357-37-00-00	Court Cost Recoupments	\$4,917.17	\$1,704.86	\$5,000.00	\$5,482.69	\$5,000.00
Total Fines and Penalti	es	\$11,682.07	\$6,119.58	\$10,050.00	\$12,705.65	\$10,150.00
Miscellaneous Revenue	es					
001-000-000-361-11-00-00	Interest Income/General Fund	\$7,159.21	\$8,468.59	\$5,000.00	\$4,730.00	\$5,000.00
001-000-000-361-40-00-00	Sales Tax Interest	\$275.72	\$451.18	\$150.00	\$557.71	\$200.00
001-000-000-367-10-00-00	Fire Department Donations	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00
001-000-000-369-91-00-00	Miscellaneous Income	\$163.80	\$163.33	\$0.00	\$393.99	\$300.00
Total Miscellaneous Re	evenues	\$7,598.73	\$9,083.10	\$5,150.00	\$6,681.70	\$5,500.00
Agency Deposits						
001-000-000-386-90-00-00	Agency Deposit - Court Remit	\$8,950.94	\$5,619.21	\$0.00	\$10,060.35	\$0.00
001-000-000-386-91-00-00	Agency Deposit - Court Trust	\$1,604.99	\$1,151.44	\$0.00	\$7,901.46	\$0.00
001-000-000-389-00-02-00	Custodial Act - Unclaimed Property	\$0.00	\$13.85	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
001-000-000-389-30-00-00	Agency Col - State Bldg Code	\$234.00	\$234.00	\$0.00	\$390.50	\$0.00
001-000-000-389-40-00-00	Agency Dept - Courthouse Plaza	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Account Number	Description	Actual 2016	Actual 2017	Budget 2018	Actual 2018	Budget 2019
001-000-000-389-60-00-00	Agency Interest - CATV Trust	\$1.56	\$1.55	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Agency Deposits		\$60,791.49	\$7,020.05	\$0.00	\$18,352.31	\$0.00
Total Revenue		\$929,134.86	\$1,028,544.46	\$980,174.80	\$776,911.26	\$860,602.01

Account Number	Description	Actual	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
_		2016	2017	2018	2018	2019
Expenses						
General Government Servi	ICES					
Legislative		* 0.005.05	.	# 0 5 00 00	¢4,000,50	* ~ ~ ~~~~~
001-100-001-511-30-41-00	Ordinance Codification	\$2,635.25	\$4,941.68	\$2,500.00	\$1,926.50	\$2,500.00
001-100-001-511-30-44-00	Legislative Publishing	\$2,842.43	\$3,229.29	\$3,000.00	\$6,482.25	\$3,500.00
001-100-001-511-60-10-00	Council Salary	\$8,850.00	\$9,450.00	\$12,000.00	\$8,400.00	\$12,000.00
001-100-001-511-60-20-00	Council Benefits	\$711.54	\$760.21	\$1,000.00	\$676.26	\$1,000.00
001-100-001-511-60-43-00	Travel/Lodging Council	\$526.21	\$115.00	\$2,000.00	\$1,045.84	\$2,000.00
001-100-001-511-60-49-00	Tuition Council	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00
Total Legislative		\$15,565.43	\$18,496.18	\$21,500.00	\$18,530.85	\$22,000.00
Judicial						
001-100-002-512-50-10-00	Judge Salary	\$5,020.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
001-100-002-512-50-10-01	Court Clerk Salary	\$11,983.71	\$4,412.57	\$5,000.00	\$3,514.90	\$5,000.00
001-100-002-512-50-20-00	Judge Benefits	\$395.74	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
001-100-002-512-50-20-01	Court Clerk Benefits	\$4,078.99	\$933.02	\$3,000.00	\$788.69	\$3,000.00
001-100-002-512-50-20-03	Comm Serv Wk/Juror/Witness Ben	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
001-100-002-512-50-31-00	Court Supplies	\$416.63	\$0.00	\$500.00	\$118.47	\$0.00
001-100-002-512-50-41-00	Protem Judge Services	\$375.00				
001-100-002-512-50-49-00	Juror/Witness/Investigative Fees	\$1,721.28	\$1,011.95	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00
001-100-002-512-50-49-01	Process Service Fees	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$250.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
001-100-002-512-50-51-01	Jury Management/Courtroom Use	\$1,479.40	\$991.76	\$1,200.00	\$747.48	\$1,200.00
001-100-002-512-50-51-02	Probation Services	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
001-100-002-512-50-51-03	Municipal Court Contract	\$14,666.69	\$23,000.01	\$20,000.00	\$16,666.00	\$20,000.00
001-100-002-512-52-41-01	Transcription Services	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,644.30	\$0.00
001-100-002-512-52-41-02	Interpreter Fees	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$500.00
001-100-002-512-52-51-00	Sheriff Warrant Service Charge	\$360.00	\$270.00	\$500.00	\$240.00	\$500.00
001-100-002-512-57-49-01	Dues & Membership Judicial	\$337.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
001-100-002-515-30-51-00	Prosecuting Attny County Contract	\$16,000.00	\$16,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$12,001.00	\$20,000.00
001-100-002-515-93-41-00	Indigent Defense	\$14,013.00	\$15,666.10	\$15,000.00	\$8,848.30	\$15,000.00

Account Number	Description	Actual 2016	Actual 2017	Budget 2018	Actual 2018	Budget 2019
01-100-002-515-93-41-01	Indigent Defense Investigation	\$0.00	\$2,873.53	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.0
Total Judicial		\$70,847.44	\$65,158.94	\$69,550.00	\$44,569.14	\$66,700.0
Executive						
001-100-003-513-10-10-00	Mayor Salary	\$7,200.00	\$7,200.00	\$7,200.00	\$6,000.00	\$7,200.0
001-100-003-513-10-10-01	City Administrator Salary	\$22,151.36	\$21,596.02	\$25,000.00	\$53,792.17	\$25,800.0
001-100-003-513-10-20-00	Mayor Benefits	\$557.15	\$557.17	\$625.00	\$464.00	\$625.00
001-100-003-513-10-20-01	City Administrator Benefits	\$4,249.36	\$6,038.13	\$6,000.00	\$25,494.06	\$6,192.00
Total Executive		\$34,157.87	\$35,391.32	\$38,825.00	\$85,750.23	\$39,817.00
Financial and Records	Services					
001-100-004-514-20-10-01	Budgeting/Accounting Salary	\$55,729.03	\$74,637.52	\$87,000.00	\$57,665.36	\$80,106.96
001-100-004-514-20-20-01	Budgeting/Accounting Benefits	\$16,621.99	\$24,285.39	\$30,000.00	\$19,850.30	\$26,065.02
001-100-004-514-20-41-00	Consulting Fees	\$568.75	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
001-100-004-514-20-41-01	EBPP Fees General Fund	\$25.01	\$12.15	\$0.00	\$57.15	\$0.00
001-100-004-514-20-41-22	Audit Fee	\$2,143.71	\$3,997.06	\$7,000.00	\$4,883.96	\$7,000.00
001-100-004-514-20-43-00	Travel Financial/Records	\$1,337.92	\$286.91	\$3,000.00	\$1,028.15	\$3,000.00
001-100-004-514-20-46-00	Clerk Bond Premiums	\$2,782.04	\$3,203.82	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00
001-100-004-514-20-49-00	Training/Tuition - Financial/Records	\$709.50	\$1,012.50	\$3,000.00	\$2,035.00	\$3,000.00
001-100-004-514-20-49-01	Dues & Membership - Financial	\$495.00	\$100.00	\$1,000.00	\$170.00	\$1,000.00
001-100-004-514-20-49-02	Fiduciary Fees/VISA	\$878.38	\$627.84	\$750.00	\$376.48	\$750.00
001-100-004-514-20-49-03	Miscellaneous Charges	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$500.00
001-100-004-514-30-10-00	Minutes - Recording Fee Sal	\$2,211.40	\$1,980.93	\$2,250.00	\$1,310.00	\$2,250.00
001-100-004-514-30-20-00	Minutes - Recording Fee Ben	\$192.17	\$171.54	\$365.40	\$113.22	\$200.00
001-100-004-514-41-51-00	Elections	\$0.00	\$903.80	\$6,000.00	\$0.00	\$6,000.00
001-100-004-514-91-51-00	Voter Registration Services	\$0.00	\$2,739.57	\$6,000.00	\$0.00	\$6,000.00
Total Financial and Rec	ords Services	\$83,694.90	\$113,959.03	\$148,365.40	\$87,489.62	\$137,371.98
Legal Activities						
001-100-005-515-30-41-00	Advisory Board Services	\$23,232.00	\$30,264.00	\$30,000.00	\$14,904.50	\$30,000.00

Account Number	Description	Actual	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
		2016	2017	2018	2018	2019
001-100-005-515-30-41-01	Expert Consulting Services	\$8,803.95	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
001-100-005-515-30-43-00	Travel - Legal	\$128.51	\$313.36	\$750.00	\$0.00	\$750.00
001-100-005-515-30-49-00	Training & Tuition - Legal	\$38.00	\$80.00	\$750.00	\$0.00	\$750.00
001-100-005-515-30-49-01	Legal Miscellaneous	\$0.00	\$30.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Legal Activities		\$32,202.46	\$30,687.36	\$31,500.00	\$14,904.50	\$31,500.00
Employee Benefit Prog	rams					
001-100-007-517-70-22-00	Unemployment Claims	\$0.00	\$274.79	\$0.00	\$891.60	\$0.00
001-100-007-517-70-51-00	Old Age Survivor Insurance	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00
001-100-007-517-90-26-00	Staff Wellness	\$82.19	\$0.00	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$500.00
Total Employee Benefit	Programs	\$107.19	\$299.79	\$525.00	\$916.60	\$525.00
Central Services						
001-100-008-518-20-44-00	DNR Fire Control Assessment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.50	\$0.00
001-100-008-518-30-10-00	Building Repair Salary	\$67.20	\$257.23	\$3,000.00	\$1,318.82	\$3,096.00
001-100-008-518-30-20-00	Building Repair Benefits	\$28.92	\$146.99	\$1,500.00	\$708.15	\$1,548.00
001-100-008-518-30-31-00	Household Supplies/Repairs	\$599.57	\$1,208.24	\$2,000.00	\$915.23	\$2,000.00
001-100-008-518-30-41-00	Custodial Services	\$3,910.00	\$3,907.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,550.00	\$4,000.00
001-100-008-518-30-41-01	Contractual Services	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,262.50	\$0.00
001-100-008-518-30-45-99	Eq Rental - Building Repair	\$11.07	\$68.02	\$3,000.00	\$860.55	\$0.00
001-100-008-518-30-46-00	Insurance - Liability	\$9,676.67	\$11,134.22	\$14,000.00	\$0.00	\$14,000.00
001-100-008-518-30-47-00	Heat & Lights	\$2,545.00	\$2,559.33	\$3,000.00	\$1,563.58	\$3,000.00
001-100-008-518-30-47-01	City Hall Water/Sewer	\$593.40	\$593.40	\$890.10	\$623.79	\$890.10
001-100-008-518-30-48-00	Building Repair Supplies	\$56.28	(\$41.91)	\$1,000.00	\$250.12	\$1,000.00
001-100-008-518-40-31-00	Office Supplies	\$4,979.30	\$3,441.65	\$6,000.00	\$4,637.44	\$6,000.00
001-100-008-518-40-41-00	Office Equip Repair& Maintenance	\$5,479.03	\$8,787.73	\$6,000.00	\$3,553.38	\$6,000.00
001-100-008-518-40-42-00	Central Services Telephone	\$3,440.54	\$3,328.78	\$3,750.00	\$3,014.36	\$3,750.00
001-100-008-518-40-42-01	Miscellaneous - Postage	\$260.83	\$163.61	\$500.00	\$174.09	\$500.00
001-100-008-518-80-41-23	Website - General Fund	\$260.00	\$240.00	\$500.00	\$180.00	\$500.00
Total Central Services		\$31,907.81	\$35,794.29	\$47,140.10	\$21,612.51	\$46,284.10

Account Number	Description	Actual 2016	Actual 2017	Budget 2018	Actual 2018	Budget 2019
Other General Governn	nent Services					
001-100-009-518-90-49-01	Dues And Memb - General Govt	\$1,755.00	\$2,954.84	\$3,000.00	\$2,476.80	\$3,000.00
Total Other General Go	vernment Services	\$1,755.00	\$2,954.84	\$3,000.00	\$2,476.80	\$3,000.00
Capital Expenditures						
001-100-090-594-18-61-00	Land Acquisition	\$25,342.26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
001-100-090-594-18-63-00	Capital Improvements	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
001-100-090-594-18-64-00	Office Furniture/Equipment	\$0.00	\$1,674.73	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,000.00
001-100-090-594-18-64-01	Computer Equipment	\$6,229.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,216.26	\$15,000.00
Total Capital Expenditu	ires	\$31,571.66	\$1,674.73	\$0.00	\$1,216.26	\$18,000.00
Total General Government	Services	\$301,809.76	\$304,416.48	\$360,405.50	\$277,466.51	\$365,198.08
Public Safety						
Law Enforcement/Incarce	ration					
001-200-001-521-20-51-00	Police Services	\$150,000.00	\$160,000.00	\$163,360.00	\$139,134.00	\$169,731.00
001-200-001-521-20-51-01	CR Jus #4 Basic Law Enforcemnt	\$2,609.43	\$2,688.06	\$2,500.00	\$2,078.76	\$2,700.00
001-200-001-521-30-51-00	CR Jus #1 Drug/Alcohol ED	\$1,536.48	\$1,580.31	\$1,500.00	\$1,217.95	\$1,600.00
001-200-001-523-20-49-00	Electronic Monitoring	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
001-200-001-523-60-51-00	Jail Services	\$10,965.00	\$7,516.78	\$13,000.00	\$11,350.00	\$13,000.00
Total Law Enforcement/In	carceration	\$165,110.91	\$171,785.15	\$181,360.00	\$153,780.71	\$187,031.00
Fire Protection						
Fire Protection						
001-200-002-522-10-10-00	Fire Chief/Admin - Salaries	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,200.00
001-200-002-522-10-20-00	Fire Chief/Admin - Benefits	\$91.80	\$91.80	\$100.00	\$76.50	\$820.00
001-200-002-522-20-10-00	Fire Contract Volunteer Reimb	\$6,732.00	\$8,154.00	\$8,500.00	\$0.00	\$11,000.00
001-200-002-522-20-20-00	Firefighter Benefits	\$515.02	\$623.78	\$750.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00
001-200-002-522-20-24-00	Firefighter Pension/Disability	\$2,280.00	\$2,460.00	\$3,500.00	\$2,130.00	\$3,500.00

Account Number	Description	Actual	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
		2016	2017	2018	2018	2019
001-200-002-522-20-31-00	Fire Supplies	\$7,391.67	\$9,147.70	\$10,000.00	\$6,771.53	\$16,000.00
001-200-002-522-20-32-00	Fire Truck Fuel	\$256.49	\$309.19	\$1,000.00	\$267.79	\$1,000.00
001-200-002-522-20-42-00	Fire Telephone	\$1,318.79	\$1,320.26	\$1,200.00	\$1,022.60	\$1,400.00
001-200-002-522-20-46-00	Fire Truck Insurance	\$2,267.25	\$2,672.33	\$1,750.00	\$0.00	\$2,800.00
001-200-002-522-20-48-00	Fire Hydrant Repair/Supplies	\$510.18	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
001-200-002-522-20-49-01	Fire-Dues & Membership/Sub				\$245.19	
001-200-002-522-30-10-00	Fire Support Salary	\$3,743.82	\$6,380.13	\$15,000.00	\$5,618.93	\$15,000.00
001-200-002-522-30-20-00	Fire Support Benefits	\$2,270.82	\$4,107.05	\$7,000.00	\$3,309.46	\$7,000.00
001-200-002-522-30-31-01	Fire Prevention Supplies City	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$500.00
001-200-002-522-30-41-00	Fire Investigations	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00
001-200-002-522-30-45-99	Eq Rental - Fire Support	\$1,479.69	\$2,864.37	\$5,500.00	\$3,141.09	\$4,000.00
001-200-002-522-45-43-00	Travel - Fire Department	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	\$130.59	\$1,000.00
001-200-002-522-45-49-00	Fire Department Training	\$247.50	\$747.58	\$3,000.00	\$566.48	\$2,000.00
001-200-002-522-50-47-00	Fire Hall Heat And Lights	\$2,670.81	\$2,724.59	\$3,000.00	\$1,437.27	\$3,000.00
001-200-002-522-50-47-99	Water on Demand For Hydrants	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00
001-200-002-522-50-48-00	Fire Hall Repair	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$134.89	\$3,500.00
001-200-002-522-60-48-00	Fire Equipment Repair	\$353.26	\$581.76	\$6,000.00	\$1,778.47	\$6,000.00
001-200-002-528-60-42-00	Radio Contract	\$2,792.00	\$2,870.85	\$6,000.00	\$2,870.85	\$4,000.00
001-200-002-528-60-51-00	Dispatch Fees - City	\$1,669.07	\$1,703.25	\$2,000.00	\$1,794.40	\$3,000.00
Total Fire Protection		\$41,790.17	\$51,958.64	\$85,500.00	\$36,296.04	\$92,720.00
Fire Dept Capital Exper	nditures					
001-200-002-594-22-64-00	Fire Equip Purchase-Fire Truck	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	\$25,000.00
001-200-002-594-22-64-01	Fire Equip Purchase - City	\$611.46	\$80,261.81	\$106,000.00	\$0.00	\$20,000.00
Total Fire Dept Capital	Expenditures	\$611.46	\$80,261.81	\$131,000.00	\$0.00	\$45,000.00
Total Fire Protection		\$42,401.63	\$132,220.45	\$216,500.00	\$36,296.04	\$137,720.00
Fire District II Share Fire I	Protection					
001-200-003-522-20-31-02	Fire Supplies FD II	\$7,129.33	\$10,894.69	\$10,000.00	\$4,003.70	\$10,000.00

Account Number	Description	Actual	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
		2016	2017	2018	2018	2019
001-200-003-522-20-32-02	Fire Truck Fuel FDII	\$281.73	\$876.29	\$1,000.00	\$892.40	\$1,000.00
001-200-003-522-20-49-02	Dues & Memb/Sub FDII				\$245.19	
001-200-003-522-20-51-00	FD II DNR Wildland Fire	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
001-200-003-522-30-31-20	Fire Prevention Supplies FDII	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$500.00
001-200-003-522-45-49-02	Fire Training FD II	\$247.50	\$747.57	\$3,000.00	\$451.51	\$2,000.00
001-200-003-522-60-48-02	Fire Equipment Repair FDII	\$195.48	\$637.50	\$6,000.00	\$179.03	\$6,000.00
001-200-003-594-22-64-02	Fire Equip Purchase - FD II	\$419.48	\$64,265.41	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00
Total Fire District II Share	Fire Protection	\$8,273.52	\$77,421.46	\$46,000.00	\$5,771.83	\$29,500.00
001-200-004-525-60-51-00	Emergency Services Council	\$41.91	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Public Safety		\$215,827.97	\$381,427.06	\$443,860.00	\$195,848.58	\$354,251.00
General Transportation						
001-400-000-544-20-41-00	Transportation General Eng.	\$999.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total General Transportation	on	\$999.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Natural & Economic Enviro	onment					
Disaster Services						
001-500-000-525-30-48-00	Disaster Recovery Contracted Service	\$0.00	\$15,738.34	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Disaster Service	S	\$0.00	\$15,738.34	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Conservation						
001-500-001-553-70-51-00	Air Pollution Authority	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	\$215.40	\$276.80
Total Conservation		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	\$215.40	\$276.80
Environmental Service	es					
001-500-001-554-90-10-00	Watershed Salary	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
001-500-001-554-90-20-00	Watershed Benefits	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
001-500-001-554-90-41-00	Natural Resource Timber Mgmt	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Account Number	Description	Actual 2016	Actual 2017	Budget 2018	Actual 2018	Budget 2019
001-500-001-554-90-45-99	Eq Rental - Watershed	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Environmental S	Services	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Community Planning	& Economic Development					
Building Permits And	d Plans Review					
001-500-001-558-50-10-00	Building Inspector Salary	\$38,190.51	\$35,781.09	\$41,000.00	\$34,849.97	\$42,312.00
001-500-001-558-50-20-00	Building Inspector Benefits	\$23,619.35	\$21,836.70	\$25,000.00	\$19,762.09	\$25,800.00
001-500-001-558-50-31-00	Building Department Supplies	\$1,142.78	\$230.91	\$1,000.00	\$12.91	\$1,000.00
001-500-001-558-50-41-00	Consulting Services	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00
001-500-001-558-50-42-00	Building Department Telephone	\$0.00	\$618.11	\$750.00	\$505.38	\$750.00
001-500-001-558-50-43-00	Travel - Building Inspector	\$1,085.93	\$328.94	\$1,500.00	\$291.24	\$1,500.00
001-500-001-558-50-45-99	Eq Rental - Building Dept	\$16,929.20	\$14,971.15	\$12,000.00	\$16,011.03	\$15,000.00
001-500-001-558-50-49-00	Training & Tuition - Building Dept	\$1,545.00	\$275.00	\$2,000.00	\$45.00	\$500.00
001-500-001-558-50-49-01	Dues & Membership - Bldg Dept	\$0.00	\$95.00	\$400.00	\$95.00	\$300.00
Total Building Permi	ts And Plans Review	\$82,512.77	\$74,136.90	\$85,650.00	\$71,572.62	\$89,162.00
Planning						
001-500-001-558-60-10-00	Planning Salary	\$72,183.90	\$72,965.47	\$77,000.00	\$64,709.80	\$84,000.00
001-500-001-558-60-10-01	Planning Recorder - Salaries	\$1,055.51	\$1,078.36	\$1,800.00	\$690.00	\$1,800.00
001-500-001-558-60-10-02	Planning Commission Salaries	\$0.00	\$3,375.00	\$4,500.00	\$3,675.00	\$4,500.00
001-500-001-558-60-10-03	Planning Intern Salary	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,506.25	\$0.00
001-500-001-558-60-20-00	Planning Benefits	\$32,565.10	\$33,958.38	\$35,000.00	\$29,636.51	\$37,000.00
001-500-001-558-60-20-01	Planning Recorder - Benefits	\$91.70	\$93.28	\$261.00	\$59.65	\$180.00
001-500-001-558-60-20-02	Planning Commission Benefits	\$0.00	\$271.39	\$500.00	\$295.96	\$500.00
001-500-001-558-60-20-03	Planning Intern Benefits	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$583.82	\$0.00
001-500-001-558-60-31-00	Planning Supplies	\$41.84	\$0.00	\$750.00	\$74.27	\$750.00
001-500-001-558-60-41-00	Planning & Professional Assist	\$2,289.10	\$0.00	\$100,000.00	\$0.00	\$130,000.00
001-500-001-558-60-41-01	Planning Publication	\$0.00	\$595.92	\$1,750.00	\$655.20	\$1,750.00
001-500-001-558-60-43-00	Travel - Planning/Prof Assistance	\$926.62	\$231.23	\$1,500.00	\$20.00	\$2,500.00
001-500-001-558-60-49-00	Training & Tuition - Planning	\$325.00	\$145.00	\$1,500.00	\$230.00	\$1,500.00

Account Number	Description	Actual	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
		2016	2017	2018	2018	2019
001-500-001-558-60-49-01	Dues & Membership - Planning	\$331.00	\$363.00	\$500.00	\$394.00	\$500.00
001-500-001-558-60-49-02	Planning Filing Fees/Misc	\$75.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$500.00
Total Planning		\$109,884.77	\$113,077.03	\$225,561.00	\$107,530.46	\$265,480.00
Economic Developm	ent					
001-500-001-558-70-49-01	EDC Assessment	\$10,075.00	\$10,042.50	\$11,000.00	\$4,972.50	\$11,000.00
001-500-001-558-70-49-02	MCEDD Services	\$667.00	\$732.50	\$750.00	\$806.00	\$900.00
Total Economic Deve	elopment	\$10,742.00	\$10,775.00	\$11,750.00	\$5,778.50	\$11,900.00
Total Community Plan	ning & Economic Development	\$203,139.54	\$197,988.93	\$322,961.00	\$184,881.58	\$366,542.00
Total Natural & Economic I	Environment	\$203,139.54	\$213,727.27	\$328,961.00	\$185,096.98	\$366,818.80
Social Services						
001-600-000-565-10-49-00	Food Bank Support	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$6,000.00
001-600-000-566-72-52-00	Substance Abuse/Liquor Excise	\$142.76	\$148.46	\$150.00	\$114.95	\$150.00
Total Social Services		\$6,142.76	\$6,148.46	\$6,150.00	\$4,114.95	\$6,150.00
Culture & Recreation						
001-700-000-573-90-49-00	Hosting of Meetings/Events	\$143.43	\$44.74	\$500.00	\$870.66	\$500.00
001-700-000-576-20-51-00	Community Pool Support	\$0.00	\$39,999.96	\$20,000.00	\$16,666.70	\$30,000.00
001-700-000-576-80-10-00	Park Maintenance Salary	\$23,319.14	\$21,994.27	\$26,000.00	\$17,278.39	\$26,832.00
001-700-000-576-80-20-00	Park Maintenance Benefits	\$7,749.05	\$7,607.53	\$9,000.00	\$6,473.73	\$9,288.00
001-700-000-576-80-31-00	Parks Supplies	\$1,474.75	\$580.70	\$6,000.00	\$6,729.11	\$7,000.00
001-700-000-576-80-45-99	Eq Rental - Parks	\$10,773.51	\$15,719.58	\$12,000.00	\$13,447.19	\$13,000.00
001-700-000-576-80-47-00	Parks Electricity	\$252.00	\$261.00	\$200.00	\$205.44	\$250.00
001-700-000-576-80-48-00	Parks - Contracted	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,656.90	\$4,000.00
Total Culture & Recreation		\$43,711.88	\$86,207.78	\$73,700.00	\$67,328.12	\$90,870.00

Agency Disbursements

Account Number	Description	Actual 2016	Actual 2017	Budget 2018	Actual 2018	Budget 2019
001-800-000-586-90-00-00	Agency Disbursement - Court	\$9,293.21	\$5,473.37	\$0.00	\$9,863.92	\$0.00
001-800-000-586-91-00-00	Agency Disbt - Court Trust	\$8,716.00	\$979.99	\$0.00	\$4,221.50	\$0.00
001-800-000-589-30-00-00	Agency Remit - State Bldg Code	\$229.50	\$216.00	\$0.00	\$253.50	\$0.00
Total Agency Disbursemen	its	\$18,238.71	\$6,669.36	\$0.00	\$14,338.92	\$0.00
Other Financing Uses						
001-900-000-597-12-00-00	Trans Out to 303 Joint Emerg Fac	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$97,490.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Other Financing Uses	5	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$97,490.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total General Fund Expendi	itures	\$1,161,800.00	\$998,596.41	\$1,310,566.50	\$744,194.06	\$1,183,287.88
Increase (Decrease) to End	ling Balance	(\$232,665.14)	\$29,948.05	(\$330,391.70)	\$32,717.20	(\$322,685.87)

Account Number	Description	Actual	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
		2016	2017	2018	2018	2019
Revenue						
Taxes						
100-000-000-313-11-00-00	Additional .5% Sales Tax	\$235,000.00	\$276,607.39	\$230,000.00	\$207,857.93	\$235,000.00
100-000-000-316-42-00-00	PUD Excise Tax	\$46,000.00	\$52,883.63	\$45,000.00	\$37,737.68	\$45,000.00
Total Taxes		\$281,000.00	\$329,491.02	\$275,000.00	\$245,595.61	\$280,000.00
Licenses and Permits						
100-000-000-322-40-00-00	Street Applications & Permits	\$300.00	\$850.00	\$600.00	\$1,025.00	\$600.00
Total Licenses and Per	mits	\$300.00	\$850.00	\$600.00	\$1,025.00	\$600.00
Intergovernmental Revo	enues					
100-000-000-334-03-80-00	TIB Relight WA Grant	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$118,298.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
100-000-000-336-00-71-00	Multimodal Transportation - Cities	\$0.00	\$1,619.05	\$2,199.60	\$1,646.45	\$2,173.50
100-000-000-336-00-87-00	Street Fuel Tax	\$30,000.00	\$33,351.98	\$33,883.20	\$28,278.30	\$34,555.50
100-000-000-336-06-95-00	Liquor Profit Tax	\$12,000.00	\$13,002.00	\$12,932.40	\$9,694.99	\$12,852.00
Total Intergovernmenta	al Revenues	\$42,000.00	\$47,973.03	\$167,313.20	\$39,619.74	\$49,581.00
Miscellaneous Revenue	es					
100-000-000-361-11-00-00	Interest Income - Streets	\$100.00	\$225.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
100-000-000-369-10-00-00	Sale of Scrap Streets	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$585.55	\$0.00
Total Miscellaneous Re	evenues	\$100.00	\$225.20	\$0.00	\$585.55	\$0.00
Agency Type Deposits	5					
100-000-000-389-30-00-00	Agency Col- MajorStLatecomer Fee	\$3,771.00	\$3,771.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Agency Type De	posits	\$3,771.00	\$3,771.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Revenue		\$327,171.00	\$382,310.25	\$442,913.20	\$286,825.90	\$330,181.00

Account Number	Description	Actual 2016	Actual 2017	Budget 2018	Actual 2018	Budget 2019
Expenditures						
Transportation						
Road and Street Maint	Itenance					
General Roadway Ma						
100-400-000-542-39-10-00	Road Maintenance - Salaries	\$76,695.77	\$53,932.23	\$70,000.00	\$53,403.57	\$72,240.00
100-400-000-542-39-20-00	Road Maintenance - Benefits	\$40,098.93	\$31,377.56	\$35,000.00	\$27,491.95	\$36,120.00
100-400-000-542-39-31-00	Supplies	\$15,959.69	\$9,419.53	\$20,000.00	\$13,825.54	\$20,000.00
100-400-000-542-39-42-00	Telephone	\$49.03	\$0.00	\$150.00	\$0.00	\$100.00
100-400-000-542-39-45-99	Eq Rental - Road Maintenance	\$26,322.78	\$20,873.21	\$30,000.00	\$25,255.56	\$25,000.00
100-400-000-542-39-48-00	Contracted Labor	\$23,495.39	\$21,818.76	\$10,000.00	\$12,442.30	\$20,000.00
Total General Roadw	vay Maintenance	\$182,621.59	\$137,421.29	\$165,150.00	\$132,418.92	\$173,460.00
Storm Drain Mainten	iance					
100-400-000-542-40-10-00	Storm Drain Maint - Salaries	\$4,919.12	\$3,244.43	\$12,000.00	\$2,898.52	\$8,000.00
100-400-000-542-40-20-00	Storm Drain Maint - Benefits	\$2,605.04	\$1,977.55	\$6,000.00	\$1,624.07	\$5,000.00
100-400-000-542-40-31-00	Storm Drain Maint - Supplies	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00
100-400-000-542-40-45-99	Eq Rental - Storm Drain Maint	\$2,147.76	\$1,390.45	\$4,000.00	\$1,305.36	\$2,000.00
100-400-000-542-40-47-00	Dewatering Electricity Chesser	\$477.18	\$579.19	\$750.00	\$378.72	\$700.00
100-400-000-542-40-48-00	Storm Drain Maint - Contrlabor	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$700.00
Total Storm Drain Ma	aintenance	\$10,149.10	\$7,191.62	\$25,750.00	\$6,206.67	\$18,400.00
Traffic And Pedestria	an Services					
Street Lighting						
100-400-000-542-63-47-00	Electricty - Street Lights	\$17,542.17	\$17,735.90	\$18,720.00	\$12,536.58	\$14,000.00
100-400-000-542-63-48-00	Repair/maintenance - ST Lights	\$6,035.18	\$10,738.74	\$10,000.00	\$3,206.13	\$3,000.00
Total Street Lighting	g	\$23,577.35	\$28,474.64	\$28,720.00	\$15,742.71	\$17,000.00
Traffic Control Devi	ices					
100-400-000-542-64-31-00	Traffic Devices	\$10,440.19	\$9,231.85	\$10,000.00	\$11,055.41	\$12,000.00

ccount Number	Description	Actual	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
00-400-000-542-64-48-00	Road Striping	2016 \$5,256.16	2017 \$5,590.22	2018 \$8,000.00	2018 \$0.00	2019 \$6,000.00
Total Traffic Contro		\$15,696.35	\$14,822.07	\$18,000.00	\$11,055.41	\$18,000.00
Snow And Ice Cont	rol					
00-400-000-542-66-10-00	Snow Removal - Salary	\$7,220.91	\$27,694.30	\$15,000.00	\$580.11	\$15,480.00
00-400-000-542-66-20-00	Snow Removal - Benefits	\$3,965.19	\$14,252.93	\$5,000.00	\$241.71	\$5,160.00
00-400-000-542-66-31-00	Snow Removal - Supplies	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00
00-400-000-542-66-45-99	Eq Rental - Snow Removal	\$2,854.49	\$12,102.61	\$3,000.00	\$193.07	\$4,000.00
Total Snow And Ice	•	\$14,040.59	\$54,049.84	\$24,000.00	\$1,014.89	\$25,640.00
Street Cleaning						
00-400-000-542-67-47-00	Litter Clean-Up	\$1,434.34	\$4,387.70	\$1,500.00	\$1,896.91	\$2,000.00
Total Street Cleanin	•	\$1,434.34	\$4,387.70	\$1,500.00	\$1,896.91	\$2,000.00
Total Traffic And Ped	destrian Services	\$54,748.63	\$101,734.25	\$72,220.00	\$29,709.92	\$62,640.00
Total Road and Street	Maintenance	\$247,519.32	\$246,347.16	\$263,120.00	\$168,335.51	\$254,500.00
Road and Street Gene	ral Administration / Overhead					
Management						
00-400-000-543-10-10-00	General Administration Salaries	\$15,590.05	\$10,868.85	\$14,000.00	\$767.46	\$14,448.00
00-400-000-543-10-20-00	General Administration Benefits	\$2,988.54	\$3,038.86	\$3,000.00	\$363.44	\$3,096.00
Total Management		\$18,578.59	\$13,907.71	\$17,000.00	\$1,130.90	\$17,544.00
General Services						
00-400-000-543-31-10-00	General Services Salaries	\$2,329.46	\$2,926.45	\$4,000.00	\$2,742.36	\$4,128.00
00-400-000-543-31-20-00	General Services Benefits	\$849.19	\$989.51	\$1,000.00	\$877.83	\$1,032.00
00-400-000-543-31-41-00	Computer Services	\$632.60	\$1,895.70	\$600.00	\$132.98	\$600.00
00-400-000-543-31-41-22	Audit Fee	\$4,162.19	\$1,687.40	\$2,500.00	\$1,220.98	\$2,000.00
	Travel - Streets					\$500.00

Account Number	Description	Actual	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
		2016	2017	2018	2018	2019
100-400-000-543-31-46-00	Insurance	\$4,964.72	\$5,717.44	\$6,000.00	\$0.00	\$6,000.00
100-400-000-543-31-49-00	Training - Streets	\$122.50	\$65.00	\$0.00	\$45.00	\$500.00
100-400-000-543-31-49-01	Misc/Recording Fees/Dues	\$500.00	\$955.00	\$1,000.00	\$800.00	\$1,000.00
Total General Service	es	\$13,560.66	\$14,504.30	\$15,600.00	\$5,819.15	\$15,760.00
Total Road and Street	General Administration / Overhead	\$32,139.25	\$28,412.01	\$32,600.00	\$6,950.05	\$33,304.00
Road and Street Opera	ations					
100-400-000-544-20-41-00	#14 ST Planning Professional Services	\$2,000.00	\$712.43	\$2,000.00	\$676.35	\$1,000.00
100-400-000-544-40-10-00	#14 ST Planning - Salaries	\$35.88	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
100-400-000-544-40-20-00	#14 ST Planning - Benefits	\$22.39	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
100-400-000-544-40-45-99	Eq Rental - #14 ST Planning	\$11.08	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Road and Street	Operations	\$69.35	\$712.43	\$2,000.00	\$676.35	\$1,000.00
Street General Capital	Expenditures					
100-400-000-594-42-41-00	Relight WA-Contract Services	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$109,077.00	\$81,077.04	\$0.00
100-400-000-594-44-64-00	Computer Equipment	\$1,568.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Street General C	apital Expenditures	\$1,568.12	\$0.00	\$109,077.00	\$81,077.04	\$0.00
Total Transportation		\$299,100.00	\$275,471.60	\$406,797.00	\$257,038.95	\$288,804.00
Bridge Protection/Tir	nber Removal					
100-400-020-595-50-41-00	Kanaka Bridge Rebuild	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20,000.00
Total Bridge Protection	on/Timber Removal	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20,000.00
Capital Projects						
Right of Way Acquisition	1					
100-401-011-595-21-61-00	Right of Way	\$3,075.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Right of Way Acqui	isition	\$3,075.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

100-401-020-595-31-20-00 #37 Cascade (Restor/Rehab) - Ben \$628.44 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 100-401-020-595-31-41-8-99 Eq Rental - Restor/Rehab (#37 Cascade) \$424.73 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 100-401-020-595-31-48-99 Eq Rental - Restor/Rehab (#37 Cascade) \$424.73 \$0.00	Account Number	Description	Actual	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
Roadway Cascade Avenue Project 00-401-020-595-31-10-00 #37 Cascade (Restor/Rehab) - Ben \$628.44 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 00-401-020-595-31-31-00 #37 Cascade (Restor/Rehab) - Ben \$628.44 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 00-401-020-595-31-31-00 #37 Cascade (Restor/Rehab) - Supplies \$0.00 \$157.50 \$0.00			2016	2017	2018	2018	2019
Cascade Avenue Project 100-401-020-595-31-10-00 #37 Cascade (Restor/Rehab) - Sal \$1,425.47 \$0.00	Roads/Streets Constr	uction & Other Infrastructure					
100-401-020-595-31-10-00 #37 Cascade (Restor/Rehab) - Sal \$1,425.47 \$0.00	Roadway						
100-401-020-595-31-20-00 #37 Cascade (Restor/Rehab) - Ben \$628.44 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 100-401-020-595-31-31-00 #37 Cascade (Restor/Rehab) - Supplies \$0.00 \$157.50 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 100-401-020-595-31-48-09 Eq Rental - Restor/Rehab (#37 Cascade) \$424.73 \$0.00	Cascade Avenue Pr	oject					
100-401-020-595-31-31-00 #37 Cascade (Restor/Rehab) - Supplies \$0.00 \$157.50 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 100-401-020-595-31-45-99 Eq Rental - Restor/Rehab) - Contr Labor \$0.00	100-401-020-595-31-10-00	#37 Cascade (Restor/Rehab) - Sal	\$1,425.47	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
100-401-020-595-31-45-99 Eq Rental - Restor/Rehab (#37 Cascade) \$424.73 \$0.00	100-401-020-595-31-20-00	#37 Cascade (Restor/Rehab) - Ben	\$628.44	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
100-401-020-595-31-48-00 #37 Cascade (Restor/Rehab) - Contr Labor \$0.00 <td>100-401-020-595-31-31-00</td> <td>#37 Cascade (Restor/Rehab) - Supplies</td> <td>\$0.00</td> <td>\$157.50</td> <td>\$0.00</td> <td>\$0.00</td> <td>\$0.00</td>	100-401-020-595-31-31-00	#37 Cascade (Restor/Rehab) - Supplies	\$0.00	\$157.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Cascade Avenue Project \$2,478.64 \$157.50 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 Kanaka Paving Project 100-401-020-595-32-10-00 #71 Kanaka (Restor/Rehab) - Sal \$9,075.47 \$14,523.01 \$0.00 \$881.41 \$0.00 100-401-020-595-32-20-00 #71 Kanaka (Restor/Rehab) - Ben \$3,997.02 \$7,400.44 \$0.00 \$403.92 \$0.00 100-401-020-595-32-41-00 #71 Kanaka (Restor/Rehab) - Eng \$\$5,000.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$\$0.00 \$267.26 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$1,552.59 \$0.00 \$100-401-020-595-33-10-00 Russell Avenue (Restor/Rehab) - Sal \$0.00 \$0.00 \$14,22.22 \$12,000.00 100-401-020-595-33-45-99 Eq Rental - Restor/Rehab) - Sal \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$60.04 \$4,000.00 \$26,74.71 \$22,000.00 <t< td=""><td>100-401-020-595-31-45-99</td><td>Eq Rental - Restor/Rehab (#37 Cascade)</td><td>\$424.73</td><td>\$0.00</td><td>\$0.00</td><td>\$0.00</td><td>\$0.00</td></t<>	100-401-020-595-31-45-99	Eq Rental - Restor/Rehab (#37 Cascade)	\$424.73	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Kanaka Paving Project 100-401-020-595-32-10-00 #71 Kanaka (Restor/Rehab) - Sal \$9,075.47 \$14,523.01 \$0.00 \$881.41 \$0.00 100-401-020-595-32-20-00 #71 Kanaka (Restor/Rehab) - Ben \$3,997.02 \$7,400.44 \$0.00 \$403.92 \$0.00 100-401-020-595-32-241-00 #71 Kanaka (Restor/Rehab) - Eng (\$5,000.00) \$0.00 \$1,422.22 \$12,000.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$14,422.22 \$12,000.00 \$100-401-020-595-33-20-00 Russell Avenue (Restor/Rehab) - Sal \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$60.00 \$4,400.00 \$4,000.00 \$2,674.71 \$22,000.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 <td>100-401-020-595-31-48-00</td> <td>#37 Cascade (Restor/Rehab) - Contr Labor</td> <td>\$0.00</td> <td>\$0.00</td> <td>\$0.00</td> <td>\$0.00</td> <td>\$0.00</td>	100-401-020-595-31-48-00	#37 Cascade (Restor/Rehab) - Contr Labor	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
100-401-020-595-32-10-00 #71 Kanaka (Restor/Rehab) - Sal \$9,075.47 \$14,523.01 \$0.00 \$881.41 \$0.00 100-401-020-595-32-20-00 #71 Kanaka (Restor/Rehab) - Ben \$3,397.02 \$7,400.44 \$0.00 \$403.92 \$0.00 100-401-020-595-32-41-00 #71 Kanaka (Restor/Rehab) - Eng (\$5,000.00) \$0.00 \$1,52.59 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$1,422.22 \$12,000.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$1,422.22 \$12,000.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$1,422.22 \$12,000.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$2,674.71	Total Cascade Aver	nue Project	\$2,478.64	\$157.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
100-401-020-595-32-20-00 #71 Kanaka (Restor/Rehab) - Ben \$3,997.02 \$7,400.44 \$0.00 \$403.92 \$0.00 100-401-020-595-32-41-00 #71 Kanaka (Restor/Rehab) - Eng (\$5,000.00) \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 100-401-020-595-32-45-99 Eq Rental - Restor/Rehab (#71 Kanaka) \$2,728.26 \$5,004.81 \$0.00 \$267.26 \$0.00 Total Kanaka Paving Project \$10,800.75 \$26,928.26 \$0.00 \$1,552.59 \$0.00 Russell Avenue Improvements 100-401-020-595-33-10-00 Russell Avenue (Restor/Rehab) - Sal \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$1,422.22 \$12,000.00 100-401-020-595-33-20-00 Russell Avenue (Restor/Rehab) - Ben \$0.00 \$0.00 \$60.804 \$4,000.00 100-401-020-595-33-45-99 Eq Rental - Restor/Rehab (Russell Ave) \$0.00 \$0.00 \$60.804 \$4,000.00 Total Russell Avenue Improvements \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$2,674.71 \$22,000.00 Sidewalks Gropper Sidewalk \$13,279.39 \$27,085.76 \$0.00 \$4,227.30 \$22,000.00 Sidewalks Gropper Sidewalk - Salaries \$0.00<	Kanaka Paving Pro	ject					
100-401-020-595-32-41-00 #71 Kanaka (Restor/Rehab) - Eng (\$5,000.00) \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 100-401-020-595-32-45-99 Eq Rental - Restor/Rehab (#71 Kanaka) \$2,728.26 \$5,004.81 \$0.00 \$267.26 \$0.00 Total Kanaka Paving Project \$10,800.75 \$26,928.26 \$0.00 \$1,552.59 \$0.00 Russell Avenue Improvements 100-401-020-595-33-10-00 Russell Avenue (Restor/Rehab) - Sal \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$1,422.22 \$12,000.00 100-401-020-595-33-20-00 Russell Avenue (Restor/Rehab) - Ben \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$668.04 \$4,000.00 100-401-020-595-33-45-99 Eq Rental - Restor/Rehab (Russell Ave) \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$668.04 \$4,000.00 100-401-020-595-33-45-99 Eq Rental - Restor/Rehab (Russell Ave) \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$2,674.71 \$22,000.00 Total Russell Avenue Improvements \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$2,674.71 \$22,000.00 Sidewalks Gropper Sidewalk Salaries \$0.00 \$6,042.69 \$0.00 \$212.53 \$0.	100-401-020-595-32-10-00	#71 Kanaka (Restor/Rehab) - Sal	\$9,075.47	\$14,523.01	\$0.00	\$881.41	\$0.00
100-401-020-595-32-45-99 Eq Rental - Restor/Rehab (#71 Kanaka) \$2,728.26 \$5,004.81 \$0.00 \$267.26 \$0.00 Total Kanaka Paving Project \$10,800.75 \$26,928.26 \$0.00 \$1,552.59 \$0.00 Russell Avenue Improvements 100-401-020-595-33-10-00 Russell Avenue (Restor/Rehab) - Sal \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$1,422.22 \$12,000.00 100-401-020-595-33-20-00 Russell Avenue (Restor/Rehab) - Ben \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$644.45 \$6,000.00 100-401-020-595-33-45-99 Eq Rental - Restor/Rehab (Russell Avenue) \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$608.04 \$4,000.00 Total Russell Avenue Improvements \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$267.26 \$22,000.00 Total Russell Avenue Improvements \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$2,674.71 \$22,000.00 Sidewalks Gropper Sidewalk \$13,279.39 \$27,085.76 \$0.00 \$4,227.30 \$22,000.00 Sidewalks Gropper Sidewalk - Salaries \$0.00 \$6,042.69 \$0.00 \$212.53 \$0.00	100-401-020-595-32-20-00	#71 Kanaka (Restor/Rehab) - Ben	\$3,997.02	\$7,400.44	\$0.00	\$403.92	\$0.00
Total Kanaka Paving Project \$10,800.75 \$26,928.26 \$0.00 \$1,552.59 \$0.00 Russell Avenue Improvements 100-401-020-595-33-10-00 Russell Avenue (Restor/Rehab) - Sal \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$1,422.22 \$12,000.00 100-401-020-595-33-20-00 Russell Avenue (Restor/Rehab) - Ben \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$644.45 \$6,000.00 100-401-020-595-33-45-99 Eq Rental - Restor/Rehab (Russell Ave) \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$608.04 \$4,000.00 Total Russell Avenue Improvements \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$2,674.71 \$22,000.00 Sidewalks Sidewalks \$13,279.39 \$27,085.76 \$0.00 \$4,227.30 \$22,000.00 Sidewalks Gropper Sidewalk - Salaries \$0.00 \$6,042.69 \$0.00 \$212.53 \$0.00	100-401-020-595-32-41-00	#71 Kanaka (Restor/Rehab) - Eng	(\$5,000.00)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Russell Avenue Improvements 100-401-020-595-33-10-00 Russell Avenue (Restor/Rehab) - Sal \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$1,422.22 \$12,000.00 100-401-020-595-33-20-00 Russell Avenue (Restor/Rehab) - Ben \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$644.45 \$6,000.00 100-401-020-595-33-45-99 Eq Rental - Restor/Rehab (Russell Ave) \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$60.00 \$60.00 100-401-020-595-33-45-99 Eq Rental - Restor/Rehab (Russell Ave) \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$60.00 <	100-401-020-595-32-45-99	Eq Rental - Restor/Rehab (#71 Kanaka)	\$2,728.26	\$5,004.81	\$0.00	\$267.26	\$0.00
100-401-020-595-33-10-00 Russell Avenue (Restor/Rehab) - Sal \$0.00 \$0.00 \$1,422.22 \$12,000.00 100-401-020-595-33-20-00 Russell Avenue (Restor/Rehab) - Ben \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$644.45 \$6,000.00 100-401-020-595-33-45-99 Eq Rental - Restor/Rehab (Russell Ave) \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$608.04 \$4,000.00 Total Russell Avenue Improvements \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$2,674.71 \$22,000.00 Sidewalks Gropper Sidewalk Salaries \$0.00 \$6,042.69 \$0.00 \$212.53 \$0.00	Total Kanaka Pavin	g Project	\$10,800.75	\$26,928.26	\$0.00	\$1,552.59	\$0.00
100-401-020-595-33-20-00 Russell Avenue (Restor/Rehab) - Ben \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$644.45 \$6,000.00 100-401-020-595-33-45-99 Eq Rental - Restor/Rehab (Russell Ave) \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$608.04 \$4,000.00 Total Russell Avenue Improvements \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$2,674.71 \$22,000.00 Sidewalks \$13,279.39 \$27,085.76 \$0.00 \$4,227.30 \$22,000.00 Sidewalks \$100-401-020-595-61-10-00 Gropper Sidewalk - Salaries \$0.00 \$6,042.69 \$0.00 \$212.53 \$0.00	Russell Avenue Imp	provements					
100-401-020-595-33-45-99 Eq Rental - Restor/Rehab (Russell Ave) \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$608.04 \$4,000.00 Total Russell Avenue Improvements \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$2,674.71 \$22,000.00 Total Roadway \$13,279.39 \$27,085.76 \$0.00 \$4,227.30 \$22,000.00 Sidewalks Gropper Sidewalk \$0.00 \$6,042.69 \$0.00 \$212.53 \$0.00	100-401-020-595-33-10-00	Russell Avenue (Restor/Rehab) - Sal	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,422.22	\$12,000.00
Total Russell Avenue Improvements \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$2,674.71 \$22,000.00 Total Roadway \$13,279.39 \$27,085.76 \$0.00 \$4,227.30 \$22,000.00 Sidewalks Gropper Sidewalk \$13,279.39 \$27,085.76 \$0.00 \$4,227.30 \$22,000.00 100-401-020-595-61-10-00 Gropper Sidewalk - Salaries \$0.00 \$6,042.69 \$0.00 \$212.53 \$0.00	100-401-020-595-33-20-00	Russell Avenue (Restor/Rehab) - Ben	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$644.45	\$6,000.00
Total Roadway \$13,279.39 \$27,085.76 \$0.00 \$4,227.30 \$22,000.00 Sidewalks Gropper Sidewalk 50.00 \$4,227.30 \$22,000.00 \$22,000.00 100-401-020-595-61-10-00 Gropper Sidewalk - Salaries \$0.00 \$6,042.69 \$0.00 \$212.53 \$0.00	100-401-020-595-33-45-99	Eq Rental - Restor/Rehab (Russell Ave)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$608.04	\$4,000.00
Sidewalks Gropper Sidewalk 100-401-020-595-61-10-00 Gropper Sidewalk - Salaries \$0.00 \$6,042.69 \$0.00 \$212.53 \$0.00	Total Russell Avenu	ue Improvements	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,674.71	\$22,000.00
Gropper Sidewalk 100-401-020-595-61-10-00 Gropper Sidewalk - Salaries \$0.00 \$6,042.69 \$0.00 \$212.53 \$0.00	Total Roadway		\$13,279.39	\$27,085.76	\$0.00	\$4,227.30	\$22,000.00
100-401-020-595-61-10-00 Gropper Sidewalk - Salaries \$0.00 \$6,042.69 \$0.00 \$212.53 \$0.00	Sidewalks						
	Gropper Sidewalk						
100-401-020-595-61-20-00 Gropper Sidewalk - Benefits \$0.00 \$2,971.01 \$0.00 \$97.45 \$0.00	100-401-020-595-61-10-00	Gropper Sidewalk - Salaries	\$0.00	\$6,042.69	\$0.00	\$212.53	\$0.00
	100-401-020-595-61-20-00	Gropper Sidewalk - Benefits	\$0.00	\$2,971.01	\$0.00	\$97.45	\$0.00

Account Number	Description	Actual 2016	Actual 2017	Budget 2018	Actual 2018	Budget 2019
100-401-020-595-61-41-00	Gropper Sidewalk - Prof Services	\$0.00	\$1,657.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
100-401-020-595-61-45-99	Eq Rental - Gropper Sidewalk	\$0.00	\$2,056.10	\$0.00	\$70.40	\$0.00
Total Gropper Sidev		\$0.00	\$12,727.30	\$0.00	\$380.38	\$0.00
Total Sidewalks		\$0.00	\$12,727.30	\$0.00	\$380.38	\$0.00
Total Roads/Streets Construction & Other Infrastructure		\$13,279.39	\$39,813.06	\$0.00	\$4,607.68	\$22,000.00
Total Capital Projects		\$16,354.39	\$39,813.06	\$0.00	\$4,607.68	\$22,000.00
Chemical Dependency S	Services					
100-600-000-566-72-52-00	Substance Abuse/Liquor Profits	\$263.60	\$260.04	\$0.00	\$193.90	\$270.00
Total Chemical Depend	ency Services	\$263.60	\$260.04	\$0.00	\$193.90	\$270.00
Agency Type Disburse	ments					
100-800-000-589-30-00-00	Agency Remittance Major St Latecomer Fee	\$0.00	\$3,771.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Agency Type Dis	bursements	\$0.00	\$3,771.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Other Financing Uses						
100-900-000-597-15-00-00	Transfer Out to 306 Kanaka Cr Rd	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$28,758.90	\$0.00	\$0.00
100-900-000-597-18-00-00	Transfer Out to 309 Russell Ave	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	\$111,600.00
Total Other Financing	Uses	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$53,758.90	\$0.00	\$111,600.00
Total Street Fund Expenditu	res	\$297,914.03	\$319,315.70	\$460,555.90	\$261,840.53	\$442,674.00
Increase (Decrease) to End	ing Balance	\$29,256.97	\$62,994.55	(\$17,642.70)	\$24,985.37	(\$112,493.00)

2019 Proposed Budget-Tourism Funds

Account Number	Description	Actual	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
		2016	2017	2018	2018	2019
Revenue						
Taxes						
103-000-000-313-31-00-00	Stadium (Motel/Hotel) Tax	\$434,960.90	\$456,931.72	\$415,000.00	\$392,362.38	\$415,000.00
Total Taxes		\$434,960.90	\$456,931.72	\$415,000.00	\$392,362.38	\$415,000.00
Miscellaneous Revenue	es					
103-000-000-361-11-00-00	Interest Income/Tourism	\$2,871.08	\$4,224.19	\$2,000.00	\$647.41	\$0.00
Total Miscellaneous Re	evenues	\$2,871.08	\$4,224.19	\$2,000.00	\$647.41	\$0.00
Total Revenue		\$437,831.98	\$461,155.91	\$417,000.00	\$393,009.79	\$415,000.00
Expenses						
Culture and Recreation						
Educational & Recrea						
103-700-000-571-00-41-00	Haight-ComGrdn/AgroTour	\$0.00	\$4,487.94	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Educational & R	ecreational Activities	\$0.00	\$4,487.94	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Cultural & Community	/ Activities					
Commercial						
103-700-000-573-30-41-00	Consultant Svs, Chamber	\$85,000.08	\$85,000.08	\$90,000.00	\$67,500.00	\$90,000.00
103-700-000-573-30-41-01	SBA Consultant Services	\$84,855.87	\$77,182.48	\$85,000.00	\$48,711.28	\$85,000.00
103-700-000-573-30-41-04	Cnty - Fair & Timber Carn	\$5,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00
103-700-000-573-30-41-05	Cnty - Bluegrass Festival	\$10,000.00	\$9,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00
103-700-000-573-30-41-07	Cnty - Agricultural Expo	\$1,916.82	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Commercial		\$186,772.77	\$177,182.56	\$190,000.00	\$116,211.28	\$190,000.00
Other						
103-700-000-573-90-10-00	Promotion Salaries	\$28,936.93	\$19,280.51	\$26,000.00	\$1,534.89	\$5,000.00
103-700-000-573-90-10-03	Promotion Field Salaries	\$2,965.03	\$2,000.38	\$3,000.00	\$423.07	\$3,096.00
103-700-000-573-90-20-00	Promotion Benefits	\$5,547.12	\$5,390.72	\$5,000.00	\$726.91	\$1,000.00

2019 Proposed Budget-Tourism Funds

Account Number	Description	Actual	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
		2016	2017	2018	2018	2019
103-700-000-573-90-20-03	Promotion Field Benefits	\$1,561.57	\$1,199.60	\$1,500.00	\$272.11	\$1,548.00
103-700-000-573-90-31-00	Promotion Supplies	\$855.47	\$410.22	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
103-700-000-573-90-41-00	WiFi Consultant Services	\$6,546.96	\$1,175.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
103-700-000-573-90-41-01	Discover Your Northwest	\$15,000.00	\$13,775.57	\$17,250.00	\$17,086.99	\$17,250.00
103-700-000-573-90-41-02	CRGIC Consultant Svs	\$65,000.00	\$45,473.36	\$55,000.00	\$42,717.85	\$55,000.00
103-700-000-573-90-41-03	X-Fest Event Cons Svs	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00
103-700-000-573-90-41-04	Skamania Senior Services - Hiker Bus	\$3,750.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$1,250.00
103-700-000-573-90-41-05	Hoptober Fest	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
103-700-000-573-90-41-06	Col Gorge Fiddle Contest	\$5,002.08	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
103-700-000-573-90-41-07	SBA CthsePlaza Des/Study	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
103-700-000-573-90-41-08	Gorge Outrigger Races	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
103-700-000-573-90-41-09	BOTG Kiteboarding Fest	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
103-700-000-573-90-41-11	Stvn. Farmers Market	\$0.00	\$1,765.00	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00
103-700-000-573-90-41-12	Grg Tour. Studio (CRGVA)	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
103-700-000-573-90-41-13	Main St Prog Crd. (SBA)	\$3,341.72	\$30,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$40,000.00
103-700-000-573-90-41-14	Stvn. Waterfront Music Festival	\$3,400.00	\$3,400.00	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00
103-700-000-573-90-41-15	Fools Fest (Walking Man)	\$0.00	\$3,800.00	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00
103-700-000-573-90-41-17	Stvn Municipal Pool Mark.	\$0.00	\$4,991.96	\$2,500.00	\$553.16	\$2,500.00
103-700-000-573-90-41-18	SC Fair Board-GorgeGrass	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$8,000.00
103-700-000-573-90-41-19	CGTA-RARE Funding	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00
103-700-000-573-90-41-21	Computer Services	\$527.16	\$1,340.03	\$0.00	\$110.81	\$0.00
103-700-000-573-90-41-22	Audit Fee	\$1,401.01	\$1,379.04	\$0.00	\$1,220.98	\$0.00
103-700-000-573-90-45-99	Eq Rental - Promo Field	\$1,228.42	\$937.44	\$0.00	\$204.47	\$0.00
103-700-000-573-90-48-00	Joan Mason Sclpt Repair	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Other		\$164,563.47	\$150,818.83	\$163,250.00	\$104,351.24	\$151,144.00
Total Cultural & Comn	nunity Activities	\$351,336.24	\$328,001.39	\$353,250.00	\$220,562.52	\$341,144.00
Total Culture and Recre	eation	\$351,336.24	\$332,489.33	\$353,250.00	\$220,562.52	\$341,144.00

2019 Proposed Budget-Tourism Funds

Account Number	Description	Actual 2016	Actual 2017	Budget 2018	Actual 2018	Budget 2019
Capital Expenditures						
103-700-000-594-73-64-00	Computer Equipment	\$587.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
103-700-000-594-75-63-01	Leavens Point Beach	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$111,400.00	\$88,041.83	\$0.00
103-700-000-594-75-63-03	Stevenson Landing Sign	\$0.00	\$17,835.35	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
103-700-000-594-75-63-04	Fairground Midway Reseeding					\$27,750.00
103-700-000-594-75-63-05	East Point Signage (Port)	\$0.00	\$1,931.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
103-700-000-594-75-63-06	Wtfnt Wayfinding Sign (Port)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$29,582.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
103-700-000-594-75-63-07	Wtrfnt Park Amenities (Port)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30,867.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
103-700-000-594-75-63-08	Wtrfrnt Park Enhancements	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$155,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
103-700-000-594-76-52-00	21 NE Cascade Wtrfrnt Pk	\$0.00	\$184,004.84	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
103-700-000-594-76-63-01	Courthouse Park Plaza (SDA)					\$65,550.00
Total Capital Expendi	tures	\$587.51	\$203,771.49	\$326,849.00	\$88,041.83	\$93,300.00
Capital Expenditures	Tourism Transportation					
103-700-000-595-64-63-00	Wayfinding Signs Tourism	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Capital Expendi	tures Tourism Transportation	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Tourism Promo & Dev	elop Fund	\$351,923.75	\$536,260.82	\$680,099.00	\$308,604.35	\$434,444.00
Increase (Decrease) to End	ling Balance	\$85,908.23	(\$75,104.91)	(\$263,099.00)	\$84,405.44	(\$19,444.00)

Account Number	Description	Actual 2016	Actual 2017	Budget 2018	Actual 2018	Budget 2019
Capital Improvement Fund						
Revenue						
Taxes						
300-000-000-318-34-00-00	Real Estate Excise Tax	\$26,416.02	\$23,829.97	\$20,000.00	\$32,601.93	\$0.00
Total Taxes		\$26,416.02	\$23,829.97	\$20,000.00	\$32,601.93	\$0.00
Miscellaneous Revenues	5					
300-000-000-361-11-00-00	Interest on Investments-Cap Imp	\$49.88	\$217.83	\$0.00	\$327.60	\$0.00
Total Miscellaneous Rev	enues	\$49.88	\$217.83	\$0.00	\$327.60	\$0.00
Other Financing Sources	5					
300-000-000-397-11-00-00	Trnsfr In from 302 Bridging Byways	\$35,491.62	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
300-000-000-397-14-00-00	Transfer In from 305 Quad Gates	\$17,367.45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Other Financing Sc	burces	\$52,859.07	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Revenue		\$79,324.97	\$24,047.80	\$20,000.00	\$32,929.53	\$0.00
Expenses						
Other Financing Uses						
300-000-000-597-14-00-00	Trnsfr Out to 305 Quad Gates	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
300-000-000-597-16-00-00	Trnsfr Out to 307 Cascade Ave Imp	\$41,602.42	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Other Financing U	Jses	\$41,602.42	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Capital Improvement Fu	ind Expenses	\$41,602.42	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Account Number	Description	Actual	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
		2016	2017	2018	2018	2019
Timber Harvest Fund						
Revenue						
Miscellaneous Revenue	•					
	s Int on Inv - Timber Harvest	¢0.00	¢0.00	¢0.00	¢0.400.50	¢0.00
301-000-000-361-11-00-00		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,403.58	\$0.00
Total Miscellaneous Rev	venues	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,403.58	\$0.00
Disposition of Capital	Assets					
301-000-000-395-10-00-00	Timber Harvest Proceeds	\$790,169.54	\$1,406,805.13	\$1,603,025.33	\$396,657.27	\$0.00
Total Disposition of Ca	pital Assets	\$790,169.54	\$1,406,805.13	\$1,603,025.33	\$396,657.27	\$0.00
Total Revenue		\$790,169.54	\$1,406,805.13	\$1,603,025.33	\$399,060.85	\$0.00
Expenditure						
Environmental Service	S					
301-000-000-554-90-41-00	Timber Sale Mgmt Consulting	\$47,079.03	\$55,028.67	\$0.00	\$34,791.58	\$0.00
301-000-000-554-90-48-00	Timber Sale Contracted Sevices	\$182,987.64	\$475,198.55	\$741,813.81	\$106,835.42	\$0.00
301-000-000-554-90-51-00	Timber Sale Permitting	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$100.00	\$0.00
Total Environmental Se	ervices	\$230,166.67	\$530,327.22	\$741,813.81	\$141,727.00	\$0.00
Capital Expenditures						
301-000-000-594-22-60-00	Fire Hall Land Purchase	\$0.00	\$384,445.96	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Capital Expendito	ures	\$0.00	\$384,445.96	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Timber Harvest Fund E	xpenses	\$230,166.67	\$914,773.18	\$741,813.81	\$141,727.00	\$0.00

Account Number	Description	Actual 2016	Actual 2017	Budget 2018	Actual 2018	Budget 2019
Bridging Byways						
Expenditures						
Other Financing Uses						
302-000-000-597-04-00-00	Transfer Out to 300 Cap Imp	\$35,491.62	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Other Financing I	Jses	\$35,491.62	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Bridging Byways Expenditures		\$35,491.62	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Account Number	Description	Actual 2016	Actual 2017	Budget 2018	Actual 2018	Budget 2019
Joint Emergency Facilities F	und					
Revenue						
Other Financing Source	S					
303-000-000-397-01-00-00	Transfer In from CE	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$97,490.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Other Financing S	ources	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$97,490.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Revenue		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$97,490.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Expenditures						
Fire Equipment Purc	hase					
303-000-000-594-22-41-00	Consulting Engineering	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$97,490.00	\$14,955.36	\$0.00
Total Fire Equipmen	t Purchase	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$97,490.00	\$14,955.36	\$0.00
Total Joint Emergency Facilities Fund Expenditures		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$97,490.00	\$14,955.36	\$0.00

Account Number	Description	Actual	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
		2016	2017	2018	2018	2019
Quiet Zone						
Intergovernmental Reve	enues					
State Grants						
305-000-000-334-04-20-00	CERB Com Revitalization Grant	\$65,040.65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total State Grants		\$65,040.65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Interlocal Grants, Entit	tlements, Payments, and Tax					
305-000-000-337-00-00-01	Port of Skamania County	\$20,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
305-000-000-337-00-00-02	Skamania County	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Interlocal Grants	, Entitlements, Payments, and Tax	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Intergovernmenta	I Revenues	\$90,040.65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Miscellaneous Revenue	95					
Contributions and Dor	nations From Private Sources					
305-000-000-367-00-00-02	Private Donors	\$9,250.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Contributions an	Total Contributions and Donations From Private Sources		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Miscellaneous Re	venues	\$9,250.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Revenue		\$99,290.65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Expenditure						
Roads/Streets Constru	uction & Other Infrastructure					
Engineering						
305-000-000-595-10-41-00	Quad Gates - Engineering	\$1,365.56	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Engineering		\$1,365.56	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Traffic Control Devi	ces					
305-000-000-595-64-63-00	Quad Gates - Contracted Services	\$11,138.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Traffic Control	Total Traffic Control Devices		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Roads/Streets Co	Total Roads/Streets Construction & Other Infrastructure		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Other Financing Uses						
305-000-000-597-04-00-00	Transfer Out to 300 Capital Imp	\$17,367.45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Other Financing Uses		\$17,367.45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Expenditure		\$29,871.01	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Account Number	Description	Actual	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
		2016	2017	2018	2018	2019
Kanaka Creek Road Improve	ments					
Revenue						
Intergovernmental Reve	nues					
Indirect Federal Grants	6					
306-000-000-333-20-20-00	STP Grant	\$21,071.30	\$507,517.46	\$129,632.74	\$144,371.98	\$0.00
Total Indirect Federal (Grants	\$21,071.30	\$507,517.46	\$129,632.74	\$144,371.98	\$0.00
State Grants						
306-000-000-334-03-80-01	TIB Grant	\$0.00	\$91,012.70	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total State Grants		\$0.00	\$91,012.70	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Intergovernmental Revenues		\$21,071.30	\$598,530.16	\$129,632.74	\$144,371.98	\$0.00
Other Financing Source	S					
306-000-000-397-02-00-00	Transfer In from Streets	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,584.48	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Other Financing Sources		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,584.48	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Revenue		\$21,071.30	\$598,530.16	\$134,217.22	\$144,371.98	\$0.00
Expenditure						
Roads/Streets Constru	ction & Other Infrastructure					
Engineering						
306-000-000-595-10-41-00	Kanaka Creek Rd - Engineering	\$77,560.89	\$62,048.37	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Engineering		\$77,560.89	\$62,048.37	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Right of Way Acquisit	ion					
306-000-000-595-20-61-00	Kanaka Creek Rd - Right of Way	\$11,377.54	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Right of Way Ac	quisition	\$11,377.54	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Roadway Constructio	n					
306-000-000-595-30-63-00	Kanaka Creek Rd - Cont Labor	\$0.00	\$569,411.70	\$62,782.46	\$62,782.46	\$0.00
306-000-000-595-30-63-01	Kanaka Creek Rd - Contingency	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Roadway Construction		\$0.00	\$569,411.70	\$62,782.46	\$62,782.46	\$0.00
Total Roads/Streets Construction & Other Infrastructure		\$88,938.43	\$631,460.07	\$62,782.46	\$62,782.46	\$0.00
Total Kanaka Creek Road Improvements Expenditures		\$88,938.43	\$631,460.07	\$62,782.46	\$62,782.46	\$0.00

Account Number	Description	Actual	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
		2016	2017	2018	2018	2019
Cascade Ave						
Revenue						
Intergovernmental Reve						
307-000-000-334-03-80-00	TIB Grant	\$28,795.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
307-000-000-337-01-00-00	Port of Skamania	\$20,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
307-000-000-337-03-00-00	Skamania County/Port .09 EDF	\$60,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Intergovernmental	Revenues	\$108,795.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Other Financing Source	S					
307-000-000-397-04-00-00	Transfer In from Capital Imp	\$41,602.42	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Other Financing S	ources	\$41,602.42	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Revenue		\$150,397.42	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Expenditure						
Roads/Streets Constru	ction & Other Infrastructure					
Engineering						
307-000-000-595-10-41-01	Eng Stevn Landing (Cascade)	\$68.75	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Engineering		\$68.75	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Roadway Constructio	n					
307-000-000-595-30-41-00	Advertising/Permitting	\$576.70	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
307-000-000-595-30-63-00	Roadway Contracted Labor	\$43,120.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Roadway Const	ruction	\$43,696.91	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Roads/Streets Construction & Other Infrastructure		\$43,765.66	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Cascade Ave Expenditure		\$43,765.66	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

2019 Proposed Budget-Capital Funds

Account Number	Description	Actual	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
		2016	2017	2018	2018	2019
Gropper Sidewalk						
Revenue						
Intergovernmental Reve	enues					
308-000-000-334-03-80-00	TIB Grant	\$0.00	\$241,234.06	\$6,889.94	\$6,889.94	\$0.00
Total Intergovernmenta	I Revenues	\$0.00	\$241,234.06	\$6,889.94	\$6,889.94	\$0.00
Other Financing Source	25					
308-000-000-397-02-00-00	Transfer in from Streets	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24,174.42	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Other Financing S	ources	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24,174.42	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Revenue		\$0.00	\$241,234.06	\$31,064.36	\$6,889.94	\$0.00
Expenditure						
Roads/Streets Constru	ction & Other Infrastructure					
Engineering						
308-000-000-595-10-41-00	Gropper Sidewalk - Engineering	\$0.00	\$60,965.18	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Engineering		\$0.00	\$60,965.18	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Traffic & Pedestrian F	Facilities					
308-000-000-595-61-63-00	Gropper Sidewalk - Construction	\$0.00	\$200,766.58	\$10,566.66	\$10,566.66	\$0.00
308-000-000-595-61-63-01	Gropper Sidewalk - Contingency	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Traffic & Pedes	trian Facilities	\$0.00	\$200,766.58	\$10,566.66	\$10,566.66	\$0.00
Total Roads/Streets Co	onstruction & Other Infrastructure	\$0.00	\$261,731.76	\$10,566.66	\$10,566.66	\$0.00
Total Gropper Sidewalk Exp	enditure	\$0.00	\$261,731.76	\$10,566.66	\$10,566.66	\$0.00

2019 Proposed Budget-Capital Funds

Account Number	Description	Actual 2016	Actual 2017	Budget 2018	Actual 2018	Budget 2019
Russell Ave						
Intergovernmental Reve	nues					
309-000-000-333-20-20-01	Russell STP Grant	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$123,000.00	\$0.00	\$700,000.00
Total Intergovernmental	Total Intergovernmental Revenues		\$0.00	\$123,000.00	\$0.00	\$700,000.00
Other Financing Source	S					
309-000-000-397-02-00-00	Transfer In from Streets	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	\$111,600.00
Total Other Financing So	ources	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	\$111,600.00
Total Revenues		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$148,000.00	\$0.00	\$811,600.00
Expenditure						
Roads/Streets Constru	ction & Other Infrastructure					
309-000-000-595-10-41-00	Russell Ave - Engineering	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$148,000.00	\$9,397.84	\$811,600.00
Total Roads/Streets Co	Instruction & Other Infrastructure	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$148,000.00	\$9,397.84	\$811,600.00
Total Russell Ave Expenditur	res	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$148,000.00	\$9,397.84	\$811,600.00

2019 Proposed Budget-Capital Funds

Account Number	Description	Actual	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
		2016	2017	2018	2018	2019
Wastewater System Upgrade	es					
Intergovernmental Reve	enues					
310-000-000-334-04-20-00	CERB Feas. Study-Alt. Analysis	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Intergovernmenta	Total Intergovernmental Revenues		\$0.00	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Other Financing Source	es					
310-000-000-391-90-00-00	DOE Loan	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$60,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,985,000.00
310-000-000-397-05-00-00	Trnsfr In from Water/Sewer Fund	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16,667.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Other Financing S	Sources	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$76,667.00	\$0.00	\$1,985,000.00
Total Wastewater System Up	pgrades	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$126,667.00	\$0.00	\$1,985,000.00
Capital Expenditures						
310-000-001-594-35-41-00	Value Planning Consultant Svs	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$57,460.00	\$57,460.00	\$0.00
310-000-001-594-35-49-00	Value Planning Hosting Costs	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$610.00	\$607.48	\$0.00
310-000-002-594-35-41-01	Feasibility Study - Consultant Svs	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$66,667.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
310-000-003-594-35-41-02	Design-Consultant Services	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,985,000.00
Total Capital Expendit	Total Capital Expenditures		\$0.00	\$124,737.00	\$58,067.48	\$1,985,000.00
Total Wastewater System Up	pgrades Expenditures	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$124,737.00	\$58,067.48	\$1,985,000.00

Account Number	Description	Actual	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
		2016	2017	2018	2018	2019
Revenue						
Charges for Goods and	Services					
00-000-000-343-40-00-00	Water Sales	\$526,713.30	\$493,713.74	\$560,000.00	\$453,269.33	\$641,000.0
00-000-000-343-40-18-00	Turn on Fees	\$1,580.81	\$1,677.63	\$1,500.00	\$1,261.81	\$1,500.0
00-000-000-343-40-19-00	Reconnect Fee	\$700.00	\$800.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,784.55	\$1,000.0
00-000-000-343-40-20-00	Construction Hookup	\$45.00	\$55.00	\$15.00	\$50.00	\$0.0
00-000-000-343-40-21-00	Hydrant Rental - External	\$800.00	\$800.00	\$600.00	\$1,000.00	\$600.0
00-000-000-343-40-99-00	Hydrant Rental-Internal (fire)	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.0
00-000-000-343-41-00-00	Installation Water	\$11,688.34	\$10,772.17	\$10,000.00	\$10,771.51	\$10,000.0
00-000-000-343-50-00-00	Sewer Service Income	\$377,705.39	\$369,284.93	\$545,000.00	\$408,951.11	\$647,660.0
00-000-000-343-50-01-00	BOD Surcharge	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$28,852.29	\$0.0
00-000-000-343-50-02-00	Downspout-Sump Pump Discharge	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,478.81	\$0.0
00-000-000-343-51-00-00	Installation Sewer	\$300.00	\$400.00	\$300.00	\$500.00	\$300.0
Total Charges for Goods	s and Services	\$923,532.84	\$881,503.47	\$1,122,415.00	\$920,919.41	\$1,306,060.0
Miscellaneous Revenue	S					
Interest & Other Earnin	gs					
00-000-000-361-11-00-00	Interest on Investments - W/S	\$5,378.33	\$6,330.70	\$4,000.00	\$3,780.55	\$0.0
Total Interest & Other E	Earnings	\$5,378.33	\$6,330.70	\$4,000.00	\$3,780.55	\$0.0
Contributions/Donatior	ns from Nongovernmental Sources					
00-000-000-367-40-00-00	Water Capital Contributions	\$18,000.00	\$33,000.00	\$77,000.00	\$44,337.00	\$35,000.0
00-000-000-367-50-00-00	Sewer Capital Contributions	\$14,000.00	\$19,600.00	\$20,000.00	\$30,821.00	\$20,000.0
Total Cont/Donations f	rom Nongovernmental Sources	\$32,000.00	\$52,600.00	\$97,000.00	\$75,158.00	\$55,000.0
Other Misc Revenue						
00-000-000-369-10-01-00	Water Miscellaneous Income	\$7.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,458.18	\$0.0
00-000-000-369-10-02-00	Sewer Miscellaneous Income	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.0
00-000-000-369-81-00-00	Cashier's Overages/Shortages	\$0.27	\$0.54	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.0

Account Number	Description	Actual	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
		2016	2017	2018	2018	2019
Total Other Misc Reven	nue	\$148.17	\$263.54	\$0.00	\$1,596.18	\$0.00
Total Miscellaneous Rev	venues	\$37,526.50	\$59,194.24	\$101,000.00	\$80,534.73	\$55,000.00
Nonoperating Revenue						
400-000-000-386-00-00-00	Customer Deposits	(\$39.00)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Nonoperating Rev	enue	(\$39.00)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Revenue		\$961,020.34	\$940,697.71	\$1,223,415.00	\$1,001,454.14	\$1,361,060.00

Account Number	Description	Actual	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
		2016	2017	2018	2018	2019
Expenditures						
Water Utilities and Envi	ironment					
Administration - Gen	eral					
00-000-000-534-10-10-00	Administrative Salary	\$11,664.50	\$10,585.35	\$12,000.00	\$1,534.89	\$12,384.0
00-000-000-534-10-20-00	Administrative Benefits	\$2,236.07	\$2,959.60	\$2,000.00	\$726.91	\$2,064.0
00-000-000-534-10-41-22	Audit Fee	\$1,690.97	\$2,278.36	\$3,000.00	\$2,441.97	\$3,000.
00-000-000-534-10-49-01	Dues & Membership/Filing Fees	\$790.44	\$991.80	\$2,000.00	\$498.24	\$2,000.
00-000-000-534-10-51-00	Op. Permit(DOH)/Other Fees	\$4,620.50	\$4,735.50	\$5,000.00	\$4,910.00	\$5,000.
Total Administration	- General	\$21,002.48	\$21,550.61	\$24,000.00	\$10,112.01	\$24,448.
Administration Wate	r - Planning, Conservation, Research					
00-000-000-534-20-10-00	Administrative Planning WA - Sal	\$1,799.84	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	\$1,569.50	\$2,064.
00-000-000-534-20-20-00	Administrative Planning WA - Ben	\$1,125.49	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$945.10	\$1,032.
00-000-000-534-20-41-00	Admin Planning Water - Consult	\$855.90	\$6,061.89	\$2,000.00	\$655.26	\$2,000.
00-000-000-534-20-45-99	Eq Rental - Admin Planning WA	\$343.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$562.34	\$0.
Total Administration	Water - Planning, Conservation, Researc	\$4,125.03	\$6,061.89	\$5,000.00	\$3,732.20	\$5,096.
Training						
00-000-000-534-40-43-00	Travel	\$403.70	\$1,639.76	\$2,000.00	\$657.40	\$2,000.
00-000-000-534-40-49-01	Training	\$894.75	\$3,254.50	\$2,000.00	\$890.00	\$2,000.
Total Training		\$1,298.45	\$4,894.26	\$4,000.00	\$1,547.40	\$4,000.
Maintenance						
00-000-000-534-50-35-00	Small Tools/Minor Equipment	\$1,779.98	\$6,277.35	\$2,500.00	\$215.02	\$2,500.
00-000-000-534-50-41-00	Professional Service - Water	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.
00-000-000-534-50-48-00	Repair-Contracted Labor	\$30,999.13	\$20,001.42	\$20,000.00	\$8,014.65	\$20,000.
00-000-000-534-54-10-00	Maintenance-Trtmnt Plant Salaries	\$4,449.85	\$1,733.73	\$8,000.00	\$2,604.52	\$8,256.
00-000-000-534-54-20-00	Maintenance-Trtmnt Plant Benefits	\$2,509.02	\$1,059.87	\$4,000.00	\$1,342.40	\$4,128.
00-000-000-534-55-10-00	MaintTrans & Distr. Salary	\$21,646.55	\$26,792.13	\$33,000.00	\$21,208.34	\$34,056.
00-000-000-534-55-20-00	MaintTrans & Distr. Benefits	\$11,868.89	\$16,565.37	\$16,000.00	\$11,995.00	\$16,512.
Total Maintenance		\$73,253.42	\$72,429.87	\$83,500.00	\$45,379.93	\$85,452.
Operations - Custom	er Service and Marketing					
00-000-000-534-70-10-00	Customer Services Salary	\$34,319.51	\$43,053.84	\$53,000.00	\$40,428.39	\$46,208.

Account Number	Description	Actual	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
		2016	2017	2018	2018	2019
400-000-000-534-70-20-00	Customer Services Benefits	\$12,606.82	\$14,658.47	\$20,000.00	\$13,009.90	\$15,732.64
400-000-000-534-70-31-00	Office Supplies and Postage	\$2,391.47	\$1,554.09	\$2,250.00	\$985.99	\$2,250.00
400-000-000-534-70-41-00	Computer Services/Repair	\$4,383.03	\$6,059.18	\$8,000.00	\$1,415.97	\$8,000.00
400-000-000-534-70-41-01	EBPP Fees Water	\$729.75	\$1,208.07	\$1,000.00	\$1,093.92	\$1,000.00
Total Operations - Cus	stomer Service and Marketing	\$54,430.58	\$66,533.65	\$84,250.00	\$56,934.17	\$73,191.47
Operations - General						
400-000-000-534-80-31-00	Operating Supplies	\$26,970.54	\$17,715.51	\$25,000.00	\$21,086.37	\$25,000.00
400-000-000-534-80-33-00	Well Water for Resale	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00
400-000-000-534-80-41-00	Testing	\$2,969.25	\$5,352.00	\$4,000.00	\$1,942.63	\$4,000.00
400-000-000-534-80-42-00	Water Telephone	\$587.25	\$790.91	\$750.00	\$689.76	\$750.00
400-000-000-534-80-45-00	Telemetry Pole Contact	\$0.00	\$1,601.04	\$0.00	\$1,601.04	\$0.00
400-000-000-534-80-45-99	Eq Rental - Water	\$46,834.23	\$46,430.41	\$50,000.00	\$45,231.37	\$51,000.00
400-000-000-534-80-46-00	Insurance	\$11,760.39	\$12,405.66	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$13,000.00
400-000-000-534-80-47-00	Electricity	\$21,363.91	\$21,249.54	\$22,000.00	\$15,152.88	\$22,000.00
400-000-000-534-81-41-00	Prof Services - Water Op General	\$1,905.58	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
400-000-000-534-84-10-00	Operations Plant Salary	\$44,607.86	\$53,181.09	\$60,000.00	\$37,947.87	\$61,920.00
400-000-000-534-84-20-00	Operations Plant Benefits	\$23,859.73	\$32,956.12	\$35,000.00	\$21,801.34	\$36,120.00
400-000-000-534-84-31-00	Chemicals Plant	\$8,682.80	\$9,144.16	\$10,000.00	\$7,347.78	\$10,000.00
400-000-000-534-84-41-00	Consultant Services - Plant	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,667.00	\$2,000.00
400-000-000-534-85-10-00	Operations T & D Salary	\$44,469.35	\$36,122.94	\$45,000.00	\$36,750.21	\$46,440.00
400-000-000-534-85-20-00	Operations T & D Benefits	\$23,739.68	\$21,219.47	\$25,000.00	\$20,750.45	\$25,800.00
400-000-000-534-85-49-00	Op T&D Permitting	\$350.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Operations - Gen	neral	\$258,100.57	\$258,168.85	\$289,250.00	\$211,968.70	\$299,030.00
Other Operating Exper	nditures					
400-000-000-534-90-53-00	Water Taxes	\$27,281.04	\$25,918.82	\$30,000.00	\$21,676.98	\$35,000.00
Total Other Operating	Expenditures	\$27,281.04	\$25,918.82	\$30,000.00	\$21,676.98	\$35,000.00
Total Water Maintenance	e & Operating Exp.	\$439,491.57	\$455,557.95	\$520,000.00	\$351,351.39	\$526,217.47

Debt Service

Redemption of Long Term Debt - Proprietary Funds

Account Number	Description	Actual	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
		2016	2017	2018	2018	2019
400-000-000-591-34-78-00	Base Res PWTF Loan Principal	\$23,273.39	\$23,273.39	\$23,273.00	\$23,273.39	\$23,273.39
Total Redemption of L	ong Term Debt - Proprietary Funds	\$23,273.39	\$23,273.39	\$23,273.00	\$23,273.39	\$23,273.39
Interest And Other Deb	ot Service Costs					
400-000-000-592-34-83-00	Base Reservoir PWTF Loan Int	\$1,280.04	\$1,163.67	\$1,164.00	\$1,047.30	\$1,100.00
Total Interest And Othe	Total Interest And Other Debt Service Costs		\$1,163.67	\$1,164.00	\$1,047.30	\$1,100.00
Total Debt Service		\$24,553.43	\$24,437.06	\$24,437.00	\$24,320.69	\$24,373.39
Capital Water Connect	ions					
400-000-006-594-34-10-00	Water Connections - Salary	\$3,743.19	\$1,978.82	\$5,000.00	\$3,872.32	\$5,160.00
400-000-006-594-34-20-00	Water Connections - Benefits	\$2,085.28	\$1,343.49	\$2,500.00	\$2,237.18	\$2,580.00
400-000-006-594-34-45-99	Eq Rental - Water Connections	\$753.00	\$2,777.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,828.00	\$2,000.00
Total Capital Water Connections		\$6,581.47	\$6,099.31	\$9,000.00	\$7,937.50	\$9,740.00
Capital Water Plant Im	provements					
400-000-009-594-34-31-00	Water Plant Improvements-Suppl	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,854.69	\$0.00
Total Capital Water Pla	ant Improvements	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,854.69	\$0.00
Capital Kanaka Creek	Waterline					
400-000-010-594-34-45-99	Eq Rent - #29 Kanaka Ck Wline	\$13,154.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$31.90	\$0.00
Total Capital Kanaka C	Creek Waterline	\$13,154.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$31.90	\$0.00
Capital Hegewald Well	Roof					
400-000-011-594-34-48-00	#68HegewaldWellRoof-Contr Lab	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Capital Hegewald	d Well Roof	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Capital Loop Road Wa	terline					
400-000-012-594-34-10-00	#42 Loop Rd Waterline Salaries	\$303.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
400-000-012-594-34-20-00	#42 Loop Rd Waterline Benefits	\$193.83	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
400-000-012-594-34-41-00	#42 Loop Rd Waterline - Prof Svs	\$9,884.29	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
400-000-012-594-34-48-00	#42 Loop Rd Waterline ContrLbr	\$151,804.99	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Capital Loop Roa	ad Waterline	\$162,187.01	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Capital Water System I	Plan					
400-000-013-594-34-10-00	#46 WA System Plan - Sal	\$0.00	\$4,177.87	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
400-000-013-594-34-20-00	#46 WA System Plan - Ben	\$0.00	\$2,454.58	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Account Number	Description	Actual	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
		2016	2017	2018	2018	2019
400-000-013-594-34-41-00	#46 WA System Plan - Engineer	\$10,012.14	\$61,954.95	\$0.00	\$4,862.30	\$0.00
400-000-013-594-34-45-99	#46 WA System Plan - EQ Rental	\$0.00	\$109.06	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
400-000-013-594-34-51-00	#46 WA System Plan - Plan Fees	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,280.00	\$0.00
Total Capital Water System Plan		\$10,012.14	\$68,696.46	\$0.00	\$7,142.30	\$0.00
Base Reservoir Improv	vements					
400-000-015-594-34-48-00	Base Res Improv Contracted Svs	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$49,032.00	\$46,700.00	\$0.00
Total Base Reservoir II	mprovements	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$49,032.00	\$46,700.00	\$0.00
Capital Misc Fixed Ass	ets					
400-000-051-594-34-64-00	Fixed Assets to Capitalize	\$3,212.46	\$569.72	\$40,000.00	\$25,823.02	\$50,000.00
Total Capital Misc Fixe	d Assets	\$3,212.46	\$569.72	\$40,000.00	\$25,823.02	\$50,000.00
Total Water Expenditures		\$659,192.88	\$555,360.50	\$642,469.00	\$469,161.49	\$610,330.86

Account Number	Description	Actual	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
		2016	2017	2018	2018	2019
Sewer Utilities and Envi	ronment					
Administration - Gene	eral					
400-000-101-535-10-10-00	Administrative Salary	\$11,664.50	\$10,585.35	\$22,000.00	\$11,511.68	\$22,704.00
400-000-101-535-10-20-00	Administrative Benefits	\$2,236.07	\$2,959.60	\$7,000.00	\$5,451.80	\$7,224.00
400-000-101-535-10-41-22	Audit Fee	\$1,690.97	\$2,278.36	\$4,000.00	\$2,441.97	\$4,120.00
400-000-101-535-10-44-00	WW Advertising	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$203.24	\$0.00
400-000-101-535-10-49-01	Dues & Membership/filing Fees	\$473.49	\$977.00	\$5,000.00	\$250.05	\$5,150.00
400-000-101-535-10-51-00	Sewer Permit Fees/DOE	\$3,433.12	\$2,201.04	\$3,000.00	\$2,288.52	\$3,090.00
Total Administration -	- General	\$19,498.15	\$19,001.35	\$41,000.00	\$22,147.26	\$42,288.00
Administration Sewer	- Planning, Conservation, Research					
400-000-101-535-20-10-00	Admin. Planning Sewer - Sal	\$179.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
400-000-101-535-20-20-00	Admin. Planning Sewer - Ben	\$111.96	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
400-000-101-535-20-41-00	Admin Planning Sewer - Consult.	\$0.00	\$3,501.54	\$0.00	\$8,241.00	\$0.00
400-000-101-535-20-45-99	Eq Rental - Admin Planning Sewer	\$55.38	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Admin. Sewer- I	Planning, Conservation, Research	\$346.74	\$3,501.54	\$0.00	\$8,241.00	\$0.00
Training						
400-000-101-535-40-43-00	Travel	\$549.54	\$1,170.35	\$1,250.00	\$788.26	\$1,287.50
400-000-101-535-40-49-01	Training	\$226.75	\$531.50	\$3,000.00	\$2,276.00	\$3,090.00
Total Training		\$776.29	\$1,701.85	\$4,250.00	\$3,064.26	\$4,377.50
Maintenance						
400-000-101-535-51-10-00	Maintenance T&D Salary	\$3,948.60	\$5,214.84	\$30,000.00	\$22,669.29	\$30,960.00
400-000-101-535-51-20-00	Maintenance T&D Benefits	\$2,171.46	\$2,816.75	\$15,000.00	\$12,243.86	\$15,480.00
400-000-101-535-51-31-00	Maintenance Supplies	\$12,866.42	\$10,139.04	\$27,500.00	\$9,744.18	\$28,325.00
400-000-101-535-51-48-00	Repair (Contract Serv) T&D	\$5,395.12	\$21,184.11	\$83,000.00	\$71,197.32	\$112,490.00
400-000-101-535-51-48-01	Solids Hauling & Disposal	\$0.00	\$20,737.73	\$48,000.00	\$29,033.63	\$49,440.00
400-000-101-535-54-10-00	Plant Maintenance Salary	\$2,089.34	\$4,107.69	\$20,333.33	\$2,531.67	\$62,830.00
400-000-101-535-54-20-00	Plant Maintenance Benefits	\$1,256.62	\$2,636.18	\$14,666.67	\$1,564.29	\$45,320.00
Total Maintenance		\$27,727.56	\$66,836.34	\$238,500.00	\$148,984.24	\$344,845.00

Operations - Contracted Processing And Operations

Account Number	Description	Actual	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
		2016	2017	2018	2018	2019
00-000-101-535-64-41-00	Operations Contract (OMI)	\$117,575.33	\$130,729.70	\$148,400.00	\$110,862.53	\$152,852.0
Total Operations - Co	ntracted Processing And Operations	\$117,575.33	\$130,729.70	\$148,400.00	\$110,862.53	\$152,852.
Operations - Custome	er Service And Marketing					
00-000-101-535-70-10-00	Customer Service Salary	\$34,319.51	\$43,053.84	\$53,000.00	\$40,428.39	\$46,208.8
00-000-101-535-70-20-00	Customer Service Benefits	\$12,606.82	\$14,658.47	\$20,000.00	\$13,009.90	\$15,732.
100-000-101-535-70-31-00	Office Supplies & Postage	\$2,014.50	\$1,250.55	\$2,500.00	\$961.74	\$2,500.
00-000-101-535-70-41-00	Computer Services/Repair	\$2,802.52	\$4,500.05	\$2,000.00	\$570.46	\$2,000.
00-000-101-535-70-41-01	EBPP Fees Sewer	\$729.69	\$1,207.98	\$0.00	\$1,093.88	\$0.
Total Operations - Cu	stomer Service And Marketing	\$52,473.04	\$64,670.89	\$77,500.00	\$56,064.37	\$66,441.
Operations - General						
400-000-101-535-80-31-00	Operating Supplies	\$437.15	\$2,447.24	\$2,500.00	\$6,230.32	\$5,000.0
400-000-101-535-80-41-00	Sewer Operations Testing	\$25,773.23	\$2,334.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,591.31	\$1,000.
00-000-101-535-80-42-00	Sewer Telephone	\$1,213.81	\$1,446.91	\$2,000.00	\$1,206.19	\$2,000.
100-000-101-535-80-45-99	Eq Rental - Sewer	\$14,810.81	\$17,040.10	\$28,000.00	\$26,961.70	\$28,000.
400-000-101-535-80-46-00	Sewer Insurance	\$7,556.71	\$8,690.15	\$6,000.00	\$0.00	\$9,000.
400-000-101-535-81-10-00	Operations T&D Salary	\$17,257.46	\$12,165.38	\$12,528.00	\$14,071.17	\$12,928.
100-000-101-535-81-20-00	Operations T&D Benefits	\$8,392.63	\$6,525.87	\$6,264.00	\$6,916.56	\$6,464.
100-000-101-535-84-10-00	Operations Plant Salary	\$20,326.84	\$30,727.14	\$27,000.00	\$33,072.90	\$27,864.
100-000-101-535-84-20-00	Operations Plant Benefits	\$10,190.59	\$15,684.32	\$13,500.00	\$16,819.76	\$13,932.
Total Operations - Ge	neral	\$105,959.23	\$97,061.11	\$98,792.00	\$106,869.91	\$106,189.
Other Operating Expe	nditures					
00-000-101-535-90-44-00	Sewer Taxes	\$9,255.89	\$9,139.81	\$15,750.00	\$10,234.58	\$20,500.
Total Other Operating	Expenditures	\$9,255.89	\$9,139.81	\$15,750.00	\$10,234.58	\$20,500.
Total Sewer Maintenanc	e & Operating Exp.	\$333,612.23	\$392,642.59	\$624,192.00	\$466,468.15	\$737,493.3
Debt Service						
Redemption of Long Te	erm Debt - Proprietary Funds					
100-000-101-591-35-72-00	Sewer Outfall - USDA RDA Prin.	\$20,961.69	\$21,542.11	\$20,120.00	\$10,552.08	\$20,120.
Total Redemption of Lo	ong Term Debt - Proprietary Funds	\$20,961.69	\$21,542.11	\$20,120.00	\$10,552.08	\$20,120.
Interest & Other Debt S	• • • •	. ,	- •	· •		

Account Number	Description	Actual	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
		2016	2017	2018	2018	2019
400-000-101-592-35-83-00	Sewer Outfall - USDA RDA Int.	\$11,708.31	\$11,127.89	\$12,551.00	\$5,782.92	\$12,551.00
Total Interest & Other I	Debt Service Charges	\$11,708.31	\$11,127.89	\$12,551.00	\$5,782.92	\$12,551.00
Total Debt Service		\$32,670.00	\$32,670.00	\$32,671.00	\$16,335.00	\$32,671.00
Capital Sewer Collection	on Lining					
400-000-101-594-35-64-00	Sewer Collection Lining	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Capital Sewer Co	llection Lining	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Capital WW Sampling						
400-000-102-535-85-10-00	WW Sampling Salary	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13,300.00	\$13,220.50	\$3,990.00
400-000-102-535-85-20-00	WW Sampling Benefits	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,110.00	\$7,106.13	\$2,133.00
400-000-102-535-85-31-00	WW Sampling Supplies	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$860.00	\$859.50	\$258.00
400-000-102-535-85-41-00	WW Sampling Professional Svs	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$22,000.00	\$17,430.52	\$6,600.00
400-000-102-535-85-45-00	WW Sampling Equipment Rental	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,800.00	\$9,048.35	\$2,040.00
Total Capital WW Samp	Total Capital WW Sampling		\$0.00	\$50,070.00	\$47,665.00	\$15,021.00
Capital Sewer Easemer	nt Purchase					
400-000-102-594-35-61-00	Easement Purchase Sewer	\$76.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Capital Sewer Ea	sement Purchase	\$76.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Capital Sewer Plan						
400-000-111-594-35-41-00	#38 Sewer Plan - Prof Serv	\$130,262.33	\$187,431.14	\$11,000.00	\$10,771.95	\$0.00
400-000-111-594-35-48-00	#38 Sewer Plan - Contr Labor	\$0.00	\$2,818.75	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Capital Sewer Pla	in	\$130,262.33	\$190,249.89	\$11,000.00	\$10,771.95	\$0.00
Capital Cascade Ave Fe	orce Main					
400-000-112-594-35-41-00	#64 Cascade Ave FM - Prof Serv	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
400-000-112-594-35-48-00	#64 Cascade Ave M - Contrlabr	\$4,196.72	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Capital Cascade	Ave Force Main	\$4,196.72	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Capital Sewer Plant Up	grade					
400-000-113-594-35-51-00	#65 Sewer Plant Upgrade - Permitting	\$0.00	\$200.00	\$0.00	\$150.00	\$0.00
Total Capital Sewer Pla	ant Upgrade	\$0.00	\$200.00	\$0.00	\$150.00	\$0.00
Misc Sewer Capital Pur	rchases					
400-000-151-594-35-64-00	Capitalized Equipment Purchase	\$2,845.27	\$941.03	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Account Number	Description	Actual 2016	Actual 2017	Budget 2018	Actual 2018	Budget 2019
Total Misc Sewer Capit	al Purchases	\$2,845.27	\$941.03	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
400-900-000-597-10-00-00	Transfer Out to 310 WW Sys. Upgrade	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16,667.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Sewer Expenses		\$503,662.55	\$616,703.51	\$734,600.00	\$541,390.10	\$785,185.32
Total Water/Sewer Fund Expe	enses	\$1,162,855.43	\$1,172,064.01	\$1,377,069.00	\$1,010,551.59	\$1,395,516.18
Increase (Decrease) to Endi	ng Balance	(\$201,835.09)	(\$231,366.30)	(\$153,654.00)	(\$9,097.45)	(\$34,456.18)

2019 Proposed Budget-Equipment Services Fund

Account Number	Description	Actual	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
		2016	2017	2018	2018	2019
Revenue						
Charges for Goods an	d Services					
500-000-000-348-00-00-00	Equipment Rental-Internal	\$127,708.21	\$142,344.31	\$120,000.00	\$141,921.60	\$120,000.00
Total Charges for Goo	ods and Services	\$127,708.21	\$142,344.31	\$120,000.00	\$141,921.60	\$120,000.00
Miscellaneous Revenu	Jes					
Rents, Leases and C	oncessions					
500-000-000-362-10-00-00	Equipment Rental - External NB	\$574.00	\$504.00	\$500.00	\$966.00	\$0.00
500-000-000-362-10-01-00	Equipment Rental - External Bingen	\$178.08	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
500-000-000-362-10-02-00	Equipment Rental - External Ska Co	\$24.80	\$250.80	\$0.00	\$127.80	\$0.00
Total Rents, Leases	and Concessions	\$776.88	\$754.80	\$500.00	\$1,093.80	\$0.00
Investment Interest						
500-000-001-361-11-00-00	Interest Income/ES	\$78.50	\$226.46	\$0.00	\$128.70	\$0.00
Total Total Investme	ent Interest	\$78.50	\$226.46	\$0.00	\$128.70	\$0.00
Other Miscellaneous	Revenues					
500-000-001-369-10-00-00	Sale of Scrap Equip Service	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$795.10	\$0.00
Total Other Miscellar	neous Revenues	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$795.10	\$0.00
Total Miscellaneous R	levenues	\$855.38	\$981.26	\$500.00	\$2,017.60	\$0.00
Other Financing Source	ces					
Disposition of Capita	II Assets					
500-000-001-395-10-00-00	Sale of Fixed Assets	\$1,000.00	\$326.00	\$0.00	\$11,330.00	\$0.00
500-000-001-395-11-00-00	Costs to Dispose of Cap Assets	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$17.50)	\$0.00
Total Disposition of	Total Disposition of Capital Assets otal Other Financing Sources		\$326.00	\$0.00	\$11,312.50	\$0.00
Total Other Financing			\$326.00	\$0.00	\$11,312.50	\$0.00
Total Revenue		\$129,563.59	\$143,651.57	\$120,500.00	\$155,251.70	\$120,000.00

2019 Proposed Budget-Equipment Services Fund

Account Number Description		Actual	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
		2016	2017	2018	2018	2019
Expenditures						
Maintenance of Fa	cilities and Equipment					
500-000-000-548-65-10-00	Maintenance Salary	\$24,162.72	\$22,204.28	\$26,000.00	\$25,554.25	\$26,832.00
500-000-000-548-65-20-00	Maintenance Benefits	\$14,614.11	\$14,073.13	\$16,000.00	\$15,830.35	\$16,512.00
500-000-000-548-65-25-00	Medical Physicals-Required	\$981.25	\$2,185.67	\$2,000.00	\$707.05	\$2,000.00
500-000-000-548-65-31-00	Tires	\$1,482.06	\$1,742.59	\$2,000.00	\$311.07	\$2,000.00
500-000-000-548-65-32-00	Gas and Oil	\$12,498.73	\$16,283.58	\$20,000.00	\$13,596.70	\$20,000.00
500-000-000-548-65-46-00	Insurance	\$21,244.30	\$27,248.63	\$22,000.00	\$0.00	\$28,000.00
500-000-000-548-65-47-00	Heat & Lights	\$1,518.65	\$1,766.52	\$1,500.00	\$1,044.21	\$1,500.00
500-000-000-548-65-48-00	Repairs/Supplies Contracted	\$19,406.25	\$19,228.17	\$16,000.00	\$16,601.41	\$20,000.00
500-000-000-548-65-49-00	Training	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	\$45.00	\$250.00
Total Maintenance	\$95,908.07	\$104,732.57	\$106,000.00	\$73,690.04	\$117,094.00	
Long Term Debt Prin	cipal					
500-000-000-591-48-78-00	RDA Facilities (Sweeper) Principal	\$2,854.70	\$2,979.59	\$3,042.00	\$3,041.13	\$0.00
Total Long Term Deb	ot Principal	\$2,854.70	\$2,979.59	\$3,042.00	\$3,041.13	\$0.00
Interest And Other D	ebt Service Costs					
500-000-000-592-48-83-00	RDA Facilities (Sweeper) Int	\$388.30	\$263.41	\$134.00	\$133.05	\$0.00
Total Interest And Of	her Debt Service Costs	\$388.30	\$263.41	\$134.00	\$133.05	\$0.00
Capital Expenditures	5					
500-000-000-594-48-64-00	Equipment Purchase	\$42,300.68	\$32,175.95	\$40,000.00	\$300.00	\$40,000.00
Total Capital Expend	litures	\$42,300.68	\$32,175.95	\$40,000.00	\$300.00	\$40,000.00
Total Equipment Service F	und Expenditures	\$141,451.75	\$140,151.52	\$149,176.00	\$77,164.22	\$157,094.00
Increase (Decrease) to En	(\$11,888.16)	\$3,500.05	(\$28,676.00)	\$78,087.48	(\$37,094.00)	

2019 Proposed Budget-Summary by Fund

Totals By Fund-Revenues

Fund Number	Description	Actual 2016	Actual 2017	Budget 2018	Actual 2018	Budget 2019
001-000-000-000-00-00-00	General Fund	\$929,134.86	\$1,028,544.46	\$980,174.80	\$776,911.26	\$860,602.01
100-000-000-000-00-00	Street Fund	\$317,340.22	\$382,310.25	\$442,913.20	\$286,825.90	\$330,181.00
103-000-000-000-00-00-00	Tourism Promo & Develop Fund	\$437,831.98	\$461,155.91	\$417,000.00	\$393,009.79	\$415,000.00
300-000-000-000-00-00	Capital Improvement Fund	\$79,324.97	\$24,047.80	\$20,000.00	\$32,929.53	\$0.00
301-000-000-000-00-00-00	Timber Harvest Fund	\$790,169.54	\$1,406,805.13	\$1,603,025.33	\$399,060.85	\$0.00
302-000-000-300-00-00-00	Bridging Byways	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
303-000-000-300-00-00-00	Joint Emergency Facilities Fund	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$97,490.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
305-000-000-300-00-00-00	Quiet Zone	\$99,290.65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
306-000-000-000-00-00-00	Kanaka Creek Road Improvements	\$21,071.30	\$598,530.16	\$134,217.22	\$144,371.98	\$0.00
307-000-000-300-00-00-00	Cascade Ave	\$150,397.42	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
308-000-000-000-00-00-00	Gropper Sidewalk	\$0.00	\$241,234.06	\$31,064.36	\$6,889.94	\$0.00
309-000-000-000-00-00	Russell Ave	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$148,000.00	\$0.00	\$811,600.00
310-000-000-000-00-00-00	Wastewater System Upgrades	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$126,667.00	\$0.00	\$1,985,000.00
400-000-000-000-00-00	Water/Sewer Fund	\$961,020.34	\$940,697.71	\$1,223,415.00	\$1,001,454.14	\$1,361,060.00
500-000-000-000-00-00	Equipment Service Fund	\$129,563.59	\$143,651.57	\$120,500.00	\$155,251.70	\$120,000.00
Grand Totals		\$3,915,144.87	\$5,226,977.05	\$5,344,466.91	\$3,196,705.09	\$5,883,443.01

2019 Proposed Budget-Summary by Fund

Totals By Fund-Expenditures

		Actual	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
Fund Number	Description	2016	2017	2018	2018	2019
001-000-000-000-00-00-00	General Fund	\$789,869.82	\$998,596.41	\$1,310,566.50	\$744,194.06	\$1,183,287.88
100-000-000-000-00-00-00	Street Fund	\$297,914.03	\$319,315.70	\$460,555.90	\$261,840.53	\$442,674.00
103-000-000-000-00-00-00	Tourism Promo & Develop Fund	\$351,923.75	\$536,260.82	\$680,099.00	\$308,604.35	\$211,636.00
300-000-000-000-00-00-00	Capital Improvement Fund	\$41,602.42				
301-000-000-000-00-00-00	Timber Harvest Fund	\$230,166.67	\$914,773.18	\$741,813.81	\$141,727.00	\$0.00
302-000-000-595-00-00-00	Bridging Byways	\$35,491.62	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
303-000-000-594-00-00-00	Joint Emergency Facilities Fund	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$97,490.00	\$14,955.36	\$0.00
305-000-000-500-00-00-00	Quiet Zone	\$29,871.01	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
306-000-000-000-00-00-00	Kanaka Creek Road Improvements	\$88,938.43	\$631,460.07	\$62,782.46	\$62,782.46	\$0.00
307-000-000-500-00-00-00	Cascade Ave	\$43,765.66	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
308-000-000-000-00-00	Gropper Sidewalk	\$0.00	\$261,731.76	\$10,566.66	\$10,566.66	\$0.00
309-000-000-000-00-00-00	Russell Ave	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$148,000.00	\$9,397.84	\$811,600.00
310-000-000-000-00-00-00	Wastewater System Upgrades	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$124,737.00	\$58,067.48	\$1,985,000.00
400-000-000-000-00-00	Water/Sewer Fund	\$1,162,855.43	\$1,172,064.01	\$1,377,069.00	\$1,010,551.59	\$1,395,516.18
500-000-000-000-00-00	Equipment Service Fund	\$141,451.75	\$140,151.52	\$149,176.00	\$77,164.22	\$157,094.00
Grand Totals		\$3,213,850.59	\$4,974,353.47	\$5,162,856.33	\$2,699,851.55	\$6,186,808.06

2019 Proposed Budget-Summary by Fund

Ending Cash Balances-By Fund

		Actual	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
Fund Number	Description	2016	2017	2018	2018	2019
001-000-000-000-00-00	General Fund	\$139,265.04	\$29,948.05	(\$330,391.70)	\$32,717.20	(\$322 <i>,</i> 685.87)
100-000-000-000-00-00	Street Fund	\$19,426.19	\$62,994.55	(\$17,642.70)	\$24,985.37	(\$112,493.00)
103-000-000-000-00-00	Tourism Promo & Develop Fund	\$85,908.23	(\$75,104.91)	(\$263,099.00)	\$84 <i>,</i> 405.44	\$203,364.00
300-000-000-000-00-00	Capital Improvement Fund	\$37,722.55	\$24,047.80	\$20,000.00	\$32,929.53	\$0.00
301-000-000-000-00-00	Timber Harvest Fund	\$560,002.87	\$492,031.95	\$861,211.52	\$257 <i>,</i> 333.85	\$0.00
302-000-000-300-00-00-00	Bridging Byways	(\$35,491.62)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
303-000-000-300-00-00-00	Joint Emergency Facilities Fund	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$14,955.36)	\$0.00
305-000-000-300-00-00-00	Quiet Zone	\$69,419.64	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
306-000-000-000-00-00	Kanaka Creek Road Improvements	(\$67 <i>,</i> 867.13)	(\$32,929.91)	\$71,434.76	\$81,589.52	\$0.00
307-000-000-300-00-00-00	Cascade Ave	\$106,631.76	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
308-000-000-000-00-00	Gropper Sidewalk	\$0.00	(\$20,497.70)	\$20,497.70	(\$3,676.72)	\$0.00
309-000-000-000-00-00	Russell Ave	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$9 <i>,</i> 397.84)	\$0.00
310-000-000-000-00-00	Wastewater System Upgrades	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,930.00	(\$58,067.48)	\$0.00
400-000-000-000-00-00	Water/Sewer Fund	(\$201,835.09)	(\$231,366.30)	(\$153,654.00)	(\$9 <i>,</i> 097.45)	(\$34 <i>,</i> 456.18)
500-000-000-000-00-00	Equipment Service Fund	(\$11,888.16)	\$3,500.05	(\$28 <i>,</i> 676.00)	\$78,087.48	(\$37,094.00)
Grand Tota	ls	\$701,294.28	\$252,623.58	\$181,610.58	\$496,853.54	(\$303,365.05)



Construction Materials Testing

November 9, 2018

City of Stevenson 7121 E. Loop Rd/PO Box 371 Stevenson, WA 98648-0371

Attn: Leana (Johnson) Kinley, EMPA, CMC City Administrator

Re: Proposal for Geotechnical Engineering Services City of Stevenson New Fire Hall, Stevenson Washington (Parcel # 02070200310000)

Dear Ms. Kinley,

As your request, GN Northern is pleased to submit this revised proposal for Geotechnical services for the referenced project in Stevenson.

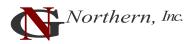
Based on the information you provided we understand that the City has purchased the property along Rock Creek Drive to construct a new fire hall. We reviewed a draft site plan, an aerial view of the parcel within the site vicinity and a zoomed-in view of the referenced parcel attached to your 10/24 email.

Based on our desktop review the 3.45-acre parcel is located northwest of the intersection of Rock Creek Drive and Foster Creek Road. The site is elevated above the Columbia River by about 35 to 40 feet. Per the City of Stevenson's Critical Areas & Geologic Hazards Map, a small portion near the western of the site is mapped as 'Potentially Unstable Slope' which refers to an area with slope of 25% or greater. Published geologic maps of the area map site as 'mass-wasting deposits', with the apparent scarp of the historic landslide located approximately 3.5-miles to the northwest.

The scope of our Geotechnical services will include the following:

- 1. Contact local public utility locates, coordinate site access and schedule field activities;
- 2. Complete 5-7 test pits to explore subsurface conditions at the proposed building site. The test pits will be excavated to depths of 12 to 15 feet below the existing ground surface (BGS) or backhoe refusal whichever occurs first. If loose or unusual geologic conditions are encountered at these depths, the final depth of exploration may be increased by our Geotechnical Engineer. A geologist will log the subsurface conditions and measure groundwater levels, if encountered, in the test holes, examine soil conditions and collect samples for lab analysis. The test holes will be loosely backfilled with excavation spoils.

722 N 16th Avenue, Suite 31 Yakima WA 98902 509/248-9798 509/248-4220 Fax 2618 W Kennewick Ave Kennewick WA 99336 509/734-9320 509/734-9321 Fax 11115 E. Montgomery Suite C Spokane Valley WA 99206 509-893-9400 877-258-9211 Fax 315 Oak St Suite 201 Hood River OR 97031 541/387-3387 81006 HWY 395 Hermiston OR 97838 541/564-0991



- 3. Laboratory testing will be performed on select samples to determine physical (index) properties of the on-site soils in accordance with ASTM Standards.
- 4. A Geotechnical report will present our findings and recommendations for site development, parameters for foundation design, floor slab support, and pavement design sections.

We will conduct engineering analysis using the data acquired from the subsurface exploration and laboratory testing to determine foundation design parameters, earthwork, groundwater depth, and suitability of onsite soils to support the anticipated structural loads. The report will address the geologic setting, known geologic hazards and seismicity of the overall site.

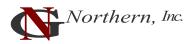
The report will include the following information:

- Test hole layout plan and test pit logs indicating soil stratification, classification, and groundwater levels where applicable;
- A summary of laboratory test data;
- Foundation Design Parameters- allowable bearing pressure, passive soil pressures, coefficient of horizontal friction; estimated total and differential settlements for shallow foundations. Foundation bearing support zone/ sub-base preparation;
- Frost penetration depth;
- Lateral earth pressures (active, at-rest) for design of retaining walls;
- Recommendations for floor slab-on-grade subgrade preparation, requirement for vapor barrier and capillary break material, and modulus of subgrade reaction value;
- Seismic design parameters including site coefficients and site classification per the 2015 International Building Code;
- Design criteria for temporary excavations;
- Identification of any problematic soil, unsuitable material or groundwater conditions;
- Recommendations for placement, and compaction of engineered fill materials in the building and pavement areas; and suitability of onsite soils for use as engineered fill;
- Compaction requirements for subgrade, base course and pavement sections;
- Asphalt (HMA) and Concrete Pavement design sections for both standard-duty and heavy-duty traffic applications.

An electronic copy of the Geotechnical Report will be submitted. The services will be performed in accordance with generally accepted standards of the Geotechnical engineering profession. The project will be overseen by a professional Geotechnical Engineer and an Engineering Geologist registered in the State of Washington. Our Geotechnical Engineers are available to answer questions during the design phase regarding our findings and recommendations.

Our estimated fee for Geotechnical services would be **\$6,800**. In developing this estimate we assumed that we have permission to access the site to perform our field work.

The field activities will commence in about a week after receiving signed authorization; we will call in for local public utility locates before the field work. The Geotechnical Report will be submitted in approximately **2-3 weeks** after the field work, if you need the report sooner please let us know.



Thank you for the opportunity; if you have any questions, please contact us at 509-248-9798 or 541-387-3387.

Respectfully Submitted,

GN Northern, Inc.

the for

Imran Magsi, PE, GE Sr. Geotechnical Engineer

Karl Harmon, PE, PG, LEG Senior Engineer/Geologist

AUTHORIZATION

If the scope of services and estimated cost as outlined above are acceptable, please sign below and email a copy to <u>imagsi@gnnorthern.com</u> serving as a Notice-to-Proceed.

Accepted by: ______(Signature)

Typed or Printed Name: _____

Title: _____

Date:		 	



7121 E Loop Road, PO Box 371 Stevenson, Washington 98648

To: Stevenson City Council
From: Leana Johnson, City Administrator
RE: Sewer Plant Update
Meeting Date: November 15, 2018

Executive Summary:

This is an overview of items staff has been working on over the past month in line with the direction council gave to staff.

Overview of Items:

Plant Operations:

The city has hired a Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator, Ian Lofberg began work November 13th. He comes to the city with many years of mechanical experience and we look forward to putting his skills to use and expanding his knowledge of wastewater operations.

The average Influent BOD load for 2018 has been:

- Jan 675 lbs/day No Effluent Violations
- Feb 1,793 lbs/day No Effluent Violations
- March 1,099 lbs/day BOD and TSS Effluent Violations
- April 991 lbs/day BOD and TSS Effluent Violations
- May 1,265 lbs/day BOD and TSS Effluent Violations
- June 1,124 lbs/day No Effluent Violations
- July 920 lbs/day Low pH Violation (one day)
- August 1,113 lbs/day No Effluent Violations
- September 1,439 lbs/day Low pH Violation (one day)

The current permit limit for Influent is 612 lbs/day and the current upgrades in the adopted General Sewer Plan call for a design max monthly BOD loading of 1,611 lbs/day.

Funding:

The CERB feasibility study is moving forward with the first round of meetings scheduled for November 19-20th, with input from council on a time that may work to discuss the project with the consultants. Additional workshops are scheduled for December 3 from 8-5, January 3 from 1-5, a special council meeting the week of January 7th and a Public Hearing on January 17th. The study will result in a final direction for the upgrades and an update to the wastewater facilities plan.

The contract with the Department of Ecology for the design phase of the wastewater system is not expected until the beginning of 2019. After a direction for the design is chosen the city will release an RFQ for the design phase.

The city received notification of an EPA grant supporting local infrastructure for Anaerobic Digestion with applications due November 30th. The project the city will apply for will be around resource recovery, will supplement the CERB study and can run concurrently with other portions of the project.

In preparing a project proposal for a \$4M EDA grant (20% city match), it was discovered there is no easement or property control for the fairgrounds lift station. In order to apply for the grant, the city is working with the county to obtain and easement for the property. This should happen within the next month and allow for the application to move forward.

Communications:

There was an article in the recent CityVision magazine about the Value Planning efforts.

Action Needed:

None.

2019 Tourism Funding Summary Summary of Amounts Requested, Recommended, and Approved by City Council Revised 11-6-18

	-	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2010	2010	2010	2010
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019	2019
	<u>Entity</u>	<u>Apprv'd</u>	<u>Apprv'd</u>	<u>Apprv'd</u>	<u>Apprv'd</u>	<u>Apprv'd</u>	<u>Apprv'd</u>	<u>Reqst'd</u>	<u>Recom'd</u>	<u>Apprv'd</u>
Α	SC Chamber of Commerce	80,000	80,000	85,000	85,000	85,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	
Α	SC Chamber - Promotional Programs (SBA)	98,000	88,000	88,000	85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000	
В	Skamania County-Fair & Timber Carnival	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	
С	Skamania Co-Col. Gorge Bluegrass Festival	9,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
D	Discover Your Northwest	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	17,250	17,250	17,250	17,250	
Е	Columbia Gorge Interpretive Center	45,000	50,000	55,000	65,000	55,000	55,000	67,500	55,000	
F	SC Senior Services - Weekend Transit	-	1,250	1,250	2,500	2,500	2,500	1,250	1,250	
G	Gorge Outrgr Races & Wildside Relay	SBA	4,500	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	
Н	BOTG Kiteboarding Festival	SBA	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	
I	Stevenson Farmers' Market	-	-	1,765	ot apply for	1,765	2,000	2,625	2,000	
J	SDA - Stevenson Main Street Program	-	-	-	10,000	30,000	25,000	40,000	40,000	
К	Stevenson Waterfront Music Festival ¹	-	-	-	3,400	3,400	2,000	3,800	2,000	
L	Fools Fest (Walking Man) ¹		-	-	-	3,800	2,000	2,000	2,000	
М	Stevenson Community Pool Marketing		-	-	-	5,000	2,500	10,000	2,500	
Ν	Skamania County Fair Board-GorgeGrass						8,000	10,000	8,000	
0	CGTA-RARE Funding						2,500	2,500	2,500	
Р	Skamania County Fair Board-Midway Reseeding							27,750	27,750	
Q	City-Event Wayfinding Signage							10,000	-	
R	SDA-Park Plaza Project ²							103,400	65,550	
	Total	251,000	254,750	269,015	288,900	311,715	316,750	496,075	423,800	-

Note 1: The award can only be used for marketing and cannot be used for staff time.

Note 2: The remainder of the \$103,400 request is subject to approval of the RCO grant

Vision:

Those citizens have now spoken, and their vision for the future is to proudly look out their window, walk down their street, or return for a visit in 2030 and honestly say:

"Stevenson is a friendly, welcoming community that values excellent schools and a small-town atmosphere. The natural beauty is enjoyed by residents and visitors through a network of recreational opportunities. The strength of Stevenson's economy is built upon high quality infrastructure and a vibrant downtown that provides for residents' daily needs. Stevenson takes advantage of our unique location on the Columbia River by balancing jobs, commerce, housing, and recreation along the waterfront."

Mission:

Stevenson is committed to investing in improved infrastructure, stewardship, community & *human* [social/individual/human being] development. We will adapt, evolve, and progress to maintain our resilient and inviting small-town feel in an agile/nimble and fiscally responsible way.

Goals:

- 1. **Wastewater Upgrades**: The city will continue working toward lifting the commercial sewer connection moratorium, building efficient, sustainable and affordable wastewater system upgrades with added BOD capacity by the end of 2021.
 - a. **Complete CERB Feasibility Study** on the Alternatives Analysis by the end of Feb, 2019 and implementation of proposed alternatives by August, 2019.
 - b. Contract with DOE for design funding by Jan 31, 2019.
 - c. Advertise for Design Engineer immediately upon contract with DOE. Phase Design Engineering contract as necessary to address collection system (including pump stations and geotechnical study) prior to performance on WWTP design.
 - d. **Complete Design** of the project to apply to DOE for construction funding by Oct, 2019.
 - e. Update Facilities Plan with the CERB Study and design work by Oct, 2019.
 - f. Plan for the relocation of Public Works equipment with the expansion of the WWTP to be implemented with construction of the upgrades by the end of 2021.
 - g. Continue with the **Sewer Lining** project to reduce Infiltration and Inflow at the wastewater treatment plant during rain events by inspecting 10% of the wastewater collection system each year and repairing as needed and as budget allows. Contract for Geotech report as identified in GSP before repairs are made in Montell neighborhood.
 - h. Enter into agreements with all Significant Industrial Users for individual discharge limits and rates by the end of the second quarter 2019.
 - Update FOG program to improve compliance by 90% by the end of 2019 and 100% by 2020. Updates shall include clear instructions of how the proposed escalating fees/fines will be imposed.
 - j. Continue with minor improvements in both collection system and plant and encouraging BOD reduction to reach a goal of 0 NPDES effluent violations.
- 2. **Fire Hall**: The city will partner with Skamania County Fire District 2 and the Skamania County Department of Emergency Management to build a new fire hall that meets the needs of the

agencies, is affordable to the community and is a valued asset of Rock Creek Drive by the end of 2020.

- a. Design Completion by first quarter 2019
- b. Apply for and secure Construction Funding by the end of 2019
- c. Enter into interlocal agreements between various agencies for the funding and/or maintenance of the property.
- d. Complete construction by Fair 2020.
- 3. **Downtown Planning**: The downtown corridor will be thoughtfully planned to encourage utilization of the entire downtown, allow for safe and easy flow of traffic, and support mixed-use development by the end of 2024.
 - a. A **Traffic Study** will be completed by the end of 2019.
 - b. Design Standards will be updated by the end of 2019.
 - c. **Mixed-Use** The city will reduce barriers to mixed use to encourage increase mixed use development by the end of 2024
 - d. **Aesthetic Improvements** -Vacant/derelict/unkempt property ordinances will be in place by the end of 2020, a list of nuisance properties will be created in coordination with the Stevenson Downtown Association by the end of 2019 and nuisance properties will be enforced for a reduction of nuisances by 75% by 2024.
 - e. **East-side Downtown Improvements** will be made to encourage development with an increase of developed or utilized properties of 25% by 2024. This will start with the development of a list of improvements needed by the end of 2019.
- 4. Unimproved Street Plan: The city will develop an unimproved street plan to include funding mechanisms and opportunities by the end of 2019 and begin construction on at least one project by the end of 2021.
 - **a. Del Ray** The city will work property owners to determine development opportunities for public and private uses by the end of 2020.
 - **b.** Lotz Road Improvements will be included in the unimproved street plan.
- 5. **Housing Affordability**: The city will work with private and public partners to increase the availability of attainable housing by 20 units, reduce the unhoused population by 20% and increase temporary shelter availability by 75% by the end of 2024.
 - a. **Homeless/Temporary Housing** funding initiatives will be explored to in 2019 to obtain resources to help fund the goal with funds being collected in 2020 and utilized by 2022.
 - b. The city will partner with the EDC to complete a **Buildable Lands Inventory** by the end of 2019.
 - c. The city will partner with other agencies to complete a **Housing Needs Assessment** by the end of 2020.
 - d. Obtain property and develop infrastructure to support a Cascade Columbia Housing Corporation project. CDBG, WSHFC, and partner agency funds will be pursued as necessary.
 - e. Reconsider zoning standards for configuration of ADUs (attached vs unattached) by March, 2019.
- 6. **Russell Ave Rebuild**: Russell Avenue will be rebuilt from the Waterfront to Vancouver Ave to underground utility lines, improve pedestrian safety and enhance the experience by installing

landscaping with **irrigation** to include **trees and planter boxes**, **benches and wayfinding signs** and have a completed **maintenance plan** by the end of 2024.

- Phase I of the project, Waterfront to Second Street will be completed by the end of 2019 with minimal impact to the downtown during the peak summer months, pending the acquisition of required easements.
- b. Phase 2 of the project, Second Street to Vancouver Ave, will be completed by 2024 and tie in with the Courthouse Plaza project if funding allows.

7. Aggressive Conduit Plan/Undergrounding:

- a. The city will revise construction standards and practices by the end of 2021 to require undergrounding of utilities on street projects, develop rationale for variances, discuss reimbursement from utility companies on use of city installed conduit and review the reduction of separation standards for utilities within narrow road corridors.
- b. The city will proactively install conduit for future use in all open ditches and boring projects.
- 8. City Owned Facilities, ROW, Roads and Streets Continued Maintenance/Improvements: the city will be a leader in aesthetic improvements and maintain facilities, property and Rights of Way.
 - a. Landscaping The city will create a plan for landscaping and maintenance for city property and rights of way, which may include agreements with adjacent property owners, by the end of 2020.
 - **b.** Fill hole in front of high school and vegetate with trample-resistant, maroon and/or blue plantings that can survive without water by November 30, 2018.
 - c. Trim/Remove damage to all remaining city trees caused by the 2017 ice storms by March, 2019.
 - d. Replace dead plants from the Lodge Trail, Cascade Avenue and Kanaka Creek Road projects by March, 2020.
- **9. Collaborative Meetings**: Set up a meeting for twice a year with elected representatives from the PUD, County, School District, EMS, City Council to begin in 2019.
- **10. Exploring Industrial Sites**: Apply for a CERB grant to evaluate the feasibility of additional industrial sites away from the Waterfront by the end of 2019.

11. Broadband

- a. The city will work with the Broadband Action Team to complete the Broadband Strategic Plan by the end of 2019.
- b. The city will work with regional, state and federal agencies for funding and advisory roles to facilitate the completion and implementation of the Strategic Broadband Plan starting in 2020.
- **12. Waterfront Development-**The City will work with the Port of Skamania to develop a waterfront development plan by the end of 2021.
- **13.** City Property Security The city will evaluate security needs at all city facilities and begin implementing security enhancements in 2019.
- 14. Water System Continued Maintenance
 - **a. SMART Meter Completion** Select and install smart meters and begin monthly excess water usage charging by the end of 2019.
 - **b.** Replace most of the failing AC Pipes, about 30% of the city waterlines, by 2030.

- **15.** Parks Plan Develop a park plan to include maintenance of current parks and standards by the end of 2020.
 - **a.** Pebble Beach/Slaughterhouse Point Trail Work with the Port of Skamania to develop the trail to link with the trail network throughout town by the end of 2024.
 - **b.** Wayfinding Waterfront-Rock Creek Install wayfinding signage along the waterfront and Rock Creek by the end of 2021.
 - **c. Parks and Rec District** Develop committee to research and evaluate interest for a park and recreation district by the end of 2020. Determine a way forward go/no go by 2021.
 - **d. Courthouse Plaza Agreement** Work with Skamania County and Stevenson Downtown Association to develop an agreement for maintenance and park management by the end of 2019 or before construction begins.
- **16. Improve Financial Software System** Research new software options and ways to maximize current software with a recommendation to council on whether or not to change systems by the end of 2019.
- 17. Develop Deliberate Growth Strategy by the end of 2020.
- 18. Partner with School District on Workforce Education Development by the end of 2021.
- **19.** Road Diet Study, review and revised road standards to reduce required rights of way for street development by the end of 2020.
- **20.** Communication Plan Include a communication plan for projects going forward and ensure it includes multiple medias-newspaper, website, Facebook, flyers, etc.
- **21. Develop Youth Leadership Process** to include honorary student councilmembers by the end of 2020.
- **22.** Internship Program Annually reach out to universities and the high school regarding internship opportunities to work on projects that further the goals of the city.
- 23. **Post Office/Home Delivery** Work with the post office to evaluate the options for expansion of home delivery and possible relocation of the post office by the end of 2024.
- **24.** Remodel City Hall remove surplussed items by the end of 2019, reduce and organize city records by the end of 2022 to optimize the usable space for a remodel of city hall by the end of 2024.
- 25. Work with the Stevenson Downtown Association, Stevenson Business Association, and Skamania Economic Development Council to Create a Guide for Businesses/Outside Resource by the end of 2021.



City of Stevenson

Leana Johnson, City Administrator

Phone (509)427-5970 FAX (509) 427-8202 7121 E Loop Road, PO Box 371 Stevenson, Washington 98648

To: Stevenson City CouncilFrom: Leana Johnson, City AdministratorRE: Radio Read ("Smart") Water MetersMeeting Date: November 15, 2018

Executive Summary:

In May council approved a contract with Apollo to conduct an Investment Grade Audit of the city to determine areas of cost savings through energy upgrades or other infrastructure improvements. Some cost savings can be found in upgrading the lighting at City Hall and the bulk of cost savings, including increased revenues, were also found in replacing the water meters to radio read meters. There are three options presented with varying levels of implementation costs, which will be reviewed below.

Analysis:

Thirty meters were removed and tested to determine what the estimated revenue loss was due to malfunctioning meters. In the attached Pro Forma cash flows, the Utility Savings of \$54,987 is a conservative estimate on the revenue the city would gain from replacing all the meters with new meters. The increase for years after year 1 is an estimated 3% general rate increase. The O&M Cost Savings on the Pro Formas represent staff time saved in reading meters and hand-keying data into the software system. While staff will no longer spend time on meter reading, they will remain employed with the city and have their time re-allocated to other projects. While the city will save money on meter reading, the department may not realize cost savings and may see increased productivity.

All three options include an update to the city hall lighting in the amount of \$15,504.

The three options for meter systems are:

AMR Basic – This includes an AMR only meter which means that it can only be read by driving by and does not have the ability to accept firmware updates. The total project cost for installing and implementation is \$524,995. The annual payment estimates listed in the Pro Formas show a 10-year and 15-year schedule. Excluding the O&M cost savings, the project would allow for overall cash-flow increase with the 15-year loan.

AMR Plus – This option includes an AMI ready meter which means that the meter is capable of being read from a fixed base (City Hall) and can accept firmware updates, however the city will read the meters by driving by. The total cost for this project is \$639,161. Again, there are two payment schedules shown with the 15-year loan offering the option for a positive cash flow when the O&M costs are excluded.

AMI – This option contains the AMI meters in the AMR Plus option, replaces all of the meter box lids and installs the infrastructure for reading the meters from City Hall. There will be about 30 meters that need to be read by driving by with the remainder of meters being read remotely. The cost for this option is \$832,124. Neither the 10 or 15-year financing option allow for a positive cash flow when the O&M cost savings are removed. However, this option will allow for more immediate reporting of customer leaks and the least amount of field work needed by the public works department.

Conclusion:

While the AMI option is the best technology and will save the most amount of staff time, it is the most expensive and does not offer a reasonable return on investment.

The difference between each of the AMR options is whether or not the city wants to move to an AMI platform in the future. With the AMR Plus option, there is also the ability to update the meter firmware if needed. Both options offer a positive cash-flow implementation with a 15-year loan.

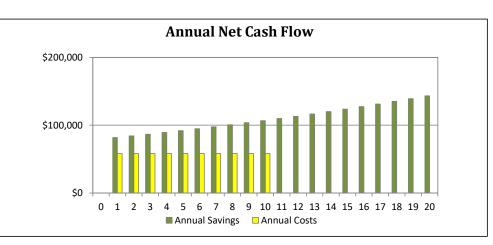
Council will need to determine which direction for staff to move forward and a contract would then be presented at the next council meeting for approval.



City of Stevenson GMAX

Α	В	С	D	Е	F=B+C+D+E	G	н	I=G+H	J=F-I	К
PROJECT YEAR	UTILITY SAVINGS	O&M SAVINGS	INCENTIVES	AVOIDED CAPITAL	ANNUAL BENEFITS	ANNUAL PAYMENT	PERFORMANCE ASSURANCE	ANNUAL COSTS	ANNUAL CASH FLOW	ACCUMULATED CASH FLOW
0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
1	\$54,987	\$26,780	\$0	\$0	\$81,767	\$58,446	\$0	\$58,446	\$23,321	\$23,321
2	\$56,637	\$27,583	\$0	\$0	\$84,220	\$58,446	\$0	\$58,446	\$25,774	\$49,095
3	\$58,336	\$28,411	\$0	\$0	\$86,747	\$58,446	\$0	\$58,446	\$28,301	\$77,396
4	\$60,086	\$29,263	\$0	\$0	\$89,349	\$58,446	\$0	\$58,446	\$30,903	\$108,299
5	\$61,888	\$30,141	\$0	\$0	\$92,030	\$58,446	\$0	\$58,446	\$33,584	\$141,883
6	\$63,745	\$31,045	\$0	\$0	\$94,790	\$58,446	\$0	\$58,446	\$36,345	\$178,228
7	\$65,657	\$31,977	\$0	\$0	\$97,634	\$58,446	\$0	\$58,446	\$39,188	\$217,416
8	\$67,627	\$32,936	\$0	\$0	\$100,563	\$58,446	\$0	\$58,446	\$42,117	\$259,533
9	\$69,656	\$33,924	\$0	\$0	\$103,580	\$58,446	\$0	\$58,446	\$45,134	\$304,668
10	\$71,746	\$34,942	\$0	\$0	\$106,688	\$58,446	\$0	\$58,446	\$48,242	\$352,909
11	\$73,898	\$35,990	\$0	\$0	\$109,888	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$109,888	\$462,797
12	\$76,115	\$37,070	\$0	\$0	\$113,185	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$113,185	\$575,982
13	\$78,398	\$38,182	\$0	\$0	\$116,580	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$116,580	\$692,563
14	\$80,750	\$39,327	\$0	\$0	\$120,078	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$120,078	\$812,640
15	\$83,173	\$40,507	\$0	\$0	\$123,680	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$123,680	\$936,320
16	\$85,668	\$41,722	\$0	\$0	\$127,391	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$127,391	\$1,063,711
17	\$88,238	\$42,974	\$0	\$0	\$131,212	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$131,212	\$1,194,923
18	\$90,885	\$44,263	\$0	\$0	\$135,149	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$135,149	\$1,330,072
19	\$93,612	\$45,591	\$0	\$0	\$139,203	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$139,203	\$1,469,275
20	\$96,420	\$46,959	\$0	\$0	\$143,379	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$143,379	\$1,612,654
Total	\$1,477,524	\$719,589	\$0	\$0	\$2,197,113	\$584,459	\$0	\$584,459	\$1,612,654	

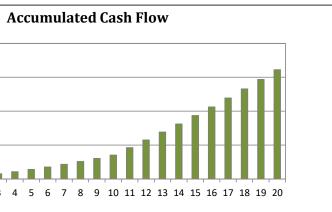
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	NETRICS
PROJECT LIFE:	10 YEARS
PROJECT PRICE:	\$524,995
WEIGHTED EQPMT LIFE:	20.00
FINANCED CAPITAL:	\$524,995
FINANCE TERM:	10 YEARS
GUARANTEE TERM:	1 YEARS
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION:	\$0
GRANT AWARDS:	\$0



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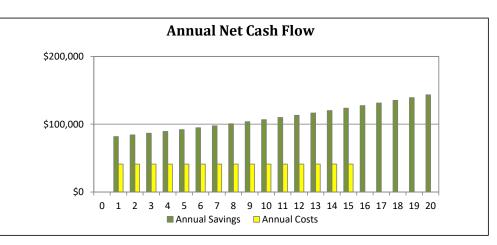




City of Stevenson GMAX

Α	В	С	D	E	F=B+C+D+E	G	н	I=G+H	J=F-I	К
PROJECT YEAR	UTILITY SAVINGS	O&M SAVINGS	INCENTIVES	AVOIDED CAPITAL	ANNUAL BENEFITS	ANNUAL PAYMENT	PERFORMANCE ASSURANCE	ANNUAL COSTS	ANNUAL CASH FLOW	ACCUMULATED CASH FLOW
0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
1	\$54,987	\$26,780	\$0	\$0	\$81,767	\$41,241	\$0	\$41,241	\$40,526	\$40,526
2	\$56,637	\$27,583	\$0	\$0	\$84,220	\$41,241	\$0	\$41,241	\$42,979	\$83,505
3	\$58,336	\$28,411	\$0	\$0	\$86,747	\$41,241	\$0	\$41,241	\$45,506	\$129,011
4	\$60,086	\$29,263	\$0	\$0	\$89,349	\$41,241	\$0	\$41,241	\$48,108	\$177,119
5	\$61,888	\$30,141	\$0	\$0	\$92,030	\$41,241	\$0	\$41,241	\$50,789	\$227,907
6	\$63,745	\$31,045	\$0	\$0	\$94,790	\$41,241	\$0	\$41,241	\$53,549	\$281,457
7	\$65,657	\$31,977	\$0	\$0	\$97,634	\$41,241	\$0	\$41,241	\$56,393	\$337,850
8	\$67,627	\$32,936	\$0	\$0	\$100,563	\$41,241	\$0	\$41,241	\$59,322	\$397,172
9	\$69,656	\$33,924	\$0	\$0	\$103,580	\$41,241	\$0	\$41,241	\$62,339	\$459,511
10	\$71,746	\$34,942	\$0	\$0	\$106,688	\$41,241	\$0	\$41,241	\$65,446	\$524,958
11	\$73,898	\$35,990	\$0	\$0	\$109,888	\$41,241	\$0	\$41,241	\$68,647	\$593,605
12	\$76,115	\$37,070	\$0	\$0	\$113,185	\$41,241	\$0	\$41,241	\$71,944	\$665,548
13	\$78,398	\$38,182	\$0	\$0	\$116,580	\$41,241	\$0	\$41,241	\$75,339	\$740,888
14	\$80,750	\$39,327	\$0	\$0	\$120,078	\$41,241	\$0	\$41,241	\$78,837	\$819,724
15	\$83,173	\$40,507	\$0	\$0	\$123,680	\$41,241	\$0	\$41,241	\$82,439	\$902,163
16	\$85,668	\$41,722	\$0	\$0	\$127,391	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$127,391	\$1,029,554
17	\$88,238	\$42,974	\$0	\$0	\$131,212	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$131,212	\$1,160,766
18	\$90,885	\$44,263	\$0	\$0	\$135,149	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$135,149	\$1,295,915
19	\$93,612	\$45,591	\$0	\$0	\$139,203	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$139,203	\$1,435,118
20	\$96,420	\$46,959	\$0	\$0	\$143,379	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$143,379	\$1,578,497
Total	\$1,477,524	\$719,589	\$0	\$0	\$2,197,113	\$618,616	\$0	\$618,616	\$1,578,497	

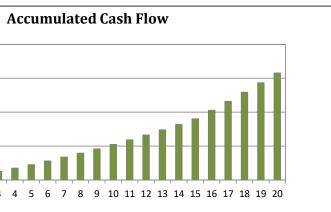
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE N	NETRICS
PROJECT LIFE:	15 YEARS
PROJECT PRICE:	\$524,995
WEIGHTED EQPMT LIFE:	20.00
FINANCED CAPITAL:	\$524,995
FINANCE TERM:	15 YEARS
GUARANTEE TERM:	1 YEARS
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION:	\$0
GRANT AWARDS:	\$0



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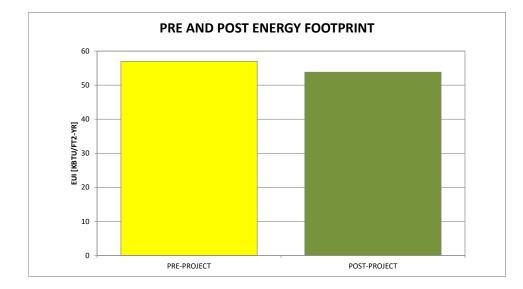


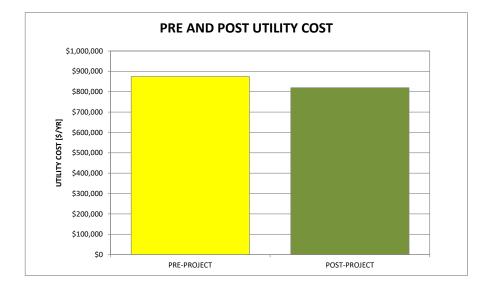




ROW	FIM ID	FIM DESCRIPTION	PROJECT PRICE	UTILITY INCENTIVES [\$]	TOTAL ANNUAL COST SAVINGS	SIMPLE PAYBACK BEFORE INCENTIVES	SIMPLE PAYBACK AFTER INCENTIVES2	ANNUAL ELECTRICITY SAVINGS [KWH/YR]	ANNUAL FUEL SAVINGS [THERMS/YR]	ANNUAL WATER SAVINGS [CF/YR]	INSTALL UTILITY COST SAVINGS [\$/YR]	GUARANTEED ANNUAL UTILITY COST SAVINGS [\$/YR]	INSTALL O&M SAVINGS [\$/YR]	ANNUAL O&M SAVINGS [\$/YR]	ELIMINATED C02 [TONS/YR]	ELIMINATED CO2 [CARS/YR]
1	1	Lighting	\$15,504	\$0	\$1,038	14.9	14.9	8,864	0	0	\$0	\$1,038	\$0	\$0	6	1
4	5	Kamstrup AMR Basic	\$431,097	\$0	\$80,729	8.0	5.3	0	0	687,683	\$0	\$53,949	\$0	\$26,780	0	0
		ASG AUDIT FEE: WASHINGTON DES FEE: MISC. ON-SITE COSTS: OTHER FEES:	\$446,601 \$49,394 \$29,000 \$0 \$0 \$524,995	\$0	\$81,767	5.5	5.5	8,864	0	687,683	\$0	\$54,987	\$0	\$26,780	6	1
		ASG YEAR 2 M&V FEE Tax ASG YEAR 3 M&V FEE Tax TOTAL COST FOR YEARS 2 and 3 M&V											8,864 0	/ Saved kWh Therms	Energy Saved \$0 \$0	
	TOTAL COST FOR YEARS 2 and 3 M&V \$0 GRAND TOTAL PROJECT COST INCLUDING 3 YEARS M&V \$524,995 Out of Pocket for the client = Simple Payback (Out of Pocket / (Energy and O&M Savings)) =										\$524,995 6.4					

UTILITY SAVINGS SUMMARY FOR ALL FACILITIES INCLUDED IN THE PROJECT						
	FLOOR AREA	ELECTRICITY USAGE	FUEL USAGE	WATER USAGE	UTILITY COST	EUI
	[FT2]	[KWH/YR]	[THERMS/YR]	[KGAL/YR]	[\$/YR]	[KBTU/FT2-YR]
PRE-PROJECT	9,500	158,680	0	10,160,008	\$874,675	57.0
POST-PROJECT	9,500	149,816	0	9,472,325	\$819,688	53.8
PERCENT SAVINGS		5.6%	#DIV/0!	6.8%	6.3%	5.6%





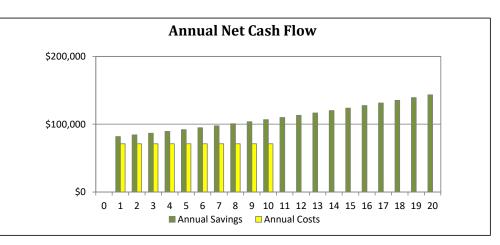




City of Stevenson GMAX

Α	В	С	D	Е	F=B+C+D+E	G	н	I=G+H	J=F-I	К
PROJECT YEAR	UTILITY SAVINGS	O&M SAVINGS	INCENTIVES	AVOIDED CAPITAL	ANNUAL BENEFITS	ANNUAL PAYMENT	PERFORMANCE ASSURANCE	ANNUAL COSTS	ANNUAL CASH FLOW	ACCUMULATED CASH FLOW
0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
1	\$54,987	\$26,780	\$0	\$0	\$81,767	\$71,156	\$0	\$71,156	\$10,612	\$10,612
2	\$56,637	\$27,583	\$0	\$0	\$84,220	\$71,156	\$0	\$71,156	\$13,065	\$23,676
3	\$58,336	\$28,411	\$0	\$0	\$86,747	\$71,156	\$0	\$71,156	\$15,591	\$39,267
4	\$60,086	\$29,263	\$0	\$0	\$89,349	\$71,156	\$0	\$71,156	\$18,194	\$57,461
5	\$61,888	\$30,141	\$0	\$0	\$92,030	\$71,156	\$0	\$71,156	\$20,874	\$78,335
6	\$63,745	\$31,045	\$0	\$0	\$94,790	\$71,156	\$0	\$71,156	\$23,635	\$101,970
7	\$65,657	\$31,977	\$0	\$0	\$97,634	\$71,156	\$0	\$71,156	\$26,479	\$128,449
8	\$67,627	\$32,936	\$0	\$0	\$100,563	\$71,156	\$0	\$71,156	\$29,408	\$157,856
9	\$69,656	\$33,924	\$0	\$0	\$103,580	\$71,156	\$0	\$71,156	\$32,425	\$190,281
10	\$71,746	\$34,942	\$0	\$0	\$106,688	\$71,156	\$0	\$71,156	\$35,532	\$225,813
11	\$73,898	\$35,990	\$0	\$0	\$109,888	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$109,888	\$335,701
12	\$76,115	\$37,070	\$0	\$0	\$113,185	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$113,185	\$448,886
13	\$78,398	\$38,182	\$0	\$0	\$116,580	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$116,580	\$565,466
14	\$80,750	\$39,327	\$0	\$0	\$120,078	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$120,078	\$685,544
15	\$83,173	\$40,507	\$0	\$0	\$123,680	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$123,680	\$809,224
16	\$85,668	\$41,722	\$0	\$0	\$127,391	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$127,391	\$936,615
17	\$88,238	\$42,974	\$0	\$0	\$131,212	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$131,212	\$1,067,827
18	\$90,885	\$44,263	\$0	\$0	\$135,149	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$135,149	\$1,202,975
19	\$93,612	\$45,591	\$0	\$0	\$139,203	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$139,203	\$1,342,178
20	\$96,420	\$46,959	\$0	\$0	\$143,379	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$143,379	\$1,485,558
Total	\$1,477,524	\$719,589	\$0	\$0	\$2,197,113	\$711,556	\$0	\$711,556	\$1,485,558	

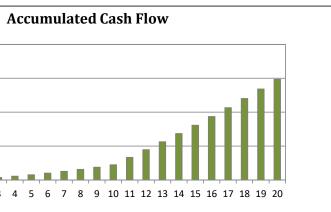
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	METRICS
PROJECT LIFE:	10 YEARS
PROJECT PRICE:	\$639,161
WEIGHTED EQPMT LIFE:	24.86
FINANCED CAPITAL:	\$639,161
FINANCE TERM:	10 YEARS
GUARANTEE TERM:	1 YEARS
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION:	\$0
GRANT AWARDS:	\$0



\$2,000,000				
\$1,500,000	-			
\$1,000,000	-			
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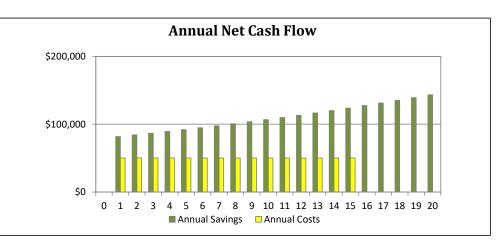




City of Stevenson GMAX

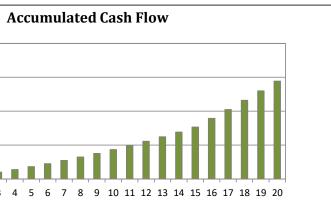
А	В	С	D	E	F=B+C+D+E	G	н	I=G+H	J=F-I	К
PROJECT YEAR	UTILITY SAVINGS	O&M SAVINGS	INCENTIVES	AVOIDED CAPITAL	ANNUAL BENEFITS	ANNUAL PAYMENT	PERFORMANCE ASSURANCE	ANNUAL COSTS	ANNUAL CASH FLOW	ACCUMULATED CASH FLOW
0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
1	\$54,987	\$26,780	\$0	\$0	\$81,767	\$50,209	\$0	\$50,209	\$31,558	\$31,558
2	\$56,637	\$27,583	\$0	\$0	\$84,220	\$50,209	\$0	\$50,209	\$34,011	\$65,569
3	\$58,336	\$28,411	\$0	\$0	\$86,747	\$50,209	\$0	\$50,209	\$36,537	\$102,106
4	\$60,086	\$29,263	\$0	\$0	\$89,349	\$50,209	\$0	\$50,209	\$39,140	\$141,246
5	\$61,888	\$30,141	\$0	\$0	\$92,030	\$50,209	\$0	\$50,209	\$41,820	\$183,066
6	\$63,745	\$31,045	\$0	\$0	\$94,790	\$50,209	\$0	\$50,209	\$44,581	\$227,647
7	\$65,657	\$31,977	\$0	\$0	\$97,634	\$50,209	\$0	\$50,209	\$47,425	\$275,072
8	\$67,627	\$32,936	\$0	\$0	\$100,563	\$50,209	\$0	\$50,209	\$50,354	\$325,426
9	\$69,656	\$33,924	\$0	\$0	\$103,580	\$50,209	\$0	\$50,209	\$53,371	\$378,797
10	\$71,746	\$34,942	\$0	\$0	\$106,688	\$50,209	\$0	\$50,209	\$56,478	\$435,275
11	\$73,898	\$35,990	\$0	\$0	\$109,888	\$50,209	\$0	\$50,209	\$59,679	\$494,954
12	\$76,115	\$37,070	\$0	\$0	\$113,185	\$50,209	\$0	\$50,209	\$62,975	\$557,929
13	\$78,398	\$38,182	\$0	\$0	\$116,580	\$50,209	\$0	\$50,209	\$66,371	\$624,300
14	\$80,750	\$39,327	\$0	\$0	\$120,078	\$50,209	\$0	\$50,209	\$69,868	\$694,168
15	\$83,173	\$40,507	\$0	\$0	\$123,680	\$50,209	\$0	\$50,209	\$73,471	\$767,639
16	\$85,668	\$41,722	\$0	\$0	\$127,391	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$127,391	\$895,030
17	\$88,238	\$42,974	\$0	\$0	\$131,212	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$131,212	\$1,026,242
18	\$90,885	\$44,263	\$0	\$0	\$135,149	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$135,149	\$1,161,390
19	\$93,612	\$45,591	\$0	\$0	\$139,203	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$139,203	\$1,300,593
20	\$96,420	\$46,959	\$0	\$0	\$143,379	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$143,379	\$1,443,973
Total	\$1,477,524	\$719,589	\$0	\$0	\$2,197,113	\$753,140	\$0	\$753,140	\$1,443,973	

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	METRICS
PROJECT LIFE:	15 YEARS
PROJECT PRICE:	\$639,161
WEIGHTED EQPMT LIFE:	20.00
FINANCED CAPITAL:	\$639,161
FINANCE TERM:	15 YEARS
GUARANTEE TERM:	1 YEARS
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION	\$0
GRANT AWARDS:	\$0



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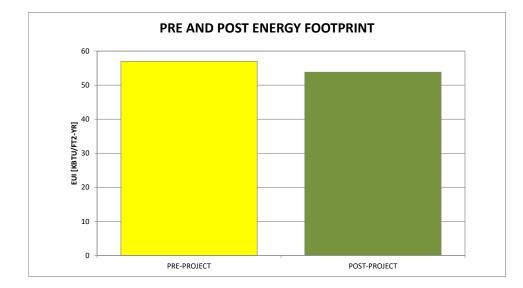


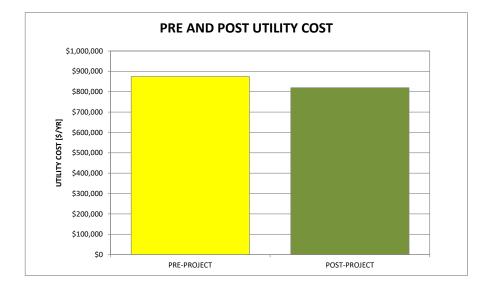




ROW	FIM ID	FIM DESCRIPTION	PROJECT PRICE	UTILITY INCENTIVES [\$]	TOTAL ANNUAL COST SAVINGS	SIMPLE PAYBACK BEFORE INCENTIVES	SIMPLE PAYBACK AFTER INCENTIVES2	ANNUAL ELECTRICITY SAVINGS [KWH/YR]	ANNUAL FUEL SAVINGS [THERMS/YR]	ANNUAL WATER SAVINGS [CF/YR]	INSTALL UTILITY COST SAVINGS [\$/YR]	GUARANTEED ANNUAL UTILITY COST SAVINGS [\$/YR]	INSTALL O&M SAVINGS [\$/YR]	ANNUAL O&M SAVINGS [\$/YR]	ELIMINATED CO2 [TONS/YR]	ELIMINATED C02 [CARS/YR]
1	1	Lighting	\$15,462	\$0	\$1,038	14.9	14.9	8,864	0	0	\$0	\$1,038	\$0	\$0	6	1
2	3	Kamstrup AMR	\$539,305	\$0	\$80,729	10.0	6.7	0	0	687,683	\$0	\$53,949	\$0	\$26,780	0	0
		ASG AUDIT FEE: WASHINGTON DES FEE: MISC. ON-SITE COSTS: OTHER FEES:	\$554,767 \$49,394 \$35,000 \$0 \$0 \$639,161	\$0	\$81,767	6.8	6.8	8,864	0	687,683	\$0 	\$54,987	\$0	\$26,780	6	1
		ASG YEAR 2 M&V FEE Tax ASG YEAR 3 M&V FEE Tax TOTAL COST FOR YEARS 2 and 3 M&V											8,864 0	y Saved kWh Therms	Energy Saved \$0 \$0	
	TOTAL COST FOR YEARS 2 and 3 M&V \$0 GRAND TOTAL PROJECT COST INCLUDING 3 YEARS M&V \$639,161 Out of Pocket for the client = Simple Payback (Out of Pocket / (Energy and O&M Savings)) =										\$639,161 7.8					

UTILITY SAVINGS SUMMARY FOR ALL FACILITIES INCLUDED IN THE PROJECT						
	FLOOR AREA	ELECTRICITY USAGE	FUEL USAGE	WATER USAGE	UTILITY COST	EUI
	[FT2]	[KWH/YR]	[THERMS/YR]	[KGAL/YR]	[\$/YR]	[KBTU/FT2-YR]
PRE-PROJECT	9,500	158,680	0	10,160,008	\$874,675	57.0
POST-PROJECT	9,500	149,816	0	9,472,325	\$819,688	53.8
PERCENT SAVINGS		5.6%	#DIV/0!	6.8%	6.3%	5.6%







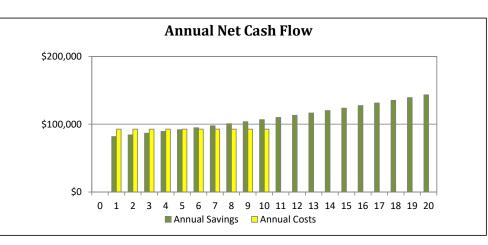


PROJECT PRO FORMA CASH FLOW

City of Stevenson GMAX

Α	В	С	D	E	F=B+C+D+E	G	н	I=G+H	J=F-I	К
PROJECT YEAR	UTILITY SAVINGS	O&M SAVINGS	INCENTIVES	AVOIDED CAPITAL	ANNUAL BENEFITS	ANNUAL PAYMENT	PERFORMANCE ASSURANCE	ANNUAL COSTS	ANNUAL CASH FLOW	ACCUMULATED CASH FLOW
0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
1	\$54,987	\$26,780	\$0	\$0	\$81,767	\$92,637	\$0	\$92,637	-\$10,870	-\$10,870
2	\$56,637	\$27,583	\$0	\$0	\$84,220	\$92,637	\$0	\$92,637	-\$8,417	-\$19,288
3	\$58,336	\$28,411	\$0	\$0	\$86,747	\$92,637	\$0	\$92,637	-\$5,891	-\$25,178
4	\$60,086	\$29,263	\$0	\$0	\$89,349	\$92,637	\$0	\$92,637	-\$3,288	-\$28,467
5	\$61,888	\$30,141	\$0	\$0	\$92,030	\$92,637	\$0	\$92,637	-\$608	-\$29,075
6	\$63,745	\$31,045	\$0	\$0	\$94,790	\$92,637	\$0	\$92,637	\$2,153	-\$26,921
7	\$65,657	\$31,977	\$0	\$0	\$97,634	\$92,637	\$0	\$92,637	\$4,997	-\$21,925
8	\$67,627	\$32,936	\$0	\$0	\$100,563	\$92,637	\$0	\$92,637	\$7,926	-\$13,999
9	\$69,656	\$33,924	\$0	\$0	\$103,580	\$92,637	\$0	\$92,637	\$10,943	-\$3,056
10	\$71,746	\$34,942	\$0	\$0	\$106,688	\$92,637	\$0	\$92,637	\$14,050	\$10,994
11	\$73,898	\$35,990	\$0	\$0	\$109,888	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$109,888	\$120,882
12	\$76,115	\$37,070	\$0	\$0	\$113,185	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$113,185	\$234,067
13	\$78,398	\$38,182	\$0	\$0	\$116,580	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$116,580	\$350,647
14	\$80,750	\$39,327	\$0	\$0	\$120,078	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$120,078	\$470,725
15	\$83,173	\$40,507	\$0	\$0	\$123,680	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$123,680	\$594,405
16	\$85,668	\$41,722	\$0	\$0	\$127,391	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$127,391	\$721,796
17	\$88,238	\$42,974	\$0	\$0	\$131,212	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$131,212	\$853,008
18	\$90,885	\$44,263	\$0	\$0	\$135,149	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$135,149	\$988,156
19	\$93,612	\$45,591	\$0	\$0	\$139,203	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$139,203	\$1,127,359
20	\$96,420	\$46,959	\$0	\$0	\$143,379	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$143,379	\$1,270,739
Total	\$1,477,524	\$719,589	\$0	\$0	\$2,197,113	\$926,374	\$0	\$926,374	\$1,270,739	

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE N	NETRICS
PROJECT LIFE:	10 YEARS
PROJECT PRICE:	\$832,124
WEIGHTED EQPMT LIFE:	24.90
FINANCED CAPITAL:	\$832,124
FINANCE TERM:	10 YEARS
GUARANTEE TERM:	1 YEARS
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION:	\$0
GRANT AWARDS:	\$0

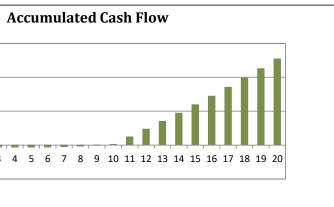


\$1,500,000	
\$1,000,000	
\$500,000	
\$0	0 1 2 3
-\$500,000	

CASH FLOW NOTES:

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- 5-





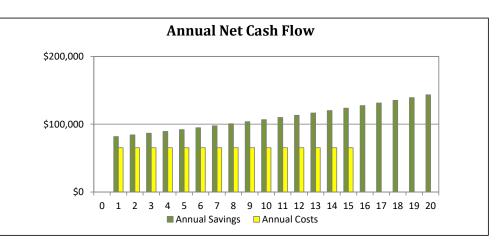


PROJECT PRO FORMA CASH FLOW

City of Stevenson GMAX

Α	В	С	D	E	F=B+C+D+E	G	н	I=G+H	J=F-I	К
PROJECT YEAR	UTILITY SAVINGS	O&M SAVINGS	INCENTIVES	AVOIDED CAPITAL	ANNUAL BENEFITS	ANNUAL PAYMENT	PERFORMANCE ASSURANCE	ANNUAL COSTS	ANNUAL CASH FLOW	ACCUMULATED CASH FLOW
0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
1	\$54,987	\$26,780	\$0	\$0	\$81,767	\$65,368	\$0	\$65,368	\$16,400	\$16,400
2	\$56,637	\$27,583	\$0	\$0	\$84,220	\$65,368	\$0	\$65,368	\$18,853	\$35,252
3	\$58,336	\$28,411	\$0	\$0	\$86,747	\$65,368	\$0	\$65,368	\$21,379	\$56,631
4	\$60,086	\$29,263	\$0	\$0	\$89,349	\$65,368	\$0	\$65,368	\$23,982	\$80,613
5	\$61,888	\$30,141	\$0	\$0	\$92,030	\$65,368	\$0	\$65,368	\$26,662	\$107,275
6	\$63,745	\$31,045	\$0	\$0	\$94,790	\$65,368	\$0	\$65,368	\$29,423	\$136,698
7	\$65,657	\$31,977	\$0	\$0	\$97,634	\$65,368	\$0	\$65,368	\$32,267	\$168,964
8	\$67,627	\$32,936	\$0	\$0	\$100,563	\$65,368	\$0	\$65,368	\$35,196	\$204,160
9	\$69,656	\$33,924	\$0	\$0	\$103,580	\$65,368	\$0	\$65,368	\$38,213	\$242,372
10	\$71,746	\$34,942	\$0	\$0	\$106,688	\$65,368	\$0	\$65,368	\$41,320	\$283,692
11	\$73,898	\$35,990	\$0	\$0	\$109,888	\$65,368	\$0	\$65,368	\$44,521	\$328,213
12	\$76,115	\$37,070	\$0	\$0	\$113,185	\$65,368	\$0	\$65,368	\$47,817	\$376,030
13	\$78,398	\$38,182	\$0	\$0	\$116,580	\$65,368	\$0	\$65,368	\$51,213	\$427,243
14	\$80,750	\$39,327	\$0	\$0	\$120,078	\$65,368	\$0	\$65,368	\$54,710	\$481,953
15	\$83,173	\$40,507	\$0	\$0	\$123,680	\$65,368	\$0	\$65,368	\$58,313	\$540,266
16	\$85,668	\$41,722	\$0	\$0	\$127,391	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$127,391	\$667,656
17	\$88,238	\$42,974	\$0	\$0	\$131,212	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$131,212	\$798,868
18	\$90,885	\$44,263	\$0	\$0	\$135,149	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$135,149	\$934,017
19	\$93,612	\$45,591	\$0	\$0	\$139,203	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$139,203	\$1,073,220
20	\$96,420	\$46,959	\$0	\$0	\$143,379	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$143,379	\$1,216,599
Total	\$1,477,524	\$719,589	\$0	\$0	\$2,197,113	\$980,514	\$0	\$980,514	\$1,216,599	

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	METRICS
PROJECT LIFE:	15 YEARS
PROJECT PRICE:	\$832,124
WEIGHTED EQPMT LIFE:	20.00
FINANCED CAPITAL:	\$832,124
FINANCE TERM:	15 YEARS
GUARANTEE TERM:	1 YEARS
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION:	\$0
GRANT AWARDS:	\$0

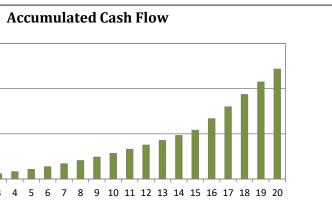


\$1,500,000					
\$1,500,000					
\$1,000,000	-				
\$500,000	_				
\$0	-		_	-	
		0	1	2	3

CASH FLOW NOTES:

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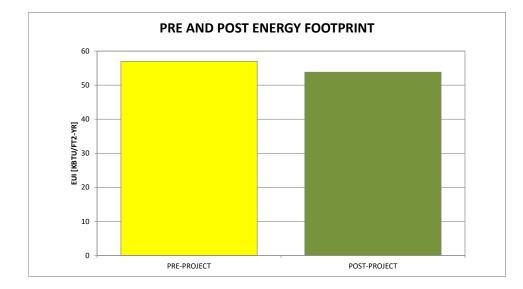


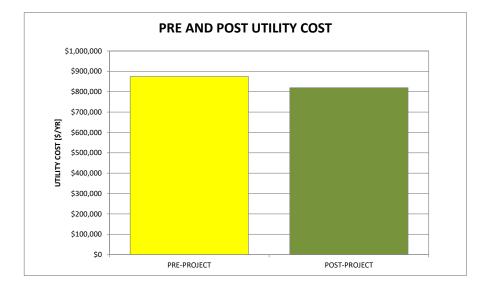




ROW	FIM ID	FIM DESCRIPTION	PROJECT PRICE	UTILITY INCENTIVES [\$]	TOTAL ANNUAL COST SAVINGS	SIMPLE PAYBACK BEFORE INCENTIVES	SIMPLE PAYBACK AFTER INCENTIVES2	ANNUAL ELECTRICITY SAVINGS [KWH/YR]	ANNUAL FUEL SAVINGS [THERMS/YR]	ANNUAL WATER SAVINGS [CF/YR]	INSTALL UTILITY COST SAVINGS [\$/YR]	GUARANTEED ANNUAL UTILITY COST SAVINGS [\$/YR]	INSTALL O&M SAVINGS [\$/YR]	ANNUAL O&M SAVINGS [\$/YR]	ELIMINATED C02 [TONS/YR]	ELIMINATED C02 [CARS/YR]
1	1	Lighting	\$15,418	\$0	\$1,038	14.9	14.9	8,864	0	0	\$0	\$1,038	\$0	\$0	6	1
3	4	Kamstrup AMI	\$730,512	\$0	\$80,729	13.5	9.0	0	0	687,683	\$0	\$53,949	\$0	\$26,780	0	0
		ASG AUDIT FEE: WASHINGTON DES FEE: MISC. ON-SITE COSTS: OTHER FEES:	\$745,930 \$49,394 \$36,800 \$0 \$0	\$0	\$81,767	9.1	9.1	8,864	0	687,683	\$0	\$54,987	\$0	\$26,780	6	1
		ASG YEAR 2 M&V FEE Tax ASG YEAR 3 M&V FEE Tax TOTAL COST FOR YEARS 2 and 3 M&V	\$832,124 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0											8,864 0	/ Saved kWh Therms	Energy Saved \$0 \$0
	GRA	ND TOTAL PROJECT COST INCLUDING 3 YEARS M&V	\$832,124								Simp	le Payback (Out			or the client = M Savings)) =	\$832,124 10.2

UTILITY SAVINGS SUMMARY FOR ALL FACILITIES INCLUDED IN THE PROJECT						
	FLOOR AREA	ELECTRICITY USAGE	FUEL USAGE	WATER USAGE	UTILITY COST	EUI
	[FT2]	[KWH/YR]	[THERMS/YR]	[KGAL/YR]	[\$/YR]	[KBTU/FT2-YR]
PRE-PROJECT	9,500	158,680	0	10,160,008	\$874,675	57.0
POST-PROJECT	9,500	149,816	0	9,472,325	\$819,688	53.8
PERCENT SAVINGS		5.6%	#DIV/0!	6.8%	6.3%	5.6%









City of Stevenson

Leana Johnson, City Administrator

Phone (509)427-5970 FAX (509) 427-8202 7121 E Loop Road, PO Box 371 Stevenson, Washington 98648

To: Stevenson City CouncilFrom: Leana Johnson, City AdministratorRE: Change in Liability InsuranceMeeting Date: November 15, 2018

Executive Summary:

Staff has looked into the cost of changing liability insurance companies to save money and improve service. CIAW requires one-year notice prior to withdrawing from the pool. Filing an intent to withdraw does not require the city to withdraw if they decide to remain with CIAW. An analysis of the benefit and cost difference between CIAW and the AWC RMSA programs is below with additional information enclosed.

Analysis:

In 2018 the city was invoiced \$83,617 for liability insurance through CIAW and will be invoiced \$4,181 for agency servicing through McCoy-Holliston for a total of \$87,798. An estimate received by AWC for 2019 coverage was \$48,026. The saving in premiums add up to \$39,772. The AWC coverage also includes no deductible whereas CIAW has a \$1,000 deductible on most losses.

Regarding training, CIAW offers more Human Resources focused training. Training offered by AWC has the Human Resources and Management focused trainings and includes Public Works focused trainings in areas such as Water and Wastewater, Road and Highway, and Safety and Environment.

Conclusion:

Staff recommendation is to submit a letter of intent to withdraw from CIAW and move forward with transitioning to AWC RMSA for liability insurance.



Risk Management SERVICE AGENCY

RMSA / CIAW Comparison

Program Similarities RMSA CIAW Х Х **Pre-litigation services** ٠ Contract review (indemnification, hold harmless, and insurance requirements) Х • Х Loss Prevention Grants . Х Х Scholarships ٠ Х Х Loss prevention visits and recommendations • Х Х Model policies/manuals • Х Х Trainings: • X Х Online • Free on-site Х Х Regional Х Х Access to additional coverage • Х Х Coverages: • Х Х General and auto liability Х Х Public officials Х Х • Employment practices Х Х Property Х Х Auto physical damage Х Builder's risk • Terrorism (property) Х Х Х Equipment breakdown Х Х • Flood Х Х Earthquake Х Х • Crime Х Х Cyber liability Х Special events Defense coverage for PRA and OPMA Х Х Aviation Х Pollution •

Additional RMSA benefits and services:

- Initial membership is one year versus three years for CIAW
- Employment practices coverage is Occurrence-based (CIAW is Claims Made)
- Scholarships do not require Board approval (CIAW's do)
- Free contract review (indemnification, hold harmless, and insurance requirements)
- Loss Prevention Grants reimbursement for expenditures intended to reduce property or liability risks
- Lexipol Grants (Police and Jails) 50% of membership costs, capped at \$5,000
- Part of AWC:
 - \circ Resources
 - \circ Recognition
 - Network/connections
 - o Holistic services and coverage to service the entire municipal member
- Focus on cities and towns
- Free on-site and regional trainings
- Property appraisals; easily updatable online property, vehicle, and equipment management system
- Explicitly stated liability performance standards
- Surety bonds:
 - o Notary
 - o Public officials (coverage exceeds that required by statutory bond requirements)
- HR Helpline:
 - Employment Attorney Hotline
 - Employee Handbook Builder
 - Policy templates and forms
 - Webinars and other resources
- Planned for future years:
 - Paid safety award program

Membership totals:

	RMSA	CIAW
Cities and Towns	88	73
Special Districts	10	134
Total Members	98	207

Financials (from most recent audit):

	RMSA	CIAW
Total assets	\$18,141,027	\$5,789,133
Total liabilities	\$6,599,616	\$4,266,148
Net position (Fund balance)	\$11,541,411	\$1,522,984

Member deductibles:

Coverage	RMSA*	CIAW
General and auto liability	None	\$1,000
Public officials	None	\$1,000
Employment practices	None	\$1,000
Property	None	\$1,000
Auto physical damage	None	\$1,000
Builders risk	None	No coverage
Terrorism (Property)	None	No coverage
Equipment breakdown	\$5,000	\$2,500
Flood	\$500,000 High	\$500,000 High
	zones	zones
	\$100,000 Low	\$25,000 Low
	zones	zones
Earthquake	2%, Min \$250,000	2%, Min \$50,000
Crime	None	\$1,000
Cyber liability	None	Unknown
Aviation	None	No coverage
Pollution	None	No coverage

*Members have the option to select per-occurrence deductibles for the liability and property programs.

Coverage limits:

Coverage	RMSA	CIAW
General and auto liability	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000
Public officials	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000
Employment practices	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000
Property	\$250,000,000	\$100,000,000
Auto physical damage	\$250,000,000	\$100,000,000
Builders risk	\$25,000,000	None
Terrorism (Property)	\$250,000,000	\$100,000,000
Equipment breakdown	\$125,000,000	\$15,000,000
Flood	Low risk: \$50,000,000	\$15,000,000
	High risk: \$10,000,000	
Earthquake	\$50,000,000	\$1,000,000
Crime	\$1,000,000	Unknown
Cyber liability	\$2,000,000	None
Aviation	\$2,000,000	None
Pollution	\$2,000,000	None



Cities Insurance Association of Washington

Workshop Descriptions

Addressing Personnel Challenges through Effective Leadership - 90 minutes

This training covers what effective supervisors do to increase productivity and minimize personnel problems. Participants will look at the results of the largest survey of its kind that asked, "What Makes a Good Boss?" and "What are the Best Practices of the Most Effective Managers?" The training will cover the right and responsibility of supervisors to address and resolve personnel problems and tools for resolving them. Participants will leave with practical knowledge, and a document in hand for reference, that they can use the next day at work. Course content is based on **First Break All the Rules** (Buckingham and Coffman) and **Crucial Conversations and Crucial Confrontations** (Patterson, Grenny, McMillan and Switlzer).

Adolescent Bullying – 90 minutes

This bullying in-service is designed for any employee who supervises youth. The definition of bullying separates this behavior from teasing, harassment and resolving peer conflict. Reporting, documentation and investigation procedures of alleged bullying incidents are provided. The main emphasis, however, is providing youth programs with strategies for minimizing bullying among adolescents.

Appropriate Professional Workplace Behavior – 90 minutes

In this training, three (3) main topics will be addressed: 1) Professional Work Environment, 2) Managing Conflict, and 3) Professional Behavior Communicating with Respect. Specific areas of discussion will address constructive and destructive conflict, communication skills in dealing with conflict by developing healthy responses, and communicating with respect. A group activity will have attendees identify personal traits that are important to a professional workplace and share with the entire group.

Bullying in the Workplace - 90 minutes

Workplace bullying can be a health and safety issue. The impact of bullying can cause stress, anxiety and psychiatric injury that can last for many years. It may also infect the workplace, affecting production and the achievement of workplace goals. Employers have a "duty of care" obligation to provide a safe working environment; meaning psychologically safe, as well as physically safe. In this workshop, the presenter will define and give examples of bullying, discuss how it affects people and the organization, how it differs from harassment, and what can be done about it by both employees and employers.

Collision Response - 2 hours

Collisions are among the most frequent types of claims insurance companies respond to. In this workshop, participants will learn what constitutes a collision and why it is essential to thoroughly investigate incidents. Participants will learn: necessary information to gather on scene, how to adequately document incidents with photographs and videos, and who needs to be notified of incidents. This workshop is tailored specifically for those responding to the scene of collisions.

Concussion Management - 90 minutes

With the passage of HB1824, the Zackery Lystedt Law, all coaches, players and parents will be required to have concussion awareness training prior to a player starting practice for a particular sport. This workshop will augment efforts to comply with the legislative mandates including additional assistance with developing emergency plans, working with staff who serve concussed students, working with employees, players and parents to better understand the importance of concussion recognition, early intervention, and good return-to-play procedures appropriate to the entities resources.



Program Website: WWW.ClaW.US

Confidentiality in the Workplace – 90 minutes

In today's times everyone needs to be aware of what is involved in confidentiality and what liability is involved. The purpose of this workshop is to understand the definition and importance of confidentiality, know what information is confidential, and be aware of the liability involved in a confidentiality breach. You will learn the four point test to determine confidentiality and become familiar with "incidental disclosures" and how to minimize a breach of confidentiality. We will also discuss what management's responsibility is regarding rumors.

Defensive Driving – 2 hours

Becoming aware of the common mistakes to avoid while operating a vehicle can save lives and reduce claim frequency. This basic two-hour course is offered at your location, for anyone in your organization that operates a vehicle. This interactive course offers participants the basic tools of defensive driving and will analyze the common mistakes in driving that lead to accidents. The class is intended for general audiences, yet can be tailored for problematic drivers.

Defusing Anger in the Workplace - 90 minutes

Workplace anger can be linked directly to innumerable personnel problems, including workplace violence. All employers have the right and responsibility to establish and maintain a well disciplined workplace that is free from harassment, intimidation and bullying. This training can be directed at any source of anger including: customers, co-workers, and supervisors. The primary goals of this in-service are to both understand and control one's own anger, as well as how to effectively deal with expressed anger in others.

Developing and Managing Volunteer Programs – 60 minutes

Maintaining a vibrant volunteer workforce is a core element to having a thriving organization. This training reveals the multiple challenges associated with working with volunteers, including how to effectively manage them. This course is presented in a forum that encourages interaction and an exchange of ideas. Aspects of volunteer management covered in the workshop include: job design and development, recruitment, recognition, screening, interviewing, orientation and training, supervision, and reviewing job performance.

Diversity in the Workplace – 90 minutes

In this workshop, we will take a look at what diversity is and why talking about diversity is important. We will look at the legal requirements that drive diversity, as well as who can commit and experience harassment in the workplace and when the organization is liable for such harassment. We will examine the best practices regarding perceptions and stereotypes, as well as what works when leading a respectful workplace. Also covered is understanding the role and responsibility of every employee in keeping your organization in compliance with the law and meeting policy objectives.

Diversity with a Focus on Sexual Harassment - 2 hours

This workshop begins by explaining sexual harassment and provides insights regarding the impact on the organization and the legal implications. Offering tools for communication and understanding, this workshop brings all employees into a thoughtful discussion to recognize their individual part in fostering a safe, respectful culture within their organization.

Dos and Don'ts of Discipline - 90 minutes

Supervisors often state that confronting personnel problems are among the most difficult aspects of their job. This workshop attempts to alleviate apprehension among supervisors in that process. The training begins with an emphasis on prevention while also discovering what core management principles minimize personnel problems. After enacting preventative measures, the workshop reviews the supervisor's role when corrective action becomes necessary. The training also outlines: clear steps of progressive discipline, job descriptions, evaluations, policies/procedures, contract language, investigations, documentation, employee rights, due process and just cause.



Driver Training Simulator (DTS) – Two trainees/per hour

Offered exclusively to programs administered by Clear Risk Solutions, the Driver Training Simulator is a threechannel plasma screen immersive driving environment. This training can be adapted for any driving situation. Drivers will be trained to recognize and anticipate hazardous driving situations in difficult and common city environments, environmental factors such as adverse weather, and practice collision-avoidance when backing. This training will help reduce accidents by reinforcing positive decision making through training in realistic risk-free situations.

Driving Skills Cone Course – Minimum 2 hours

The cone course provides hands-on driver training designed to give your employees in-car driving practice with their work vehicles. Time will be spent in descriptive training, and in a vehicle to utilize concepts and techniques learned during the training. All exercises are slow speed and designed to increase your employees' confidence in their ability to maneuver their vehicle. The training is highly adaptable to your organization's needs, from group training to one-on-one training during the day we spend with you. Topics covered include driver familiarization with the vehicle, to include controls and mirror adjustments. Also, the student will be introduced to techniques and the use of reference points for successful completion of the exercises. Space must be considered: a minimum area of 220 feet by 50 feet is required for setting up the course. Please contact Clear Risk Solutions to discuss how this training can be configured to meet your organization's needs. The cone course can also be combined with our certified defensive driving presentation to further emphasize your commitment to safe vehicle operation.

Enhancing Workplace Climate – 90 minutes

Dissatisfaction with workplace culture is one of the foremost reasons employees leave their jobs. This workshop reveals the latest research in relation to workplace climate including: workplace climate and its impact on liability, the role of leadership in fostering an enhanced workplace, and how employees define successful leadership. Each session is designed to meet the needs of both leadership and employees alike. By blending current research with contemporary best-practice analysis, participants learn the essential building blocks to enhance their workplace.

Excited Delirium – 2 hours

In the most tenuous moments, it is essential for officers, security staff, or other key personnel to be equipped with the knowledge necessary to deal with those affected by excited delirium. This workshop guides participants through recognizing persons displaying symptoms of excited delirium, as well as proper restraint techniques. By separating fact from fiction, the course instructor will show how to properly confront difficult situations needed to save lives while also protecting your entity from liability.

Front-line Liability Issues Overview – 60 minutes

This training focuses on the leading personnel problems that result in claims and/or litigation. Our experience defending entities in court lends a sophisticated understanding of liability-related issues. The training underscores basic information as it relates to: sexual harassment, employee discipline, use of force, intimidation and bullying, employee rights, negligent hiring or negligent retention, negligent supervision, retaliation, deliberate indifference, and due process. This overview is valuable training for both supervisors and employees interested in learning to minimize liability in their workplace.

Hiring Smart-60 minutes

This valuable workshop assists employers in developing a hiring plan; from creating the job description through screening and selecting the right candidate. Participants will learn proven practices and the legal requirements of "doing it right." The training includes sample documents, along with proper search and job-lising techniques to find the best possible candidate. The sound practices taught in this program enable you to avoid the costly litigation process brought about by hiring the wrong individual or going about the process incorrectly.

Impairment Recognition - 2 hours

The improper use of alcohol or marijuana may result in unsafe working conditions. Recognizing the signs of alcohol and/or marijuana consumption and impairment in an employee is an important first step in reestablishing a safe environment. Attendees will learn to recognize the basic signs and symptoms of consumption and impairment of these two popular and legal substances. This course will also explore ways to help the employee, and at the same time, minimize risk and liability. Early intervention is the key.

Law Enforcement Training Simulator (LETS)

Our LETS system will be brought to your location by a certified firearms/use-of-force team. This virtual reality simulator provides law enforcement & security personnel with challenging and realistic training in use-of-force. The simulator is equipped with a variety of weapons, including: handguns, Taser, Bushmaster M-4 Patrol rifle and OC spray. With the virtual reality system, attendees are placed in a variety of scenarios demanding a split-second thought process. This simulator will help control use-of-force claims, yet more importantly, save the lives of law enforcement officers and security personnel.

Maintaining a Professional Work Environment – 90 minutes

All workplaces face personnel issues that can have a negative impact on every aspect of business. While rules, procedures, policies, and codes of conduct attempt to prevent problems by setting clear expectations, no organization is totally free of workforce difficulties. This workshop addresses conduct that can create a breach or violation of workplace professionalism. Harassment, bullying, teasing, intimidation, workplace relationships, rumors, confidentiality, silence, violence, and retaliation are examples of topics discussed in a deterrent approach. Too often we operate in a crisis mode waiting until the problem explodes and are then forced to address the issue. Dealing with sensitive issues is most effective when it is done in a prevention format, which is the focus of this workshop.

Managing a Multi-Generational Workforce – 90 Minutes

Five generations of workers will soon be represented in the workforce. Whether you are an administrator, executive director, manager, or superintendent, you've probably encountered a few challenges stemming from the varying perspectives and priorities that workers from different generations bring to your organization. Conflict between generations is increasingly cited as a driver of low engagement. Schedule this workshop to learn about risk in a workplace with workers representing three, four, or five generations.

Managing Conflict - 90 minutes

All relationships, personal and professional, experience some kind of conflict; this is normal, natural and sometimes necessary for growth and development. In this workshop we will discuss the myths and truths, the greatest mistakes and the ingredients that are involved in conflict. You will learn how to manage conflict, develop your communications skills and resolve conflict within your organization.

Managing the Risks of Social Media - 90 minutes

In today's online world, social media is becoming an integral communication tool. The benefits of using social media are many, ranging from brand recognition, community outreach, increased sales and constituent engagement. But there is no getting around the fact that social media also introduces new risks. In this workshop we will discuss how to effectively and strategically engage your stakeholders in social media venues while also confronting the associated risks. This workshop will show you how you can protect yourself from the most common mistakes. Don't let the inherent risk of social media deter you from participating in this powerful marketing platform and the opportunities it can provide to you and your organization.

Open Public Meeting Act/Public Records Request - 2.5 hours

This training will provide your elected officials, staff, board, council, and commissioners with the required training, per RCW 42.30 and RCW 42.56, effective on July 1, 2014. During this training, attendees will learn what constitutes a meeting, what meetings are not subject to the OPMA, what notice is required for public meetings, what a special meeting is, and the consequences of violating the OPMA. Attendees will also learn when executive meetings may be called, the procedures to call a meeting, and when they may be personally liable.

The goal of the Public Records Request portion of the training is to harness the collective knowledge and talent of the Public Records Officer within your organization to increase transparency and Public Records Act compliance through education. This is a basic compliance course with a detailed review of the basics for handling public records, guidance on E-Records, social media, metadata, tips for dealing with difficult requests, and training your employees.



Performance Appraisals – 60 minutes

Employment issues continue to be a focal point of litigation. This workshop explores the need to have honest, concrete, well-documented performance evaluations of employees and volunteers. This training offers practical input related to: evaluation techniques, required forms and procedures, legal requirements, the relationship between job description and evaluation, timelines, contract language, and evaluator training.

Public Officials Liability / Creating Balance - 90 minutes

This workshop is tailored to elected officials, administrators and supervisors. Attendees are offered a detailed understanding of the role each individual plays in the composition of a well-managed organization. The presentation conveys: roles, public duty, negligence, liability pitfalls, litigation traps, punitive damage exposures and many other relevant topics geared to protect and enhance the position of a public official.

Public Records Request - 90 minutes

The goal of this workshop is to harness the collective knowledge and talent of the Public Records Officers to increase transparency and Public Records Act compliance through education. This is a basic compliance course highlighting a detailed review of the basics for handling public records, guidance on E-Records, social media and metadata, and tips for dealing with difficult requests and training your employees.

Recognizing and Reporting Child Abuse & Misconduct - 90 minutes

This timely workshop discusses the recognition of child abuse and sexual misconduct, both from sources outside the organization and misconduct of employees/volunteers. The topics of when reporting is required, what to report, and how employees can protect themselves from allegations are also included in this training.

Right Response Training - 4-14 hours

When safety is your responsibility, the RIGHT RESPONSE workshop is your essential toolbox for determining the best course of action in any situation to achieve a safe, lasting and positive result. These tools will help you successfully manage aggression or behavioral challenges and help you prevent such incidents from occurring in the future! There are four versions of the workshop which we offer to attendees concurrently to give them just the amount of training they need: Primer, Elements, Elements+ and Advanced.

•Primer: The first four hours is primarily focused on De-escalation Techniques and is great if you have limited contact with clients. Complete and receive a Certification of Attendance.

•Elements: Maximize Safety with Self-Protection Skills, in addition to the Primer (7 hours). Complete and receive a 2-year certification.

•Elements+: For your therapeutic contact with clients, learn how to prevent escalations with Proactive Environments and Positive Behavior Support. Also includes Advanced De-escalation skills (11 hours). Complete and receive a 2-year certification.

•Advanced: This full, 14-hour certification gives you all the skills of Prevention, De-escalation, Postvention and Physical Interventions, including Escorts and Therapeutic Holds. Complete and receive a 1-year certification.

Sexual Harassment in the Workplace - 90 minutes

This training helps participants identify and apply the important elements of carefully and correctly handling sexual harassment issues and complaints. This workshop offers a detailed overview of what sexual harassment is while also explaining: legal definitions, prevention techniques, and how to handle sexual harassment complaints. Participants will learn to identify, take action and distinguish potential issues before they occur.



Supervision of Children - 60 minutes

This workshop reviews best practices for employees/volunteers who supervise children. Steps to minimize liability and maximize child safety are key issues addressed. The legal duties surrounding supervision are discussed using case studies as examples. A supervision checklist of important "predict and prevent" factors is also covered. This workshop concludes by exploring five behavior management techniques used when supervising children. If you supervise children, this program is designed for you.

Taser Training - 5-8 hours

This course is brought to you on-site by a certified Taser instructor. Our instructor can certify users in the use of the Taser X26, X26P or the X2 Conducted Electrical Weapon systems. This five to eight hour block of instruction (depending on class size) will certify your law enforcement or security officer to carry and utilize your agency's preferred Taser CEW. Our team can also assist in writing or modifying your Use-of-Force policy to include the Taser CEW.

True Colors® Communicating With People Who Think Differently Part 1 - 2.5 hours

Meaningful personal interaction between staff is essential to an enjoyable and productive workplace. In this workshop, a certified True Colors presenter, through individual assessment, will translate complicated personality and learning theory into practical application. Participants will learn essential tools to bridge the gaps in communication, trust and respect. This educational and motivational opportunity can initiate the difference between a strong, transparent and efficient workplace versus problematic indifference.

True Colors® Communicating With People Who Think Differently Part 2 - Minimum 1.5 hours

In our Communicating With People Who Think Differently part 2 training, the trainer will review the four core values presented in part 1. After providing a refresher of the basic awareness seminar, the presenter will apply personality characteristic theory to intrapersonal communication, motivation, time management, dealing with stress and handling change. This seminar is designed to be customized to the organization's needs. Other areas of focus can be added.





Program Website: WWW.CiaW.US



2018 course list

Corrections training			
Basic jail security principles New	Jail risk management New		
Escorting inmates New	Supervising inmates New		
Ethical behavior for corrections officers New	Use of force for law enforcement New		
Inmate record keeping New	Written communication and reporting for corrections New		
Financial m	nanagement & grants		
An introduction to requests for proposal	Law Enforcement Grant Writing 101		
Fire/EMS grant writing 101			
F	Firefighting		
Fire behavior – Fire basics	Fire control – Structural fires		
Fire behavior - Fire growth & fire stages	Fire control – Wildfires & non-structural fires		
Fire behavior – Types of fires			
Hun	nan resources		
Bullying in the Workplace	Science of employee engagement		
Cyber-security threats to public entities New	Sexual harassment in the workplace		
Discipline and termination New	Sexual harassment awareness for managers		
Diversity in the workplace	Sexual harassment training for management		
Ethical behavior for elected officials	Shaping an ethical workplace culture		
Ethical behavior for local government	The risks of social media		
FMLA training for supervisors	Understanding the Family and Medical Leave Act		
Generational differences	Volunteers working with children and adolescents		
HR recruitment and selection process	Workplace harassment		
Leadership vs. management			
Law	/ enforcement		
Active shooter: 1	Real life/Reality training		
Active shooter: 2	Responding to emergencies 1		
Active shooter: 3	Risk management for law enforcement		
Active shooter: Phase & prevention	Sexual harassment awareness for law enforcement		
Active shooter: Recognition & basic response	Social media and law enforcement		
Body worn cameras for law enforcement	Stress and your health New		
Crisis management for law enforcement	The will to win 1		
De-escalation and minimizing use of force	The will to win 2		
Dealing with intoxicated individuals	The will to win 3		
Distracted driving for law enforcement	The will to win 4		
Ethics in law enforcement Traffic stops & safety 1			
Law enforcement liability	Traffic stops & safety 2		
Off-duty conduct and powers of arrest New	Understanding mental illness for law enforcement		
Methamphetamine and your community New	Working in minority communities		

Management				
A welcoming customer culture	Parliamentary procedures			
Business continuity	Performance management			
Crisis management	Supervisor skills 101			
Dealing with the media	Supervisor skills 201			
Disciplinary action and procedures	Training for small communities			
Meeting management				
Roadway	Roadway & highway			
Guide to temporary traffic control in work zones 101	Work zone traffic control 101			
Guide to temporary traffic control in work zones 102	Work zone traffic control 102			
Work zone exposure control measures				
Safety & ei	nvironment			
Advanced defensive driving	Distracted driving for local government			
Annual taser controlled electronic weapon	Dump truck safety			
Cemetery maintenance	Emergency preparation and egress			
Chemicals and MSDS New	Safe and effective work zone inspections			
Commercial motor vehicle safety New	Snow and ice management			
Defensive driving basics	Trenching and excavation safety			
Designing and maintaining safe playgrounds				
Water & wastewater				
Drinking water distribution system management	Stormwater runoff responsibilities 101			
Sewer system overview	Wastewater utility operation & maintenance			
Storage tank management				



Training is an essential component of the AWC RMSA comprehensive Loss Prevention Program, and an investment in our members. RMSA offers on-demand, webinar, and onsite training. Our training is convenient and accessible when you need it.

RMSA•U on-demand training

RMSA*U is your one stop shop for free online training whenever you need it. Each session takes about 30 minutes and can be saved at any time and completed later. An extensive catalog of training is provided, and all of the courses on the training website are available year round! There are beneficial classes for nearly every position at your organization. We highly encourage our members to view the course offerings as frequently as possible.

Onsite trainings

Onsite trainings are free to RMSA members and are open to the public on a cost-per-attendee basis. RMSA's training schedule is updated annually and based on member need and RMSA's largest loss exposure areas.

RMSA's cooperative scholarship program

What if RMSA is not offering the training you need? There are a wealth of conferences, seminars, and classes offered by various resources throughout the year and across the State. RMSA's scholarship program helps members attend numerous approved trainings and conferences that are not specifically hosted by RMSA. Look in our monthly *RMSA News* e-newsletter each month for tips on upcoming conferences and trainings or contact our staff to find out more.



Risk Management

Member resources

RMSA News

RMSA's monthly electronic newsletter keeping the membership informed of what is happening at their risk pool, including grant, scholarship, and training opportunities.

Educational scholarships

awcnet.org/TrainingEducation/Scho larships

RMSA provides members with registration scholarships to attend a multitude of conferences and workshops provided by other agencies and organizations.

Grant programs

awcnet.org/PropertyLiability/Educ ationgrants/molosspreventiongran tprogram.aspx

RMSA offers two annual grant programs that members can take advantage of. The loss prevention grant helps complete safety type projects, without affecting your budget. Our Lexipol grant helps pay for Lexipol services which include a Police policy builder, daily training, and more.

HR employment hotline and website (877) 568-6655

https://awcnet.hrhelpline.com/App

The HR Employment hotline and website allow members to get specific and confidential answers to employment law and human resource questions. Templates and forms also allow users to create their own personnel policies.

RMSA-U 24-hour online training www.poweredbyu.com/products/le arn/?a=login&t=rmsa

Making training more convenient and readily available RMSA-U allows members to access training videos from the comfort of your own desk 24 hours a day.

On-site regional training

RMSA provides on-site regional trainings throughout the year and across the State to ensure all members are able to get the training they need. Please contact us at <u>rmsa@awcnet.org</u> for more information and scheduling.

Pre-litigation assistance program

Sometimes getting ahead of an issue can prevent or reduce costly litigation. RMSA makes available to its members this pre-litigation program where approved attorneys can assist and provide advice, 100% paid for by RMSA. Call AWC RMSA for more information.

Model policies & manuals

RMSA provides its' members with sample policies and manuals on topics including personnel, sewer and sidewalk maintenance, and volunteer programs.

Free contract review rmsa@awcnet.org

The insurance, hold harmless and indemnification language found in contracts can be confusing and can leave cities and towns in an uninsured situation. RMSA will review these contract sections, saving on legal review costs and helping make wise decisions with requiring insurance and transferring risk.

Access to additional coverages rmsa@awcnet.org

Just about everything requires some type of insurance coverage which is why RMSA assists members in obtaining all types of specialty coverages, including special events liability. We also assist with understanding and obtaining surety coverages, including public official bonds.

24-hour claims hotline (360) 753-3326

Claims can happen at any time which is why RMSA ensures that you have quality claims service even after normal business hours.

Loss prevention inspections

RMSA loss prevention staff conduct thorough and documented inspections of each member entity to identify exposures and provide helpful resources to eliminate those risks. Please contact our Loss Prevention Specialist Dylan Andersen for more information.



Risk Management SERVICE AGENCY

Outline of coverages

	Member deductible	Pool retention or deductible	Coverage limits
General, automobile, and employment practices liability	None*	\$250,000 retention	\$15,000,000
Property/Auto Physical Damage	None*	\$100,000 deductible	\$250,000,000
Flood	\$100,000 \$500,000 high zones None		\$50,000,000 \$10,000,000 high zones
Earthquake	2% – \$250,000 min	None	\$50,000,000
Equipment breakdown	\$5,000	\$100,000 deductible	\$125,000,000
Crime – Employee fidelity	None	\$1,000 deductible	\$1,000,000
Pollution	None	\$50,000	\$2,000,000
Cyber Liability	None	\$25,000	\$2,000,000
Aviation general liability**	None	None	\$2,000,000

*Optional member-specific deductibles may be selected.

**Aviation coverage purchased by participating members.

30 October 2018

9

TO:	The City of Stevenson
FROM:	Janet Campbell and Jon Bennett
RE:	Broadcasting License

This is a request for the City of Stevenson to apply for a Low Power FM Broadcasting license to create a local Stevenson radio station with a broadcast radius of 5.6 kilometers. Jon Bennett has the equipment to operate such a station and is willing to voluntarily let the city use it. He is also willing to operate the station. It will be a nonprofit, public service local radio station. Content will come from any community member and will be regulated by standard FCC rules. The rationale behind the station is to build community, provide a mechanism for promoting city businesses and activities, as well as provide another platform for public service announcements. Janet Campbell has volunteered to fulfil all licensing requirements and paperwork on behalf of the City of Stevenson. Paul Hendricks, city council member, has volunteered to be the city's liaison in this endeavor.

Thank you for your consideration.

RECEIVED OCT 30 2018 BY: (UW

- 451

The Stevenson Food Bank serves hundreds of families every month. In order for us to do that there is a lot of overhead, such as: rent, electricity, maintenance, phones, internet, office supplies, food, etc. I work as the coordinator 26 hours a week. I am the only paid employee in the Food Bank and we have many wonderful volunteers who donate an average of 89 hours a month.

The Food Bank relies heavily on funds donated to us and our budget does not have any wiggle room. Every year expenses go up and donations go down and we have more and more families are coming in who need help. We do receive money from the County but as the County faces hardship that amount has steadily declined.

I do know that our community is in great need of our services. I am told at least once every single day of operation that they don't know what they would do without our help, that the cost of food on top of living expenses is more than they can handle. Many say that they would have to choose between food and rent, or food and electricity, or food and gas for their car to get to work.

As of September of this year, we have given out an average of 208 food boxes a month. We have an average of 534 individuals come through our doors every month to get food.

Please understand we are not just a place to get food, we are also helping people with their livelihoods. We are making it just a little bit easier to go to work or to keep their children warm in the winter and not have to go to bed hungry. Have you ever had to tell your loved ones I'm sorry but there is nothing to eat you have to wait until you get to school tomorrow? I have lived that life while growing up and it is very real and happens every day, everywhere, even right here in our town. I hope that when you are deciding if we should receive more funding that you understand just what our families are going through and how much worse it could be.

I am respectfully requesting \$10,000 for the continuing operation of the Stevenson Food Bank in 2019.

We appreciate all of your support in the past and hope that we can continue to feed our community together.

Thank you,

Patti Nichols

Stevenson Food Bank Coordinator



Grant Contract with:

City of Stevenson

through

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program

General Purpose Grant

For:

Housing Rehabilitation with Columbia Cascade Housing Corporation

Start date: 9/12/2018

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Attachment A, Scope of Work and Budget

Attachment B, State and Federal Requirements and Assurances

Attachment C, Letter to Incur Costs (if applicable)

FACE SHEET

Washington State Department of Commerce Local Government Division Community Assistance and Research Unit General Purpose Grant

1. Grantee		2. Grantee Doing Business As (optional)		
City of Stevenson PO Box 371 Stevenson, WA 98648		N/A		
3. Grantee Representative		4. COMMERCE R	epresentative	
Leana Kinley, City Administrator Phone: (509) 427-5970 Fax: (509) 427-8202 Email: leana@ci.stevenson.wa.us		Genny Matteson, Project Manager Phone: (360) 725-3093Address: PO Box 42525Fax: (360) 586-84401011 Plum Street SE Olympia, WA 98504		PO Box 42525 1011 Plum Street SE Olympia, WA 98504
5. Grant Amount	6. Funding Source		7. Start Date	8. End Date
\$400,000	Federal: 🛛 State: 🗌 Otl	ner: 🗌 N/A: 🗌	9/12/2018	6/30/2021
9. Federal Funds (as applic	able) Federal Agency:	CFI	OA Number:	Indirect Rate (if
\$400,000	000 U.S. Department of Housing 14.228 And Urban Development (HUD)		14.228	applicable): N/A
10. Tax ID #	11. SWV #	12. UBI #		13. DUNS #
91-6001512	0019082-00	301-00	00-29	02-564-4105
14. Grant Purpose				
Housing Rehabilitation with of Work and Budget.	Columbia Cascade Housing Corj	poration. A full descri	ption of the project i	s in Attachment "A" Scope
COMMERCE, defined as the Department of Commerce, and the Grantee, as defined above, acknowledge and accept the terms of this Grant and attachments and have executed this Grant on the date below to start as of the date and year referenced above. The rights and obligations of both parties to this Grant are governed by this Grant and the following other documents incorporated by reference: Grant Terms and Conditions including Attachment "A" – Scope of Work and Budget, Attachment "B"– State and Federal Requirements and Assurances, Attachment "C" – Letter to Incur Costs (if applicable), and the following documents incorporated herein by reference: Grant policies and procedures, prepared by Commerce.				
FOR GRANTEE		FOR COMMERCE		
The Honorable Leana Johnson, Mayor City of Stevenson		Mark K. Barkley, Assistant Director Local Government Division		
Date		Date		
		APPROVED AS TO FORM ONLY BY ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL APPROVAL ON FILE – SEPTEMBER 25, 2018		

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SPECIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

1. DEFINITIONS

- **A.** "Contractor" and "Grantee" in this Grant, and the term "subrecipient" found in the federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) rules and regulations, shall mean the same.
- **B.** "Low- and moderate-income" shall mean a household income equal to or less than 80 percent of area median income adjusted by family size.

2. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF FEDERAL FUNDING

Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN): B-18-DC-53-0001. Total amount of federal award B-18-DC-53-0001 to Commerce: \$12,458,664. Total amount of B-18-DC-53-0001 awarded to Grantee under this Grant is set forth in the Face Sheet at #5, Grant Amount.

Federal Award Date: To be determined.

Awarding Federal official: To be determined.

Federal Award Date and Awarding Federal Official will be stated in a cover letter from Commerce that will accompany a copy of the fully executed Grant provided to Grantee.

Funds distributed through this Grant are subject to CDBG regulations in 24 CFR Part 570.

The Grantee agrees that any publications (written, visual, or sound) but excluding press releases, newsletters, and issue analyses, issued by the Grantee describing programs or projects funded in whole or in part with federal funds under this Grant, shall contain the following statements:

"This project was supported by Grant No. B-18-DC-53-0001 awarded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Points of view in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of HUD. Grant funds are administered by the Community Development Block Grant Program, Washington State Department of Commerce."

3. ACQUISITION AND DISPOSITION OF ASSETS

The Grantee will account for any tangible personal property acquired or improved with this Grant.

The use and disposition of real property and equipment under this Grant will be in compliance with the requirements of all applicable federal law and regulation, including but not limited to 24 CFR Part 84 and 24 CFR Part 570.489,570.502,570.503,570.504, and 570.505 as applicable, which include but are not limited to the following:

Real property that was acquired or improved, in whole or in part, with funds under this Grant in excess of \$25,000 shall be used to meet one of the CDBG national objectives for ten (10) years after the Grant is closed. Any exception must be made with COMMERCE approval and the Grantee will be responsible to pay COMMERCE an amount equal to the current fair market value of the property less any portion of the value attributable to expenditures of non-CDBG funds for acquisition of or improvement to the property. Such payment from the disposition of real property acquired with this Grant within ten (10) years of closeout of the Grant shall be treated as CDBG Program Income.

In cases in which equipment acquired in whole or in part with funds under this Grant is sold, the proceeds will be CDBG Program Income.

4. BILLING PROCEDURES AND PAYMENT

COMMERCE will pay Grantee upon acceptance of work provided and receipt of properly completed invoices, which shall be submitted to the COMMERCE Representative on a Washington State Invoice Voucher form not more than monthly.

The invoices shall describe and document, to COMMERCE's satisfaction, a description of the work performed, the progress of the project, and fees. The invoice shall include the Contract Number identified on the Face Sheet of this Grant. If expenses are invoiced, provide a detailed breakdown of each type.

Payment shall be considered timely if made by COMMERCE within thirty (30) calendar days after receipt of properly completed invoices. Payment shall be sent to the address designated by the Grantee.

COMMERCE may, in its sole discretion, terminate the Grant or withhold payments claimed by the Grantee for services rendered if the Grantee fails to satisfactorily comply with any term or condition of this Grant, including completion of the Environmental Review and the release of funds (if applicable).

No payments in advance or in anticipation of services or supplies to be provided under this Grant shall be made by COMMERCE.

COMMERCE shall not release the final five (5) percent of the total grant amount until acceptance by COMMERCE of project completion.

5. CLOSEOUT

COMMERCE will advise the Grantee to initiate closeout procedures when there are no impediments to closing and the following criteria have been met or soon will be met:

- A. All costs have been incurred with the exception of closeout costs and any unsettled third-party claims against the Grantee. Costs are incurred when goods and services are received or contract work is performed.
- **B.** The Grantee has held a public hearing to review program performance.
- **C.** The Grantee has submitted the Contract Closeout Report. Failure to submit a report will not preclude COMMERCE from effecting closeout if it is deemed to be in the state's interest. Any excess grant amount in the Grantee's possession shall be returned in the event of failure to finish or update the report.
- **D.** Other responsibilities of the Grantee under this Grant and applicable laws and regulations appear to have been carried out satisfactorily or there is no further state interest in keeping this Grant open for the purpose of securing performance.

6. COMPENSATION

COMMERCE shall pay an amount not to exceed the amount identified on the Face Sheet of this Grant for the performance of all things necessary for or incidental to the performance of work as set forth in Attachment A, Scope of Work and Budget incorporated herein, and by reference the Grantee's application for funding.

Grantee shall receive reimbursement for travel and other expenses as authorized in advance by COMMERCE as reimbursable. Grantee shall receive compensation for travel expenses at current state travel reimbursement rates

7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

General Purpose, Housing Enhancement, and Economic Opportunity Grants

Funding in excess of the amount stipulated in **Attachment C, Letter to Incur Costs**, shall not be released to a Grantee by COMMERCE until the following conditions implementing 24 CFR part 58 are met:

- A. The Grantee must complete an environmental review of the project and make a finding of environmental impact. A notice of this finding must be published along with a notice of the Grantee's intent to request release of funds for the project unless the project is exempt from the publication requirements as described. The Grantee must allow a seven (7) or fifteen (15) day period for public review and comment following publication of the notices unless exempt under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Washington State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). When this review and comment period expires, the Grantee may, after considering any comments received, submit a request for release of funds to COMMERCE. Upon receipt of the request, COMMERCE must allow a fifteen (15) day period for public review and comment. When COMMERCE's public review and comment period expires, COMMERCE may, after considering any comments received, formally notify the Grantee in writing of the release of federal funds for the project.
- **B.** This special condition is satisfied when the Grantee completes the environmental review and request for release of funds from COMMERCE. The special condition is effectively removed on the date COMMERCE provides the Grantee with written notice of release of funds.

Planning-Only Activities and Public Services Grants

Funding shall not be released to a Planning-Only or Public Services Grant recipient until the following conditions are met: The Grantee assures that assisted activities are exempt under NEPA (24 CFR 58.34) and categorically exempt under SEPA (RCW 43.21C.110). The Grantee further assures that the activities do not come under the purview of any other federal, state, and known local environmental laws, statutes, regulations or executive orders. In addition, the Grantee assures it will document, in writing, its determination that each activity or project is exempt and meets the conditions specified for such exemption under (NEPA) 24 CFR 58.34(3) (for Planning-Only) or 58.34(4) (for Public Services) and (SEPA) WAC 197-11-800.

8. GRANT MANAGEMENT

The Representative and contact information identified on the Face Sheet of this Grant for each of the parties shall be responsible for and shall be the contact person for all communications and billings regarding the performance of this Grant.

9. HISTORICAL OR CULTURAL ARTIFACTS, HUMAN REMAINS

In the event that historical or cultural artifacts are discovered at the project site during construction or rehabilitation, the Grantee shall immediately stop construction and notify the local historical preservation officer and the state historic preservation officer at the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) at (360) 586-3065. If human remains are discovered, the Grantee shall stop work, report the presence and location of the remains to the coroner and local law enforcement immediately, and contact DAHP and the concerned tribe's cultural staff or committee.

10. INSURANCE

All self-insured risk management programs or self-insured/liability pool financial reports must comply with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and adhere to accounting standards promulgated by:

i.Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB),

i.Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), and

ii. The Washington State Auditor's annual instructions for financial reporting.

Grantees participating in joint risk pools shall maintain sufficient documentation to support the aggregate claim liability information reported on the balance sheet. The State of Washington, its agents, and employees need not be named as additional insured under a self-insured property/liability pool, if the pool is prohibited from naming third parties as additional insured.

<u>Unemployment and Industrial Insurance.</u> The Grantee shall be in full compliance with all state unemployment and industrial insurance laws while performing work under this Contract. Commerce will not be responsible for payment of industrial insurance premiums or for any other claim or benefit for the Grantee, or any subcontractor or employee of the Grantee, which might arise under the industrial insurance laws during performance of this Contract.

<u>Protection of Project Property, Grantee's Assumption of Risk.</u> The Grantee shall continuously maintain adequate protection of all the project work from damage and shall protect the property from injury or loss arising in connection with this Contract. The entire work of the Grantee shall be at the sole risk of the Grantee. The Grantee may elect to secure fire, extended coverage, and vandalism insurance or all-risk insurance to cover the project work during the course of construction. The Grantee shall take all necessary precautions for the safety of its employees working on the project, and shall comply with all applicable provisions of federal, state, and local safety laws and building codes to prevent accidents or injuries to persons, on, about, or adjacent to the premises where the work is being performed.

11. PERFORMANCE REPORTING

The Grantee, at such times and in such forms as COMMERCE may require, shall furnish periodic progress and performance reports pertaining to the activities undertaken pursuant to this Contract. These reports may include environmental review records, publication affidavits, procurement and contracting records, documentation of compliance with federal civil rights requirements, job creation records, program income reports, reports of the costs and obligations incurred in connection therewith, the final closeout report, and any other matters covered by this Contract. Activities funded by this Contract providing income-qualified direct assistance or direct services under the limited clientele, housing, or job creation CDBG National Objectives, must submit quarterly beneficiary

reports as furnished by COMMERCE. Failure to submit these reports may result in COMMERCE withholding payment or terminating this Contract.

12. PROGRAM INCOME

Program income, as defined in 24 CFR 570.489(e), retains federal identity and will be used before drawing additional CDBG funds to complete activities included in the Scope of Work and Budget. The Grantee must maintain records of program income received and expended, and annually report program income received after closeout of this Grant. Program Income shall be used to continue the same activities to benefit low- and moderate-income persons or, with COMMERCE approval, for other activities to benefit low- and moderate-income persons. Interest earned in excess of \$100 on CDBG funds received to reimburse incurred costs must be remitted to COMMERCE for return to the U.S. Treasury.

13. SUBCONTRACTOR DATA COLLECTION

Grantee will submit reports, in a form and format to be provided by Commerce and at intervals as agreed by the parties, regarding work under this Grant performed by subcontractors and the portion of Grant funds expended for work performed by subcontractors, including but not necessarily limited to minority-owned, woman-owned, and veteran-owned business subcontractors. "Subcontractors" shall mean subcontractors of any tier.

14. SUBCONTRACTS FOR ENGINEERING SERVICES

Engineering firms must certify that they are authorized to do business in the state of Washington and are in full compliance with the requirements of the Board of Professional Registration. The Grantee shall require that engineering services providers be covered by errors and omissions insurance. The engineering firm shall maintain minimum limits of no less than \$1,000,000 per occurrence to cover all activities by the engineering firm and licensed staff employed or under contract to the engineering firm. The state of Washington, its agents, officers, and employees need not be named as additional insureds under this policy.

15. ORDER OF PRECEDENCE

In the event of an inconsistency in this Grant, the inconsistency shall be resolved by giving precedence in the following order:

- Applicable federal and state of Washington statutes and regulations
- Special Terms and Conditions
- General Terms and Conditions
- Attachment A Scope of Work and Budget
- Grantee's application for funding and the Community Development Block Grant policies and procedures, prepared by Commerce as incorporated by reference on the Face Sheet

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

1. **DEFINITIONS**

As used throughout this Grant, the following terms shall have the meaning set forth below:

- **A.** "Authorized Representative" shall mean the Director and/or the designee authorized in writing to act on the Director's behalf.
- B. "COMMERCE" shall mean the Department of Commerce.
- C. "Grant" or "Agreement" means the entire written agreement between COMMERCE and the Grantee, including any Exhibits, documents, or materials incorporated by reference. E-mail or Facsimile transmission of a signed copy of this contract shall be the same as delivery of an original.
- **D.** "Grantee" shall mean the entity identified on the face sheet performing service(s) under this Grant, and shall include all employees and agents of the Grantee.
- E. "Modified Total Direct Costs (MTDC" shall mean all direct salaries and wages, applicable fringe benefits, materials and supplies, services, travel, and up to the first \$25,000 of each subaward (regardless of the period of performance of the subawards under the award). MTDC excludes equipment, capital expenditures, charges for patient care, rental costs, tuition remission, scholarships and fellowships, participant support costs and the portion of each subaward in excess of \$25,000.
- F. "Personal Information" shall mean information identifiable to any person, including, but not limited to, information that relates to a person's name, health, finances, education, business, use or receipt of governmental services or other activities, addresses, telephone numbers, social security numbers, driver license numbers, other identifying numbers, and any financial identifiers.
- G. "State" shall mean the state of Washington.
- **H.** "Subgrantee/subcontractor" shall mean one not in the employment of the Grantee, who is performing all or part of those services under this Grant under a separate Grant with the Grantee. The terms "subgrantee/subcontractor" refers to any tier.
- I. "Subrecipient" shall mean a non-federal entity that expends federal awards received from a passthrough entity to carry out a federal program, but does not include an individual that is a beneficiary of such a program. It also excludes vendors that receive federal funds in exchange for goods and/or services in the course of normal trade or commerce.
- J. "Vendor" is an entity that agrees to provide the amount and kind of services requested by COMMERCE; provides services under the grant only to those beneficiaries individually determined to be eligible by COMMERCE and, provides services on a fee-for-service or per-unit basis with contractual penalties if the entity fails to meet program performance standards.

2. ACCESS TO DATA

In compliance with RCW 39.26.180, the Grantee shall provide access to data generated under this Grant to COMMERCE, the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee, and the Office of the State Auditor at no additional cost. This includes access to all information that supports the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the Grantee's reports, including computer models and the methodology for those models.

3. ADVANCE PAYMENTS PROHIBITED

No payments in advance of or in anticipation of goods or services to be provided under this Grant shall be made by COMMERCE.

4. ALL WRITINGS CONTAINED HEREIN

This Grant contains all the terms and conditions agreed upon by the parties. No other understandings, oral or otherwise, regarding the subject matter of this Grant shall be deemed to exist or to bind any of the parties hereto.

5. AMENDMENTS

This Grant may be amended by mutual agreement of the parties. Such amendments shall not be binding unless they are in writing and signed by personnel authorized to bind each of the parties.

6. <u>AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT (ADA) OF 1990, PUBLIC LAW 101-336, also referred to as</u> the "ADA" 28 CFR Part 35

The Grantee must comply with the ADA, which provides comprehensive civil rights protection to individuals with disabilities in the areas of employment, public accommodations, state and local government services, and telecommunications.

7. ASSIGNMENT

Neither this Grant, nor any claim arising under this Grant, shall be transferred or assigned by the Grantee without prior written consent of COMMERCE.

8. ATTORNEY'S FEES

Unless expressly permitted under another provision of the Grant, in the event of litigation or other action brought to enforce Grant terms, each party agrees to bear its own attorney's fees and costs.

9. <u>AUDIT</u>

If the Grantee is a subrecipient and expends \$750,000 or more in federal awards from any and/or all sources in any fiscal year, the Grantee shall procure and pay for a single audit or a program-specific audit for that fiscal year. Upon completion of each audit, the Grantee shall:

- 1. Submit to COMMERCE the reporting package specified in OMB Super Circular 2 CFR 200.501, reports required by the program-specific audit guide (if applicable), and a copy of any management letters issued by the auditor.
- 2. Submit to COMMERCE follow-up and developed corrective action plans for all audit findings.

If the Grantee is a subrecipient and expends less than \$750,000 in federal awards from any and/or all sources in any fiscal year, the Grantee shall notify COMMERCE they did not meet the single audit requirement.

The Grantee shall send all single audit documentation to auditreview@commerce.wa.gov.

10. CERTIFICATION REGARDING DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION OR INELIGIBILITY AND VOLUNTARY EXCLUSION—PRIMARY AND LOWER TIER COVERED TRANSACTIONS

- **A.** Grantee, defined as the primary participant and it principals, certifies by signing these General Terms and Conditions that to the best of its knowledge and belief that they:
 - 1. Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by any Federal department or agency.
 - 2. Have not within a three-year period preceding this Grant, been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public or private agreement or transaction, violation of Federal or State antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, tax evasion, receiving stolen property, making false claims, or obstruction of justice;
 - Are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (Federal, State, or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (1)(b) of federal Executive Order 12549; and
 - 4. Have not within a three-year period preceding the signing of this Grant had one or more public transactions (Federal, State, or local) terminated for cause of default.
- **B.** Where the Grantee is unable to certify to any of the statements in this Grant, the Grantee shall attach an explanation to this Grant.
- C. The Grantee agrees by signing this Grant that it shall not knowingly enter into any lower tier covered transaction with a person who is debarred, suspended, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this covered transaction, unless authorized by COMMERCE.

D. The Grantee further agrees by signing this Grant that it will include the clause titled "Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion-Lower Tier Covered Transaction," as follows, without modification, in all lower tier covered transactions and in all solicitations for lower tier covered transactions:

LOWER TIER COVERED TRANSACTIONS

- a) The lower tier Grantee certifies, by signing this Grant that neither it nor its principals is presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction by any Federal department or agency.
- b) Where the lower tier Grantee is unable to certify to any of the statements in this Grant, such contractor shall attach an explanation to this Grant.
- E. The terms covered transaction, debarred, suspended, ineligible, lower tier covered transaction, person, primary covered transaction, principal, and voluntarily excluded, as used in this section, have the meanings set out in the Definitions and Coverage sections of the rules implementing Executive Order 12549. You may contact COMMERCE for assistance in obtaining a copy of these regulations.

11. CODE REQUIREMENTS

All construction and rehabilitation projects must satisfy the requirements of applicable local, state, and federal building, mechanical, plumbing, fire, energy and barrier-free codes. Compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 28 C.F.R. Part 35 will be required, as specified by the local building Department.

12. CONFIDENTIALITY/SAFEGUARDING OF INFORMATION

- **A.** "Confidential Information" as used in this section includes:
 - 1. All material provided to the Grantee by COMMERCE that is designated as "confidential" by COMMERCE;
 - 2. All material produced by the Grantee that is designated as "confidential" by COMMERCE; and
 - **3.** All personal information in the possession of the Grantee that may not be disclosed under state or federal law. "Personal information" includes but is not limited to information related to a person's name, health, finances, education, business, use of government services, addresses, telephone numbers, social security number, driver's license number and other identifying numbers, and "Protected Health Information" under the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA).
- B. The Grantee shall comply with all state and federal laws related to the use, sharing, transfer, sale, or disclosure of Confidential Information. The Grantee shall use Confidential Information solely for the purposes of this Grant and shall not use, share, transfer, sell or disclose any Confidential Information to any third party except with the prior written consent of COMMERCE or as may be required by law. The Grantee shall take all necessary steps to assure that Confidential Information is safeguarded to prevent unauthorized use, sharing, transfer, sale or disclosure of Confidential Information or violation of any state or federal laws related thereto. Upon request, the Grantee shall provide COMMERCE with its policies and procedures on confidentiality. COMMERCE may require changes to such policies and procedures as they apply to this Grant whenever COMMERCE reasonably determines that changes are necessary to prevent unauthorized disclosures. The Grantee shall make the changes within the time period specified by COMMERCE. Upon request, the Grantee shall immediately return to COMMERCE any Confidential Information that COMMERCE reasonably determines has not been adequately protected by the Grantee against unauthorized disclosure.
- **C.** Unauthorized Use or Disclosure. The Grantee shall notify COMMERCE within five (5) working days of any unauthorized use or disclosure of any confidential information, and shall take necessary steps to mitigate the harmful effects of such use or disclosure.

13. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Notwithstanding any determination by the Executive Ethics Board or other tribunal, COMMERCE may, in its sole discretion, by written notice to the Grantee terminate this Grant if it is found after duq

notice and examination by COMMERCE that there is a violation of the Ethics in Public Service Act, Chapter 42.52 RCW; or any similar statute involving the Grantee in the procurement of, or performance under this Grant.

Specific restrictions apply to contracting with current or former state employees pursuant to Chapter 42.52 RCW. The Grantee and their subgrantee(s) must identify any person employed in any capacity by the state of Washington that worked on the Community Development Block Grant program including but not limited to formulating or drafting the legislation, participating in grant procurement planning and execution, awarding grants, and monitoring grants, during the past 24 month period preceding the start date of this Grant. Identify the individual by name, the agency previously or currently employed by, job title or position held, and separation date. If is determined by COMMERCE that a conflict of interest exists, the Grantee may be disqualified from further consideration for the award of a Grant.

In the event this Grant is terminated as provided above, COMMERCE shall be entitled to pursue the same remedies against the Grantee as it could pursue in the event of a breach of the Grant by the Grantee. The rights and remedies of COMMERCE provided for in this clause shall not be exclusive and are in addition to any other rights and remedies provided by law. The existence of facts upon which COMMERCE makes any determination under this clause shall be an issue and may be reviewed as provided in the "Disputes" clause of this Grant.

14. COPYRIGHT PROVISIONS

Unless otherwise provided, all Materials produced under this Grant shall be considered "works for hire" as defined by the U.S. Copyright Act and shall be owned by COMMERCE. COMMERCE shall be considered the author of such Materials. In the event the Materials are not considered "works for hire" under the U.S. Copyright laws, the Grantee hereby irrevocably assigns all right, title, and interest in all Materials, including all intellectual property rights, moral rights, and rights of publicity to COMMERCE effective from the moment of creation of such Materials.

"Materials" means all items in any format and includes, but is not limited to, data, reports, documents, pamphlets, advertisements, books, magazines, surveys, studies, computer programs, films, tapes, and/or sound reproductions. "Ownership" includes the right to copyright, patent, register and the ability to transfer these rights.

For Materials that are delivered under the Grant, but that incorporate pre-existing materials not produced under the Grant, the Grantee hereby grants to COMMERCE a nonexclusive, royalty-free, irrevocable license (with rights to sublicense to others) in such Materials to translate, reproduce, distribute, prepare derivative works, publicly perform, and publicly display. The Grantee warrants and represents that the Grantee has all rights and permissions, including intellectual property rights, moral rights and rights of publicity, necessary to grant such a license to COMMERCE.

The Grantee shall exert all reasonable effort to advise COMMERCE, at the time of delivery of Materials furnished under this Grant, of all known or potential invasions of privacy contained therein and of any portion of such document which was not produced in the performance of this Grant. The Grantee shall provide COMMERCE with prompt written notice of each notice or claim of infringement received by the Grantee with respect to any Materials delivered under this Grant. COMMERCE shall have the right to modify or remove any restrictive markings placed upon the Materials by the Grantee.

15. DISPUTES

Except as otherwise provided in this Grant, when a dispute arises between the parties and it cannot be resolved by direct negotiation, either party may request a dispute hearing with the Director of COMMERCE, who may designate a neutral person to decide the dispute.

The request for a dispute hearing must:

- be in writing;
- state the disputed issues;
- state the relative positions of the parties;
- state the Grantee's name, address, and Contract number; and
- be mailed to the Director and the other party's (respondent's) Grant Representative within three (3) working days after the parties agree that they cannot resolve the dispute.

The respondent shall send a written answer to the requestor's statement to both the Director or the Director's designee and the requestor within five (5) working days.

The Director or designee shall review the written statements and reply in writing to both parties within ten (10) working days. The Director or designee may extend this period if necessary by notifying the parties.

The decision shall not be admissible in any succeeding judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding.

The parties agree that this dispute process shall precede any action in a judicial or quasi-judicial tribunal.

Nothing in this Grant shall be construed to limit the parties' choice of a mutually acceptable alternate dispute resolution (ADR) method in addition to the dispute hearing procedure outlined above.

16. DUPLICATE PAYMENT

COMMERCE shall not pay the Grantee, if the Grantee has charged or will charge the State of Washington or any other party under any other Grant, subgrant/subcontract, or agreement, for the same services or expenses.

17. GOVERNING LAW AND VENUE

This Grant shall be construed and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the state of Washington, and the venue of any action brought hereunder shall be in the Superior Court for Thurston County.

18. INDEMNIFICATION

To the fullest extent permitted by law, the Grantee shall indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the state of Washington, COMMERCE, agencies of the state and all officials, agents and employees of the state, from and against all claims for injuries or death arising out of or resulting from the performance of the contract. "Claim" as used in this contract, means any financial loss, claim, suit, action, damage, or expense, including but not limited to attorney's fees, attributable for bodily injury, sickness, disease, or death, or injury to or the destruction of tangible property including loss of use resulting therefrom.

The Grantee's obligation to indemnify, defend, and hold harmless includes any claim by Grantee's agencts, employees, representatives, or any subgrantee/subcontractor or its employees.

Grantee expressly agrees to indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the State for any claim arising out of or incident to Grantee's or any subgrantee's/subcontractor's performance or failure to perform the Grant. Grantee's obligation to indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the State shall not be eliminated by any actual or alleged concurrent negligence of State or its agents, agencies, employees and officials.

The Grantee waives its immunity under Title 51 RCW to the extent it is required to indemnify, defend and hold harmless the state and its agencies, officers, agents or employees.

19. INDEPENDENT CAPACITY OF THE CONTRACTOR

The parties intend that an independent contractor relationship will be created by this Grant. The Grantee and its employees or agents performing under this Grant are not employees or agents of the state of Washington or COMMERCE. The Grantee will not hold itself out as or claim to be an officer or employee of COMMERCE or of the state of Washington by reason hereof, nor will the Grantee make any claim of right, privilege or benefit which would accrue to such officer or employee under law. Conduct and control of the work will be solely with the Grantee.

20. INDIRECT COSTS

The Grantee shall provide their indirect cost rate that has been negotiated between their entity and the Federal Government. If no such rate exists a de minimis indirect cost rate of 10% of modified total direct costs (MTDC) will be used.

21. INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE COVERAGE

The Grantee shall comply with all applicable provisions of Title 51 RCW, Industrial Insurance. If the Grantee fails to provide industrial insurance coverage or fails to pay premiums or penalties on behalf of its employees as may be required by law, COMMERCE may collect from the Grantee the full amount payable to the Industrial Insurance Accident Fund. COMMERCE may deduct the amount

owed by the Grantee to the accident fund from the amount payable to the Grantee by COMMERCE under this Grant, and transmit the deducted amount to the Department of Labor and Industries, (L&I) Division of Insurance Services. This provision does not waive any of L&I's rights to collect from the Grantee.

22. <u>LAWS</u>

The Grantee shall comply with all applicable laws, ordinances, codes, regulations, and policies of local, state, and federal governments, as now or hereafter amended, including, but not limited to:

United States Laws, Regulations and Circulars (Federal)

A. Audits

• 2 CFR Part 200.

B. Environmental Protection and Review

- Coastal Barrier Resources Act of 1982, 16 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.
- HUD's implementing regulations at 24 CFR parts 50 or 58, as appropriate.
- Lead Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act, 42 U.S.C. 4821-4846 also 24 CFR 982.401(j).
- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq. and the Implementing Regulations of 24 CFR 58 (HUD) and 40 CFR 1500-1508 (Council on Environmental Quality).
- Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, 42 USC 4851-4856.

B. Flood Plains

• Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 USC 4001-4128.

C. Labor and Safety Standards

- Convict Labor, 18 U.S.C. 751, 752, 4081, 4082.
- Davis Bacon Act, 40 U.S.C. 276a-276a-5.
- Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, 41 USC 701 et seq.
- Federal Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.
- Title IV of the Lead Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act, 42 U.S.C 4831, 24 CFR Part 35.
- Work Hours and Safety Act of 1962, 40 U.S.C. 327-330 and Department of Labor Regulations, 29 CFR Part 5.

D. Laws against Discrimination

- Age Discrimination Act of 1975, Public Law 94-135, 42 U.S.C. 6101-07, 45 CFR Part 90 Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs.
- Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, Public Law 101-336.
- Employment under Federal Contracts, Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Section 503, 29 U.S.C. 793.
- Equal Employment Opportunity, Executive Order 11246, as amended by Executive Order 11375 and supplemented in U.S. Department of Labor Regulations, 41 CFR Chapter 60.
- Executive Order 11246, as amended by EO 11375, 11478, 12086 and 12102.
- Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601-19) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 100.
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 8.
- Fair Housing, Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, Public Law 90-284, 42 U.S.C. 3601-19.
- Minority Business Enterprises, Executive Order 11625, 15 U.S.C. 631.
- Minority Business Enterprise Development, Executive Order 12432, 48 FR 32551.
- Nondiscrimination and Equal Opportunity, 24 CFR 5.105(a).
- Nondiscrimination in benefits, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Public Law 88-352, 42 U.S.C. 2002d et seq, 24 CFR Part 1.
- Nondiscrimination in employment, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Public Law 88-352.
- Section 3, Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, 12 USC 1701u (See 24 CFR 570.607(b)).

E. Office of Management and Budget Circulars

• 2 CFR 200

F. Other

- Anti-Kickback Act, 18 U.S.C. 874; 40 U.S.C. 276b, 276c; 41 U.S.C. 51-54.
- Governmental Guidance for New Restrictions on Lobbying; Interim Final Guidance, Federal Register 1, Vol. 54, No. 243\Wednesday, December 20, 1989.
- Hatch Political Activity Act, 5 U.S.C. 1501-8.
- Lobbying and Disclosure, 42 USC 3537a and 3545 and 31 USC 1352. (Byrd Anti-Lobbying Amendment). 31 U.S.C. 1352 provides that Grantees who apply or bid for an award of \$100,000 or more must file the required certification. Each tier certifies to the tier above that it will not and has not used Federal appropriated funds to pay any person or organization for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a member of Congress, officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a member of Congress in connection with obtaining any Federal contract, grant or other award covered by 31 U.S.C. 1352. Each tier must disclose any lobbying with non-Federal funds that takes place in connection with obtaining any Federal award. Such disclosures are forwarded from tier to tier up to the recipient.
- Non-Supplanting Federal Funds.

G. Privacy

• Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. 552a.

H. Relocation

- Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policy Act of 1970 and implementing regulations at 49 CFR part 24.
- Section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 and the implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 570.

Washington State Laws and Regulations

- A. Affirmative action, RCW 41.06.020 (1).
- B. Boards of directors or officers of non-profit corporations Liability Limitations, RCW 4.24.264.
- C. Disclosure-campaign finances-lobbying, Chapter 42.17A RCW.
- D. Discrimination-human rights commission, Chapter 49.60 RCW.
- E. Ethics in public service, Chapter 42.52 RCW.
- F. Housing assistance program, Chapter 43.185 RCW
- G. Interlocal cooperation act, Chapter 39.34 RCW.
- H. Noise control, Chapter 70.107 RCW.
- I. Office of minority and women's business enterprises, Chapter 39.19 RCW and Chapter 326-02 WAC.
- J. Open public meetings act, Chapter 42.30 RCW.
- K. Prevailing wages on public works, Chapter 39.12 RCW.
- L. Public records act, Chapter 42.56 RCW.
- **M.** Relocation assistance real property acquisition policy, Chapter 8.26 RCW.
- N. Shoreline management act of 1971, Chapter 90.58 RCW.
- **O.** State budgeting, accounting, and reporting system, Chapter 43.88 RCW.
- **P.** State building code, Chapter 19.27 RCW and Energy-related building standards, Chapter 19.27A RCW, and Provisions in buildings for aged and handicapped persons, Chapter 70.92 RCW.
- **Q.** State Coastal Zone Management Program, Publication 01-06-003, Shorelands and Environmental Assistance Program, Washington State Department of Ecology.
- **R.** State environmental policy, Chapter 43.21C RCW.

23. LICENSING, ACCREDITATION AND REGISTRATION

The Grantee shall comply with all applicable local, state, and federal licensing, accreditation and registration requirements or standards necessary for the performance of this Grant.

24. LIMITATION OF AUTHORITY

Only the Authorized Representative or the Authorized Representative's delegate by writing (delegation to be made prior to action) shall have the express, implied, or apparent authority to alter, amend, modify, or waive any clause or condition of this Grant. Furthermore, any alteration, amendment, modification, or waiver or any clause or condition of this Grant is not effective or binding unless made in writing and signed by the Agent.

25. NONCOMPLIANCE WITH NONDISCRIMINATION LAWS

During the performance of this Grant, the Grantee shall comply with all federal, state, and local nondiscrimination laws, regulations and policies. In the event of the Grantee's non-compliance or refusal to comply with any nondiscrimination law, regulation or policy, this Grant may be rescinded, canceled or terminated in whole or in part, and the Grantee may be declared ineligible for further Grants with COMMERCE. The Grantee shall, however, be given a reasonable time in which to cure this noncompliance. Any dispute may be resolved in accordance with the "Disputes" procedure set forth herein.

26. NOTIFICATION OF TENANT RIGHTS/RESPONSIBILITIES

The Grantee shall provide all tenants, if any, with information outlining tenant rights and responsibilities under the Washington State Landlord Tenant laws, Title 59, Revised Code of Washington.

The Grantee shall also provide all occupants of property acquired with U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funds notice regarding their eligibility for relocation assistance. Such notices will be provided as required by the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Act of 1970, as amended and referenced in 49 CFR part 24 and Section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended and referenced in 24 CFR 570 and noted in HUD's Handbook No. 1378. Notifications will include but not be limited to:

- General Information Notice
- Notice of Displacement/Non-Displacement

27. PAY EQUITY

The Grantee agrees to ensure that "similarly employed" individuals in its workforce are compensated as equals, consistent with the following:

- Employees are "similarly employed" if the individuals work for the same employer, the performance of the job requires comparable skill, effort, and responsibility, and the jobs are performed under similar working conditions. Job titles alone are not determinative of whether employees are similarly employed;
- b. Grantee may allow differentials in compensation for its workers if the differentials are based in good faith and on any of the following:

(i) A seniority system; a merit system; a system that measures earnings by quantity or quality of production; a bona fide job-related factor or factors; or a bona fide regional difference in compensation levels.

(ii) A bona fide job-related factor or factors may include, but not be limited to, education, training, or experience that is: Consistent with business necessity; not based on or derived from a gender-based differential; and accounts for the entire differential.

(iii) A bona fide regional difference in compensation level must be: Consistent with business necessity; not based on or derived from a gender-based differential; and account for the entire differential.

This Grant may be terminated by the Department, if the Department or the Department of Enterprise services determines that the Contractor is not in compliance with this provision.

28. POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Political activity of Grantee employees and officers are limited by the State Campaign Finances and Lobbying provisions of Chapter 42.17A RCW and the Federal Hatch Act, 5 USC 1501 - 1508.

No funds may be used for working for or against ballot measures or for or against the candidacy of any person for public office.

29. PREVAILING WAGE LAW

The Grantee certifies that all contractors and subcontractors performing work on the project shall comply with state Prevailing Wages on Public Works, Chapter 39.12 RCW, as applicable to the project funded by this Grant, including but not limited to the filing of the "Statement of Intent to Pay Prevailing Wages" and "Affidavit of Wages Paid" as required by RCW 39.12.040. The Grantee shall maintain records sufficient to evidence compliance with Chapter 39.12 RCW, and shall make such records available for COMMERCE's review upon request.

30. PROCUREMENT STANDARDS FOR FEDERALLY FUNDED PROGRAMS

A Grantee which is a local government or Indian Tribal government must establish procurement policies and procedures in accordance with 2 CFR Part 200, for all purchases funded by this Grant.

A Grantee which is a nonprofit organization shall establish procurement policies in accordance with 2 CFR Part 200, for all purchases funded by this Grant.

The Grantee's procurement system should include at least the following:

- 1. A code or standard of conduct that shall govern the performance of its officers, employees, or agents engaged in the awarding of contracts using federal funds.
- 2. Procedures that ensure all procurement transactions shall be conducted in a manner to provide, to the maximum extent practical, open and free competition.
- 3. Minimum procedural requirements, as follows:
 - a. Follow a procedure to assure the avoidance of purchasing unnecessary or duplicative items.
 - b. Solicitations shall be based upon a clear and accurate description of the technical requirements of the procured items.
 - c. Positive efforts shall be made to use small and minority-owned businesses.
 - d. The type of procuring instrument (fixed price, cost reimbursement) shall be determined by the Grantee, but must be appropriate for the particular procurement and for promoting the best interest of the program involved.
 - e. Contracts shall be made only with reasonable subgrantees/subcontractors who possess the potential ability to perform successfully under the terms and conditions of the proposed procurement.
 - f. Some form of price or cost analysis should be performed in connection with every procurement action.
 - g. Procurement records and files for purchases shall include all of the following:
 - 1) Contractor selection or rejection.
 - 2) The basis for the cost or price.
 - 3) Justification for lack of competitive bids if offers are not obtained.
 - h. A system for contract administration to ensure Grantee conformance with terms, conditions and specifications of this Grant, and to ensure adequate and timely follow-up of all purchases.
- 4. Grantee and Subgrantee/subcontractor must receive prior approval from COMMERCE for using funds from this Grant to enter into a sole source contract or a contract where only one bid or proposal is received when value of this Grant is expected to exceed \$5,000.

Prior approval requests shall include a copy of proposed contracts and any related procurement documents and justification for non-competitive procurement, if applicable.

31. PROHIBITION AGAINST PAYMENT OF BONUS OR COMMISSION

The funds provided under this Grant shall not be used in payment of any bonus or commission for the purpose of obtaining approval of the application for such funds or any other approval or concurrence under this Grant provided, however, that reasonable fees or bona fide technical consultant, managerial, or other such services, other than actual solicitation, are not hereby prohibited if otherwise eligible as project costs.

32. PUBLICITY

The Grantee agrees not to publish or use any advertising or publicity materials in which the state of Washington or COMMERCE's name is mentioned, or language used from which the connection with the state of Washington's or COMMERCE's name may reasonably be inferred or implied, without the prior written consent of COMMERCE.

33. <u>RECAPTURE</u>

In the event that the Grantee fails to perform this Grant in accordance with state laws, federal laws, and/or the provisions of this Grant, COMMERCE reserves the right to recapture funds in an amount to compensate COMMERCE for the noncompliance in addition to any other remedies available at law or in equity.

Repayment by the Grantee of funds under this recapture provision shall occur within the time period specified by COMMERCE. In the alternative, COMMERCE may recapture such funds from payments due under this Grant.

34. RECORDS MAINTENANCE

The Grantee shall maintain books, records, documents, data and other evidence relating to this Grant and performance of the services described herein, including but not limited to accounting procedures and practices that sufficiently and properly reflect all direct and indirect costs of any nature expended in the performance of this Grant.

The Grantee shall retain such records for a period of six years following the date of final payment. At no additional cost, these records, including materials generated under the Grant, shall be subject at all reasonable times to inspection, review or audit by COMMERCE, personnel duly authorized by COMMERCE, the Office of the State Auditor, and federal and state officials so authorized by law, regulation or agreement.

If any litigation, claim or audit is started before the expiration of the six (6) year period, the records shall be retained until all litigation, claims, or audit findings involving the records have been resolved.

35. REGISTRATION WITH DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

If required by law, the Grantee shall complete registration with the Washington State Department of Revenue.

36. RIGHT OF INSPECTION

The Grantee shall provide right of access to its facilities to COMMERCE, or any of its officers, or to any other authorized agent or official of the state of Washington or the federal government, at all reasonable times, in order to monitor and evaluate performance, compliance, and/or quality assurance under this Grant.

37. SAVINGS

In the event funding from state, federal, or other sources is withdrawn, reduced, or limited in any way after the effective date of this Grant and prior to normal completion, COMMERCE may terminate the Grant under the "Termination for Convenience" clause, without the ten calendar day notice requirement. In lieu of termination, the Grant may be amended to reflect the new funding limitations and conditions.

38. SEVERABILITY

The provisions of this Grant are intended to be severable. If any term or provision is illegal or invalid for any reason whatsoever, such illegality or invalidity shall not affect the validity of the remainder of the Grant.

39. SITE SECURITY

While on COMMERCE premises, Grantee, its agents, employees, or subcontractors shall conform in all respects with physical, fire or other security policies or regulations.

40. SUBGRANTING/SUBCONTRACTING

The Grantee may only subcontract work contemplated under this Grant if it obtains the prior written approval of COMMERCE.

If COMMERCE approves subcontracting, the Grantee shall maintain written procedures related to subcontracting, as well as copies of all subcontracts and records related to subcontracts. For cause, COMMERCE in writing may: (a) require the Grantee to amend its subcontracting procedures as they relate to this Grant; (b) prohibit the Grantee from subcontracting with a particular person or entity; or (c) require the Grantee to rescind or amend a subcontract.

Every subcontract shall bind the Subgrantee to follow all applicable terms of this Grant. If any Subgrantee fails to comply with any applicable term or condition of this Grant, including the Scope of Work and Budget in Attachment A, the Grantee shall be responsible for completing the work itself, or contracting with another Subgrantee as approved by COMMERCE. The Grantee shall appropriately monitor the activities of the Subgrantee to assure fiscal conditions of this Grant. In no event shall the existence of a subcontract operate to release or reduce the liability of the Grantee to COMMERCE for any breach in the performance of the Grantee's duties.

Every subcontract shall include a term that COMMERCE and the State of Washington are not liable for claims or damages arising from a Subgrantee's performance of the subcontract.

41. SURVIVAL

The terms, conditions, and warranties contained in this Grant that by their sense and context are intended to survive the completion of the performance, cancellation or termination of this Grant shall so survive.

42. <u>TAXES</u>

All payments accrued on account of payroll taxes, unemployment contributions, the Grantee's income or gross receipts, any other taxes, insurance or expenses for the Grantee or its staff shall be the sole responsibility of the Grantee.

43. TERMINATION FOR CAUSE

In the event COMMERCE determines the Grantee has failed to comply with the conditions of this Grant in a timely manner, COMMERCE has the right to suspend or terminate this Grant. Before suspending or terminating the Grant, COMMERCE shall notify the Grantee in writing of the need to take corrective action. If corrective action is not taken within 30 calendar days, the Grant may be terminated or suspended.

In the event of termination or suspension, the Grantee shall be liable for damages as authorized by law including, but not limited to, any cost difference between the original Grant and the replacement or cover Grant and all administrative costs directly related to the replacement Grant, e.g., cost of the competitive bidding, mailing, advertising and staff time.

COMMERCE reserves the right to suspend all or part of the Grant, withhold further payments, or prohibit the Grantee from incurring additional obligations of funds during investigation of the alleged compliance breach and pending corrective action by the GRANTEE or a decision by COMMERCE to terminate the Grant. A termination shall be deemed a "Termination for Convenience" if it is determined that the Grantee: (1) was not in default; or (2) failure to perform was outside of his or her control, fault or negligence.

The rights and remedies of COMMERCE provided in this Grant are not exclusive and are, in addition to any other rights and remedies, provided by law.

44. TERMINATION FOR CONVENIENCE

Except as otherwise provided in this Grant, COMMERCE may, by ten (10) business days written notice, beginning on the second day after the mailing, terminate this Grant, in whole or in part. If this Grant is so terminated, COMMERCE shall be liable only for payment required under the terms of this Grant for services rendered or goods delivered prior to the effective date of termination.

45. TERMINATION PROCEDURES

Upon termination of this Grant, COMMERCE, in addition to any other rights provided in this Grant, may require the Grantee to deliver to COMMERCE any property specifically produced or acquired for the performance of such part of this Grant as has been terminated. The provisions of the "Treatment of Assets" clause shall apply in such property transfer.

COMMERCE shall pay to the Grantee the agreed upon price, if separately stated, for completed work and services accepted by COMMERCE, and the amount agreed upon by the Grantee and COMMERCE for (i) completed work and services for which no separate price is stated, (ii) partially completed work and services, (iii) other property or services that are accepted by COMMERCE, and (iv) the protection and preservation of property, unless the termination is for default, in which case the Authorized Representative shall determine the extent of the liability of COMMERCE. Failure to agree with such determination shall be a dispute within the meaning of the "Disputes" clause of this Grant. COMMERCE may withhold from any amounts due the Grantee such sum as the Authorized Representative determines to be necessary to protect COMMERCE against potential loss or liability.

The rights and remedies of COMMERCE provided in this section shall not be exclusive and are in addition to any other rights and remedies provided by law or under this Grant.

After receipt of a notice of termination, and except as otherwise directed by the Authorized Representative, the Grantee shall:

- 1. Stop work under the Grant on the date, and to the extent specified, in the notice;
- Place no further orders or subgrants/subcontracts for materials, services, or facilities except as may be necessary for completion of such portion of the work under the Grant that is not terminated;
- Assign to COMMERCE, in the manner, at the times, and to the extent directed by the Authorized Representative, all of the rights, title, and interest of the Grantee under the orders and subgrants/subcontracts so terminated, in which case COMMERCE has the right, at its discretion, to settle or pay any or all claims arising out of the termination of such orders and subgrants/subcontracts;
- Settle all outstanding liabilities and all claims arising out of such termination of orders and subcontracts, with the approval or ratification of the Authorized Representative to the extent the Authorized Representative may require, which approval or ratification shall be final for all the purposes of this clause;
- 5. Transfer title to COMMERCE and deliver in the manner, at the times, and to the extent directed by the Authorized Representative any property which, if the Grant had been completed, would have been required to be furnished to COMMERCE;
- 6. Complete performance of such part of the work as shall not have been terminated by the Authorized Representative; and
- 7. Take such action as may be necessary, or as the Authorized Representative may direct, for the protection and preservation of the property related to this Grant, which is in the possession of the Grantee and in which COMMERCE has or may acquire an interest.

46. TREATMENT OF ASSETS

Title to all property furnished by Commerce shall remain in COMMERCE. Title to all property furnished by the Grantee, for the cost of which the Grantee is entitled to be reimbursed as a direct item of cost under this Grant, shall remain in Grantee. Title to other property, the cost of which is reimbursable to the Grantee under this Grant, shall remain in Grantee. Provided however, the foregoing shall not be interpreted to relieve Grantee of any other obligations in this Agreement regarding use and continued ownership of property improved or acquired with funds under this Agreement.

- A. Any property of COMMERCE furnished to the Grantee shall, unless otherwise provided herein or approved by COMMERCE, be used only for the performance of this Grant.
- B. The Grantee shall be responsible for any loss or damage to property of COMMERCE that results from the negligence of the Grantee or which results from the failure on the part of the Grantee to maintain and administer that property in accordance with sound management practices.

- C. If any COMMERCE property is lost, destroyed or damaged, the Grantee shall immediately notify COMMERCE and shall take all reasonable steps to protect the property from further damage.
- D. The Grantee shall surrender to COMMERCE all property of COMMERCE prior to settlement upon completion, termination or cancellation of this Grant

All reference to the Grantee under this clause shall also include Grantee's employees, agents or Subgrantees/Subcontractors.

47. <u>WAIVER</u>

Waiver of any default or breach shall not be deemed to be a waiver of any subsequent default or breach. Any waiver shall not be construed to be a modification of the terms of this Grant unless stated to be such in writing and signed by Authorized Representative of COMMERCE.

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The site of Charlow			ALLACHIVIENT A — SCUPE OF WORK AND BUDGET Grantee: City of Stevenson	
			Contract No. 18-62210-037	
The city of Cterror			Section A: Project Description / Deliverable	
Klickitat and Skam	son is awaı ania Count	rded ties, י	The city of Stevenson is awarded a \$400,000 CDBG General Purpose Grant to provide rehabilitation loans to low- and moderate-income homeowners in Klickitat and Skamania Counties, with Columbia Cascade Housing Corporation as the grant subrecipient. The project will result in housing units that are	nomeowners in g units that are
healthier, safer an loan program for a	d more en idditional l	ergy	healthier, safer and more energy efficient, in addition to helping maintain affordability. Repayments of these loans will help to continue funding a revolving loan program for additional housing rehabilitation loans in this two county area.	funding a revolving
Total project costs are estimated at \$400,000	are estim	ated	at \$400,000.	
The project will pr	ovide a dir	ect k	The project will provide a direct benefit to approximately 16 low- and moderate-income homeowners based on a household income qualification process.	lification process.
			Section B: Project Activities, Milestones and Budget	
CDBG Budget	Budget		Project Activities	Performance
Code	Amount		*INUST complete each buileted project activity to meet the corresponding milestone.	Milestones
21A General	\$5,000	•	Execute grant contract with Commerce.	Before first payment
Admin.		•	Verify the subrecipient does not have an active exclusion record in the federal award system (SAM.gov); include documentation in the CDBG file. Submit a conv to Commerce	request
		•	Establish a subrecipient agreement that includes the annual beneficiary reporting requirement and	
		•	ensures the intended LMI benefit will be met. Submit a signed copy to Commerce. Establish administrative, financial, reporting and record keeping systems.	
		Рау	Payment requests:	Not more than
		•	Review subrecipient reimbursement requests against project budget and contract start date.	monthly.
		•	Document local government's CDBG general administration costs.	First payment request
		• •	Once costs are approved, prepare and submit payment request and project status report to Commerce.	within 270 days from
		•	Submit a CDBG Beneficiary Report annually.	Bv July 30
		• •	complete applicable civil rights requirements. Conduct an on-site monitoring of the subrecipient to verify the grant is used according to CDBG	Prior to Commerce s on-site monitoring
			requirements and all costs reimbursed are allowable.	D
		•	Resolve all monitoring issues with CDBG.	Before requesting
		•	Grant activities are accomplished.	final 5% of CDBG
		•	Conduct a final public hearing to review project performance.	award
		•	Submit a CDBG Contract Closeout Report.	
- 4		•	List CDBG expenditures in your annual Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards and arrange an audit with the State Auditor's Office to meet the Uniform Guidance (2 CFR Part 200).	Before audit

			Section B: Project Activities, Milestones and Budget (continued)	
CDBG Budget Code	Budget Amount		Project Activities *Must complete each bulleted project activity to meet the corresponding milestone.	Performance Milestones
14H Rehabilitation Administration	\$ 80,000	•	Complete the first tier environmental review, including any required consultation and public notices, and prepare an environmental review record in compliance with NEPA requirements for CDBG.	Before release of funds
			Establish CDBG housing rehabilitation assistance program policies and procedures, incorporating CDBG income qualification and beneficiary reporting requirements. Conduct outreach and market the rehabilitation assistance program. Verify contractors do not have an active exclusion record in the federal award system (SAM.gov) and include documentation in CDBG file. Establish pre-approved list of contractors. Monitor program progress and compliance with applicable federal and state regulations.	Before approving applications for CDBG housing rehabilitation assistance
			Review and process applications for rehabilitation assistance and determine CDBG eligibility. Complete a second tier, site-specific environmental review for any rehabilitation activities outside the original NEPA determination. Conduct housing inspection. Develop scope of work and cost estimate. Approve scope of work and process housing rehabilitation contract document with homeowner.	Before each housing rehabilitation contract is finalized/executed
			Establish financial management systems for tracking CDBG eligible housing rehabilitation costs and grant receipts. Monitor rehabilitation progress. Conduct final inspection and receive homeowner acceptance of completed work. Approve costs, and prepare and submit payment request and project status report to Grantee.	Before each payment request for rehabilitation services
14A Rehab: Single Unit Residential	\$315,000	• • •	Complete housing rehabilitation based approved scope of work, final inspection and homeowner acceptance of completed work. Meet the CDBG national objective of principally benefiting low- and moderate-income households. Accomplish HUD's outcome of increasing housing affordability to achieve HUD's objective of providing decent affordable housing.	Complete each housing rehabilitation project Approx. 16 LMI households will begin receiving a benefit by
- 478 -	\$400,000			June 30, 2021

STATE AND FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS AND ASSURANCES

In addition to laws listed in the general terms and conditions of this Grant, the Grantee assures compliance with the following laws and regulations as they pertain to the local project. Contact the CDBG program if you want assistance in obtaining a copy of any of these.

FEDERAL

A. HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- 1. Executive Order 11063, as amended by Executive Order 12259 (24 CFR Part 107).
- 2. The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended through 1992: Sections 109; 104 (b) 4; 104 (d); and 104 (l), which prohibit discrimination and require identification of housing and community development needs; a "residential antidisplacement and relocation assistance plan"; and adoption and enforcement of policies prohibiting the use of excessive force.

B. LABOR

1. Prohibition of Use of CDBG for Job-Pirating Activities, 24 CFR Part 570.482(f), revised June 2006.

C. ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL

- 1. The Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.
- 2. Executive Order 11990, May 24, 1977, as amended by Executive Order 11990: Protection of Wetlands, 42 FR 26961 et seq.
- 3. The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.
- 4. Executive Order 11988, May 24, 1977: Floodplain Management and Wetland Protection, 42 FR 26951 et seq.
- 5. Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.
- 6. The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.
- **7.** The Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, as amended by the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, 16 U.S.C.469 et seq.
- 8. The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 300f et seq., 21 U.S.C. 349, as amended, and 40 CFR Part 149.
- **9.** The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, as amended, including the Clean Water Act of 1977, Public Law 92-212, 33 U.S.C. Section 1251 et seq.
- **10.** The Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, 42 U.S.C. Section 6901 et seq.
- 11. The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1958, as amended, 16 U.S.C. Section 661 et seq.
- 12. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 16 U.S.C. 470
- 13. The Archaeological and Historical Data Preservation Act of 1974, 16 U.S.C. 469a-1 et seq.
- **14.** Executive Order 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment, May 13, 1971.
- 15. Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981, 7 U.S.C. 4201 et seq., and 7 CFR Part 658.
- 16. Environmental Justice (Executive Order 12898), as amended by Executive Order 12948.
- Explosive and Flammable Operations (Section 2 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 1441; Section 7(d) of the HUD Act of 1965, 42 U.S.C. 3535(d); Section 2 of the HUD Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. 1441(a); and 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C).
- **18.** Airport Clear Zones and Accident Potential Zones (Section 2 of the Housing Act of 1949 as amended, 42 U.S.C. 1441), affirmed by Section 2 of the HUD Act of 1969, P.L. No 90-448, Section 7(d) of the HUD Act of 1965, 42 U.S.C. 3535(d), and 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart D.

- **19.** Toxic Chemicals and Radioactive Materials (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 as amended by Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act and 24 CFR 58.5(i)).
- **20.** Determining Conformity of Federal Actions to State or Federal Implementation Plans (Environmental Protection Agency 40 CFR Parts 6, 51, and 93).

STATE

1. Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policy, Chapter 8.26 RCW.



STATE OF WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE 1011 Plum Street SE • PO Box 42525 • Olympia, Washington 98504-2525 • (360) 725-4000 www.commerce.wa.gov

September 12, 2018

The Honorable Scott Anderson, Mayor City of Stevenson PO Box 371 Stevenson, WA 98648

Dear Mayor Anderson:

I am pleased to inform you that the city of Stevenson has been selected by Commerce to receive up to \$400,000 in federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds. This award is based on the jurisdiction's CDBG General Purpose Grant application for housing rehabilitation with Columbia Cascade Housing Corporation.

Prior to grant contract execution, this letter allows you to begin incurring costs not to exceed ten percent of your award as of the date of this letter, for only the following activities:

- Administration including staffing, travel and training
- Review of environmental laws and authorities, including Section 106 of the National Historic preservation Act of 1996
- Preliminary engineering design work and consultations needed for completion of the environmental review
- Subrecipient agreements or professional service contracts for any of the above activities

CDBG procurement requirements must be followed before hiring professional services or contractors to be funded by this CDBG award. These requirements are described in Sections 5 and 7 of the CDBG Management Handbook, which is available electronically at www.commerce.wa.gov/cdbg

CDBG-specific compliance with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) must be completed before any construction bid advertising or property acquisition activity can occur. These procedures are described in Section 6 of the CDBG Management Handbook.

Eligible costs will be reimbursed by Commerce after a grant contract between the jurisdiction and Commerce is executed and the environmental review is complete (see enclosure for further explanation). All costs to be reimbursed must comply with applicable state and federal requirements. The Honorable Scott Anderson September 12, 2018 Page 2

A CDBG contract management webinar will be scheduled for the fall of 2018. The jurisdiction's project manager and consultant directly engaged in the project are to participate in the webinar. Registration materials for this free webinar will be forthcoming.

Before Commerce signs the grant contract, the jurisdiction must develop and adopt a policy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

If your project is not ready to proceed, resulting in the contract's execution being delayed over 90 days from the date of this letter, the CDBG award may be rescinded with an invitation to reapply.

Genny Matteson has been assigned to develop this contract. If you have any questions about this letter or grant award, please contact Genny at (360) 725-3093 or Genny.matteson@commerce.wa.gov.

I congratulate you and others for your efforts thus far. We look forward to working with you on this worthwhile project.

Sincerely,

Mark K. Barkley

Assistant Director

Enclosure

cc via email: Leana Kinley, City Administrator

TIMING of CDBG FUNDING and NEPA RESTRICTIONS

No costs incurred prior to the CDBG award letter can be funded by CDBG. Eligible costs will be reimbursed by Commerce after a grant contract has been formally executed <u>and</u> the CDBG-specific procedures under NEPA and SEPA are completed. Executing the grant contract and completing the environmental review can occur concurrently.

In the meantime the local government grantee, subrecipients, contractors and all other participants may NOT commit <u>CDBG or non-CDBG</u> funds if the activity would have an adverse environmental impact or limit the choice of reasonable alternatives, such as:

Site Preparation

Demolition

- Finalizing design and bid specifications
- Advertising for construction bids
- Property acquisition, including sales and purchase agreements
- Portions of preliminary design work needed for completion of the environmental review are allowable. Unless the activity is exempt or categorically excluded/not subject to 24 CFR 58.5 under NEPA, this restriction applies to activities as of the date the CDBG program <u>receives the grant application</u>.

Title 1 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 as amended and the environmental review procedures found in 24 CFR 58.22 apply to any activities as part of a CDBG project. The environmental review activities completed for other federal or state funding can contribute towards but not entirely meet the CDBG-specific procedure for NEPA and SEPA. Section 6 of the CDBG Management Handbook provides further detail and the necessary CDBG forms.

Project Phase	Restrictions on Eligible Activities
Before CDBG contract is executed and environmental review is complete	 With the award letter, the grantee can begin to incur costs up to 10% of award for the following activities which don't require an environmental review IF the grant application requested CDBG funding of these costs: Administration: Executing the CDBG contract. Establishing administrative, financial, reporting, and record keeping systems, including staffing, travel and training.
	Environmental Review: Review of environmental laws and authorities, including 24 CFR 58.5 and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1996, such as:
	 Soil surveys Floodplain/wetland determination Cultural resource survey Consultation letters to affected tribes Consultation letters to affected tribes Load bearing studies Geophysical analysis (excluding ground-disturbing activity of over one cubic sq. ft.)
	Subcontracting: Subrecipient agreements or professional service contracts for any of the above activities
After CDBG contract execution	 All eligible costs will be reimbursed after: 1. The applicable level of environmental review is documented and complete, and funds have been released (see environmental review guidance below); 2. <i>If applicable</i>, the subrecipient agreement is executed; 3. Procurement requirements are met; and 4. Adequate back-up documentation is submitted with the payment request. To be eligible for CDBG funding, all costs must be allowable under federal cost principles and CDBG regulations, and identified in grant application's project budget

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- 483 -

•	as to be funded by CDBG.
While completing the environmental review	 The local government grantee must complete the applicable environmental review procedures depending on the type of project: 1. Activities <u>documented</u> by the grantee, and confirmed by Commerce, as exempt or Categorically Excluded and <u>without impact</u> to 24 CFR 58.5 laws, historical structures or culturally sensitive land may proceed with commitment of CDBG and non-CDBG funds. 2. Activities that are Categorically Excluded and impact 24 CFR 58.5 laws, or activities requiring an environmental assessment and a Finding of Non-
	Significance (FONSI), must be <u>documented</u> appropriately with a request for release of CDBG funds submitted to Commerce. Only after the Commerce comment period is ended and <u>funds are released</u> , may CDBG and non-CDBG funds be committed for activities such as:
	 Finalizing design and bid specifications Advertising for construction bids Property acquisition, including sales and purchase agreements Site Preparation Demolition
4/2018	Section 6 of the CDBG Management Handbook provides further detail and the necessary CDBG forms to complete the environmental review.

City of Stevenson

October 2018 Financial Report

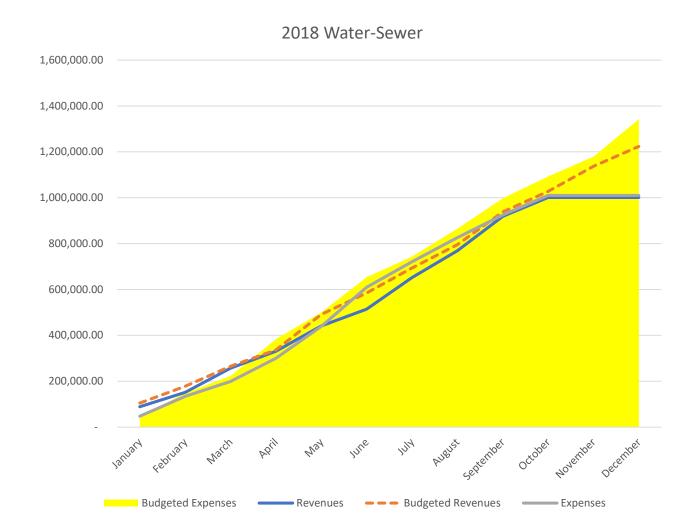
2018 Current Expense

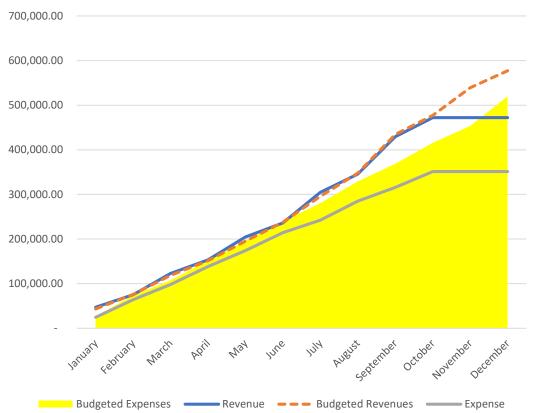
1,400,000.00

_,,	
1,200,000.00	The Current Expense fund continues to trend better than budget.
1,000,000.00	Revenue is on track to meet the budgeted expectations.
800,000.00	The lower expenditures are attributed to a delay in the following projects:
600,000.00	 Traffic Study (\$100k) Fire Command Vehicle (\$96k)
400,000.00	
200,000.00	
_	
	January February March April May June July August September October November December
	Budgeted Expenses ——— Revenues — — — Budgeted Revenues ——— Expenses

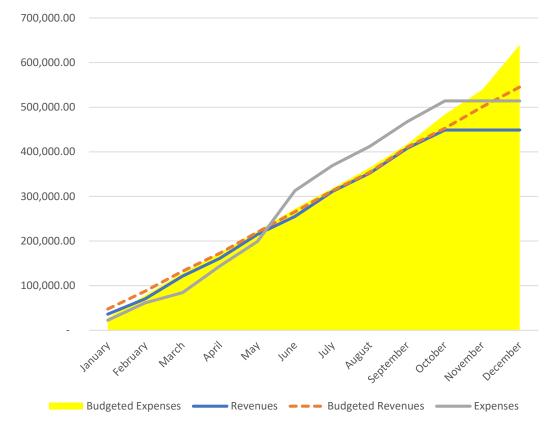
The Water-Sewer Fund is currently at budget expectations for revenues and slightly under budget for expenses.

In looking at the graphs on the following page, the Water budget is doing well at managing expenses and is currently about \$64k less than expected for this time of the year. This is partially due to lower Operations labor costs as staff spent more time in sewer on the BOD testing. The Sewer fund is trending about \$31k above what is expected, however it is remaining steady. There are two unexpected expense increases that may require a budget amendment-Insurance has increase significantly and more has been spent on maintenance at the plant resulting in a roughly \$10k invoice from Jacobs around the end of the year.





2018 Water

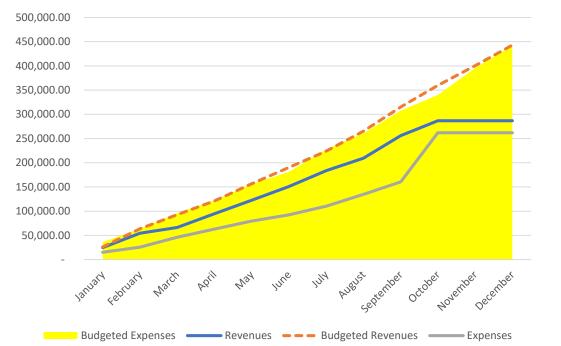


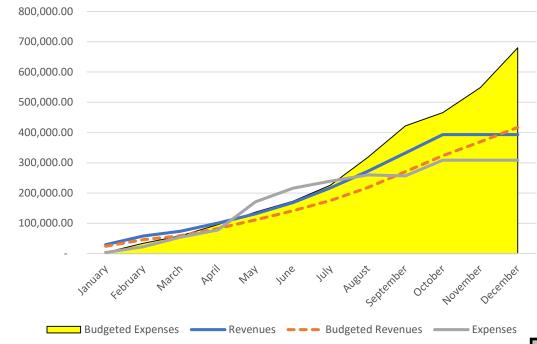
2018 Wastewater

The Street Fund is trending under budget for revenues and expenditures in part because the Streetlight replacement project is partially paid for. The remaining expenditures for the project will hit in November and revenues will come in December. Other end of year expenses depend on the severity of the weather.

2018 Street

The Tourism Fund is trending as expected for expenses, with most being paid at the end of the year. The revenues are coming in higher than expected which will help increase the ending balance for future projects.





2018 Tourism



Revenue

Starting Account Number: 001-000-000-308-10-00-00 Reserved Cash - Fire Truck Ending Account Number: 622-000-001-384-00-00-00 Sales of Invest. - Trust Period: 2018 - Oct Printing: Full Non Activity Accounts: Hide Balance Records: Hide Investment Records: Hide Operation Totals: Hide

Account Number	Title	Period	Fiscal	Budget	% of Total	Balance
General Fund						
Revenue						
Taxes						
001-000-000-311-10-00-00	General Property Tax	\$21,588.34	\$305,989.57	\$452,000.00	67.70 %	\$146,010.43
001-000-000-313-11-00-00	Sales Tax	\$27,877.34	\$234,949.99	\$230,000.00	102.15 %	(\$4,949.99)
001-000-000-313-71-00-00	Local Criminal Justice Tax	\$1,905.68	\$17,016.55	\$15,000.00	113.44 %	(\$2,016.55)
001-000-000-316-43-00-00	Natural Gas Utility Tax	\$0.00	\$17,141.46	\$15,000.00	114.28 %	(\$2,141.46)
001-000-000-316-45-00-00	Garbage Utility Tax	\$2,291.85	\$8,597.12	\$6,000.00	143.29 %	(\$2,597.12)
001-000-000-316-46-00-00	Cable TV Utility Tax	\$0.00	\$2,876.17	\$3,000.00	95.87 %	\$123.83
001-000-000-316-47-00-00	Telephone Utility Tax	\$1,426.90	\$13,239.27	\$15,000.00	88.26 %	\$1,760.73
001-000-000-317-20-00-00	Leasehold Tax	\$0.00	\$14,932.88	\$14,000.00	106.66 %	(\$932.88)
001-000-000-317-21-00-00	Rock Cove ALF In-Lieu Tax	\$0.00	\$1,652.75	\$0.00		(\$1,652.75)
Total Taxes		\$55,090.11	\$616,395.76	\$750,000.00	82.19 %	\$133,604.24
Licenses and Permits						
001-000-000-321-99-01-00	Business Licenses	\$30.00	\$1,880.00	\$1,400.00	134.29 %	(\$480.00)
001-000-000-321-99-02-00	Peddlers & Solicitors Permit	\$0.00	\$15.00	\$0.00		(\$15.00)
001-000-000-321-99-03-00	Vacation Rental Licenses	\$0.00	\$1,800.00	\$500.00	360.00 %	(\$1,300.00)
001-000-000-322-10-00-00	Building Permits	\$19,198.82	\$55,438.04	\$45,000.00	123.20 %	(\$10,438.04)
Total Licenses and Permits		\$19,228.82	\$59,133.04	\$46,900.00	126.08 %	(\$12,233.04)
Intergovernmental Revenue	es					
State Grants						
001-000-000-334-03-10-01	DOE Spills Grant	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$96,000.00	0.00 %	\$96,000.00
Total State Grants	•	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$96,000.00	0.00 %	\$96,000.00
State Shared Revenues						
001-000-000-335-00-91-00	PUD Privilege Tax (in Lieu)	\$12,434.06	\$12,434.06	\$11,000.00	113.04 %	(\$1,434.06)
Total State Shared Reven		\$12,434.06	\$12,434.06	\$11,000.00	113.04 %	(\$1,434.06)
State Entitlements, Impac	t Payments and Taxes					
001-000-000-336-06-21-00	Criminal Justice - Low Population	\$250.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	100.00 %	\$0.00
001-000-000-336-06-25-00	Criminal Justice - Contracted Services	\$711.92	\$2,790.68	\$2,500.00	111.63 %	(\$290.68)
001-000-000-336-06-26-00	Criminal Justice - Special Programs	\$417.04	\$1,634.99	\$1,653.60	98.87 %	\$18.61

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Account Number	Title	Period	Fiscal		% of Total	Balance
001-000-000-336-06-42-00	Marijuana Excise Tax	\$0.00	\$1,938.00	\$546.00	354.95 %	(\$1,392.00)
001-000-000-336-06-51-00	DUI/Other Crim Justice Assist	\$57.65	\$230.62	\$200.00	115.31 %	(\$30.62)
001-000-000-336-06-94-00	Liquor Excise Tax	\$1,198.10	\$6,945.43	\$7,675.20	90.49 %	\$729.77
	, Impact Payments and Taxes	\$2,634.71	\$14,539.72	\$13,574.80	107.11 %	(\$964.92)
Interlocal Grants, Entitle	ements, Payments, and Tax					
001-000-000-337-40-00-00	Private Harvest Tax	\$0.00	\$8.90	\$0.00		(\$8.90)
Total Interlocal Grants, E	Entitlements, Payments, and Tax	\$0.00	\$8.90	\$0.00		(\$8.90)
Total Intergovernmental F	Revenues	\$15,068.77	\$26,982.68	\$120,574.80	22.38 %	\$93,592.12
Charges for Goods and S						
Data Processing Servic		A / AA	* · · · * •	^		(*
001-000-000-341-81-00-00	Printing/Photocopy Services	\$1.30	\$11.30	\$0.00		(\$11.30)
Total Data Processing	Services	\$1.30	\$11.30	\$0.00		(\$11.30)
Public Safety						
Fire Protection Service	S					
001-000-000-342-21-00-00	Fire District II Fire Control	\$0.00	\$27,362.08	\$40,000.00	68.41 %	\$12,637.92
Total Fire Protection Se	ervices	\$0.00	\$27,362.08	\$40,000.00	68.41 %	\$12,637.92
Total Public Safety		\$0.00	\$27,362.08	\$40,000.00	68.41 %	\$12,637.92
Planning and Developm	nent Services					
001-000-000-345-83-00-00	Planning Fees	\$175.00	\$2,585.00	\$4,500.00	57.44 %	\$1,915.00
001-000-000-345-83-01-00	N Bonn Bldg Inspect Reimburse	\$834.19	\$5,495.85	\$3,000.00	183.20 %	(\$2,495.85)
001-000-000-345-83-02-00	Skamania County Reimbursement	\$0.00	\$1,205.89	\$0.00		(\$1,205.89)
Total Planning and Dev	elopment Services	\$1,009.19	\$9,286.74	\$7,500.00	123.82 %	(\$1,786.74)
Total Charges for Goods	and Services	\$1,010.49	\$36,660.12	\$47,500.00	77.18 %	\$10,839.88
Fines and Penalties						
001-000-000-353-10-00-00	Traffic Infractions/Parking	\$255.12	\$4,161.90	\$2,500.00	166.48 %	(\$1,661.90)
001-000-000-353-70-00-00	Non-Traffic Infractions	\$0.00	\$29.27	\$50.00	58.54 %	\$20.73
001-000-000-355-20-00-00	DUI Fines	\$130.28	\$1,118.81	\$1,000.00	111.88 %	(\$118.81)
001-000-000-355-80-00-00	Criminal Traffic Fines	\$39.97	\$1,170.02	\$1,000.00	117.00 %	(\$170.02)
001-000-000-356-90-00-00	Criminal Non-Traffic Fines	\$24.21	\$742.96	\$500.00	148.59 %	(\$242.96)
001-000-000-357-37-00-00	Court Cost Recoupments	\$367.20	\$5,482.69	\$5,000.00	109.65 %	(\$482.69)
Total Fines and Penalties		\$816.78	\$12,705.65	\$10,050.00	126.42 %	(\$2,655.65)
Miscellaneous Revenues						
001-000-000-361-11-00-00	Interest Income/General Fund	\$0.00	\$4,730.00	\$5,000.00	94.60 %	\$270.00
001-000-000-361-40-00-00	Sales Tax Interest	\$114.30	\$557.71	\$150.00	371.81 %	(\$407.71)
001-000-000-367-10-00-00	Fire Department Donations	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00		(\$1,000.00)
001-000-000-369-91-00-00	Miscellaneous Income	\$0.00	\$393.99	\$0.00		(\$393.99)
Total Miscellaneous Reve	enues	\$1,114.30	\$6,681.70	\$5,150.00	129.74 %	(\$1,531.70)
Agency Deposits						
001-000-000-386-90-00-00	Agency Deposit - Court Remittances	\$659.22	\$10,060.35	\$0.00		(\$10,060.35)
001-000-000-386-91-00-00	Agency Deposit - Court Trust	\$61.44	\$7,901.46	\$0.00		(\$7,901.46)
		Ψ01111				(\$1,001.10)
001-000-000-389-30-00-00	Agency Collections - State Bldg Code	\$137.00	\$390.50	\$0.00		(\$390.50)
001-000-000-389-30-00-00 Total Agency Deposits	Agency Collections - State Bldg Code	\$137.00 \$857.66	\$390.50 \$18,352.31	\$0.00 \$0.00		(\$390.50) (\$18,352.31)

Account Number	Title	Period	Fiscal	Budget	% of Total	Balance
Total Revenue		\$93,186.93	\$776,911.26	\$980,174.80	79.26 %	\$203,263.54
Total General Fund		\$93,186.93	\$776,911.26	\$980,174.80	79.26 %	\$203,263.54
Street Fund Revenue						
Taxes 100-000-000-313-11-00-00 100-000-000-316-42-00-00 Total Taxes	Additional .5% Sales Tax PUD Excise Tax	\$27,877.46 \$0.00 \$27,877.46	\$207,857.93 \$37,737.68 \$245,595.61	\$230,000.00 \$45,000.00 \$275,000.00	90.37 % 83.86 % 89.31 %	\$22,142.07 \$7,262.32 \$29,404.39
Licenses and Permits 100-000-000-322-40-00-00 Total Licenses and Permits	Street Applications & Permits	\$100.00 \$100.00	\$1,025.00 \$1,025.00	\$600.00 \$600.00	170.83 % 170.83 %	(\$425.00) (\$425.00)
Intergovernmental Revenue	S					
100-000-000-334-03-80-00	TIB Relight WA Grant	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$118,298.00	0.00 %	\$118,298.00
100-000-000-336-00-71-00	Multimodal Transportation - Cities	\$0.00	\$1,646.45	\$2,199.60	74.85 %	\$553.15
100-000-000-336-00-87-00	Street Fuel Tax	\$2,973.59	\$28,278.30	\$33,883.20	83.46 %	\$5,604.90
100-000-000-336-06-95-00	Liquor Profit Tax	\$0.00	\$9,694.99	\$12,932.40	74.97 %	\$3,237.41
Total Intergovernmental Rev	venues	\$2,973.59	\$39,619.74	\$167,313.20	23.68 %	\$127,693.46
Miscellaneous Revenues						
100-000-000-369-10-00-00	Sale of Scrap Streets	\$0.00	\$585.55	\$0.00		(\$585.55)
Total Miscellaneous Revenu	les	\$0.00	\$585.55	\$0.00		(\$585.55)
Total Revenue		\$30,951.05	\$286,825.90	\$442,913.20	64.76 %	\$156,087.30
Total Street Fund		\$30,951.05	\$286,825.90	\$442,913.20	64.76 %	\$156,087.30

Account Number	Title	Period	Fiscal	Budget	% of Total	Balance
Tourism Promo & Develop Fund Revenue Taxes	3					
103-000-000-313-31-00-00 Total Taxes	Stadium (Motel/Hotel) Tax	\$60,381.92 \$60,381.92	\$392,362.38 \$392,362.38	\$415,000.00 \$415,000.00	94.55 % 94.55 %	\$22,637.62 \$22,637.62
Miscellaneous Revenues 103-000-000-361-11-00-00 Total Miscellaneous Reven	Interest Income/Tourism ues	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$647.41 \$647.41	\$2,000.00 \$2,000.00	32.37 % 32.37 %	\$1,352.59 \$1,352.59
Total Revenue		\$60,381.92	\$393,009.79	\$417,000.00	94.25 %	\$23,990.21
Total Tourism Promo & Develop	o Fund	\$60,381.92	\$393,009.79	\$417,000.00	94.25 %	\$23,990.21
Capital Improvement Fund Revenue Taxes						
300-000-000-318-34-00-00 Total Taxes	Real Estate Excise Tax	\$2,457.68 \$2,457.68	\$32,601.93 \$32,601.93	\$20,000.00 \$20,000.00	163.01 % 163.01 %	(\$12,601.93) (\$12,601.93)
Miscellaneous Revenues 300-000-000-361-11-00-00 Total Miscellaneous Reven	Interest on Investments-Cap Imp ues	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$327.60 \$327.60	\$0.00 \$0.00		(\$327.60) (\$327.60)
Total Revenue		\$2,457.68	\$32,929.53	\$20,000.00	164.65 %	(\$12,929.53)
Total Capital Improvement Fund	t	\$2,457.68	\$32,929.53	\$20,000.00	164.65 %	(\$12,929.53)
Timber Harvest Fund Revenue Miscellaneous Revenues						
301-000-000-361-11-00-00	Interest on Investments - Timber Harvest	\$0.00	\$2,403.58	\$0.00		(\$2,403.58)
Total Miscellaneous Reven	ues	\$0.00	\$2,403.58	\$0.00		(\$2,403.58)
Other Financing Sources Disposition of Capital Ass	sets					
301-000-000-395-10-00-00 Total Disposition of Capita	Timber Harvest Proceeds al Assets	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$396,657.27 \$396,657.27	\$1,603,025.33 \$1,603,025.33	24.74 % 24.74 %	\$1,206,368.06 \$1,206,368.06
Total Other Financing Sour	ces	\$0.00	\$396,657.27	\$1,603,025.33	24.74 %	\$1,206,368.06
Total Revenue		\$0.00	\$399,060.85	\$1,603,025.33	24.89 %	\$1,203,964.48
Total Timber Harvest Fund		\$0.00	\$399,060.85	\$1,603,025.33	24.89 %	\$1,203,964.48

Account Number Title	Period	Fiscal	Budget	% of Total	Balance
Joint Emergency Facilities Fund Revenue					
Other Financing Sources	\$ 2.22	\$ 2.22		0.00.0/	
303-000-000-397-01-00-00 Transfer In from CE Total Other Financing Sources	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$97,490.00 \$97,490.00	0.00 % 0.00 %	\$97,490.00 \$97,490.00
Total Revenue	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$97,490.00	0.00 %	\$97,490.00
Total Joint Emergency Facilities Fund	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$97,490.00	0.00 %	\$97,490.00
Kanaka Creek Road Improvements Revenue Intergovernmental Revenues Indirect Federal Grants					
306-000-000-333-20-20-00 STP Grant Total Indirect Federal Grants	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$144,371.98 \$144,371.98	\$129,632.74 \$129,632.74	111.37 % 111.37 %	(\$14,739.24) (\$14,739.24)
State Grants 306-000-334-03-80-01 TIB Grant Total State Grants	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$0.00 \$0.00		\$0.00 \$0.00
Total Intergovernmental Revenues	\$0.00	\$144,371.98	\$129,632.74	111.37 %	(\$14,739.24)
Other Financing Sources	+ 0.00	* • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	*;		(***;;***=*)
306-000-000-397-02-00-00 Transfer In from Streets Total Other Financing Sources	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$4,584.48 \$4,584.48	0.00 % 0.00 %	\$4,584.48 \$4,584.48
Total Revenue	\$0.00	\$144,371.98	\$134,217.22	107.57 %	(\$10,154.76)
Total Kanaka Creek Road Improvements	\$0.00	\$144,371.98	\$134,217.22	107.57 %	(\$10,154.76)
Gropper Sidewalk Revenue Intergovernmental Revenues 308-000-000-334-03-80-00 TIB Grant	\$0.00	\$6.889.94	\$6,889.94	100.00 %	\$0.00
Total Intergovernmental Revenues	\$0.00	\$6,889.94	\$6,889.94	100.00 %	\$0.00
Other Financing Sources 308-000-000-397-02-00-00 Transfer in from Streets Total Other Financing Sources	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$24,174.42 \$24,174.42	0.00 % 0.00 %	\$24,174.42 \$24,174.42
Total Revenue	\$0.00	\$6,889.94	\$31,064.36	22.18 %	\$24,174.42
Total Gropper Sidewalk	\$0.00	\$6,889.94	\$31,064.36	22.18 %	\$24,174.42
Russell Ave Intergovernmental Revenues					
309-000-000-333-20-20-01 Russell STP Grant Total Intergovernmental Revenues	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$123,000.00 \$123,000.00	0.00 % 0.00 %	\$123,000.00 \$123,000.00
Other Financing Sources 309-000-000-397-02-00-00 Transfer In from Streets Total Other Financing Sources	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$25,000.00 \$25,000.00	0.00 % 0.00 %	\$25,000.00 \$25,000.00
Total Russell Ave	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$148,000.00	0.00 %	\$148,000.00
Wastewater System Upgrades	• •	·	. ,		. ,

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Account Number	Title	Period	Fiscal	Budget	% of Total	Balance
Intergovernmental Reven						
310-000-000-334-04-20-00	CERB Feasibility Study-Alt. Analysis	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$50,000.00	0.00 %	\$50,000.00
Total Intergovernmental R	Revenues	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$50,000.00	0.00 %	\$50,000.00
Other Financing Sources						
310-000-000-391-90-00-00	DOE Loan	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$60,000.00	0.00 %	\$60,000.00
310-000-000-397-05-00-00	Transfer In from Water/Sewer Fund	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16,667.00	0.00 %	\$16,667.00
Total Other Financing Sou	urces	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$76,667.00	0.00 %	\$76,667.00
Total Wastewater System Upg	rades	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$126,667.00	0.00 %	\$126,667.00
Water/Sewer Fund						
Revenue Charges for Goods and S						
400-000-000-343-40-00-00	Water Sales	\$41,359.71	\$453,269.33	\$560,000.00	80.94 %	\$106,730.67
400-000-000-343-40-00-00	Turn on Fees	\$92.49	\$1,261.81	\$1,500.00	84.12 %	\$238.19
400-000-000-343-40-19-00	Reconnect Fee	\$121.90	\$1,784.55	\$1,000.00	178.46 %	(\$784.55)
400-000-000-343-40-20-00	Construction Hookup	\$5.00	\$50.00	\$15.00	333.33 %	(\$35.00)
400-000-000-343-40-21-00	Hydrant Rental - External	\$200.00	\$1,000.00	\$600.00	166.67 %	(\$400.00)
400-000-000-343-40-99-00	Hydrant Rental-Internal (fire)	\$0.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	100.00 %	\$0.00
400-000-000-343-41-00-00	Installation Water	\$807.29	\$10,771.51	\$10,000.00	107.72 %	(\$771.51)
400-000-000-343-50-00-00	Sewer Service Income	\$37,239.05	\$408,951.11	\$545,000.00	75.04 %	\$136,048.89
400-000-000-343-50-01-00	BOD Surcharge	\$2,227.51	\$28,852.29	\$0.00		(\$28,852.29)
400-000-000-343-50-02-00	Downspout-Sump Pump Discharge	\$849.39	\$10,478.81	\$0.00		(\$10,478.81)
400-000-000-343-51-00-00	Installation Sewer	\$50.00	\$500.00	\$300.00	166.67 %	(\$200.00)
Total Charges for Goods a		\$82,952.34	\$920,919.41	\$1,122,415.00	82.05 %	\$201,495.59
Miscellaneous Revenues						
Interest & Other Earning		¢0.00	<u> </u>	¢4,000,00	04 54 9/	¢010.45
400-000-000-361-11-00-00 Total Interest & Other Ea	Interest on Investments - W/S	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$3,780.55 \$3,780.55	\$4,000.00 \$4,000.00	94.51 % 94.51 %	\$219.45 \$219.45
	5	\$0.00	\$3,700.33	φ4,000.00	94.51 %	φ 219.4 5
	s from Nongovernmental Sources	\$ 0.00	* 4 4 997 99	A77 000 00	F7 F0 0/	\$ \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$
400-000-000-367-40-00-00	Water Capital Contributions	\$0.00	\$44,337.00	\$77,000.00	57.58 %	\$32,663.00
400-000-000-367-50-00-00	Sewer Capital Contributions ations from Nongovernmental Sources	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$30,821.00 \$75,158.00	\$20,000.00 \$97,000.00	154.11 % 77.48 %	(\$10,821.00) \$21,842.00
	ations from Nongovernmental Sources	\$0.00	φ 7 5,156.00	\$97,000.00	11.40 %	ΨΖΙ,04Ζ.00
Other Misc Revenue		\$ 2.22	* 4 450 40	\$ 2.22		
400-000-000-369-10-01-00	Water Miscellaneous Income	\$0.00	\$1,458.18	\$0.00		(\$1,458.18)
400-000-000-369-91-00-00	Other Miscellaneous/NSF Fee Recovery	\$0.00	\$138.00	\$0.00		(\$138.00)
Total Other Misc Revenu		\$0.00	\$1,596.18	\$0.00		(\$1,596.18)
Total Miscellaneous Reve	enues	\$0.00	\$80,534.73	\$101,000.00	79.74 %	\$20,465.27
Total Revenue		\$82,952.34	\$1,001,454.14	\$1,223,415.00	81.86 %	\$221,960.86
Total Water/Sewer Fund		\$82,952.34	\$1,001,454.14	\$1,223,415.00	81.86 %	\$221,960.86
Equipment Service Fund Revenue						
Charges for Goods and S 500-000-000-348-00-00-00	ervices Equipment Rental-Internal	\$17,321.46	\$141,921.60	\$120,000.00	118.27 %	(\$21,921.60)
		ψ,02.1.10	\$111,021.00	<i><i><i>q</i></i>.20,000.00</i>	1.0.27 /0	(\$21,521.00)

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Account Number	Title	Period	Fiscal	Budget	% of Total	Balance
Total Charges for Goods	and Services	\$17,321.46	\$141,921.60	\$120,000.00	118.27 %	(\$21,921.60)
Miscellaneous Revenues Rents, Leases and Conc						
500-000-000-362-10-00-00 500-000-000-362-10-02-00	Equipment Rental - External NB Equipment Rental - External Ska Co	\$196.00 \$0.00	\$966.00 \$127.80	\$500.00 \$0.00	193.20 %	(\$466.00) (\$127.80)
Total Rents, Leases and		\$196.00	\$1,093.80	\$500.00	218.76 %	(\$593.80)
Total Miscellaneous Reve	nues	\$196.00	\$1,093.80	\$500.00	218.76 %	(\$593.80)
Total Revenue		\$17,517.46	\$143,015.40	\$120,500.00	118.68 %	(\$22,515.40)
Revenue Miscellaneous Revenues Interest and Other Earnin Total Investment Interes	st		.			(4
500-000-001-361-11-00-00 Total Total Investment I	Interest Income/ES	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$128.70 \$128.70	\$0.00 \$0.00		(\$128.70) (\$128.70)
Total Interest and Other	Earnings	\$0.00	\$128.70	\$0.00		(\$128.70)
Other Miscellaneous Rev 500-000-001-369-10-00-00 Total Other Miscellaneou	Sale of Scrap Equip Service	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$795.10 \$795.10	\$0.00 \$0.00		(\$795.10) (\$795.10)
Total Miscellaneous Reve	nues	\$0.00	\$923.80	\$0.00		(\$923.80)
Other Financing Sources Disposition of Capital As						
500-000-001-395-10-00-00 500-000-001-395-11-00-00 Total Disposition of Cap	Sale of Fixed Assets Costs to Dispose of Cap Assets ital Assets	\$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00	\$11,330.00 (\$17.50) \$11,312.50	\$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00		(\$11,330.00) \$17.50 (\$11,312.50)
Total Other Financing Sou	urces	\$0.00	\$11,312.50	\$0.00		(\$11,312.50)
Total Revenue		\$0.00	\$12,236.30	\$0.00		(\$12,236.30)
Total Equipment Service Fund	I	\$17,517.46	\$155,251.70	\$120,500.00	128.84 %	(\$34,751.70)
Grand Totals		\$287,447.38	\$3,196,705.09	\$5,344,466.91	59.81 %	\$2,147,761.82

Totals By Fund						
Fund Number	Title	Period	Fiscal	Budget	% of Total	Balance
001-000-000-000-00-00	General Fund	\$93,186.93	\$776,911.26	\$980,174.80	79.26 %	\$203,263.54
100-000-000-000-00-00	Street Fund	\$30,951.05	\$286,825.90	\$442,913.20	64.76 %	\$156,087.30
103-000-000-000-00-00	Tourism Promo & Develop Fund	\$60,381.92	\$393,009.79	\$417,000.00	94.25 %	\$23,990.21
300-000-000-000-00-00	Capital Improvement Fund	\$2,457.68	\$32,929.53	\$20,000.00	164.65 %	(\$12,929.53)
301-000-000-000-00-00	Timber Harvest Fund	\$0.00	\$399,060.85	\$1,603,025.33	24.89 %	\$1,203,964.48
303-000-000-000-00-00	Joint Emergency Facilities Fund	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$97,490.00	0.00 %	\$97,490.00
306-000-000-000-00-00	Kanaka Creek Road Improvements	\$0.00	\$144,371.98	\$134,217.22	107.57 %	(\$10,154.76)
308-000-000-000-00-00-00	Gropper Sidewalk	\$0.00	\$6,889.94	\$31,064.36	22.18 %	\$24,174.42
309-000-000-000-00-00	Russell Ave	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$148,000.00	0.00 %	\$148,000.00
310-000-000-000-00-00	Wastewater System Upgrades	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$126,667.00	0.00 %	\$126,667.00
400-000-000-000-00-00	Water/Sewer Fund	\$82,952.34	\$1,001,454.14	\$1,223,415.00	81.86 %	\$221,960.86
500-000-000-000-00-00	Equipment Service Fund	\$17,517.46	\$155,251.70	\$120,500.00	128.84 %	(\$34,751.70)
Grand To	tals	\$287,447.38	\$3,196,705.09	\$5,344,466.91	59.81 %	\$2,147,761.82

Expenditure

Starting Account Number: 001-000-000-508-00-00 Unreserved Cash Carryover Ending Account Number: 622-900-001-584-00-00 Pur of Invest - Unemployment Period: 2018 - Oct Printing: Full Non Activity Accounts: Hide Balance Records: Show Investment Records: Hide

Operation Totals: Hide

Account Number	Title	Period	Fiscal	Budget	% of Total	Balance
General Fund						
Cash Reservations		.	• • • • •	•		•
001-000-000-508-10-00-01	Reserved Cash - Fire Truck	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$325,000.00	0.00 %	\$325,000.00
001-000-000-508-10-00-02	Reserved Cash - Unemployment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$33,414.00	0.00 %	\$33,414.00
001-000-000-508-10-00-03	Reserved Cash - Fire Equip	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$70,000.00	0.00 %	\$70,000.00
001 000 000 508 10 00 04	Replacement Reserved Cash - Custodial	ድር በሳ	¢0,00	Φ <i>ΕΛ</i> ΕΛΟ 00	0.00.9/	¢E4 E46 90
001-000-000-508-10-00-04 001-000-000-508-80-00-00		\$0.00 \$0.00	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$54,546.82	0.00 % 0.00 %	\$54,546.82
Total Cash Reservations	Unreserved Cash Carryover	+	+	\$628,753.32	0.00 % 0.00 %	\$628,753.32
		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,111,714.14	0.00 %	\$1,111,714.14
General Government Services Legislative						
001-100-001-511-30-41-00	Ordinance Codification	\$0.00	\$1,926.50	\$2,500.00	77.06 %	\$573.50
001-100-001-511-30-44-00	Legislative Publishing	\$130.56	\$6,482.25	\$3,000.00	216.08 %	(\$3,482.25)
001-100-001-511-60-10-00	Council Salary	\$1,200.00	\$8,400.00	\$12,000.00	70.00 %	\$3,600.00
001-100-001-511-60-20-00	Council Benefits	\$96.56	\$676.26	\$1,000.00	67.63 %	\$323.74
001-100-001-511-60-43-00	Travel/Lodging Council	\$0.00	\$1,045.84	\$2,000.00	52.29 %	\$954.16
001-100-001-511-60-49-00	Tuition Council	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	0.00 %	\$1,000.00
Total Legislative		\$1,427.12	\$18,530.85	\$21,500.00	86.19 %	\$2,969.15
Judicial						
001-100-002-512-50-10-01	Court Clerk Salary	\$354.67	\$3,514.90	\$5,000.00	70.30 %	\$1,485.10
001-100-002-512-50-20-01	Court Clerk Benefits	\$79.93	\$788.69	\$3,000.00	26.29 %	\$2,211.31
001-100-002-512-50-20-03	Comm Serv Wk/Juror/Witness Ben	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$100.00	0.00 %	\$100.00
001-100-002-512-50-31-00	Court Supplies	\$0.00	\$118.47	\$500.00	23.69 %	\$381.53
001-100-002-512-50-49-00	Juror/Witness/Investigative Fees	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	0.00 %	\$2,500.00
001-100-002-512-50-49-01	Process Service Fees	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$250.00	0.00 %	\$250.00
001-100-002-512-50-51-01	Jury Management/Courtroom Use	\$0.00	\$747.48	\$1,200.00	62.29 %	\$452.52
001-100-002-512-50-51-02	Probation Services	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	0.00 %	\$1,000.00
001-100-002-512-50-51-03	Municipal Court Contract	\$1,667.00	\$16,666.00	\$20,000.00	83.33 %	\$3,334.00
001-100-002-512-52-41-01	Transcription Services	\$0.00	\$1,644.30	\$0.00		(\$1,644.30)
001-100-002-512-52-41-02	Interpreter Fees	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	0.00 %	\$500.00
001-100-002-512-52-51-00	Sheriff Warrant Service Charge	\$120.00	\$240.00	\$500.00	48.00 %	\$260.00
001-100-002-515-30-51-00	Prosecuting Attorney County Contract	\$0.00	\$12,001.00	\$20,000.00	60.01 %	\$7,999.00
001-100-002-515-93-41-00	Indigent Defense	\$450.00	\$8,848.30	\$15,000.00	58.99 %	\$6,151.70

Title	Period	Fiscal	Budget	% of Total	Balance
	\$2,671.60	\$44,569.14	\$69,550.00	64.08 %	\$24,980.86
Mayor Salary	\$600.00	\$6,000.00	\$7,200.00	83.33 %	\$1,200.00
City Administrator Salary	\$5,395.71	\$53,792.17	\$25,000.00	215.17 %	(\$28,792.17)
Mayor Benefits	\$46.40	\$464.00	\$625.00	74.24 %	\$161.00
City Administrator Benefits	\$2,555.42	\$25,494.06	\$6,000.00	424.90 %	(\$19,494.06)
	\$8,597.53	\$85,750.23	\$38,825.00	220.86 %	(\$46,925.23)
rvices					
Budgeting/Accounting Salary	\$4,934.49	\$57,665.36	\$87,000.00	66.28 %	\$29,334.64
Budgeting/Accounting Benefits	\$1,588.74	\$19,850.30	\$30,000.00	66.17 %	\$10,149.70
EBPP Fees General Fund	\$5.76	\$57.15	\$0.00		(\$57.15)
Audit Fee	\$0.00	\$4,883.96	\$7,000.00	69.77 %	\$2,116.04
Travel Financial/Records	\$1,008.15		\$3,000.00	34.27 %	\$1,971.85
Clerk Bond Premiums	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	0.00 %	\$1,500.00
Training/Tuition - Financial/Records	\$485.00	\$2,035.00	\$3,000.00	67.83 %	\$965.00
					\$830.00
•					\$373.52
Miscellaneous Charges	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	0.00 %	\$500.00
Minutes - Recording Fee Sal	\$80.00	\$1,310.00	\$2,250.00	58.22 %	\$940.00
	\$6.91	\$113.22	\$365.40		\$252.18
Elections	\$0.00				\$6,000.00
Voter Registration Services	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,000.00	0.00 %	\$6,000.00
ds Services	\$8,151.34	\$87,489.62	\$148,365.40	58.97 %	\$60,875.78
Advisory Board Services	\$1,338.00	\$14,904.50	\$30,000.00	49.68 %	\$15,095.50
	\$0.00	\$0.00		0.00 %	\$750.00
	\$0.00	\$0.00		0.00 %	\$750.00
	\$1,338.00	\$14,904.50	\$31,500.00	47.32 %	\$16,595.50
ns					
	\$0.00	\$891.60	\$0.00		(\$891.60)
	\$0.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	100.00 %	\$0.00
	\$0.00				\$500.00
rograms	\$0.00	\$916.60	\$525.00	174.59 %	(\$391.60)
DNR Fire Control Assessment	\$0.00	\$0.50	\$0.00		(\$0.50)
		+	+	43.96 %	\$1,681.18
					\$791.85
					\$1,084.77
					(\$550.00)
		. ,	. ,	121.00 /0	(\$1,262.50)
	+	. ,	+	28.69 %	\$2,139.45
Insurance - Liability	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$14,000.00	0.00 %	\$14,000.00
Heat & Lights	\$9.79	\$1,563.58	\$3,000.00	52.12 %	\$1,436.42
	Mayor Salary City Administrator Salary Mayor Benefits City Administrator Benefits EVICES Budgeting/Accounting Salary Budgeting/Accounting Benefits EBPP Fees General Fund Audit Fee Travel Financial/Records Clerk Bond Premiums Training/Tuition - Financial/Records Dues & Membership - Financial Fiduciary Fees/VISA Miscellaneous Charges Minutes - Recording Fee Sal Minutes - Recording Fee Ben Elections Voter Registration Services ds Services Advisory Board Services Travel - Legal Training & Tuition - Legal Minutes - Recording Fee Sal Minutes - Recording Fee Ben Elections Voter Registration Services Travel - Legal Training & Tuition - Legal Minutes - Recording Fee Sal Minutes - Recording Fee Ben Elections Voter Registration Services Minutes - Recording Fee Ben Elections Voter Registration Services Travel - Legal Training & Tuition - Legal Minutes - Recording Fee Ben Elections Voter Registration Services Travel - Legal Training & Tuition - Legal Minutes - Recording Fee Ben Elections Voter Registration Services Travel - Legal Training & Tuition - Legal Minutes - Recording Fee Ben Elections Voter Registration Services Travel - Legal Training & Tuition - Legal Minutes - Recording Fee Ben Elections Voter Registration Services Travel - Legal Training & Tuition - Legal Training & Tuition - Legal	Kayor Salary\$600.00City Administrator Salary\$5,395.71Mayor Benefits\$46.40City Administrator Benefits\$2,555.42Stageting/Accounting Salary\$4,934.49Budgeting/Accounting Benefits\$1,588.74EBPP Fees General Fund\$5.76Audit Fee\$0.00Travel Financial/Records\$1,008.15Clerk Bond Premiums\$0.00Training/Tuition - Financial/Records\$485.00Dues & Membership - Financial\$0.00Fiduciary Fees/VISA\$42.29Miscellaneous Charges\$0.00Minutes - Recording Fee Ben\$6.91Elections\$0.00Voter Registration Services\$1,338.00Travel - Legal\$0.00Travel - Legal\$0.00Staff Wellness\$0.00Staff Wellness\$0.00DNR Fire Control Assessment\$0.00Building Repair Salary\$95.99Building Repair Salary\$95.99Building Repair Salary\$25.00Contractual Services\$2.00Elections\$0.00Staff Wellness\$0.00Staff Wellness\$2.50Custodial Services\$25.00Contractual Services\$2.50Sudiding Repair Benefits\$25.39Household Supplies/Repairs\$217.53Custodial Services\$250.00Contractual Services\$250.00Contractual Services\$400.00Eq Rental - Building Repair\$91.54	\$2,671.60 \$44,569.14 Mayor Salary \$600.00 \$6,000.00 City Administrator Salary \$5,395.71 \$53,792.17 Mayor Benefits \$46.40 \$464.00 City Administrator Salary \$4,5397.53 \$85,750.23 rvices Budgeting/Accounting Salary \$4,934.49 \$57,665.36 Budgeting/Accounting Benefits \$1,588.74 \$19,850.30 EBPP Fees General Fund \$5.76 \$57.15 Audit Fee \$0.00 \$4,833.00 \$1,028.15 Clerk Bond Premiums \$0.00 \$1,028.15 \$1,028.15 Clerk Bond Premiums \$0.00 \$170.00 \$170.00 Piduciary Fees/VISA \$42.29 \$376.48 Miscellaneous Charges \$0.00 \$0.00 Minutes - Recording Fee Sal \$80.00 \$1,313.22 Elections \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 Voter Registration Services \$1,338.00 \$14,904.50 Travel - Legal \$0.00 \$0.00 Travel - Legal \$0.00 \$0.00 Staff	\$2,671.60 \$44,569.14 \$69,550.00 Mayor Salary \$600.00 \$6,000.00 \$7,200.00 City Administrator Salary \$5,395.71 \$53,792.17 \$25,000.00 Mayor Benefits \$46.40 \$464.00 \$6,000.00 City Administrator Benefits \$2,555.42 \$25,59.23 \$38,625.00 rvices Budgeting/Accounting Benefits \$1,588.74 \$19,850.30 \$30,000.00 Budgeting/Accounting Benefits \$1,588.74 \$19,850.30 \$30,000.00 EBPP Fees General Fund \$5.76 \$57.15 \$0.00 Audit Fee \$0.00 \$4,883.96 \$7,000.00 Travel Financial/Records \$485.00 \$2,035.00 \$3,000.00 Clerk Bond Premiums \$0.00 \$170.00 \$1,000.00 \$1,000.00 Fiduciary Fees/VISA \$42.29 \$376.48 \$750.00 Minutes - Recording Fee Sal \$80.00 \$1,10.00 \$2,250.00 Minutes - Recording Fee Sal \$80.00 \$1,13.20 \$2,650.00 Voter Registration Services \$0.00 \$0.00	\$2,671.60 \$44,569.14 \$69,550.00 64.08 % Mayor Salary \$600.00 \$6,000.00 \$7,200.00 83.33 % City Administrator Salary \$5,395.71 \$53,792.17 \$25,000.00 215.17 % Mayor Benefits \$24,64.00 \$464.00 \$424.90 % \$255.42 \$25,54.40 \$6,000.00 424.90 % City Administrator Benefits \$22,554.42 \$25,54.40 \$6,000.00 424.90 % Budgeting/Accounting Salary \$4,934.49 \$57,665.36 \$87,000.00 66.28 % Budgeting/Accounting Benefits \$1,588.74 \$19,850.30 \$30,000.00 66.17 % EBPP Fees General Fund \$5.76 \$57,15 \$0.00 Audit Fee \$0.00 \$4,83.96 \$7,000.00 66.37 % Traivel Financial/Records \$1,008.15 \$1,028.15 \$3,000.00 64.78 % Dues & Membership - Financial \$0.00 \$170.00 \$1,000.01 17.00 % Fiduciary Fees/VISA \$42.29 \$376.48 \$750.00 50.20 % Minctes - Recording Fee Sal \$0.00 \$0.00

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Account Number	Title	Period	Fiscal	Budget	% of Total	Balance
001-100-008-518-30-48-00	Building Repair Supplies	\$0.00	\$250.12	\$1,000.00	25.01 %	\$749.88
001-100-008-518-40-31-00	Office Supplies	\$154.11	\$4,637.44	\$6,000.00	77.29 %	\$1,362.56
001-100-008-518-40-41-00	Office Equip Repair& Maintenance	\$209.27	\$3,553.38	\$6,000.00	59.22 %	\$2,446.62
001-100-008-518-40-42-00	Central Services Telephone	\$313.08	\$3,014.36	\$3,750.00	80.38 %	\$735.64
001-100-008-518-40-42-01	Miscellaneous - Postage	\$1.63	\$174.09	\$500.00	34.82 %	\$325.91
001-100-008-518-80-41-23	Website - General Fund	\$20.00	\$180.00	\$500.00	36.00 %	\$320.00
Total Central Services		\$1,857.64	\$21,612.51	\$47,140.10	45.85 %	\$25,527.59
Other General Government	Services			. ,		
001-100-009-518-90-49-01	Dues And Membership - General Govt	\$56.00	\$2,476.80	\$3,000.00	82.56 %	\$523.20
Total Other General Govern	•	\$56.00	\$2,476.80	\$3,000.00	82.56 %	\$523.20
		<i>t</i> ooloo	<i>4</i> , 0.00	<i>40,000100</i>	02100 /0	<i>401010</i>
Capital Expenditures	Computer Equipment	¢0.00	¢1 016 06	¢0,00		(\$1.016.06)
001-100-090-594-18-64-01	Computer Equipment	\$0.00	\$1,216.26	\$0.00		(\$1,216.26)
Total Capital Expenditures		\$0.00	\$1,216.26	\$0.00		(\$1,216.26)
Total General Government Ser	vices	\$24,099.23	\$277,466.51	\$360,405.50	76.99 %	\$82,938.99
Public Safety						
Law Enforcement/Incarceration	on					
001-200-001-521-20-51-00	Police Services	\$13,613.00	\$139,134.00	\$163,360.00	85.17 %	\$24,226.00
001-200-001-521-20-51-01	CR Jus #4 Basic Law Enforcemnt	\$0.00	\$2,078.76	\$2,500.00	83.15 %	\$421.24
001-200-001-521-30-51-00	CR Jus #1 Drug/Alcohol ED	\$0.00	\$1,217.95	\$1,500.00	81.20 %	\$282.05
001-200-001-523-20-49-00	Electronic Monitoring	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	0.00 %	\$1,000.00
001-200-001-523-60-51-00	Jail Services	\$0.00	\$11,350.00	\$13,000.00	87.31 %	\$1,650.00
Total Law Enforcement/Income	a vation	#40.040.00	A450 300 34	\$404 000 00	04 70 0/	
Total Law Enforcement/Incarc	eration	\$13,613.00	\$153,780.71	\$181,360.00	84.79 %	\$27,579.29
Fire Protection	ceration	\$13,613.00	\$153,780.71	\$181,360.00	84.79 %	\$27,579.29
	ration	\$13,613.00	\$153,780.71	\$181,360.00		\$27,579.29
Fire Protection	Fire Chief/Administration - Salaries	\$100.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,200.00	83.33 %	\$200.00
Fire Protection Fire Protection 001-200-002-522-10-10-00 001-200-002-522-10-20-00	Fire Chief/Administration - Salaries Fire Chief/Administration - Benefits	\$100.00 \$7.65	\$1,000.00 \$76.50	\$1,200.00 \$100.00	83.33 % 76.50 %	\$200.00 \$23.50
Fire Protection Fire Protection 001-200-002-522-10-10-00 001-200-002-522-10-20-00 001-200-002-522-20-10-00	Fire Chief/Administration - Salaries Fire Chief/Administration - Benefits Fire Contract Volunteer Reimb	\$100.00 \$7.65 \$0.00	\$1,000.00 \$76.50 \$0.00	\$1,200.00 \$100.00 \$8,500.00	83.33 % 76.50 % 0.00 %	\$200.00 \$23.50 \$8,500.00
Fire Protection Fire Protection 001-200-002-522-10-10-00 001-200-002-522-10-20-00 001-200-002-522-20-10-00 001-200-002-522-20-20-00	Fire Chief/Administration - Salaries Fire Chief/Administration - Benefits Fire Contract Volunteer Reimb Firefighter Benefits	\$100.00 \$7.65 \$0.00 \$0.00	\$1,000.00 \$76.50 \$0.00 \$0.00	\$1,200.00 \$100.00 \$8,500.00 \$750.00	83.33 % 76.50 % 0.00 % 0.00 %	\$200.00 \$23.50 \$8,500.00 \$750.00
Fire Protection Fire Protection 001-200-002-522-10-10-00 001-200-002-522-10-20-00 001-200-002-522-20-10-00	Fire Chief/Administration - Salaries Fire Chief/Administration - Benefits Fire Contract Volunteer Reimb Firefighter Benefits Firefighter Pension/Disability	\$100.00 \$7.65 \$0.00	\$1,000.00 \$76.50 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$2,130.00	\$1,200.00 \$100.00 \$8,500.00 \$750.00 \$3,500.00	83.33 % 76.50 % 0.00 % 0.00 % 60.86 %	\$200.00 \$23.50 \$8,500.00 \$750.00 \$1,370.00
Fire Protection Fire Protection 001-200-002-522-10-10-00 001-200-002-522-10-20-00 001-200-002-522-20-10-00 001-200-002-522-20-20-00 001-200-002-522-20-24-00 001-200-002-522-20-31-00	Fire Chief/Administration - Salaries Fire Chief/Administration - Benefits Fire Contract Volunteer Reimb Firefighter Benefits Firefighter Pension/Disability Fire Supplies	\$100.00 \$7.65 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$506.86	\$1,000.00 \$76.50 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$2,130.00 \$6,771.53	\$1,200.00 \$100.00 \$8,500.00 \$750.00 \$3,500.00 \$10,000.00	83.33 % 76.50 % 0.00 % 0.00 % 60.86 % 67.72 %	\$200.00 \$23.50 \$8,500.00 \$750.00 \$1,370.00 \$3,228.47
Fire Protection Fire Protection 001-200-002-522-10-10-00 001-200-002-522-10-20-00 001-200-002-522-20-10-00 001-200-002-522-20-20-00 001-200-002-522-20-24-00 001-200-002-522-20-31-00 001-200-002-522-20-32-00	Fire Chief/Administration - Salaries Fire Chief/Administration - Benefits Fire Contract Volunteer Reimb Firefighter Benefits Firefighter Pension/Disability Fire Supplies Fire Truck Fuel	\$100.00 \$7.65 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$506.86 \$24.35	\$1,000.00 \$76.50 \$0.00 \$2,130.00 \$6,771.53 \$267.79	\$1,200.00 \$100.00 \$8,500.00 \$750.00 \$3,500.00 \$10,000.00 \$1,000.00	83.33 % 76.50 % 0.00 % 60.86 % 67.72 % 26.78 %	\$200.00 \$23.50 \$8,500.00 \$750.00 \$1,370.00 \$3,228.47 \$732.21
Fire Protection Fire Protection 001-200-002-522-10-10-00 001-200-002-522-10-20-00 001-200-002-522-20-10-00 001-200-002-522-20-20-00 001-200-002-522-20-24-00 001-200-002-522-20-32-00 001-200-002-522-20-42-00	Fire Chief/Administration - Salaries Fire Chief/Administration - Benefits Fire Contract Volunteer Reimb Firefighter Benefits Firefighter Pension/Disability Fire Supplies Fire Truck Fuel Fire Telephone	\$100.00 \$7.65 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$506.86 \$24.35 \$106.32	\$1,000.00 \$76.50 \$0.00 \$2,130.00 \$6,771.53 \$267.79 \$1,022.60	\$1,200.00 \$100.00 \$8,500.00 \$750.00 \$3,500.00 \$10,000.00 \$1,000.00 \$1,200.00	83.33 % 76.50 % 0.00 % 60.86 % 67.72 % 26.78 % 85.22 %	\$200.00 \$23.50 \$8,500.00 \$1,370.00 \$3,228.47 \$732.21 \$177.40
Fire Protection Fire Protection 001-200-002-522-10-10-00 001-200-002-522-10-20-00 001-200-002-522-20-10-00 001-200-002-522-20-20-00 001-200-002-522-20-24-00 001-200-002-522-20-31-00 001-200-002-522-20-32-00 001-200-002-522-20-42-00 001-200-002-522-20-42-00	Fire Chief/Administration - Salaries Fire Chief/Administration - Benefits Fire Contract Volunteer Reimb Firefighter Benefits Firefighter Pension/Disability Fire Supplies Fire Truck Fuel Fire Telephone Fire Truck Insurance	\$100.00 \$7.65 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$506.86 \$24.35 \$106.32 \$0.00	\$1,000.00 \$76.50 \$0.00 \$2,130.00 \$6,771.53 \$267.79 \$1,022.60 \$0.00	\$1,200.00 \$100.00 \$8,500.00 \$750.00 \$3,500.00 \$10,000.00 \$1,000.00 \$1,200.00 \$1,750.00	83.33 % 76.50 % 0.00 % 60.86 % 67.72 % 26.78 % 85.22 % 0.00 %	\$200.00 \$23.50 \$8,500.00 \$1,370.00 \$3,228.47 \$732.21 \$177.40 \$1,750.00
Fire Protection Fire Protection 001-200-002-522-10-10-00 001-200-002-522-10-20-00 001-200-002-522-20-10-00 001-200-002-522-20-20-00 001-200-002-522-20-31-00 001-200-002-522-20-32-00 001-200-002-522-20-42-00	Fire Chief/Administration - Salaries Fire Chief/Administration - Benefits Fire Contract Volunteer Reimb Firefighter Benefits Firefighter Pension/Disability Fire Supplies Fire Truck Fuel Fire Telephone Fire Truck Insurance Fire Hydrant Repair/Supplies	\$100.00 \$7.65 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$506.86 \$24.35 \$106.32	\$1,000.00 \$76.50 \$0.00 \$2,130.00 \$6,771.53 \$267.79 \$1,022.60	\$1,200.00 \$100.00 \$8,500.00 \$750.00 \$3,500.00 \$10,000.00 \$1,000.00 \$1,200.00	83.33 % 76.50 % 0.00 % 60.86 % 67.72 % 26.78 % 85.22 %	\$200.00 \$23.50 \$8,500.00 \$1,370.00 \$3,228.47 \$732.21 \$177.40 \$1,750.00 \$1,000.00
Fire Protection Fire Protection 001-200-002-522-10-10-00 001-200-002-522-10-20-00 001-200-002-522-20-10-00 001-200-002-522-20-20-00 001-200-002-522-20-24-00 001-200-002-522-20-31-00 001-200-002-522-20-32-00 001-200-002-522-20-42-00 001-200-002-522-20-42-00	Fire Chief/Administration - Salaries Fire Chief/Administration - Benefits Fire Contract Volunteer Reimb Firefighter Benefits Firefighter Pension/Disability Fire Supplies Fire Truck Fuel Fire Telephone Fire Truck Insurance	\$100.00 \$7.65 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$506.86 \$24.35 \$106.32 \$0.00	\$1,000.00 \$76.50 \$0.00 \$2,130.00 \$6,771.53 \$267.79 \$1,022.60 \$0.00	\$1,200.00 \$100.00 \$8,500.00 \$750.00 \$3,500.00 \$10,000.00 \$1,000.00 \$1,200.00 \$1,750.00	83.33 % 76.50 % 0.00 % 60.86 % 67.72 % 26.78 % 85.22 % 0.00 %	\$200.00 \$23.50 \$8,500.00 \$1,370.00 \$3,228.47 \$732.21 \$177.40 \$1,750.00
Fire Protection Fire Protection 001-200-002-522-10-10-00 001-200-002-522-10-20-00 001-200-002-522-20-10-00 001-200-002-522-20-20-00 001-200-002-522-20-24-00 001-200-002-522-20-31-00 001-200-002-522-20-32-00 001-200-002-522-20-42-00 001-200-002-522-20-44-00 001-200-002-522-20-46-00 001-200-002-522-20-48-00	Fire Chief/Administration - Salaries Fire Chief/Administration - Benefits Fire Contract Volunteer Reimb Firefighter Benefits Firefighter Pension/Disability Fire Supplies Fire Truck Fuel Fire Telephone Fire Truck Insurance Fire Hydrant Repair/Supplies Dues & Membership/Subscriptions City	\$100.00 \$7.65 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$506.86 \$24.35 \$106.32 \$0.00 \$0.00	\$1,000.00 \$76.50 \$0.00 \$2,130.00 \$6,771.53 \$267.79 \$1,022.60 \$0.00 \$0.00	\$1,200.00 \$100.00 \$8,500.00 \$750.00 \$3,500.00 \$10,000.00 \$1,000.00 \$1,200.00 \$1,750.00 \$1,000.00	83.33 % 76.50 % 0.00 % 60.86 % 67.72 % 26.78 % 85.22 % 0.00 %	\$200.00 \$23.50 \$8,500.00 \$1,370.00 \$3,228.47 \$732.21 \$177.40 \$1,750.00 \$1,000.00
Fire Protection Fire Protection 001-200-002-522-10-10-00 001-200-002-522-10-20-00 001-200-002-522-20-10-00 001-200-002-522-20-20-00 001-200-002-522-20-24-00 001-200-002-522-20-32-00 001-200-002-522-20-42-00 001-200-002-522-20-48-00 001-200-002-522-20-49-01	Fire Chief/Administration - Salaries Fire Chief/Administration - Benefits Fire Contract Volunteer Reimb Firefighter Benefits Firefighter Pension/Disability Fire Supplies Fire Truck Fuel Fire Truck Fuel Fire Telephone Fire Truck Insurance Fire Hydrant Repair/Supplies Dues & Membership/Subscriptions City Fire	\$100.00 \$7.65 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$506.86 \$24.35 \$106.32 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$245.19	\$1,000.00 \$76.50 \$0.00 \$2,130.00 \$6,771.53 \$267.79 \$1,022.60 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$245.19	\$1,200.00 \$100.00 \$8,500.00 \$750.00 \$3,500.00 \$10,000.00 \$1,000.00 \$1,200.00 \$1,750.00 \$1,000.00 \$1,000.00 \$1,000.00	83.33 % 76.50 % 0.00 % 60.86 % 67.72 % 26.78 % 85.22 % 0.00 % 0.00 %	\$200.00 \$23.50 \$8,500.00 \$1,370.00 \$3,228.47 \$732.21 \$177.40 \$1,750.00 \$1,000.00 (\$245.19)
Fire Protection Fire Protection 001-200-002-522-10-10-00 001-200-002-522-10-20-00 001-200-002-522-20-10-00 001-200-002-522-20-20-00 001-200-002-522-20-24-00 001-200-002-522-20-31-00 001-200-002-522-20-32-00 001-200-002-522-20-42-00 001-200-002-522-20-44-00 001-200-002-522-20-48-00 001-200-002-522-20-49-01 001-200-002-522-20-49-01	Fire Chief/Administration - Salaries Fire Chief/Administration - Benefits Fire Contract Volunteer Reimb Firefighter Benefits Firefighter Pension/Disability Fire Supplies Fire Truck Fuel Fire Truck Fuel Fire Telephone Fire Truck Insurance Fire Hydrant Repair/Supplies Dues & Membership/Subscriptions City Fire Fire Support Salary	\$100.00 \$7.65 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$506.86 \$24.35 \$106.32 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$245.19 \$530.21	\$1,000.00 \$76.50 \$0.00 \$2,130.00 \$6,771.53 \$267.79 \$1,022.60 \$0.00 \$245.19 \$5,618.93 \$3,309.46 \$0.00	\$1,200.00 \$100.00 \$8,500.00 \$750.00 \$10,000.00 \$1,000.00 \$1,200.00 \$1,750.00 \$1,750.00 \$1,000.00 \$1,000.00 \$15,000.00 \$7,000.00 \$500.00	83.33 % 76.50 % 0.00 % 60.86 % 67.72 % 26.78 % 85.22 % 0.00 % 0.00 % 37.46 % 47.28 % 0.00 %	\$200.00 \$23.50 \$8,500.00 \$750.00 \$1,370.00 \$3,228.47 \$732.21 \$177.40 \$1,750.00 \$1,000.00 (\$245.19) \$9,381.07 \$3,690.54 \$500.00
Fire Protection Fire Protection 001-200-002-522-10-10-00 001-200-002-522-10-20-00 001-200-002-522-20-10-00 001-200-002-522-20-20-00 001-200-002-522-20-24-00 001-200-002-522-20-31-00 001-200-002-522-20-32-00 001-200-002-522-20-42-00 001-200-002-522-20-44-00 001-200-002-522-20-48-00 001-200-002-522-20-49-01 001-200-002-522-30-10-00 001-200-002-522-30-10-00 001-200-002-522-30-10-00	Fire Chief/Administration - Salaries Fire Chief/Administration - Benefits Fire Contract Volunteer Reimb Firefighter Benefits Firefighter Pension/Disability Fire Supplies Fire Truck Fuel Fire Truck Fuel Fire Telephone Fire Truck Insurance Fire Hydrant Repair/Supplies Dues & Membership/Subscriptions City Fire Fire Support Salary Fire Support Benefits	\$100.00 \$7.65 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$506.86 \$24.35 \$106.32 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$245.19 \$530.21 \$300.78	\$1,000.00 \$76.50 \$0.00 \$2,130.00 \$6,771.53 \$267.79 \$1,022.60 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$245.19 \$5,618.93 \$3,309.46	\$1,200.00 \$100.00 \$8,500.00 \$750.00 \$3,500.00 \$10,000.00 \$1,000.00 \$1,200.00 \$1,750.00 \$1,750.00 \$1,000.00 \$15,000.00 \$7,000.00	83.33 % 76.50 % 0.00 % 60.86 % 67.72 % 26.78 % 85.22 % 0.00 % 0.00 % 37.46 % 47.28 %	\$200.00 \$23.50 \$8,500.00 \$750.00 \$1,370.00 \$3,228.47 \$732.21 \$177.40 \$1,750.00 \$1,000.00 (\$245.19) \$9,381.07 \$3,690.54
Fire Protection Fire Protection 001-200-002-522-10-10-00 001-200-002-522-10-20-00 001-200-002-522-20-10-00 001-200-002-522-20-20-00 001-200-002-522-20-24-00 001-200-002-522-20-31-00 001-200-002-522-20-32-00 001-200-002-522-20-42-00 001-200-002-522-20-48-00 001-200-002-522-20-48-00 001-200-002-522-30-10-00 001-200-002-522-30-10-00 001-200-002-522-30-10-00 001-200-002-522-30-10-00 001-200-002-522-30-10-00 001-200-002-522-30-10-00 001-200-002-522-30-10-00	Fire Chief/Administration - Salaries Fire Chief/Administration - Benefits Fire Contract Volunteer Reimb Firefighter Benefits Firefighter Pension/Disability Fire Supplies Fire Truck Fuel Fire Telephone Fire Truck Insurance Fire Hydrant Repair/Supplies Dues & Membership/Subscriptions City Fire Fire Support Salary Fire Support Benefits Fire Prevention Supplies City	\$100.00 \$7.65 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$506.86 \$24.35 \$106.32 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$245.19 \$530.21 \$300.78 \$0.00	\$1,000.00 \$76.50 \$0.00 \$2,130.00 \$6,771.53 \$267.79 \$1,022.60 \$0.00 \$245.19 \$5,618.93 \$3,309.46 \$0.00	\$1,200.00 \$100.00 \$8,500.00 \$750.00 \$10,000.00 \$1,000.00 \$1,200.00 \$1,750.00 \$1,750.00 \$1,000.00 \$1,000.00 \$15,000.00 \$7,000.00 \$500.00	83.33 % 76.50 % 0.00 % 60.86 % 67.72 % 26.78 % 85.22 % 0.00 % 0.00 % 37.46 % 47.28 % 0.00 %	\$200.00 \$23.50 \$8,500.00 \$750.00 \$1,370.00 \$3,228.47 \$732.21 \$177.40 \$1,750.00 \$1,000.00 (\$245.19) \$9,381.07 \$3,690.54 \$500.00
Fire Protection Fire Protection 001-200-002-522-10-10-00 001-200-002-522-10-20-00 001-200-002-522-20-10-00 001-200-002-522-20-20-00 001-200-002-522-20-24-00 001-200-002-522-20-31-00 001-200-002-522-20-32-00 001-200-002-522-20-42-00 001-200-002-522-20-46-00 001-200-002-522-20-48-00 001-200-002-522-30-40-01 001-200-002-522-30-10-00 001-200-002-522-30-10-00 001-200-002-522-30-10-00 001-200-002-522-30-10-00 001-200-002-522-30-31-01 001-200-002-522-30-31-01	Fire Chief/Administration - Salaries Fire Chief/Administration - Benefits Fire Contract Volunteer Reimb Firefighter Benefits Firefighter Pension/Disability Fire Supplies Fire Truck Fuel Fire Telephone Fire Truck Insurance Fire Hydrant Repair/Supplies Dues & Membership/Subscriptions City Fire Fire Support Salary Fire Support Benefits Fire Prevention Supplies City Fire Investigations	\$100.00 \$7.65 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$506.86 \$24.35 \$106.32 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$245.19 \$530.21 \$300.78 \$0.00 \$0.00	\$1,000.00 \$76.50 \$0.00 \$2,130.00 \$6,771.53 \$267.79 \$1,022.60 \$0.00 \$245.19 \$5,618.93 \$3,309.46 \$0.00 \$0.00	\$1,200.00 \$100.00 \$8,500.00 \$750.00 \$3,500.00 \$10,000.00 \$1,000.00 \$1,200.00 \$1,750.00 \$1,750.00 \$1,000.00 \$15,000.00 \$7,000.00 \$500.00 \$1,000.00	83.33 % 76.50 % 0.00 % 60.86 % 67.72 % 26.78 % 85.22 % 0.00 % 0.00 % 37.46 % 47.28 % 0.00 %	\$200.00 \$23.50 \$8,500.00 \$750.00 \$1,370.00 \$3,228.47 \$732.21 \$177.40 \$1,750.00 \$1,000.00 (\$245.19) \$9,381.07 \$3,690.54 \$500.00 \$1,000.00
Fire Protection Fire Protection 001-200-002-522-10-10-00 001-200-002-522-10-20-00 001-200-002-522-20-10-00 001-200-002-522-20-20-00 001-200-002-522-20-24-00 001-200-002-522-20-31-00 001-200-002-522-20-32-00 001-200-002-522-20-42-00 001-200-002-522-20-46-00 001-200-002-522-20-48-00 001-200-002-522-30-40-01 001-200-002-522-30-10-00 001-200-002-522-30-10-00 001-200-002-522-30-10-00 001-200-002-522-30-10-00 001-200-002-522-30-41-00 001-200-002-522-30-41-00 001-200-002-522-30-41-00	Fire Chief/Administration - Salaries Fire Chief/Administration - Benefits Fire Contract Volunteer Reimb Firefighter Benefits Firefighter Pension/Disability Fire Supplies Fire Truck Fuel Fire Telephone Fire Truck Insurance Fire Hydrant Repair/Supplies Dues & Membership/Subscriptions City Fire Fire Support Salary Fire Support Benefits Fire Prevention Supplies City Fire Investigations Eq Rental - Fire Support Travel - Fire Department Fire Department Training	\$100.00 \$7.65 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$506.86 \$24.35 \$106.32 \$0.00 \$245.19 \$530.21 \$300.78 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$358.60	\$1,000.00 \$76.50 \$0.00 \$2,130.00 \$6,771.53 \$267.79 \$1,022.60 \$0.00 \$245.19 \$5,618.93 \$3,309.46 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$3,141.09	\$1,200.00 \$100.00 \$8,500.00 \$750.00 \$10,000.00 \$1,000.00 \$1,200.00 \$1,200.00 \$1,750.00 \$1,750.00 \$1,000.00 \$5,00.00 \$5,500.00 \$2,500.00 \$3,000.00	83.33 % 76.50 % 0.00 % 60.86 % 67.72 % 26.78 % 85.22 % 0.00 % 0.00 % 37.46 % 47.28 % 0.00 % 0.00 % 57.11 %	\$200.00 \$23.50 \$8,500.00 \$750.00 \$1,370.00 \$3,228.47 \$732.21 \$177.40 \$1,750.00 \$1,000.00 (\$245.19) \$9,381.07 \$3,690.54 \$500.00 \$1,000.00 \$2,358.91
Fire Protection Fire Protection 001-200-002-522-10-10-00 001-200-002-522-10-20-00 001-200-002-522-20-10-00 001-200-002-522-20-20-00 001-200-002-522-20-24-00 001-200-002-522-20-31-00 001-200-002-522-20-32-00 001-200-002-522-20-42-00 001-200-002-522-20-48-00 001-200-002-522-20-48-00 001-200-002-522-30-40-00 001-200-002-522-30-10-00 001-200-002-522-30-10-00 001-200-002-522-30-41-00 001-200-002-522-30-41-00 001-200-002-522-30-44-00 001-200-002-522-30-31-01 001-200-002-522-30-44-00 001-200-002-522-30-44-00 001-200-002-522-30-44-00 001-200-002-522-30-44-00 001-200-002-522-30-44-00 001-200-002-522-30-44-00 001-200-002-522-30-44-00	Fire Chief/Administration - Salaries Fire Chief/Administration - Benefits Fire Contract Volunteer Reimb Firefighter Benefits Firefighter Pension/Disability Fire Supplies Fire Truck Fuel Fire Telephone Fire Truck Insurance Fire Hydrant Repair/Supplies Dues & Membership/Subscriptions City Fire Fire Support Salary Fire Support Benefits Fire Prevention Supplies City Fire Investigations Eq Rental - Fire Support Travel - Fire Department	\$100.00 \$7.65 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$506.86 \$24.35 \$106.32 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$245.19 \$530.21 \$300.78 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$358.60 \$0.00	\$1,000.00 \$76.50 \$0.00 \$2,130.00 \$6,771.53 \$267.79 \$1,022.60 \$0.00 \$245.19 \$5,618.93 \$3,309.46 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$3,141.09 \$130.59	\$1,200.00 \$100.00 \$8,500.00 \$750.00 \$10,000.00 \$1,000.00 \$1,200.00 \$1,200.00 \$1,750.00 \$1,000.00 \$15,000.00 \$5,00.00 \$5,500.00 \$2,500.00	83.33 % 76.50 % 0.00 % 60.86 % 67.72 % 26.78 % 85.22 % 0.00 % 0.00 % 37.46 % 47.28 % 0.00 % 0.00 % 57.11 % 5.22 %	\$200.00 \$23.50 \$8,500.00 \$750.00 \$1,370.00 \$3,228.47 \$732.21 \$177.40 \$1,750.00 \$1,000.00 (\$245.19) \$9,381.07 \$3,690.54 \$500.00 \$1,000.00 \$2,358.91 \$2,369.41

Account Number	Title	Period	Fiscal	Budget	% of Total	Balance
001-200-002-522-50-47-99	Water on Demand For Hydrants	\$0.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	100.00 %	\$0.00
001-200-002-522-50-48-00	Fire Hall Repair	\$0.00	\$134.89	\$1,000.00	13.49 %	\$865.11
001-200-002-522-60-48-00	Fire Equipment Repair	\$0.00	\$1,778.47	\$6,000.00	29.64 %	\$4,221.53
001-200-002-528-60-42-00	Radio Contract	\$0.00	\$2,870.85	\$6,000.00	47.85 %	\$3,129.15
001-200-002-528-60-51-00	Dispatch Fees - City	\$0.00	\$1,794.40	\$2,000.00	89.72 %	\$205.60
Total Fire Protection		\$2,316.89	\$36,296.04	\$85,500.00	42.45 %	\$49,203.96
Fire Dept Capital Expend	itures					
001-200-002-594-22-64-00	Fire Equip Purchase-Fire Truck	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$25,000.00	0.00 %	\$25,000.00
001-200-002-594-22-64-01	Fire Equip Purchase - City	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$106,000.00	0.00 %	\$106,000.00
Total Fire Dept Capital Ex	penditures	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$131,000.00	0.00 %	\$131,000.00
Total Fire Protection		\$2,316.89	\$36,296.04	\$216,500.00	16.76 %	\$180,203.96
Fire District II Share Fire Pro	otection					
001-200-003-522-20-31-02	Fire Supplies FD II	\$125.54	\$4,003.70	\$10,000.00	40.04 %	\$5,996.30
001-200-003-522-20-32-02	Fire Truck Fuel FDII	\$85.31	\$892.40	\$1,000.00	89.24 %	\$107.60
001-200-003-522-20-49-02	Dues & Membership/Subscriptions FD II	\$245.19	\$245.19	\$0.00		(\$245.19)
001-200-003-522-20-51-00	FD II DNR Wildland Fire	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	0.00 %	\$500.00
001-200-003-522-30-31-20	Fire Prevention Supplies FDII	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	0.00 %	\$500.00
001-200-003-522-45-49-02	Fire Training FD II	\$0.00	\$451.51	\$3,000.00	15.05 %	\$2,548.49
001-200-003-522-60-48-02	Fire Equipment Repair FDII	\$0.00	\$179.03	\$6,000.00	2.98 %	\$5,820.97
001-200-003-594-22-64-02	Fire Equip Purchase - FD II	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$25,000.00	0.00 %	\$25,000.00
Total Fire District II Share F	ire Protection	\$456.04	\$5,771.83	\$46,000.00	12.55 %	\$40,228.17
Total Public Safety		\$16,385.93	\$195,848.58	\$443,860.00	44.12 %	\$248,011.42
Natural & Economic Environ	ment	\$16,385.93	\$195,848.58	\$443,860.00	44.12 %	\$248,011.42
Natural & Economic Environ Conservation						
Natural & Economic Environ Conservation 001-500-001-553-70-51-00	ment Air Pollution Authority	\$0.00	\$215.40	\$500.00	43.08 %	\$284.60
Natural & Economic Environ Conservation						
Natural & Economic Environ Conservation 001-500-001-553-70-51-00 Total Conservation Environmental Services	Air Pollution Authority	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$215.40 \$215.40	\$500.00 \$500.00	43.08 % 43.08 %	\$284.60 \$284.60
Natural & Economic Environ Conservation 001-500-001-553-70-51-00 Total Conservation Environmental Services 001-500-001-554-90-10-00	Air Pollution Authority Watershed Salary	\$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00	\$215.40 \$215.40 \$0.00	\$500.00 \$500.00 \$2,500.00	43.08 % 43.08 % 0.00 %	\$284.60 \$284.60 \$2,500.00
Natural & Economic Environ Conservation 001-500-001-553-70-51-00 Total Conservation Environmental Services 001-500-001-554-90-10-00 001-500-001-554-90-20-00	Air Pollution Authority Watershed Salary Watershed Benefits	\$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00	\$215.40 \$215.40 \$0.00 \$0.00	\$500.00 \$500.00 \$2,500.00 \$1,500.00	43.08 % 43.08 % 0.00 % 0.00 %	\$284.60 \$284.60 \$2,500.00 \$1,500.00
Natural & Economic Environ Conservation 001-500-001-553-70-51-00 Total Conservation Environmental Services 001-500-001-554-90-10-00 001-500-001-554-90-20-00 001-500-001-554-90-45-99	Air Pollution Authority Watershed Salary Watershed Benefits Eq Rental - Watershed	\$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00	\$215.40 \$215.40 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00	\$500.00 \$500.00 \$2,500.00 \$1,500.00 \$1,500.00	43.08 % 43.08 % 0.00 % 0.00 % 0.00 %	\$284.60 \$284.60 \$2,500.00 \$1,500.00 \$1,500.00
Natural & Economic Environ Conservation 001-500-001-553-70-51-00 Total Conservation Environmental Services 001-500-001-554-90-10-00 001-500-001-554-90-20-00 001-500-001-554-90-45-99 Total Environmental Services	Air Pollution Authority Watershed Salary Watershed Benefits Eq Rental - Watershed	\$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00	\$215.40 \$215.40 \$0.00 \$0.00	\$500.00 \$500.00 \$2,500.00 \$1,500.00	43.08 % 43.08 % 0.00 % 0.00 %	\$284.60 \$284.60 \$2,500.00 \$1,500.00
Natural & Economic Environ Conservation 001-500-001-553-70-51-00 Total Conservation Environmental Services 001-500-001-554-90-10-00 001-500-001-554-90-20-00 001-500-001-554-90-20-00 001-500-001-554-90-45-99 Total Environmental Ser Community Planning &	Air Pollution Authority Watershed Salary Watershed Benefits Eq Rental - Watershed vices Economic Development	\$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00	\$215.40 \$215.40 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00	\$500.00 \$500.00 \$2,500.00 \$1,500.00 \$1,500.00	43.08 % 43.08 % 0.00 % 0.00 % 0.00 %	\$284.60 \$284.60 \$2,500.00 \$1,500.00 \$1,500.00
Natural & Economic Environ Conservation 001-500-001-553-70-51-00 Total Conservation Environmental Services 001-500-001-554-90-10-00 001-500-001-554-90-20-00 001-500-001-554-90-20-00 001-500-001-554-90-45-99 Total Environmental Ser Community Planning & Building Permits And F	Air Pollution Authority Watershed Salary Watershed Benefits Eq Rental - Watershed vices Economic Development Plans Review	\$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00	\$215.40 \$215.40 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00	\$500.00 \$500.00 \$2,500.00 \$1,500.00 \$1,500.00 \$5,500.00	43.08 % 43.08 % 0.00 % 0.00 % 0.00 % 0.00 %	\$284.60 \$284.60 \$2,500.00 \$1,500.00 \$1,500.00 \$5,500.00
Natural & Economic Environ Conservation 001-500-001-553-70-51-00 Total Conservation Environmental Services 001-500-001-554-90-10-00 001-500-001-554-90-20-00 001-500-001-554-90-45-99 Total Environmental Ser Community Planning & Building Permits And F 001-500-001-558-50-10-00	Air Pollution Authority Watershed Salary Watershed Benefits Eq Rental - Watershed vices Economic Development Plans Review Building Inspector Salary	\$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$4,386.34	\$215.40 \$215.40 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$34,849.97	\$500.00 \$500.00 \$2,500.00 \$1,500.00 \$5,500.00 \$41,000.00	43.08 % 43.08 % 0.00 % 0.00 % 0.00 % 0.00 % 85.00 %	\$284.60 \$284.60 \$2,500.00 \$1,500.00 \$5,500.00 \$6,150.03
Natural & Economic Environ Conservation 001-500-001-553-70-51-00 Total Conservation Environmental Services 001-500-001-554-90-10-00 001-500-001-554-90-20-00 001-500-001-554-90-45-99 Total Environmental Ser Community Planning & Building Permits And F 001-500-001-558-50-10-00 001-500-001-558-50-20-00	Air Pollution Authority Watershed Salary Watershed Benefits Eq Rental - Watershed vices Economic Development Plans Review Building Inspector Salary Building Inspector Benefits	\$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$4,386.34 \$2,514.42	\$215.40 \$215.40 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$34,849.97 \$19,762.09	\$500.00 \$500.00 \$2,500.00 \$1,500.00 \$5,500.00 \$41,000.00 \$25,000.00	43.08 % 43.08 % 0.00 % 0.00 % 0.00 % 85.00 % 79.05 %	\$284.60 \$284.60 \$2,500.00 \$1,500.00 \$1,500.00 \$5,500.00 \$6,150.03 \$5,237.91
Natural & Economic Environ Conservation 001-500-001-553-70-51-00 Total Conservation Environmental Services 001-500-001-554-90-10-00 001-500-001-554-90-20-00 001-500-001-554-90-45-99 Total Environmental Ser Community Planning & Building Permits And F 001-500-001-558-50-10-00 001-500-001-558-50-20-00 001-500-001-558-50-31-00	Air Pollution Authority Watershed Salary Watershed Benefits Eq Rental - Watershed vices Economic Development Plans Review Building Inspector Salary Building Inspector Benefits Building Department Supplies	\$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$4,386.34 \$2,514.42 \$12.91	\$215.40 \$215.40 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$34,849.97 \$19,762.09 \$12.91	\$500.00 \$500.00 \$2,500.00 \$1,500.00 \$5,500.00 \$41,000.00 \$25,000.00 \$1,000.00	43.08 % 43.08 % 0.00 % 0.00 % 0.00 % 85.00 % 79.05 % 1.29 %	\$284.60 \$284.60 \$2,500.00 \$1,500.00 \$1,500.00 \$5,500.00 \$6,150.03 \$5,237.91 \$987.09
Natural & Economic Environ Conservation 001-500-001-553-70-51-00 Total Conservation Environmental Services 001-500-001-554-90-10-00 001-500-001-554-90-20-00 001-500-001-554-90-45-99 Total Environmental Ser Community Planning & Building Permits And F 001-500-001-558-50-10-00 001-500-001-558-50-20-00 001-500-001-558-50-31-00 001-500-001-558-50-41-00	Air Pollution Authority Watershed Salary Watershed Benefits Eq Rental - Watershed Vices Economic Development Plans Review Building Inspector Salary Building Inspector Benefits Building Department Supplies Consulting Services	\$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$4,386.34 \$2,514.42 \$12.91 \$0.00	\$215.40 \$215.40 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$34,849.97 \$19,762.09 \$12.91 \$0.00	\$500.00 \$500.00 \$1,500.00 \$1,500.00 \$5,500.00 \$41,000.00 \$25,000.00 \$1,000.00 \$2,000.00	43.08 % 43.08 % 0.00 % 0.00 % 0.00 % 85.00 % 79.05 % 1.29 % 0.00 %	\$284.60 \$284.60 \$2,500.00 \$1,500.00 \$1,500.00 \$5,500.00 \$5,500.00 \$5,237.91 \$987.09 \$2,000.00
Natural & Economic Environ Conservation 001-500-001-553-70-51-00 Total Conservation Environmental Services 001-500-001-554-90-10-00 001-500-001-554-90-20-00 001-500-001-554-90-45-99 Total Environmental Ser Community Planning & Building Permits And F 001-500-001-558-50-10-00 001-500-001-558-50-20-00 001-500-001-558-50-31-00 001-500-001-558-50-41-00 001-500-001-558-50-42-00	Air Pollution Authority Watershed Salary Watershed Benefits Eq Rental - Watershed Vices Economic Development Plans Review Building Inspector Salary Building Inspector Benefits Building Department Supplies Consulting Services Building Department Telephone	\$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$4 ,386.34 \$2 ,514.42 \$12.91 \$0.00 \$56.09	\$215.40 \$215.40 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$34,849.97 \$19,762.09 \$12.91 \$0.00 \$505.38	\$500.00 \$500.00 \$1,500.00 \$1,500.00 \$5,500.00 \$41,000.00 \$25,000.00 \$1,000.00 \$2,000.00 \$750.00	43.08 % 43.08 % 0.00 % 0.00 % 0.00 % 85.00 % 79.05 % 1.29 % 0.00 % 67.38 %	\$284.60 \$284.60 \$2,500.00 \$1,500.00 \$1,500.00 \$5,500.00 \$5,237.91 \$987.09 \$2,000.00 \$244.62
Natural & Economic Environ Conservation 001-500-001-553-70-51-00 Total Conservation Environmental Services 001-500-001-554-90-10-00 001-500-001-554-90-20-00 001-500-001-554-90-20-00 001-500-001-554-90-45-99 Total Environmental Ser Community Planning & Building Permits And F 001-500-001-558-50-10-00 001-500-001-558-50-20-00 001-500-001-558-50-31-00 001-500-001-558-50-41-00 001-500-001-558-50-41-00 001-500-001-558-50-42-00 001-500-001-558-50-42-00	Air Pollution Authority Watershed Salary Watershed Benefits Eq Rental - Watershed Vices Economic Development Plans Review Building Inspector Salary Building Inspector Benefits Building Department Supplies Consulting Services Building Department Telephone Travel - Building Inspector	\$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$12.91 \$0.00 \$56.09 \$291.24	\$215.40 \$215.40 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$19,762.09 \$19,762.09 \$12.91 \$0.00 \$505.38 \$291.24	\$500.00 \$500.00 \$1,500.00 \$1,500.00 \$5,500.00 \$41,000.00 \$25,000.00 \$1,000.00 \$2,000.00 \$750.00 \$1,500.00	43.08 % 43.08 % 0.00 % 0.00 % 0.00 % 85.00 % 79.05 % 1.29 % 0.00 % 67.38 % 19.42 %	\$284.60 \$284.60 \$2,500.00 \$1,500.00 \$5,500.00 \$5,500.00 \$5,237.91 \$987.09 \$2,000.00 \$2,44.62 \$1,208.76
Natural & Economic Environ Conservation 001-500-001-553-70-51-00 Total Conservation Environmental Services 001-500-001-554-90-10-00 001-500-001-554-90-20-00 001-500-001-554-90-20-00 001-500-001-554-90-45-99 Total Environmental Ser Community Planning & Building Permits And F 001-500-001-558-50-10-00 001-500-001-558-50-20-00 001-500-001-558-50-31-00 001-500-001-558-50-41-00 001-500-001-558-50-41-00 001-500-001-558-50-42-00 001-500-001-558-50-43-00 001-500-001-558-50-43-00	Air Pollution Authority Watershed Salary Watershed Benefits Eq Rental - Watershed vices Economic Development Plans Review Building Inspector Salary Building Inspector Benefits Building Department Supplies Consulting Services Building Department Telephone Travel - Building Inspector Eq Rental - Building Dept	\$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$12.91 \$0.00 \$56.09 \$291.24 \$2,422.53	\$215.40 \$215.40 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$34,849.97 \$19,762.09 \$12.91 \$0.00 \$505.38 \$291.24 \$16,011.03	\$500.00 \$500.00 \$1,500.00 \$1,500.00 \$5,500.00 \$41,000.00 \$25,000.00 \$1,000.00 \$750.00 \$1,500.00 \$12,000.00	43.08 % 43.08 % 0.00 % 0.00 % 0.00 % 85.00 % 79.05 % 1.29 % 0.00 % 67.38 % 19.42 % 133.43 %	\$284.60 \$284.60 \$2,500.00 \$1,500.00 \$5,500.00 \$5,500.00 \$5,237.91 \$987.09 \$2,000.00 \$2,44.62 \$1,208.76 (\$4,011.03)
Natural & Economic Environ Conservation 001-500-001-553-70-51-00 Total Conservation Environmental Services 001-500-001-554-90-10-00 001-500-001-554-90-20-00 001-500-001-554-90-20-00 001-500-001-554-90-45-99 Total Environmental Ser Community Planning & Building Permits And F 001-500-001-558-50-10-00 001-500-001-558-50-20-00 001-500-001-558-50-20-00 001-500-001-558-50-41-00 001-500-001-558-50-41-00 001-500-001-558-50-42-00 001-500-001-558-50-43-00 001-500-001-558-50-43-00 001-500-001-558-50-43-00 001-500-001-558-50-43-00 001-500-001-558-50-43-00	Air Pollution Authority Watershed Salary Watershed Benefits Eq Rental - Watershed Vices Economic Development Plans Review Building Inspector Salary Building Inspector Benefits Building Department Supplies Consulting Services Building Department Telephone Travel - Building Inspector Eq Rental - Building Dept Training & Tuition - Building Dept	\$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$4,386.34 \$2,514.42 \$12.91 \$0.00 \$56.09 \$291.24 \$2,422.53 \$0.00	\$215.40 \$215.40 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$34,849.97 \$19,762.09 \$12.91 \$0.00 \$505.38 \$291.24 \$16,011.03 \$45.00	\$500.00 \$500.00 \$1,500.00 \$1,500.00 \$5,500.00 \$25,000.00 \$1,000.00 \$2,000.00 \$1,500.00 \$1,500.00 \$1,200.00 \$2,000.00	43.08 % 43.08 % 0.00 % 0.00 % 0.00 % 0.00 % 79.05 % 1.29 % 0.00 % 67.38 % 19.42 % 133.43 % 2.25 %	\$284.60 \$284.60 \$2,500.00 \$1,500.00 \$5,500.00 \$5,237.91 \$987.09 \$2,000.00 \$244.62 \$1,208.76 (\$4,011.03) \$1,955.00
Natural & Economic Environ Conservation 001-500-001-553-70-51-00 Total Conservation Environmental Services 001-500-001-554-90-10-00 001-500-001-554-90-20-00 001-500-001-554-90-20-00 001-500-001-554-90-45-99 Total Environmental Ser Community Planning & Building Permits And F 001-500-001-558-50-10-00 001-500-001-558-50-20-00 001-500-001-558-50-31-00 001-500-001-558-50-41-00 001-500-001-558-50-42-00 001-500-001-558-50-43-00 001-500-001-558-50-43-00 001-500-001-558-50-43-00	Air Pollution Authority Watershed Salary Watershed Benefits Eq Rental - Watershed Vices Economic Development Plans Review Building Inspector Salary Building Inspector Benefits Building Department Supplies Consulting Services Building Department Telephone Travel - Building Inspector Eq Rental - Building Dept Training & Tuition - Building Dept Dues & Membership - Bldg Dept	\$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$12.91 \$0.00 \$56.09 \$291.24 \$2,422.53	\$215.40 \$215.40 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$34,849.97 \$19,762.09 \$12.91 \$0.00 \$505.38 \$291.24 \$16,011.03	\$500.00 \$500.00 \$1,500.00 \$1,500.00 \$5,500.00 \$41,000.00 \$25,000.00 \$1,000.00 \$750.00 \$1,500.00 \$12,000.00	43.08 % 43.08 % 0.00 % 0.00 % 0.00 % 85.00 % 79.05 % 1.29 % 0.00 % 67.38 % 19.42 % 133.43 %	\$284.60 \$284.60 \$2,500.00 \$1,500.00 \$5,500.00 \$5,237.91 \$987.09 \$2,000.00 \$244.62 \$1,208.76 (\$4,011.03)

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Account Number	Title	Period	Fiscal	Budget	% of Total	Balance
Planning						
001-500-001-558-60-10-00	Planning Salary	\$6,703.33	\$64,709.80	\$77,000.00	84.04 %	\$12,290.20
001-500-001-558-60-10-01	Planning Recorder - Salaries	\$65.00	\$690.00	\$1,800.00	38.33 %	\$1,110.00
001-500-001-558-60-10-02	Planning Commission Salaries	\$450.00	\$3,675.00	\$4,500.00	81.67 %	\$825.00
001-500-001-558-60-10-03	Planning Intern Salary	\$0.00	\$6,506.25	\$0.00	04.00.0/	(\$6,506.25)
001-500-001-558-60-20-00	Planning Benefits	\$3,018.86	\$29,636.51	\$35,000.00	84.68 %	\$5,363.49
001-500-001-558-60-20-01	Planning Recorder - Benefits	\$5.62	\$59.65	\$261.00	22.85 %	\$201.35
001-500-001-558-60-20-02 001-500-001-558-60-20-03	Planning Commission Benefits Planning Intern Benefits	\$36.24 \$0.00	\$295.96 \$583.82	\$500.00 \$0.00	59.19 %	\$204.04 (\$583.82)
001-500-001-558-60-20-03	Planning Supplies	\$0.00 \$0.00	ەەە. 74.27	\$0.00 \$750.00	9.90 %	(\$583.82) \$675.73
001-500-001-558-60-41-00	Planning Supplies Planning & Professional Assist	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$0.00	\$100,000.00	9.90 % 0.00 %	\$100,000.00
001-500-001-558-60-41-00	Planning Publication	\$0.00	\$655.20	\$1,750.00	37.44 %	\$1,094.80
001-500-001-558-60-43-00	Travel - Planning/Prof Assistance	\$0.00	\$20.00	\$1,500.00	1.33 %	\$1,480.00
001-500-001-558-60-49-00	Training & Tuition - Planning	\$185.00	\$230.00	\$1,500.00	15.33 %	\$1,270.00
001-500-001-558-60-49-01	Dues & Membership - Planning	\$0.00	\$394.00	\$500.00	78.80 %	\$106.00
001-500-001-558-60-49-02	Planning Filing Fees/Misc	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	0.00 %	\$500.00
Total Planning		\$10,464.05	\$107,530.46	\$225,561.00	47.67 %	\$118,030.54
Economic Development						
001-500-001-558-70-49-01	EDC Assessment	\$0.00	\$4,972.50	\$11,000.00	45.20 %	\$6,027.50
001-500-001-558-70-49-02	MCEDD Services	\$0.00	\$806.00	\$750.00	107.47 %	(\$56.00)
Total Economic Develop	oment	\$0.00	\$5,778.50	\$11,750.00	49.18 %	\$5,971.50
Total Community Plannin	g & Economic Development	\$20,147.58	\$184,881.58	\$322,961.00	57.25 %	\$138,079.42
Total Natural & Economic Env	ironment	\$20,147.58	\$185,096.98	\$328,961.00	56.27 %	\$143,864.02
Social Services						
001-600-000-565-10-49-00	Food Bank Support	\$2,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$6,000.00	66.67 %	\$2,000.00
001-600-000-566-72-52-00	Substance Abuse/Liquor Excise	\$0.00	\$114.95	\$150.00	76.63 %	\$35.05
Total Social Services		\$2,000.00	\$4,114.95	\$6,150.00	66.91 %	\$2,035.05
Culture & Recreation						
001-700-000-573-90-49-00	Hosting of Meetings/Events	\$137.91	\$870.66	\$500.00	174.13 %	(\$370.66)
001-700-000-576-20-51-00	Community Pool Support	\$3,333.34	\$16,666.70	\$20,000.00	83.33 %	\$3,333.30
001-700-000-576-80-10-00	Park Maintenance Salary	\$511.97	\$17,278.39	\$26,000.00	66.46 %	\$8,721.61
001-700-000-576-80-20-00	Park Maintenance Benefits	\$206.97	\$6,473.73 \$6,720.44	\$9,000.00	71.93 %	\$2,526.27
001-700-000-576-80-31-00 001-700-000-576-80-45-99	Parks Supplies	\$54.01 \$321.98	\$6,729.11 \$12,447,10	\$6,000.00	112.15 % 112.06 %	(\$729.11)
001-700-000-576-80-45-99	Eq Rental - Parks Parks Electricity	\$321.98 \$0.00	\$13,447.19 \$205.44	\$12,000.00 \$200.00	102.72 %	(\$1,447.19) (\$5.44)
001-700-000-576-80-48-00	Parks - Contracted	\$0.00 \$1,987.10	\$205.44 \$5,656.90	\$200.00 \$0.00	102.72 %	(\$5,656.90)
Total Culture & Recreation	Taiks - Contracted	\$6,553.28	\$67,328.12	\$73,700.00	91.35 %	\$6,371.88
Agency Disbursements		<i>v</i> , <i>v</i>	<i>vor,ozoniz</i>	<i>Q</i> . 0,1 00100	01100 /0	<i>vvvvvvvvvvvvvv</i>
001-800-000-586-90-00-00	Agency Disbursement - Court	\$699.22	\$9,863.92	\$0.00		(\$9,863.92)
001-800-000-586-91-00-00	Agency Disbursement - Court Trust	\$561.00	\$9,803.92 \$4,221.50	\$0.00		(\$9,803.92) (\$4,221.50)
001-800-000-589-30-00-00	Agency Remittances - State Bldg Code	\$81.50	\$253.50	\$0.00		(\$253.50)
Total Agency Disbursements		\$1,341.72	\$14,338.92	\$0.00		(\$14,338.92)
Other Financing Uses		÷-,••••••	+,	֥		(+,
other Financing Uses						

Account Number	Title	Period	Fiscal	Budget	% of Total	Balance
001-900-000-597-12-00-00	Transfer Out to 303 Joint Emergency Facilities	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$97,490.00	0.00 %	\$97,490.00
Total Other Financing Uses		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$97,490.00	0.00 %	\$97,490.00
Total General Fund		\$70,527.74	\$744,194.06	\$2,422,280.64	30.72 %	\$1,678,086.58
Street Fund						
Cash Reservations						
100-000-000-508-10-00-00	Snow Reserve	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	0.00 %	\$10,000.00
100-000-000-508-80-00-00	Unreserved Cash Carryover	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$114,770.30	0.00 %	\$114,770.30
Total Cash Reservations		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$124,770.30	0.00 %	\$124,770.30
Transportation						
Road and Street Mainten						
General Roadway Maint						
100-400-000-542-39-10-00	Road Maintenance - Salaries	\$7,901.81	\$53,403.57	\$70,000.00	76.29 %	\$16,596.43
100-400-000-542-39-20-00	Road Maintenance - Benefits	\$3,821.20	\$27,491.95	\$35,000.00	78.55 %	\$7,508.05
100-400-000-542-39-31-00	Supplies	\$396.04	\$13,825.54	\$20,000.00	69.13 %	\$6,174.46
100-400-000-542-39-42-00	Telephone	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$150.00	0.00 %	\$150.00
100-400-000-542-39-45-99	Eq Rental - Road Maintenance	\$4,920.98	\$25,255.56	\$30,000.00	84.19 %	\$4,744.44
100-400-000-542-39-48-00	Contracted Labor	\$0.00	\$12,442.30	\$10,000.00	124.42 %	(\$2,442.30)
Total General Roadway	Maintenance	\$17,040.03	\$132,418.92	\$165,150.00	80.18 %	\$32,731.08
Storm Drain Maintenane	ce					
100-400-000-542-40-10-00	Storm Drain Maint - Salaries	\$123.59	\$2,898.52	\$12,000.00	24.15 %	\$9,101.48
100-400-000-542-40-20-00	Storm Drain Maint - Benefits	\$58.88	\$1,624.07	\$6,000.00	27.07 %	\$4,375.93
100-400-000-542-40-31-00	Storm Drain Maint - Supplies	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	0.00 %	\$2,500.00
100-400-000-542-40-45-99	Eq Rental - Storm Drain Maint	\$106.53	\$1,305.36	\$4,000.00	32.63 %	\$2,694.64
100-400-000-542-40-47-00	Dewatering Electricity Chesser	\$0.00	\$378.72	\$750.00	50.50 %	\$371.28
100-400-000-542-40-48-00	Storm Drain Maint - Contrlabor	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	0.00 %	\$500.00
Total Storm Drain Maint	tenance	\$289.00	\$6,206.67	\$25,750.00	24.10 %	\$19,543.33
Traffic And Pedestrian	Services					
Street Lighting	Flastricty, Otrest Lights	¢0.00	¢40 500 50	¢40,700,00	00.07.0/	¢C 402 40
100-400-000-542-63-47-00	Electricty - Street Lights	\$0.00	\$12,536.58	\$18,720.00	66.97 %	\$6,183.42 \$6,793.87
100-400-000-542-63-48-00	Repair/maintenance - ST Lights	\$0.00	\$3,206.13	\$10,000.00	32.06 %	
Total Street Lighting		\$0.00	\$15,742.71	\$28,720.00	54.81 %	\$12,977.29
Traffic Control Devices						
100-400-000-542-64-31-00	Traffic Devices	\$1,619.51	\$11,055.41	\$10,000.00	110.55 %	(\$1,055.41)
100-400-000-542-64-48-00	Road Striping	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8,000.00	0.00 %	\$8,000.00
Total Traffic Control De	evices	\$1,619.51	\$11,055.41	\$18,000.00	61.42 %	\$6,944.59
Snow And Ice Control						
100-400-000-542-66-10-00	Snow Removal - Salary	\$0.00	\$580.11	\$15,000.00	3.87 %	\$14,419.89
100-400-000-542-66-20-00	Snow Removal - Benefits	(\$37.56)	\$241.71	\$5,000.00	4.83 %	\$4,758.29
100-400-000-542-66-31-00	Snow Removal - Supplies	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	0.00 %	\$1,000.00
100-400-000-542-66-45-99	Eq Rental - Snow Removal	\$0.00	\$193.07	\$3,000.00	6.44 %	\$2,806.93
Total Snow And Ice Co	ontrol	(\$37.56)	\$1,014.89	\$24,000.00	4.23 %	\$22,985.11
Street Cleaning						

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Account Number	Title	Period	Fiscal	Budget	% of Total	Balance
100-400-000-542-67-47-00	Litter Clean-Up	\$222.42	\$1,896.91	\$1,500.00	126.46 %	(\$396.91)
Total Street Cleaning		\$222.42	\$1,896.91	\$1,500.00	126.46 %	(\$396.91)
Total Traffic And Pedes	trian Services	\$1,804.37	\$29,709.92	\$72,220.00	41.14 %	\$42,510.08
Total Road and Street Ma	iintenance	\$19,133.40	\$168,335.51	\$263,120.00	63.98 %	\$94,784.49
Road and Street General	Administration / Overhead					
Management						
00-400-000-543-10-10-00	General Administration Salaries	\$77.10	\$767.46	\$14,000.00	5.48 %	\$13,232.54
00-400-000-543-10-20-00	General Administration Benefits	\$36.49	\$363.44	\$3,000.00	12.11 %	\$2,636.56
Total Management		\$113.59	\$1,130.90	\$17,000.00	6.65 %	\$15,869.10
General Services						
00-400-000-543-31-10-00	General Services Salaries	\$230.35	\$2,742.36	\$4,000.00	68.56 %	\$1,257.64
00-400-000-543-31-20-00	General Services Benefits	\$66.94	\$877.83	\$1,000.00	87.78 %	\$122.17
00-400-000-543-31-41-00	Computer Services	\$14.35	\$132.98	\$600.00	22.16 %	\$467.02
00-400-000-543-31-41-22	Audit Fee	\$0.00	\$1,220.98	\$2,500.00	48.84 %	\$1,279.02
00-400-000-543-31-43-00	Travel - Streets	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	0.00 %	\$500.00
00-400-000-543-31-46-00	Insurance	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,000.00	0.00 %	\$6,000.00
00-400-000-543-31-49-00	Training - Streets	\$0.00	\$45.00	\$0.00	<u> </u>	(\$45.00
00-400-000-543-31-49-01	Misc/Recording Fees/Dues	\$0.00	\$800.00	\$1,000.00	80.00 %	\$200.00
Total General Services		\$311.64	\$5,819.15	\$15,600.00	37.30 %	\$9,780.85
	eneral Administration / Overhead	\$425.23	\$6,950.05	\$32,600.00	21.32 %	\$25,649.95
Road and Street Operation						
00-400-000-544-20-41-00	#14 ST Planning Professional Services	\$0.00	\$676.35	\$2,000.00	33.82 %	\$1,323.65
Total Road and Street Op	perations	\$0.00	\$676.35	\$2,000.00	33.82 %	\$1,323.65
Street General Capital Ex						
00-400-000-594-42-41-00	Relight WA-Contract Services	\$81,077.04	\$81,077.04	\$109,077.00	74.33 %	\$27,999.96
Total Street General Cap	ital Expenditures	\$81,077.04	\$81,077.04	\$109,077.00	74.33 %	\$27,999.96
Total Transportation		\$100,635.67	\$257,038.95	\$406,797.00	63.19 %	\$149,758.05
Capital Projects						
Roads/Streets Construct	ion & Other Infrastructure					
Roadway						
Kanaka Paving Project						
00-401-020-595-32-10-00	#71 Kanaka (Restor/Rehab) - Sal	\$0.00	\$881.41	\$0.00		(\$881.41
00-401-020-595-32-20-00	#71 Kanaka (Restor/Rehab) - Ben	\$0.00	\$403.92	\$0.00		(\$403.92
100-401-020-595-32-45-99	Eq Rental - Restor/Rehab (#71 Kanaka)	\$0.00	\$267.26	\$0.00		(\$267.26
Total Kanaka Paving P	roject	\$0.00	\$1,552.59	\$0.00		(\$1,552.59)
Russell Avenue Improv						
00-401-020-595-33-10-00	Russell Avenue (Restor/Rehab) - Sal	\$303.10	\$1,422.22	\$0.00		(\$1,422.22
00-401-020-595-33-20-00	Russell Avenue (Restor/Rehab) - Ben	\$136.93	\$644.45	\$0.00		(\$644.45
00-401-020-595-33-45-99	Eq Rental - Restor/Rehab (Russell Ave)	\$152.39	\$608.04	\$0.00		(\$608.04
Total Russell Avenue I	mprovements	\$592.42	\$2,674.71	\$0.00		(\$2,674.71
Total Roadway		\$592.42	\$4,227.30	\$0.00		(\$4,227.30)

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Account Number	Title	Period	Fiscal	Budget	% of Total	Balance
Gropper Sidewalk						
100-401-020-595-61-10-00	Gropper Sidewalk - Salaries	\$0.00	\$212.53	\$0.00		(\$212.53)
100-401-020-595-61-20-00	Gropper Sidewalk - Benefits	\$0.00	\$97.45	\$0.00		(\$97.45)
100-401-020-595-61-45-99	Eq Rental - Gropper Sidewalk	\$0.00	\$70.40	\$0.00		(\$70.40)
Total Gropper Sidewalk		\$0.00	\$380.38	\$0.00		(\$380.38)
Total Sidewalks		\$0.00	\$380.38	\$0.00		(\$380.38)
Total Roads/Streets Cons	truction & Other Infrastructure	\$592.42	\$4,607.68	\$0.00		(\$4,607.68)
Total Capital Projects		\$592.42	\$4,607.68	\$0.00		(\$4,607.68)
Chemical Dependency Service	vices					
100-600-000-566-72-52-00	Substance Abuse/Liquor Profits	\$64.63	\$193.90	\$0.00		(\$193.90)
Total Chemical Dependenc	y Services	\$64.63	\$193.90	\$0.00		(\$193.90)
Other Financing Uses						
100-900-000-597-15-00-00	Transfer Out to 306 Kanaka Cr Rd	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$28,758.90	0.00 %	\$28,758.90
100-900-000-597-18-00-00	Transfer Out to 309 Russell Ave	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$25,000.00	0.00 %	\$25,000.00
Total Other Financing Use	9S	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$53,758.90	0.00 %	\$53,758.90
Total Street Fund		\$101,292.72	\$261,840.53	\$585,326.20	44.73 %	\$323,485.67

Account Number	Title	Period	Fiscal	Budget	% of Total	Balance
Tourism Promo & Develop Fund	d					
Cash Reservations						
103-000-000-508-10-00-01	Capital Facility Reserve	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$200,000.00	0.00 %	\$200,000.00
103-000-000-508-10-00-02	Reserve for Future Rev Shortfall	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$65,900.54	0.00 %	\$65,900.54
Total Cash Reservations		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$265,900.54	0.00 %	\$265,900.54
Culture and Recreation						
Cultural & Community Ac	tivities					
Commercial						
103-700-000-573-30-41-00	Consultant Services, Chamber	\$7,500.00	\$67,500.00	\$90,000.00	75.00 %	\$22,500.00
103-700-000-573-30-41-01	SBA Consultant Services	\$4,552.06	\$48,711.28	\$85,000.00	57.31 %	\$36,288.72
103-700-000-573-30-41-04	County - Fair & Timber Carnival	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	0.00 %	\$5,000.00
103-700-000-573-30-41-05	County - Bluegrass Festival	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	0.00 %	\$10,000.00
Total Commercial	, ,	\$12,052.06	\$116,211.28	\$190,000.00	61.16 %	\$73,788.72
Other						
103-700-000-573-90-10-00	Promotion Salaries	\$154.16	\$1,534.89	\$26,000.00	5.90 %	\$24,465.11
103-700-000-573-90-10-03	Promotion Field Salaries	\$0.00	\$423.07	\$3,000.00	14.10 %	\$2,576.93
103-700-000-573-90-20-00	Promotion Benefits	\$73.01	\$726.91	\$5,000.00	14.54 %	\$4,273.09
103-700-000-573-90-20-03	Promotion Field Benefits	(\$3.21)	\$272.11	\$1,500.00	18.14 %	\$1,227.89
103-700-000-573-90-41-01	Discover Your Northwest	\$923.91	\$17,086.99	\$17,250.00	99.06 %	\$163.01
103-700-000-573-90-41-02	CRGIC Consultant Services	\$18,943.60	\$42,717.85	\$55,000.00	77.67 %	\$12,282.15
103-700-000-573-90-41-03	X-Fest Event Consultant Servic	\$1.000.00	\$1.000.00	\$1,000.00	100.00 %	\$0.00
103-700-000-573-90-41-04	Skamania Senior Services - Hiker Bus	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	0.00 %	\$2,500.00
103-700-000-573-90-41-08	Gorge Outrigger Races	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	100.00 %	\$0.00
103-700-000-573-90-41-09	BOTG Kiteboarding Festival	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	100.00 %	\$0.00
103-700-000-573-90-41-11	Stevenson Farmers Market	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	0.00 %	\$2,000.00
103-700-000-573-90-41-13	Main St Program Coordinator (SBA)	\$2,500.00	\$20,000.00	\$25,000.00	80.00 %	\$5,000.00
103-700-000-573-90-41-14	Stevenson Waterfront Music Festival	¢2,000.00 \$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	0.00 %	\$2,000.00
103-700-000-573-90-41-15	Fools Fest (Walking Man)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	0.00 %	\$2,000.00
103-700-000-573-90-41-17	Stevenson Municipal Pool Marketing	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$553.16	\$2,500.00	22.13 %	\$1,946.84
103-700-000-573-90-41-18	SC Fair Board-GorgeGrass	\$8,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$8,000.00	100.00 %	\$0.00 \$0.00
103-700-000-573-90-41-19	CGTA-RARE Funding	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	100.00 %	\$0.00
103-700-000-573-90-41-19	Computer Services	\$11.95	\$110.81	\$0.00	100.00 /8	(\$110.81)
103-700-000-573-90-41-21	Audit Fee	\$0.00	\$1,220.98	\$0.00		(\$1,220.98)
103-700-000-573-90-41-22	Eq Rental - Promotion Field	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$204.47	\$0.00		(\$204.47)
103-700-000-573-90-48-00	Joan Mason Kenetic Sculpture Repair	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$204.47	\$0.00 \$0.00		(\$204.47) \$0.00
Total Other	Joan Mason Renetic Sculpture Repair	\$39,603.42	\$104,351.24	\$163,250.00	63.92 %	\$58,898.76
		-	-			-
Total Cultural & Commun	•	\$51,655.48	\$220,562.52	\$353,250.00	62.44 %	\$132,687.48
Total Culture and Recreation	on	\$51,655.48	\$220,562.52	\$353,250.00	62.44 %	\$132,687.48
Capital Expenditures						
103-700-000-594-75-63-01	Leavens Point Beach	\$0.00	\$88,041.83	\$111,400.00	79.03 %	\$23,358.17
103-700-000-594-75-63-06	Waterfront Wayfinding Signage (Port)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$29,582.00	0.00 %	\$29,582.00
103-700-000-594-75-63-07	Waterfront Park Amenities (Port)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30,867.00	0.00 %	\$30,867.00
103-700-000-594-75-63-08	Waterfront Park Enhancements	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$155,000.00	0.00 %	\$155,000.00
Total Capital Expenditure	S	\$0.00	\$88,041.83	\$326,849.00	26.94 %	\$238,807.17

Account Number	Title	Period	Fiscal	Budget	% of Total	Balance
Total Tourism Promo & Develop	Fund	\$51,655.48	\$308,604.35	\$945,999.54	32.62 %	\$637,395.19
Capital Improvement Fund Cash Reservations						
300-000-000-508-10-00-00	Cap Imp Reserved C&I	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$79,345.13	0.00 %	\$79,345.13
300-000-000-508-10-00-01	Cap Imp Res C&I Waterfront Imp	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11,256.65	0.00 %	\$11,256.65
Total Cash Reservations		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$90,601.78	0.00 %	\$90,601.78
Total Capital Improvement Fund		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$90,601.78	0.00 %	\$90,601.78
Timber Harvest Fund Expenditure Cash Reservations						
301-000-000-508-80-00-00	Reserved Ending Cash Timber Harvest	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,913,246.34	0.00 %	\$1,913,246.34
Total Cash Reservations		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,913,246.34	0.00 %	\$1,913,246.34
Environmental Services						
301-000-000-554-90-41-00	Timber Sale Management Consulting	\$0.00	\$34,791.58	\$0.00		(\$34,791.58)
301-000-000-554-90-48-00	Timber Sale Contracted Sevices	\$0.00	\$106,835.42	\$741,813.81	14.40 %	\$634,978.39
301-000-000-554-90-51-00	Timber Sale Permitting	\$0.00	\$100.00	\$0.00		(\$100.00)
Total Environmental Service	ces	\$0.00	\$141,727.00	\$741,813.81	19.11 %	\$600,086.81
Total Expenditure		\$0.00	\$141,727.00	\$2,655,060.15	5.34 %	\$2,513,333.15
Total Timber Harvest Fund		\$0.00	\$141,727.00	\$2,655,060.15	5.34 %	\$2,513,333.15

Account Number Title	Period	Fiscal	Budget	% of Total	Balance
Joint Emergency Facilities Fund Capital Expenditures					
Fire Equipment Purchase 303-000-000-594-22-41-00 Consulting Engineering	\$0.00	\$14.955.36	\$97,490.00	15.34 %	\$82,534.64
Total Fire Equipment Purchase	\$0.00	\$14,955.36	\$97,490.00	15.34 %	\$82,534.64
Total Capital Expenditures	\$0.00	\$14,955.36	\$97,490.00	15.34 %	\$82,534.64
Total Joint Emergency Facilities Fund	\$0.00	\$14,955.36	\$97,490.00	15.34 %	\$82,534.64
Kanaka Creek Road Improvements Expenditure Roads/Streets Construction & Other Infrastructure Roadway Construction 306-000-000-595-30-63-00 Kanaka Creek Rd - Contracted Labor	\$0.00	\$62,782.46	\$62,782.46	100.00 %	\$0.00
Total Roadway Construction	\$0.00	\$62,782.46	\$62,782.46	100.00 %	\$0.00
Total Roads/Streets Construction & Other Infrastructure	\$0.00	\$62,782.46	\$62,782.46	100.00 %	\$0.00
Total Expenditure	\$0.00	\$62,782.46	\$62,782.46	100.00 %	\$0.00
Total Kanaka Creek Road Improvements	\$0.00	\$62,782.46	\$62,782.46	100.00 %	\$0.00
Expenditure Roads/Streets Construction & Other Infrastructure Traffic & Pedestrian Facilities 308-000-000-595-61-63-00 Gropper Sidewalk - Construction Total Traffic & Pedestrian Facilities	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$10,566.66 \$10,566.66	\$10,566.66 \$10,566.66	100.00 % 100.00 %	\$0.00 \$0.00
Total Roads/Streets Construction & Other Infrastructure	\$0.00	\$10,566.66	\$10,566.66	100.00 %	\$0.00
Total Expenditure	\$0.00	\$10,566.66	\$10,566.66	100.00 %	\$0.00
Total Gropper Sidewalk	\$0.00	\$10,566.66	\$10,566.66	100.00 %	\$0.00
Russell Ave Expenditure Roads/Streets Construction & Other Infrastructure 309-000-000-595-10-41-00 Russell Ave - Engineering Total Roads/Streets Construction & Other Infrastructure	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$9,397.84 \$9,397.84	\$148,000.00 \$148,000.00	6.35 % 6.35 %	\$138,602.16 \$138,602.16
Total Expenditure	\$0.00	\$9,397.84	\$148,000.00	6.35 %	\$138,602.16
Total Russell Ave	\$0.00	\$9,397.84	\$148,000.00	6.35 %	\$138,602.16
Wastewater System Upgrades Expenditure Cash Reservations					
310-000-000-508-10-00-00 WW Sys Upgrades-Ending Balance Total Cash Reservations	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$1,930.00 \$1,930.00	0.00 % 0.00 %	\$1,930.00 \$1,930.00
Total Expenditure	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,930.00	0.00 %	\$1,930.00
Wastewater System Value Planning 310-000-001-594-35-41-00 Value Planning Consultant Services	\$57,460.00	\$57,460.00	\$57,460.00	100.00 %	\$0.00
310-000-001-594-35-49-00 Value Planning Hosting Costs	\$0.00	\$607.48	\$610.00	99.59 %	\$2.52

Account Number	Title	Period	Fiscal		% of Total	Balance
Total Wastewater Syst	tem Value Planning	\$57,460.00	\$58,067.48	\$58,070.00	100.00 %	\$2.52
Wastewater System F						
310-000-002-594-35-41-01	Feasibility Study - Consultant Services	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$66,667.00	0.00 %	\$66,667.00
Total Wastewater Syst	tem Feasibility	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$66,667.00	0.00 %	\$66,667.00
Total Wastewater System U	pgrades	\$57,460.00	\$58,067.48	\$126,667.00	45.84 %	\$68,599.52
Water/Sewer Fund						
Expenditure						
Cash Reservations		* • • • •	* • • •	•···	/	• · · • • • • • • •
400-000-000-508-10-00-01	WS Reserve Ending - Water	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$119,479.17	0.00 %	\$119,479.17
400-000-000-508-10-00-02	WS Reserve Ending - Sewer	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$52,380.00	0.00 %	\$52,380.00
400-000-000-508-10-00-03	WS Reserve Ending - Sewer Outfall Debt	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$32,670.00	0.00 %	\$32,670.00
400-000-000-508-80-00-00	Unreserved Cash Carryover	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$33,605.50	0.00 %	\$33,605.50
Total Cash Reservatio		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$238,134.67	0.00 %	\$238,134.67
Water Utilities and Env	ironment					
Administration - Gen	eral					
400-000-000-534-10-10-00	Administrative Salary	\$154.16	\$1,534.89	\$12,000.00	12.79 %	\$10,465.11
400-000-000-534-10-20-00	Administrative Benefits	\$73.01	\$726.91	\$2,000.00	36.35 %	\$1,273.09
400-000-000-534-10-41-22	Audit Fee	\$0.00	\$2,441.97	\$3,000.00	81.40 %	\$558.03
400-000-000-534-10-49-01	Dues & Membership/Filing Fees	\$17.66	\$498.24	\$2,000.00	24.91 %	\$1,501.76
400-000-000-534-10-51-00	Op. Permit(DOH)/Other Fees	\$0.00	\$4,910.00	\$5,000.00	98.20 %	\$90.00
Total Administration	- General	\$244.83	\$10,112.01	\$24,000.00	42.13 %	\$13,887.99
Administration Wate	r - Planning, Conservation, Research					
400-000-000-534-20-10-00	Administrative Planning WA - Sal	\$0.00	\$1,569.50	\$2,000.00	78.48 %	\$430.50
400-000-000-534-20-20-00	Administrative Planning WA - Ben	\$0.00	\$945.10	\$1,000.00	94.51 %	\$54.90
400-000-000-534-20-41-00	Admin Planning Water - Consulting	\$622.32	\$655.26	\$2,000.00	32.76 %	\$1,344.74
400-000-000-534-20-45-99	Eq Rental - Administrative Planning WA	\$0.00	\$562.34	\$0.00		(\$562.34)
Total Administration	Water - Planning, Conservation, Research	\$622.32	\$3,732.20	\$5,000.00	74.64 %	\$1,267.80
Training						
400-000-000-534-40-43-00	Travel	\$0.00	\$657.40	\$2,000.00	32.87 %	\$1,342.60
400-000-000-534-40-49-01	Training	\$0.00	\$890.00	\$2,000.00	44.50 %	\$1,110.00
Total Training		\$0.00	\$1,547.40	\$4,000.00	38.69 %	\$2,452.60
Maintenance						
400-000-000-534-50-35-00	Small Tools/Minor Equipment	\$15.60	\$215.02	\$2,500.00	8.60 %	\$2,284.98
400-000-000-534-50-48-00	Repair-Contracted Labor	\$1,341.57	\$8,014.65	\$20,000.00	40.07 %	\$11,985.35
400-000-000-534-54-10-00	Maintenance-Trtmnt Plant Salaries	\$0.00	\$2,604.52	\$8,000.00	32.56 %	\$5,395.48
400-000-000-534-54-20-00	Maintenance-Trtmnt Plant Benefits	(\$47.51)	\$1,342.40	\$4,000.00	33.56 %	\$2,657.60
400-000-000-534-55-10-00	MaintTrans & Distr. Salary	\$0.00	\$21,208.34	\$33,000.00	64.27 %	\$11,791.66
400-000-000-534-55-20-00	MaintTrans & Distr. Benefits	\$0.00	\$11,995.00	\$16,000.00	74.97 %	\$4,005.00
Total Maintenance		\$1,309.66	\$45,379.93	\$83,500.00	54.35 %	\$38,120.07
Operations - Custom	er Service and Marketing					
400-000-000-534-70-10-00	Customer Services Salary	\$3,384.17	\$40,428.39	\$53,000.00	76.28 %	\$12,571.61
400-000-000-534-70-20-00	Customer Services Benefits	\$987.90	\$13,009.90	\$20,000.00	65.05 %	\$6,990.10

Account Number	Title	Period	Fiscal	Budget	% of Total	Balance
400-000-000-534-70-31-00	Office Supplies and Postage	\$124.86	\$985.99	\$2,250.00	43.82 %	\$1,264.01
400-000-000-534-70-41-00	Computer Services/Repair	\$111.32	\$1,415.97	\$8,000.00	17.70 %	\$6,584.03
400-000-000-534-70-41-01	EBPP Fees Water	\$137.37	\$1,093.92	\$1,000.00	109.39 %	(\$93.92)
Total Operations - Cus	Total Operations - Customer Service and Marketing			\$84,250.00	67.58 %	\$27,315.83
Operations - General						
400-000-000-534-80-31-00	Operating Supplies	\$156.36	\$21,086.37	\$25,000.00	84.35 %	\$3,913.63
400-000-000-534-80-33-00	Well Water for Resale	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	0.00 %	\$1,000.00
400-000-000-534-80-41-00	Testing	\$0.00	\$1,942.63	\$4,000.00	48.57 %	\$2,057.37
400-000-000-534-80-42-00	Water Telephone	\$168.78	\$689.76	\$750.00	91.97 %	\$60.24
400-000-000-534-80-45-00	Telemetry Pole Contact	\$0.00	\$1,601.04	\$0.00		(\$1,601.04)
400-000-000-534-80-45-99	Eq Rental - Water	\$5,917.34	\$45,231.37	\$50,000.00	90.46 %	\$4,768.63
400-000-000-534-80-46-00	Insurance	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	0.00 %	\$10,000.00
400-000-000-534-80-47-00	Electricity	\$1,821.46	\$15,152.88	\$22,000.00	68.88 %	\$6,847.12
400-000-000-534-84-10-00	Operations Plant Salary	\$4,782.57	\$37,947.87	\$60,000.00	63.25 %	\$22,052.13
400-000-000-534-84-20-00	Operations Plant Benefits	\$2,638.82	\$21,801.34	\$35,000.00	62.29 %	\$13,198.66
400-000-000-534-84-31-00	Chemicals Plant	\$0.00	\$7,347.78	\$10,000.00	73.48 %	\$2,652.22
400-000-000-534-84-41-00	Consultant Services - Plant	\$0.00	\$1,667.00	\$1,500.00	111.13 %	(\$167.00)
400-000-000-534-85-10-00	Operations T & D Salary	\$5,768.96	\$36,750.21	\$45,000.00	81.67 %	\$8,249.79
400-000-534-85-20-00 Operations T & D Benefits		\$3,250.19	\$20,750.45	\$25,000.00	83.00 %	\$4,249.55
Total Operations - Gen	eral	\$24,504.48	\$211,968.70	\$289,250.00	73.28 %	\$77,281.30
Other Operating Exper	nditures					
400-000-000-534-90-53-00	Water Taxes	\$4,257.58	\$21,676.98	\$30,000.00	72.26 %	\$8,323.02
Total Other Operating	Expenditures	\$4,257.58	\$21,676.98	\$30,000.00	72.26 %	\$8,323.02
Total Water Utilities and I	Environment	\$35,684.49	\$351,351.39	\$520,000.00	67.57 %	\$168,648.61
Debt Service						
Redemption of Long Te	erm Debt - Proprietary Funds					
400-000-000-591-34-78-00	Base Res PWTF Loan Principal	\$0.00	\$23,273.39	\$23,273.00	100.00 %	(\$0.39)
Total Redemption of Lo	ong Term Debt - Proprietary Funds	\$0.00	\$23,273.39	\$23,273.00	100.00 %	(\$0.39)
Interest And Other Debt	Service Costs					
400-000-000-592-34-83-00	Base Reservoir PWTF Loan Interest	\$0.00	\$1,047.30	\$1,164.00	89.97 %	\$116.70
Total Interest And Other	r Debt Service Costs	\$0.00	\$1,047.30	\$1,164.00	89.97 %	\$116.70
Total Debt Service		\$0.00	\$24,320.69	\$24,437.00	99.52 %	\$116.31
Total Expenditure		\$35,684.49	\$375,672.08	\$782,571.67	48.00 %	\$406,899.59
Capital Water Connection	ons					
400-000-006-594-34-10-00	Water Connections - Salary	\$44.85	\$3,872.32	\$5,000.00	77.45 %	\$1,127.68
400-000-006-594-34-20-00	Water Connections - Benefits	\$24.00	\$2,237.18	\$2,500.00	89.49 %	\$262.82
400-000-006-594-34-45-99	Eq Rental - Water Connections	\$0.00	\$1,828.00	\$1,500.00	121.87 %	(\$328.00)
Total Capital Water Con	•	\$68.85	\$7,937.50	\$9,000.00	88.19 %	\$1,062.50
Capital Water Plant Imp	rovements					
400-000-009-594-34-31-00	Water Plant Improvements-Suppl	\$0.00	\$5,854.69	\$0.00		(\$5,854.69)
Total Capital Water Plan		\$0.00	\$5,854.69	\$0.00		(\$5,854.69)
Capital Kanaka Creek W	-	• -		•		

Account Number	Title	Period	Fiscal	Budget	% of Total	Balance
400-000-010-594-34-45-99	Eq Rental - #29 Kanaka Creek Waterline	\$0.00	\$31.90	\$0.00		(\$31.90)
Total Capital Kanaka Cre	eek Waterline	\$0.00	\$31.90	\$0.00		(\$31.90)
Capital Loop Road Wate	rline					
400-000-012-594-34-10-00	#42 Loop Rd Waterline Salaries	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00
400-000-012-594-34-20-00	#42 Loop Rd Waterline Benefits	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00
Total Capital Loop Road	Waterline	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00
Capital Water System PI	an					
400-000-013-594-34-41-00	#46 WA System Plan - Engineer	\$0.00	\$4,862.30	\$0.00		(\$4,862.30)
400-000-013-594-34-51-00	#46 WA System Plan - Plan Fees	\$2,280.00	\$2,280.00	\$0.00		(\$2,280.00)
Total Capital Water Syst	em Plan	\$2,280.00	\$7,142.30	\$0.00		(\$7,142.30)
Base Reservoir Improve						
400-000-015-594-34-48-00	Base Reservoir Improv Contracted Services	\$0.00	\$46,700.00	\$49,032.00	95.24 %	\$2,332.00
Total Base Reservoir Im		\$0.00	\$46,700.00	\$49,032.00	95.24 %	\$2,332.00
Capital Misc Fixed Asse						
400-000-051-594-34-64-00	Fixed Assets to Capitalize	\$956.38	\$25,823.02	\$40,000.00	64.56 %	\$14,176.98
Total Capital Misc Fixed	Assets	\$956.38	\$25,823.02	\$40,000.00	64.56 %	\$14,176.98
Sewer Utilities and Enviro Administration - Gener						
400-000-101-535-10-10-00	Administrative Salary	\$1,156.21	\$11,511.68	\$22.000.00	52.33 %	\$10,488.32
400-000-101-535-10-20-00	Administrative Benefits	\$547.57	\$5,451.80	\$7,000.00	77.88 %	\$1,548.20
400-000-101-535-10-41-22	Audit Fee	\$0.00	\$2,441.97	\$4,000.00	61.05 %	\$1,558.03
400-000-101-535-10-44-00	WW Advertising	\$0.00	\$203.24	\$0.00	01.00 /0	(\$203.24)
400-000-101-535-10-49-01	Dues & Membership/filing Fees	\$17.65	\$250.05	\$5,000.00	5.00 %	\$4,749.95
400-000-101-535-10-51-00	Sewer Permit Fees/DOE	\$0.00	\$2,288.52	\$3,000.00	76.28 %	\$711.48
Total Administration - 0	General	\$1,721.43	\$22,147.26	\$41,000.00	54.02 %	\$18,852.74
Administration Sewer-	Planning, Conservation, Research					
400-000-101-535-20-41-00	Admin Planning Sewer - Consulting	\$622.31	\$8,241.00	\$0.00		(\$8,241.00)
Total Administration Se	ewer- Planning, Conservation, Research	\$622.31	\$8,241.00	\$0.00		(\$8,241.00)
Training						
400-000-101-535-40-43-00	Travel	\$157.00	\$788.26	\$1,250.00	63.06 %	\$461.74
400-000-101-535-40-49-01	Training	\$0.00	\$2,276.00	\$3,000.00	75.87 %	\$724.00
Total Training		\$157.00	\$3,064.26	\$4,250.00	72.10 %	\$1,185.74
Maintenance						
400-000-101-535-51-10-00	Maintenance T&D Salary	\$0.00	\$22,669.29	\$30,000.00	75.56 %	\$7,330.71
400-000-101-535-51-20-00	Maintenance T&D Benefits	(\$4.07)	\$12,243.86	\$15,000.00	81.63 %	\$2,756.14
400-000-101-535-51-31-00	Maintenance Supplies	\$73.91	\$9,744.18	\$27,500.00	35.43 %	\$17,755.82
400-000-101-535-51-48-00	Repair (Contract Serv) T&D	\$4,214.00	\$71,197.32	\$83,000.00	85.78 %	\$11,802.68
400-000-101-535-51-48-01	Solids Hauling & Disposal	\$5,910.70	\$29,033.63	\$48,000.00	60.49 %	\$18,966.37
400-000-101-535-54-10-00	Plant Maintenance Salary	\$0.00	\$2,531.67	\$20,333.33	12.45 %	\$17,801.66
400-000-101-535-54-20-00	Plant Maintenance Benefits	(\$5.99)	\$1,564.29	\$14,666.67	10.67 %	\$13,102.38
Total Maintenance		\$10,188.55	\$148,984.24	\$238,500.00	62.47 %	\$89,515.76

Account Number	Title	Period	Fiscal	Budget	% of Total	Balance
	d Processing And Operations					
400-000-101-535-64-41-00	Operations Contract (OMI)	\$10,829.17	\$110,862.53	\$148,400.00	74.71 %	\$37,537.47
Total Operations - Con	\$10,829.17	\$110,862.53	\$148,400.00	74.71 %	\$37,537.47	
Operations - Customer	Service And Marketing					
400-000-101-535-70-10-00	Customer Service Salary	\$3,384.17	\$40,428.39	\$53,000.00	76.28 %	\$12,571.61
400-000-101-535-70-20-00	Customer Service Benefits	\$987.90	\$13,009.90	\$20,000.00	65.05 %	\$6,990.10
400-000-101-535-70-31-00	Office Supplies & Postage	\$124.86	\$961.74	\$2,500.00	38.47 %	\$1,538.26
400-000-101-535-70-41-00	Computer Services/Repair	\$70.67	\$570.46	\$2,000.00	28.52 %	\$1,429.54
400-000-101-535-70-41-01	EBPP Fees Sewer	\$137.37	\$1,093.88	\$0.00		(\$1,093.88)
Total Operations - Cus	tomer Service And Marketing	\$4,704.97	\$56,064.37	\$77,500.00	72.34 %	\$21,435.63
Operations - General						
400-000-101-535-80-31-00	Operating Supplies	\$175.31	\$6,230.32	\$2,500.00	249.21 %	(\$3,730.32)
400-000-101-535-80-41-00	Sewer Operations Testing	\$100.00	\$1,591.31	\$1,000.00	159.13 %	(\$591.31)
400-000-101-535-80-42-00	Sewer Telephone	\$125.11	\$1,206.19	\$2,000.00	60.31 %	\$793.81
400-000-101-535-80-45-99	Eq Rental - Sewer	\$3,118.24	\$26,961.70	\$28,000.00	96.29 %	\$1,038.30
400-000-101-535-80-46-00	Sewer Insurance	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,000.00	0.00 %	\$6,000.00
400-000-101-535-81-10-00	Operations T&D Salary	\$2,043.98	\$14,071.17	\$12,528.00	112.32 %	(\$1,543.17)
400-000-101-535-81-20-00	Operations T&D Benefits	\$943.93	\$6,916.56	\$6,264.00	110.42 %	(\$652.56)
400-000-101-535-84-10-00	Operations Plant Salary	\$6,292.14	\$33,072.90	\$27,000.00	122.49 %	(\$6,072.90)
400-000-101-535-84-20-00	Operations Plant Benefits	\$3,225.26	\$16,819.76	\$13,500.00	124.59 %	(\$3,319.76)
Total Operations - Gen	eral	\$16,023.97	\$106,869.91	\$98,792.00	108.18 %	(\$8,077.91)
Other Operating Exper	nditures					
400-000-101-535-90-44-00	Sewer Taxes	\$1,385.04	\$10,234.58	\$15,750.00	64.98 %	\$5,515.42
Total Other Operating	Expenditures	\$1,385.04	\$10,234.58	\$15,750.00	64.98 %	\$5,515.42
Total Sewer Utilities and	Environment	\$45,632.44	\$466,468.15	\$624,192.00	74.73 %	\$157,723.85
Debt Service						
Redemption of Long Ter	rm Debt - Proprietary Funds					
400-000-101-591-35-72-00	Sewer Outfall - USDA RDA Principal	\$0.00	\$10,552.08	\$20,120.00	52.45 %	\$9,567.92
Total Redemption of Lo	ng Term Debt - Proprietary Funds	\$0.00	\$10,552.08	\$20,120.00	52.45 %	\$9,567.92
Interest & Other Debt Se	ervice Charges					
400-000-101-592-35-83-00	Sewer Outfall - USDA RDA Interest	\$0.00	\$5,782.92	\$12,551.00	46.08 %	\$6,768.08
Total Interest & Other De	ebt Service Charges	\$0.00	\$5,782.92	\$12,551.00	46.08 %	\$6,768.08
Capital Sewer Collection	n Lining					
400-000-101-594-35-64-00	Sewer Collection Lining	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00
Total Capital Sewer Coll		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00
Total Debt Service	-	\$0.00	\$16,335.00	\$32,671.00	50.00 %	\$16,336.00
Capital WW Sampling			-	-		-
400-000-102-535-85-10-00	WW Sampling Salary	\$0.00	\$13,220.50	\$13,300.00	99.40 %	\$79.50
400-000-102-535-85-20-00	WW Sampling Benefits	\$0.00	\$7,106.13	\$7,110.00	99.95 %	\$3.87
400-000-102-535-85-31-00	WW Sampling Supplies	\$0.00	\$859.50	\$860.00	99.94 %	\$0.50
400-000-102-535-85-41-00	WW Sampling Professional Services	\$634.00	\$17,430.52	\$22,000.00	79.23 %	\$4,569.48
400-000-102-535-85-45-00	WW Sampling Equipment Rental	(\$88.67)	\$9,048.35	\$6,800.00	133.06 %	(\$2,248.35)
Total Capital WW Sampl		\$545.33	\$47,665.00	\$50,070.00	95.20 %	\$2,405.00
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Account Number	Title	Period	Fiscal	Budget	% of Total	Balance
Capital Sewer Plan	#38 Sewer Plan - Prof Serv	¢0.00	¢40.774.05	¢11.000.00	07.02.0/	¢220.05
400-000-111-594-35-41-00 Total Capital Sewer Plan	#38 Sewer Plan - Plot Selv	\$0.00 \$0.00	\$10,771.95 \$10,771.95	\$11,000.00 \$11,000.00	97.93 % 97.93 %	\$228.05 \$228.05
Capital Sewer Plant Upgra	de		. ,	. ,		·
400-000-113-594-35-51-00	#65 Sewer Plant Upgrade - Permitting	\$0.00	\$150.00	\$0.00		(\$150.00)
Total Capital Sewer Plant I		\$0.00	\$150.00	\$0.00		(\$150.00)
400-900-000-597-10-00-00	Transfer Out to 310 WW Sys. Upgrades	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16,667.00	0.00 %	\$16,667.00
Total Water/Sewer Fund		\$85,167.49	\$1,010,551.59	\$1,615,203.67	62.56 %	\$604,652.08
Equipment Service Fund Cash Reservations						
500-000-000-508-80-00-00	Unreserved Cash Carryover	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$38,808.41	0.00 %	\$38,808.41
Total Cash Reservations		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$38,808.41	0.00 %	\$38,808.41
Transportation						
Maintenance of Facilitie						
500-000-000-548-65-10-00	Maintenance Salary	\$1,707.10	\$25,554.25	\$26,000.00	98.29 %	\$445.75
500-000-000-548-65-20-00	Maintenance Benefits	\$1,048.94	\$15,830.35	\$16,000.00	98.94 %	\$169.65
500-000-000-548-65-25-00	Medical Physicals-Required	\$267.80	\$707.05	\$2,000.00	35.35 %	\$1,292.95
500-000-000-548-65-31-00	Tires	\$0.00	\$311.07	\$2,000.00	15.55 %	\$1,688.93
500-000-000-548-65-32-00	Gas and Oil	\$1,604.31	\$13,596.70	\$20,000.00	67.98 %	\$6,403.30
500-000-000-548-65-46-00	Insurance	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$22,000.00	0.00 %	\$22,000.00
500-000-000-548-65-47-00	Heat & Lights	\$71.35	\$1,044.21	\$1,500.00	69.61 %	\$455.79
500-000-000-548-65-48-00	Repairs/Supplies Contracted	\$1,063.89	\$16,601.41	\$16,000.00	103.76 %	(\$601.41)
500-000-000-548-65-49-00	Training	\$0.00	\$45.00	\$500.00	9.00 %	\$455.00
Total Maintenance of Fa	cilities and Equipment	\$5,763.39	\$73,690.04	\$106,000.00	69.52 %	\$32,309.96
Total Transportation		\$5,763.39	\$73,690.04	\$106,000.00	69.52 %	\$32,309.96
Long Term Debt Principal						
500-000-000-591-48-78-00	RDA Facilities (Sweeper) Principal	\$3,041.13	\$3,041.13	\$3,042.00	99.97 %	\$0.87
Total Long Term Debt Prin	cipal	\$3,041.13	\$3,041.13	\$3,042.00	99.97 %	\$0.87
Interest And Other Debt Se	ervice Costs					
500-000-000-592-48-83-00	RDA Facilities (Sweeper) Int	\$133.05	\$133.05	\$134.00	99.29 %	\$0.95
Total Interest And Other D	ebt Service Costs	\$133.05	\$133.05	\$134.00	99.29 %	\$0.95
Capital Expenditures						
500-000-000-594-48-64-00	Equipment Purchase	\$0.00	\$300.00	\$40,000.00	0.75 %	\$39,700.00
Total Capital Expenditures	i	\$0.00	\$300.00	\$40,000.00	0.75 %	\$39,700.00
Total Equipment Service Fund		\$8,937.57	\$77,164.22	\$187,984.41	41.05 %	\$110,820.19
Grand Totals		\$375,041.00	\$2,699,851.55	\$8,947,962.51	30.17 %	\$6,248,110.96

Totals By Fund						
Fund Number	Title	Period	Fiscal	Budget	% of Total	Balance
001-000-000-000-00-00	General Fund	\$70,527.74	\$744,194.06	\$2,422,280.64	30.72 %	\$1,678,086.58
100-000-000-000-00-00-00	Street Fund	\$101,292.72	\$261,840.53	\$585,326.20	44.73 %	\$323,485.67
103-000-000-000-00-00-00	Tourism Promo & Develop Fund	\$51,655.48	\$308,604.35	\$945,999.54	32.62 %	\$637,395.19
300-000-000-000-00-00-00	Capital Improvement Fund	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$90,601.78	0.00 %	\$90,601.78
301-000-000-000-00-00-00	Timber Harvest Fund	\$0.00	\$141,727.00	\$2,655,060.15	5.34 %	\$2,513,333.15
303-000-000-000-00-00-00	Joint Emergency Facilities Fund	\$0.00	\$14,955.36	\$97,490.00	15.34 %	\$82,534.64
306-000-000-000-00-00-00	Kanaka Creek Road Improvements	\$0.00	\$62,782.46	\$62,782.46	100.00 %	\$0.00
308-000-000-000-00-00-00	Gropper Sidewalk	\$0.00	\$10,566.66	\$10,566.66	100.00 %	\$0.00
309-000-000-000-00-00-00	Russell Ave	\$0.00	\$9,397.84	\$148,000.00	6.35 %	\$138,602.16
310-000-000-000-00-00-00	Wastewater System Upgrades	\$57,460.00	\$58,067.48	\$126,667.00	45.84 %	\$68,599.52
400-000-000-000-00-00	Water/Sewer Fund	\$85,167.49	\$1,010,551.59	\$1,615,203.67	62.56 %	\$604,652.08
500-000-000-000-00-00	Equipment Service Fund	\$8,937.57	\$77,164.22	\$187,984.41	41.05 %	\$110,820.19
Grand Totals		\$375,041.00	\$2,699,851.55	\$8,947,962.51	30.17 %	\$6,248,110.96

Stevenson Municipal Court Summary of Cases Filed 2018 Updated 9/18/2018

			•									
Charge	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	Aug	Sep	<u>Oct</u>	Nov	Dec
Criminal Non-Traffic												
Assault 4th Degree	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Bail Jumping	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disorderly Conduct	_	-	-	_		-			-		-	-
Malicious Mischief III	-	_	_	_		1	-		1		-	_
Minor in Possession (Marijuana)	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	2	-	_	-	_
No Contact/Protection/Antiharass Order Vio	_	1	_	_	_	2	_	2	2	_	_	_
Resisting Arrest	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Supply Liquor/Premises to Minaor	- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Theft 3 Other Criminal Non-Traffic	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-
Other Criminal Non-Tranic		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Total Criminal Non-traffic	1	3	0	3	1	5	1	4	3	2	0	0
riminal Traffic												
DUI/Physical Control	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Operate Vehicle w/o Ignition Interlock	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	_
No Valid Op License or Driving While Suspended	6	4	2	2	3	2	1	1	_	2	_	_
Hit & Run	U	4	4	2	3	-	1	1	-	2	-	-
Reckless Driving	-	-	-	- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Criminal Traffic	7	6	5	4	4	3	2	2	0	2	0	0
Ion-Traffic Infraction												
Dog Running at Large	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Open/Consume Alcohol Public Place	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Open/Consume Marijuana Public Place	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outdoor Burning Violation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
raffic Infraction												
Vehicle Registration (Fail to Register/Expired)	2	2	6	1	-	2	1	-	_	-	_	_
	2	-	U	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fail to Signal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1	-	-	-	-
Fail to Wear Safety Belt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	T	-	-	-	-
Fail to Yield Right of Way	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Following too Close	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improper Passing on Left	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leaving Unattended Veh on Roadway	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negligent Driving 2nd Degree	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No Motorcycle Endorsement	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No Valid Operator's License/No License on Person	-	1	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Open Alcoholic Container	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Op Motor Vehicle w/o Headlights when Req'd	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Op Motor Vehicle w/o Insurance	2	2	2	-	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	-
Speeding	3	7	5	5	5	6	3	2	-	-	-	-
Wrong Way on One-Way Street		1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Traffic Infractions	7	13	17	7	11	13	7	3	1	1	0	0
arking Infractions												
arking Infractions Illegal Parking, Standing, Stopping	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_
inegal farming, stationing, stopping	1.4	21		11	15	16	9	E	1	2	0	0
	14	21	24	11	15	16	э	5	1	3	0	
018 Monthly Total Violations & Citations	15	25	24	14	17	21	10	9	4	5	0	0
018 Year-to-Date Total Violations & Citations	15	40	64	78	95	116	126	135	139	144		
	14	35	59	70	85	101	110	115	116	119	119	119
YTD Traffic related 2018 YTD: YTD Traffic related 2017 YTD:	14 4	35 5	59 12	70 12	85 14	101 19	110 23	115 23	116 29	119 30	119 31	119 35

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Skamania County Sheriff's Office

Law Total Incident Report, by Date, Nature

Date: 10/01/18

Nature of Incident	<u>Total Incidents</u>
Medical Emergency	1
Suspicious Person/Circumstance	1
Threats	1
Medical Emergency	1
Request Traffic Enforcement	1
Juvenile Problem	1
Information Report	2
Vagrancy	1
Suspicious Person/Circumstance	2
Total Incidents for This Date	11

Date: 10/02/18

Nature of Incident	<u>Total Incidents</u>
Suspicious Person/Circumstance	1
Medical Emergency	1
Suspicious Person/Circumstance	1
Burglary Non Res Unlaw Entry	1
Animal Noise	1
Total Incidents for This Date	5

Date: 10/03/18

<u>Total Incidents</u>
1
1
1
1
1
5

Date: 10/04/18

Nature of Incident	<u>Total Incidents</u>
Medical Emergency	1
Vicious Animals	1
Found Property	1
Tresspassing	1
Mental Health Problems	1
Total Incidents for This Date	5

Date:	10/05/18	<u>Nature of Incident</u> Juvenile Problem Medical Emergency Juvenile Problem Medical Emergency Tobacco Law Violation Total Incidents for This Date	<u>Total Incidents</u> 1 1 1 1 1 5	
Date:	10/06/18	<u>Nature of Incident</u> Litter/Pollution/Public Health Total Incidents for This Date	<u>Total Incidents</u> 1 1	
Date:	10/07/18	<u>Nature of Incident</u> Suspicious Person/Circumstance Total Incidents for This Date	<u>Total Incidents</u> 1 1	
Date:	10/08/18	<u>Nature of Incident</u> Suspicious Person/Circumstance Total Incidents for This Date	<u>Total Incidents</u> 1 1	
Date:	10/09/18	<u>Nature of Incident</u> Incomplete 9-1-1 Calls Traffic Collision Prop Damage Request Traffic Enforcement Total Incidents for This Date	<u>Total Incidents</u> 1 1 3	
Date:	10/11/18	Nature of Incident Medical Emergency Harrass Smoke sighting, smell, etc Parking Problem Medical Emergency Total Incidents for This Date	<u>Total Incidents</u> 1 1 1 1 1 5	,

Date: 10/12/18

		Nature of Incident	<u>Total Incidents</u>	
		Welfare Check	1	
			1	
		Fish & Game Violation	1	
		Total Incidents for This Date	2	
D ()	10/12/19			
Date:	10/13/18			
		<u>Nature of Incident</u>	<u>Total Incidents</u>	
		Vagrancy	1	
		Total Incidents for This Date	1	
Date:	10/14/18			
		<u>Nature of Incident</u>	<u>Total Incidents</u>	
		Business Establishment Alarm	1	
		Medical Emergency	1	
		Total Incidents for This Date	2	
		Total Incluents for This Date	-	_
Date:	10/15/18	4		
		Nature of Incident	<u>Total Incidents</u>	
		Traffic Hazard	1	
			2	
		Medical Emergency		
		Sex Offense/Abuse	1	
		Medical Emergency	1	
		Total Incidents for This Date	5	
		Total incluents for This Date	_	
Date:	10/16/18			
		Nature of Incident	<u>Total Incidents</u>	
		Simple Assault	1	
			1	
		Medical Emergency	1	
		Information Report	l	
		Medical Emergency	1	
		Total Incidents for This Date	4	
Data	10/17/18			
Date:	10/1//10		Total Insidents	
		<u>Nature of Incident</u>	Total Incidents	
		Child Abuse or Neglect	1	
		Medical Emergency	1	
			1	
		Traffic Stop	1	
		Information Report	1	
		Vicious Animals	1	
		Smoke sighting, smell, etc	1	
		Bruglary Residence Unlaw Entry	1	
		Diugiary Residence Offiaw Endy	7	
		Total Incidents for This Date	1	

Date: 10/18/18

	<u>Nature of Incident</u> Hospice Medical Emergency Wanted Person - Warrant Medical Emergency Total Incidents for This Date	<u>Total Incidents</u> 1 1 2 5	
Date: 10/19/18	<u>Nature of Incident</u> Welfare Check Juvenile Problem Medical Emergency Total Incidents for This Date	Total Incidents 1 1 1 3	
Date: 10/20/18	<u>Nature of Incident</u> Medical Emergency Theft Other Property Problems with Dogs Total Incidents for This Date	<u>Total Incidents</u> 1 1 3	
Date: 10/21/18	<u>Nature of Incident</u> Medical Emergency Citizen Dispute Suspicious Person/Circumstance Vagrancy Total Incidents for This Date	<u>Total Incidents</u> 1 1 1 1 4	
Date: 10/22/18	<u>Nature of Incident</u> Vagrancy Found Property Vagrancy Lockout, Vehicle/Home Simple Assault Medical Emergency Total Incidents for This Date	<u>Total Incidents</u> 1 1 1 1 1 1 5	
Date: 10/23/18	<u>Nature of Incident</u> Medical Emergency	<u>Total Incidents</u> 3	

1

		<u>Nature of Incident</u> Medical Emergency Total Incidents for This Date	<u>Total Incidents</u> 1 5	
Date:	10/24/18	Nature of Incident Suspicious Person/Circumstance Medical Emergency Found Property Medical Emergency Information Report Medical Emergency Total Incidents for This Date	<u>Total Incidents</u> 1 1 1 1 1 1 5	
Date:	10/25/18	Nature of Incident Theft Other Property Patrol Request Medical Emergency Theft Other Property Parking Problem Traffic Collision Prop Damage Threats Suspicious Person/Circumstance Total Incidents for This Date	<u>Total Incidents</u> 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 8	
Date:	10/26/18	<u>Nature of Incident</u> Medical Emergency Information Report Lockout, Vehicle/Home Total Incidents for This Date	Total Incidents 2 1 1 4	
Date:	10/27/18	<u>Nature of Incident</u> Medical Emergency Total Incidents for This Date	<u>Total Incidents</u> 1 1	
Date:	10/28/18	<u>Nature of Incident</u> Domestic Violence Information Report Request Traffic Enforcement Total Incidents for This Date	Total Incidents 1 1 3	

Date:	10/29/18			
		Nature of Incident	<u>Total Incidents</u>	
		Medical Emergency	2	
		Incomplete 9-1-1 Calls	1	
		Information Report	1	
		Total Incidents for This Date	4	
Date:	10/30/18			
		<u>Nature of Incident</u>	<u>Total Incidents</u>	
		Traffic Stop	1	
		Vandalism/Mailic Misch	1	
		Medical Emergency	1	
		Welfare Check	1	
		Wanted Person - Warrant	1	
		Information Report	1	
		Found Property	2 8	
		Total Incidents for This Date	8	
Date:	10/31/18			
		Nature of Incident	Total Incidents	
		Vandalism/Mailic Misch	1	
		Tresspassing	1	
		Harrass	1	
		Loitering	1	
		Burglary Non Res Unlaw Entry	1	
		Incomplete 9-1-1 Calls Total Incidents for This Date	6	

Total reported: 129

Report Includes:

All dates between `00:00:00 10/01/18` and `00:00:00 11/01/18`, All agencies matching `SCSO`, All natures, All locations matching '21', All responsible officers, All dispositions, All clearance codes, All observed offenses, All reported offenses, All offense codes, All circumstance codes

- 521 -



Skamania County Sheriff's Office

Law Total Incident Report, by Date, Nature

Date:	10/06/18			
		<u>Nature of Incident</u> Alarms oth than Total Incidents for This Date	<u>Total Incidents</u> 1 1	
		Total metuents for This Date	-	
Date:	10/13/18			
		<u>Nature of Incident</u>	Total Incidents	
		Medical Emergency	1	
		Wanted Person - Warrant	2	
		Total Incidents for This Date	2	
Date:	10/14/18			
Dutt	10,11110	Nature of Incident	<u>Total Incidents</u>	
		Medical Emergency	1	
		Theft Other Property	1	
		Total Incidents for This Date	2	
Date:	10/26/18			
2		Nature of Incident	Total Incidents	
		Information Report	1	
		Forgery	1	
		Total Incidents for This Date	2	
Data	10/27/18			
Date.	10/27/10	Noture of Incident	Total Incidents	
		<u>Nature of Incident</u> Medical Emergency	<u>1</u>	
		Total Incidents for This Date	1	
Total	reported: 8			

Report Includes:

All dates between `00:00:00 10/01/18` and `00:00:00 11/01/18`, All agencies matching `SCSO', All natures, All locations matching '22', All responsible officers, All dispositions, All clearance codes, All observed offenses, All reported offenses, All offense codes, All circumstance codes

- 522



Skamania County Sheriff's Office

Law Total Incident Report, by Date, Nature

Date: 10/31/18

<u>Nature of Incident</u>	
Alarms oth than	
Total Incidents for This 1	Date

Total Incidents 1 1

Total reported: 1

Report Includes:

All dates between `00:00:00 10/01/18` and `00:00:00 11/01/18`, All agencies matching `SCSO`, All natures, All locations matching `19`, All responsible officers, All dispositions, All clearance codes, All observed offenses, All reported offenses. All offense codes, All circumstance codes - 523 -



Report Totals

Skamania County Sheriff's Office

Total Traffic Citation Report, by Violation

CRIFF'S OFT			
Violation	Description	<u>Total</u>	
46.20.342	DR W/LIC PRIV SUSP	3	
		_	
Report To	tals	3	

Report Includes:

All dates of issue between `00:00:00 10/01/18` and `00:00:00 11/01/18`, All agencies matching `SCSO`, All issuing officers, All areas matching '21', All courts, All offense codes, All dispositions, All citation/warning types

27452	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~												
464.25	0.00	0.00	134.50	66.25	89.00	66.00	41.50	43.00	7.00	14.00	0.00	3.00	Total Title 3
764.	0.00	0.00	116.25	66.00	67.75	114,50	90.75	44.75	62.25	67.75	33,50	101,00	Total Overtime
199.	0.00	0.00	60.75	29.50	62.75	28.75	5.25	12.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	SAR Title 3
56.75	0.00	0.00	12.00	2.75	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.50	27.50	0.00	0.00	SAR County
39.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	35 25	0 00	0 00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Special Contracts
<u>5</u> .0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0,00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	County Traffic Enforce
0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Eradication County
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0,00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
7.7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7 75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
00	0.00	0.00	n n	0 nn	0.00	2.00	10.00	1./5	2.00	20,50	5.00	30.50	Iraining
115.7	0.00	0.00	4 00	34 00	n n	3 00	16.00	1 75	2 00		E 00	20.00	Training
1.0	0.00	0.00	n n	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1 00	0.00	0.00	5.00	13.00	
21 0	0.00	0.00	a 0.00	0.00	4.00	b.50	5.00	4.00	3.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	District Court
32 50	0.00	0.00	0,00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N. Bonneville Court
0.1	0.00	0.00	4.75	1.75	0.00	0.00	2.25	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	N. Bonneville
A 0. /	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	Stevenson Court
39.2	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	8.25	3.00	3.25	1.00	1.75	6.00	Stevenson
430.7	0.00	0.00	79.50	27.50	44.75	65.75	51.50	31.00	45.50	16.75	17.75	50.75	County
4.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0,00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0,00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Schools/Com Svc
													OV Time
23983.7	0.00	0.00	2199.50	2270.25	2371.75	2367.25	2222.00	2647.25	2527.75	2803.50	2222.50	2352.00	SubTotal Reg
264.75	0.00	0.00	73.75	36.75	26.25	37.25	36.25	30.50	7.00	14.00	0.00	3.00	Title 3 Subtotal
0.0	0.00	0.00	0,00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0,00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n nn	0.00	0.00	
164.75	0.00	0.00	62 25	30.00	9 50 10.7 J	24 50	13 50	20 DO	1.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	CAD Missions
100 0	0.00	000	1 55	6 75	10.70	46 76	22 47						Title 3
10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	0.00	2.00	SAR County
2.6661	0.00	0.00	193.25	142.75	179.75	191.00	147.50	204.50	266.50	209.00	228.00	237.00	County Traffic Enforce,
23.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Eradication County
118.0	0.00	0.00	7.25	10.75	9.75	8.75	10.25	11.75	18.25	12.50	16,00	12.75	SDS Patrol
1444.25	0.00	0.00	175.00	160,00	130.00	130.00	69.00	170.00	145.00	180.00	150.00	135 25	
0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00		0 00	00.0	49./5	00.0	68.25	88.00	68.00	66,75	Wover/Col Timbor
744.0	0.00	0.00	75 NN	R1 50	NC.171	01 50	11/.UU	109.00	233.75	225.25	166.00	185.75	Comp Comin
1478 2	0.00	0.00	0£ nn	111 50	101.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.25	0.00	Superior Court
15.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	District Court
3 <u>0</u>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0,00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N. Bonn Court
1776.5	0.00	0.00	167.25	152.25	182.25	181,25	155.00	208.00	185.00	193.00	163.25	189.25	N. Bonneville
36.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	19.00	0.00	2.25	0.00	0.00	3.00	Stev Court
4253.0	0.00	0.00	419.00	425.00	471.75	449.25	406.75	434.00	391.25	425.75	402.50	427.75	Stevenson
9952.7	0.00	0.00	936.50	1072.75	995.50	947.00	949.75	1064.25	896.25	1262.50	902.25	926.00	County
183.00	0.00	0.00	13.00	14.00	9.00	19.00	14.00	19.00	34.00		30,00	31.00	K9
36.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	10.25	3.00	0.00	3.00	Schools/Com Svc
0.0.0	0.00	0.00	21.12	r7.00	10.10	c7.60	/0.00	57'CC	bU.DU	68./5	99.90	52.00	Patrol/Investigations
616.50	0.00	0,00	57.50	61.50 53 75	73 75	141.50	208.00	266.50	214.50	97.75	25.75	46.00	Training
484.50	0.00	0.00	194.00	61.25	20.00	30.00	20.25	10.00	59.00	8.25	34.75	47.00	Sick Leave
1595.0	0.00	0.00	242.25	182.50	301.50	208.00	71.00	205.25	105.00	50.50	0.00	229,00	Vacation
													Hourly Report
21828	0	0	20868	21683	24610	24323	18622	23755	21597	23385	18326	21119	TOTAL
12303	0	0	1850	2094	2270	2260	1762	1961	0	36	10	0	Other
6400	•	0	1796	855	1439	C80	784	800	JUC 2127	111	0101	75	
14460	-	-	940	1024	1025	1182	050 BCDL	13/3	1281	1254	1066	1120	N. Bonneville
11448	- c		1281	2760	2250	2401	1874	2351	2148	2293	2101	2004	Stevenson
1.17751	•		13473	14524	16527	16546	12185	16528	15926	16939	13534	16089	County
		-											Mileage
												,	

CITY OF STEVENSON PROFESSIONAL SERVICE CONTRACT MONTHLY REPORT and INVOICE

Contractor: Reporting Period: Amount Due:	October 2018 \$ 7,500.00 390.00	ty Chamber of Commerce Monthly Contract Amount Program Management Time Monthly Reimbursables
VISITOR STATISTICS Walk-In Visitors: Telephone Calls: E-Mails:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Stevenson Office 260 43 13

E-Mails:	13
Business Referrals:	1,081
Tracked Overnight Stays:	127
Mailings (student, relocation, visitor, letters):	5
Large Quantity Mailings (guides, brochures, etc.)	645
Chamber Website Pageviews	4,679
COS Website Pageviews	7,818

CHAMBER BUSINESS

Chamber Board Meeting: The October Board meeting was held with discussion items including event planning, staff recruitment, Board retreat, etc.

Chamber Membership: We had five new members in October and 22 renewals.

"Columbia Currents" Monthly Electronic Newsletter: The October 2018 issue was deployed on Tuesday, September 4 to over 1,000 recipients. Individuals continue to sign up for the e-newsletter via the website.

"Under Currents" Weekly E-Blast: The e-blast, consisting of three sections – Activities & Events, Announcements and Updates and New Members - is delivered weekly on Thursday afternoons.

"Chamber Break" Morning Networking Session: No Chamber Break took place in October due to lack of a host.

Chamber Happy Hour: The October Happy Hour was hosted by Cannabis Corner with approximately 30 in attendance. Attendees were able to tour the store's new location in Stevenson and learn about products.

Chamber Facebook Page: Posting updates several times per week including sharing of member events and activities. Currently at 1,567 followers. Create new posting for each new member.

Chamber Marketing, Projects, Action Items:

- Donated basket for Mount St. Helens Institute fundraiser.
- Met with representative from River Talk Weekly to discuss advertising and promotional opportunities.
- Created promotional Skamania County display ad for ongoing publication in River Talk Weekly.
- Worked on all aspects of annual Small Business Showcase including recruitment of participants, selection of venue, ordering of food and drink, marketing of event through newspapers and social media plus distribution of press release.
- Updated kiosk at Cape Horn Trailhead and continue to fill with Skamania County Visitor Guides.
- Finalized and submitted 2019 funding requests to City of Stevenson and Skamania County lodging tax advisory committees.

COUNTY ORGANIZATIONAL & PROMOTIONAL SUPPORT

Event Promotion/Assistance:

- All Stevenson Events
- Christmas in the Gorge
- Chamber Annual Dinner

LOCAL/REGIONAL/STATE MEETINGS AND PROJECTS:

Wind River Business Association (WRBA): Continue to serve as treasurer for WRBA – pay monthly bills and reconcile bank statements. Did not attend monthly meeting due to family illness. Other WRBA activity included:

Bigfoot Bash at Logtoberfest: Finalized plans for event including volunteer confirmation, vendor arrangements, set-up of venue with tables, chairs, staging, tents, fencing, etc. Executed event with over 1,500 in attendance. Worked on financial reconciliation paying invoices and receiving revenues from event. Updating Logtoberfest Facebook page with 2203 followers.

Stevenson Business Association (SBA): Composed SBA agenda and held meeting with discussion items including Christmas in the Gorge plans, SDA developments, COS updates, etc.

Stevenson Downtown Association (SDA): Attended SDA meeting and worked with Promotion Committee members on walking tour plans.

Columbia Gorge Tourism Alliance (CGTA):

- Serve as treasurer paying bills, reconciling bank statements, completing treasurer reports.
- RARE Placement: Supervising RARE member's daily activities.
- Gorge Tourism Alliance:
 - Participated in two core team meetings.
 - Participated in four Summit committee planning meetings. Finalized panelists and speakers and secured lodging. Printed all summit materials including name tags. Assisted with set-up of event and co-hosted opening reception. Was unable to attend actual summit due to illness.
 - Receiving CGTA partner applications and payments.
 - Managing CGTA Facebook page. Currently at 2882 followers.

Skamania County Fair Board: Attended monthly fair board meeting and recapped 2018 fair.

(The projects and tasks described below are an example of services provided to the City of Stevenson through an additional contract with the Chamber to administer their promotional programs and deliverables.)

STEVENSON/SBA MEETINGS AND PROJECTS:

- Renewed Stevenson ad in the 2019 Columbia River Gorge to Mt. Hood visitor magazine.
- Completed evaluation of 2018 Stevenson events and submitted to City Hall.
- Revised Christmas in the Gorge display ad and submitted to River Talk Weekly.
- Scanned Christmas in the Gorge posters dating back to 1996 for creation of book.
- Updated participating businesses on Fall Hike the Gorge campaign details. Followed up to gauge response from hikers.
- Posted updates and announcements on Stevenson Facebook page. Currently at 3293 fans.

2018 CITY OF STEVENSON PROMOTIONAL PROGRAMS REIMBURSABLES

Program 2	Promotional Products and Projects	
P2-D1	Website	\$ 219.95
P2-D2	Marketing Campaign	1,100.00
P2E	Wind River Publishing Advertisements	684.00
P2F	Skamania Lodge Cooperative Projects	245.00
Program 3	Stevenson Business Association Events	
P3B	Christmas in the Gorge	300.00
		\$ 2,548.95

2018 CITY OF STEVENSON PROMOTIONAL PROGRAMS MANAGEMENT TIME

P2-D2 Program 3	Marketing (print, social media, press releases, etc.) Stevenson Business Association Events	5 hours	\$ 150.00
P3B	Christmas in the Gorge	8 hours	240.00
		13 hours	\$ 390.00



To: Stevenson City Council
From: Rob Farris, Fire Chief
RE: Fire Department Update – October 2018
Meeting Date: November 13th, 2018

Executive Summary:

October is spent doing a large amount of public awareness activities. Our volunteer's participated in several activities that build our public image and awareness. Those activities are listed below. We also saw an additional mutual aid Taskforce deployment in October bringing total taskforce deployment YTD to three.

1. Skamania County Fire Taskforce deployment to Briggs Junction, Oregon for a 7500 acre grass fire.

 Organized annual Fire Safety Week poster winners ride to school for Stevenson Elementary students.
 Participated in the 1st annual Firefighter Appreciation event at the Columbia Gorge Interpretive Center.

4. Participated in Stevenson High School Homecoming BON FIRE

5. Participated in Annual Stevenson Trunk or Treat even for Halloween

Overview of Items:

Command Vehicle Purchase: Purchase Order for new Command Vehicle has been completed. Delivery expected within 90 to 120 days. Moving forward on quoting of additional equipment to outside the vehicle such as lighting, radios, bed organizer, and signage.

New Fire Hall: Met with Mackenzie via Skype Call to talk about "Massing" of the new station. Mackenzie provided modeling options for what the building might look like from the outside. A copy of the basic exterior structure design is enclosed.

Drills/Calls/Training:

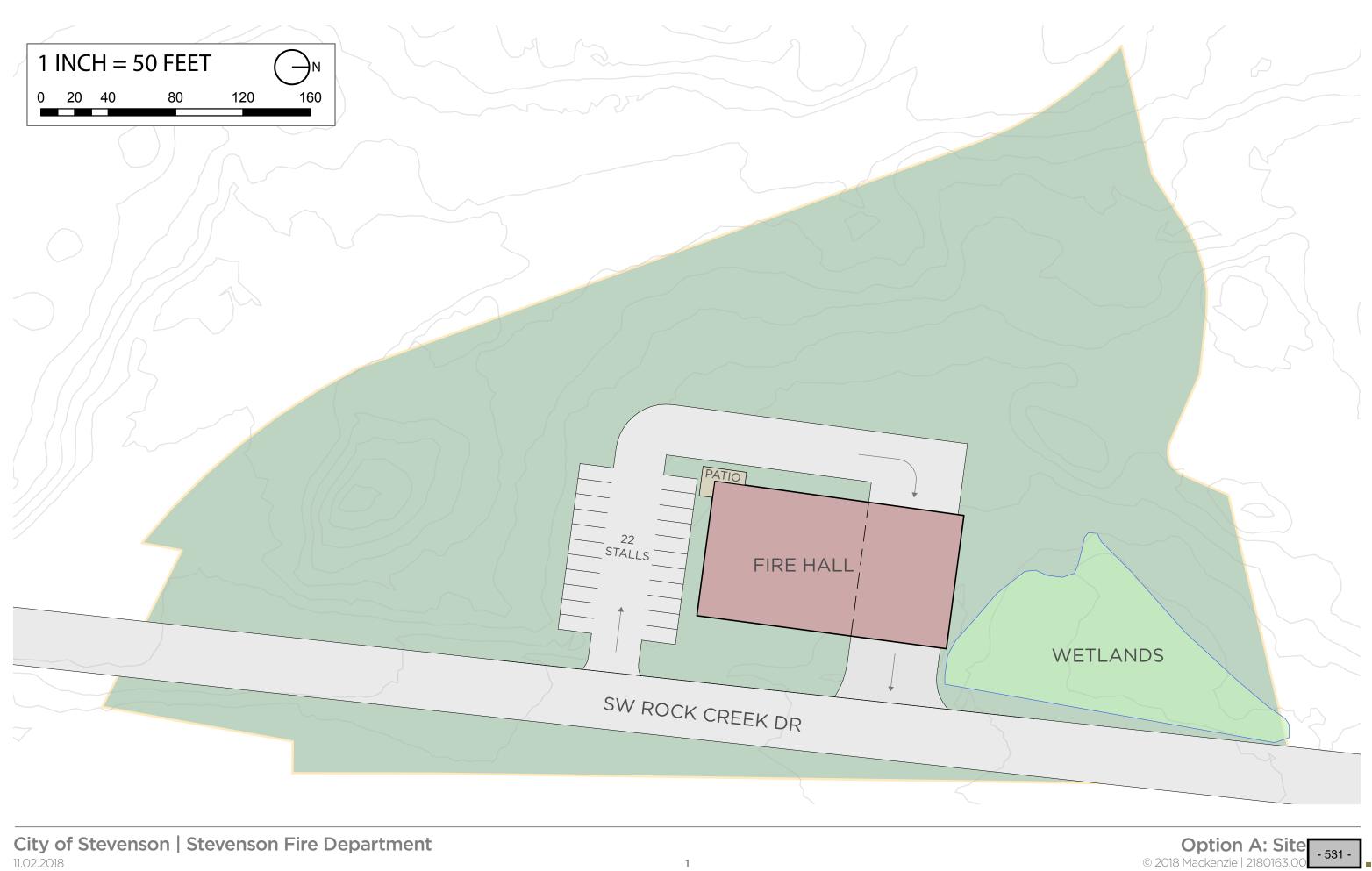
September Drills/Training – 74 Hours of volunteer training time September Calls – 10 total

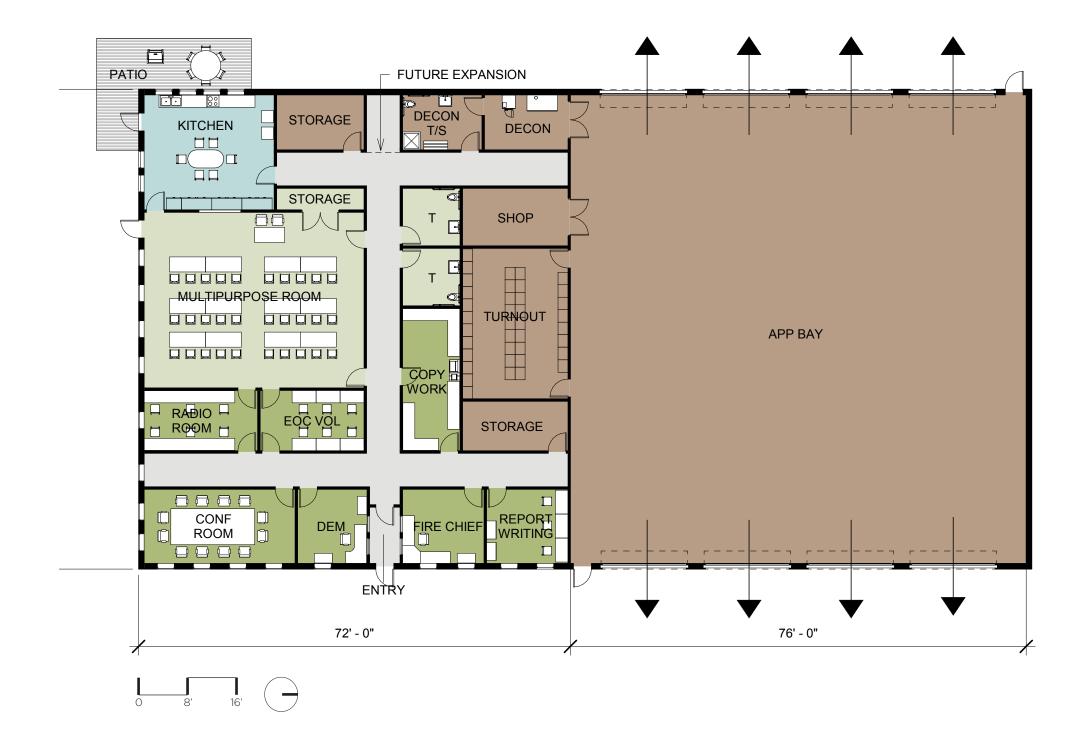
- 1 Fire Alarms
- 2 Mutual Aid
- 4 Burn/Smoke Complaints
- 2 Motor Vehicle Collisions
- 1 Task Force Deployment Biggs Junction Fire

Action Needed: None











A/P Check Register

	Fiscal: : 2018 Period: : 2018 - Nov Council Date: : All		
Number	Vendor Name	Account Description	Amount
12932 12935	Columbia Ford Inc A&J Select	Equipment Purchase Hosting of Meetings/Events WW Sampling Supplies	\$37,596.64 \$301.91 \$7.16
12936	BergerABAM	Check Total: Admin Planning Sewer - Consulting Admin Planning Water - Consulting Check Total:	\$309.07 \$144.04 \$144.05 \$288.09
12937	BSK AddyLab,LLC	Testing WW Sampling Professional Services Check Total:	\$1,064.00 \$225.00 \$1,289.00
12938	CenturyLink	Central Services Telephone Fire Telephone Sewer Telephone	\$194.93 \$106.39 \$105.18
12939	Centurylink Comm Inc	Check Total: Central Services Telephone Sewer Telephone Check Total:	\$406.50 \$39.70 \$2.63
12940 12941	CH2MHILL OMI Chevron & Texaco Card Service	Operations Contract (OMI) Fire Truck Fuel Fire Truck Fuel FDII Gas and Oil	\$42.33 \$10,829.17 \$516.89 \$341.81 \$674.83
		Check Total:	\$1,533.53
12942 12943 12944 12945 12946 12947	City of Stevenson City of Vancouver Classy Glass Coburn Electric, Inc. Columbia Ford Inc Columbia Hardware, Inc.	City Hall Water/Sewer Solids Hauling & Disposal Custodial Services Repair-Contracted Labor Equipment Purchase Fire Supplies Fire Supplies FD II Operating Supplies Repairs/Supplies Contracted Supplies Check Total:	\$69.31 \$1,800.00 \$298.87 \$300.00 \$6.44 \$326.19 \$40.23 \$127.94 \$507.24
12948 12949 12950 12951 12952 12953 12954 12955 12956 12957 12958 12959 12960 12961	Columbia River Disposal Consolidated Supply Co. Gary Stewart Gorge Networks Granite Construction Company Gregory S Cheney PLLC Jacobs' Services Inc. Kitchen Electric, LLC League of Oregon Cities Leana V Kinley Les Schwab Tire Center Mackenzie Mary Corey Municipal Code Corp	Litter Clean-Up Operating Supplies Contractual Services Water Telephone Supplies Indigent Defense Custodial Services Relight WA-Contract Services Legislative Publishing Travel Financial/Records Tires Consulting Engineering Travel Financial/Records Ordinance Codification	\$196.09 \$72.72 \$2,000.00 \$94.95 \$336.03 \$195.00 \$250.00 \$27,999.96 \$80.00 \$99.63 \$1,127.70 \$9,075.90 \$70.98 \$2,213.00

Execution Time: 6 second(s)

Printed by COS\leana on 11/13/2018 5:25:02 PM

Page 1 of 3

Number	Vendor Name	Account Description	Amount
12962	NAPA Auto Parts	Fire Supplies	\$426.00
		Repairs/Supplies Contracted	\$793.29
40000	North side Ford Truck Onlands	Check Total:	\$1,219.29
12963	Northside Ford Truck Sales Inc Office of State Treasurer - Cash	Repairs/Supplies Contracted	\$73.49
12964	Mgmt Division	Agency Disbursement - Court	\$188.37
		Agency Remittances - State Bldg Code Check Total:	\$112.00 \$300.37
12965	One Call Concepts, Inc.	Dues & Membership/Filing Fees	\$17.12
12966	Petty Cash	Miscellaneous - Postage	\$2.42
12000		Office Supplies & Postage	\$79.80
		Office Supplies and Postage	\$79.80
		Repairs/Supplies Contracted	\$86.75
		Check Total:	\$248.77
12967	PUD No 1 of Skamania County	Dewatering Electricity Chesser	\$45.50
		Electricity	\$1,480.02
		Electricty - Street Lights	\$2,893.74
		Fire Hall Heat And Lights	\$123.12
		Heat & Lights	\$357.22
		Parks Electricity	\$63.61
12968	Padaamp Taabpalagiaa	Check Total:	\$4,963.21 \$26.30
12900	Radcomp Technologies	Computer Services Computer Services/Repair	\$20.30 \$160.19
		Office Equip Repair& Maintenance	\$52.60
		Check Total:	\$239.09
12969	Scott Anderson	Travel/Lodging Council	\$85.00
12970	Six Robblees' Inc.	Equipment Purchase	\$1,070.68
		Repairs/Supplies Contracted	\$263.46
		Check Total:	\$1,334.14
12971	Skamania County Assessor	Planning & Professional Assist	\$1,410.00
12972	Skamania County Chamber of Commerce	Consultant Services, Chamber	\$7,500.00
		SBA Consultant Services	\$2,938.95
		Check Total:	\$10,438.95
12973	Skamania County Department of Public Works	#14 ST Planning Professional Services	\$1,845.70
		Contracted Labor	\$8,490.15
		Check Total:	\$10,335.85
12974	Skamania County Pioneer	Legislative Publishing	\$356.33
		Planning Publication	\$56.16
		Check Total:	\$412.49
12975	Skamania County Prosecutor	Prosecuting Attorney County Contract	\$2,666.00
12976 12977	Skamania County Senior Services	Skamania Senior Services - Hiker Bus Jail Services	\$2,500.00
12977	Skamania County Sheriff Skamania County Treasurer	Agency Disbursement - Court	\$495.00 \$3.54
12370	Skamania County Treasurer	CR Jus #1 Drug/Alcohol ED	\$711.92
		CR Jus #4 Basic Law Enforcemnt	\$417.04
		Municipal Court Contract	\$1,667.00
		Police Services	\$13,613.00
		Substance Abuse/Liquor Excise	\$23.96
		Check Total:	\$16,436.46
12979	Staples -Dept 11-05417944	Building Department Supplies	\$28.42
		Household Supplies/Repairs	\$49.52
		Office Supplies	\$160.11
		Office Supplies and Postage	\$13.24 \$251.20
		Check Total:	\$251.29

City of Stevenson - Register - by Account Description Report

Number	Vendor Name	Account Description		Amount
12980	Stevenson Downtown Association	Main St Program Coordinator (SBA)		\$2,500.00
12981	Stevenson-Carson School District	Community Pool Support		\$1,666.67
12982	Thomas Lannen	Training/Tuition - Financial/Re	cords	\$25.00
12983	Tribeca Transport LLC	Solids Hauling & Disposal		\$5,680.98
12984	UpTime Mobile Equipment Repair LLC	Repairs/Supplies Contracted		\$6,814.73
12985	US Bank	Dues & Membership/Filing Fee	es	\$84.00
		Equipment Purchase		\$163.81
		Fire Equipment Repair		\$485.57
		Fire Prevention Supplies City		\$29.07
		Fire Truck Fuel FDII		\$29.07
		Office Supplies		\$43.33
		Operating Supplies		\$479.10
		Repairs/Supplies Contracted		\$41.46
		Training		\$520.00
		Website - General Fund		\$20.00
			Check Total:	\$1,895.41
12986	US Bank Safekeeping	Fiduciary Fees/VISA		\$70.00
12987	USA Bluebook	Operating Supplies		\$2,186.01
12988	Verizon Wireless	Building Department Telephor	ne	\$56.21
		Sewer Telephone		\$15.64
		Water Telephone		\$15.64
			Check Total:	\$87.49
12989	Wallis Engineering, PLLC	Russell Ave - Engineering		\$2,610.40
		WW Sampling Professional Se		\$1,828.40
			Check Total:	\$4,438.80
12990	Wave Broadband	Central Services Telephone		\$75.00
12991	Woodrich, Kenneth B PC	Advisory Board Services		\$1,680.65
111806ACH	InvoiceCloud	EBPP Fees General Fund		\$14.06
		EBPP Fees Sewer		\$137.79
		EBPP Fees Water		\$137.80
			Check Total:	\$289.65
111807ACH	Department of Revenue	Maintenance Supplies		\$4.49
		Office Supplies		\$1.73
		Repair (Contract Serv) T&D		\$324.48
		Sewer Taxes		\$965.82
		Water Taxes		\$2,108.88
			Check Total:	\$3,405.40
	Grand Total			\$183,624.02

Total Accounts Payable for Checks #12932 Through #111807ACH